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# Central Teacher Eligibility Test, 2024 (I-V)

## Solved Paper

Exam date : 14-12-2024

### Child Development and Pedagogy

- In developmental terms, a time frame where an individual upholds an amplified sensitivity to particular incentives for developing particular skills to function in an efficient manner is referred to as ..... of development.  
(A) Incentive period  
(B) Stimulus period  
(C) Critical period  
(D) Encoding period
- Children :  
(A) Are born unruly and need to be socialized  
(B) Come into this world with genetic codes that determine their destiny  
(C) Are greatly influenced by the social cultural context they grow up in  
(D) Come into this world as *tabula rasa* or blank slate
- Assertion (A)** : Children below the age of 5&6 years should not be pressurized to write 'properly'and ' within the lines A  
**Reason (R)** : Children gain a control of finer motor skills from 5-6 years onwards.  
Choose the correct option :  
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- Which of the following statement represents ' Proximodistal ' principle of development ?  
(A) Development is multidirectional and multidimensional  
(B) Identical twins living in different cultures can develop at different rates  
(C) Children develop ability to grasp the ball before putting beads in thread  
(D) Children develop ability to sit up before standing
- According to Vygotsky children speak to themselves :  
(A) To aid thought and for self-regulation  
(B) To provide self – reinforcement when adults are ignoring them  
(C) Because they are egocentric  
(D) Because their thought is illogical
- According to Vygotsky's theory of learning and development, which of the following is an example of scaffolding ?  
(A) Breaking a task down into smaller steps and providing support as needed  
(B) Providing a student with a grade for their work as motivation  
(C) Providing a student with a reading assignment and asking them to answer questions independently  
(D) Demonstrating a skill to a student and then having them master it on their own.
- Assertion (A)** : Effective teachers familiarize themselves with daily lives and socio-cultural backgrounds of learners.  
**Reason (R)** : Learning takes place in a social context.  
Choose the correct option :  
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- Piaget described cognitive development as occurring in :  
(A) A continuous continuum  
(B) Four overlapping culture specific stages  
(C) Four qualitatively different stages  
(D) Three progressive levels
- Lawrence Kohlberg argued that :  
(A) moral development in children occurs in a continuous manner  
(B) there are cultural differences in moral reasoning of children  
(C) moral development occurs progressively in stages  
(D) there are gender differences in moral reasoning of children
- At which level of Kohlberg's moral development does individual's ethical behavior mainly depends on the mindset that " what do people think of me" ?  
(A) Postconventional  
(B) Non-conventional  
(C) Preconventional  
(D) Conventional
- According to Jean Piaget a child who is unable to understand the logic behind simple mathematical reversals such as  $4 + 5 = 9$  so  $9 - 5 = 4$ , it is because of :  
(A) animistic thinking  
(B) irreversibility  
(C) egocentrism  
(D) perceptual centration
- Assertion (A)** : Scaffolding provided by the teachers hinders the learning process of children.  
**Reason (R)** : Lev Vygotsky proposed that children learn independently by acting upon and manipulating the environment.  
Choose the correct option :  
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- Two important cognitive development milestones of sensorimotor stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development are :  
(A) Animism and Transformation  
(B) Classification and seriation  
(C) Object permanence and deferred imitation  
(D) Reversibility of thought and hypothetical & deductive reasoning
- According to Howard Gardner while a scientist would exhibit high \_\_\_\_\_ Intelligence, a \_\_\_\_\_ sculptor would have high \_\_\_\_\_ Intelligence.  
(A) Naturalistic ; Spatial  
(B) Transductive ; Spatial  
(C) Logical-mathematical ; Bodily Kinesthetic  
(D) Spatial; Bodily Kinesthetic
- Assertion (A)** : Teacher should encourage boys of her class to participate in sports while assigning art decoration to girls.  
**Reason (R)** : Children acquire gender roles primarily because of the underlying biological differences.

- Choose the correct option :
- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are false  
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
16. During play time at school, Rishab, a 7-year-old boy picked a doll to play with. Some of his peers made fun of him for his choice of toy. As a teacher who wants his students to grow up with gender role flexibility, which of the following would be the best response to the situation by the teacher ?
- (A) Talk to Rishabh that dolls are suitable for girls and boys should not play with dolls  
 (B) Tell Rishabh that he should play with something else because his friends won't approve of him playing with doll  
 (C) Let Rishabh play with doll and tell other children that they can also choose any toy of their choice  
 (D) Quietly take away the doll and give a car toy to Rishabh without saying anything
17. **Assertion (A)** : Teachers should use multisensory materials to cater to needs of students in an inclusive classroom.  
**Reason (R)** : Inclusive classrooms should adopt standardization of curricular materials as well as assessment strategies.  
 Choose the correct option :
- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are false  
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
18. Inclusion needs to be promoted through :
- (i) Flexible curriculum  
 (ii) Cooperative learning  
 (iii) Segregation and labelling  
 (iv) Accessibility of building
- (A) (ii) (iii) (iv)      (B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
 (C) (i) (ii) (iii)      (D) (i) (ii) (iv)
19. Challenges in social communication are evident in :
- (A) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder  
 (B) Cerebral palsy  
 (C) Autism Spectrum Disorder  
 (D) Learning Disabilities
20. Dysgraphia is characterised by :
- (A) Delayed motor skills  
 (B) Difficulties in writing  
 (C) Lack of reading fluency  
 (D) Repetitive behavioural patterns
21. Kinesthetic learners prefer to learn through :
- (A) seeing  
 (B) touching  
 (C) doing and moving  
 (D) listening
22. In order to cater to needs of students struggling with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder teachers should avoid :
- (A) Creating distractions and making noises  
 (B) Flexibility in curricular materials and instructions  
 (C) Breaking the task into small easily manageable parts  
 (D) Using multi-sensory materials
23. Children learn better if they experience :
- (A) Low level of alertness during activity  
 (B) Moderate level of excitement to learn  
 (C) High degree of anxiety to perform  
 (D) Learned helplessness
24. Children often come up with their own explanations of events around them. On being probed as to why does it rain Sia says—"God was tired of carrying the buckets of water on his shoulders". Such explanations :
- (A) Depict that children have an egocentric view and cannot consider other's viewpoint.  
 (B) Illustrate that children are not capable of any reasoning.  
 (C) Prove that children's thinking is much lesser than adults quantitatively.  
 (D) Indicate that children have naïve understanding rooted in their cultural context with which they try to understand events.
25. Mastery Oriented learners typically attribute success to \_\_\_\_\_ and failure to \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) ability and good luck ; task difficulty  
 (B) ability and effort ; bad luck  
 (C) ability and good luck ; low ability  
 (D) ability and effort ; insufficient effort
26. Meaningful learning is primarily NOT about :
- (A) memorizing information  
 (B) understanding the concept  
 (C) constructing knowledge  
 (D) developing skills
27. **Assertion (A)** : Teachers should distance themselves from students and place primary responsibility for learning on them only.  
**Reason (R)** : Learning takes place affectively in an authoritative rather than a democratic environment.  
 Choose the correct option :
- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
28. In order to help students to become good problem solvers, a teacher should emphasize on the practice of :
- (A) focusing on information that confirms existing beliefs and preconceptions.  
 (B) approaching problems in a particular fixed fashion.  
 (C) breaking large complex problems into smaller manageable problems.  
 (D) centering only on one particular piece of information related to problem.
29. In the constructivist view :
- (A) Individuals are passively influenced by environmental events.  
 (B) Individuals are conditioned to learn new behaviours.  
 (C) Learning is extending and transforming the current understanding.  
 (D) Learning is simply writing associations on the blank slates of our brains.
30. Which of the following correctly describes extrinsic motivation ?
- (A) Motivation that comes from environmental consequences  
 (B) Motivation that comes from a sense of personal satisfaction  
 (C) Motivation that comes from personal enjoyment of the task  
 (D) Motivation that comes from internal factors

### Mathematics

31. What is the result when 7 kg 7 g is subtracted from 9 kg ?
- (A) 1.93 kg      (B) 1.093 kg  
 (C) 1.3 kg      (D) 1.993 kg
32. The sum of the prime numbers between 31 and 60 is :
- (A) 280      (B) 311  
 (C) 221      (D) 227

33. The product of the predecessor of 201 and the successor of 4781 is :

- (A) 965560 (B) 965650  
(C) 956200 (D) 956400

34. The sum of the greatest and smallest six digit numbers that can be formed from the digits 5, 9, 0, 2, 8 and 6 (without repetition) is :

- (A) 1192290 (B) 1192209  
(C) 1292290 (D) 1292209

35. The smallest four – digit number which is a multiple of 6, 7 and 4 is :

- (A) 1006 (B) 1008  
(C) 1000 (D) 1002

36. The difference of the place values of 5 and 7 in the number 352876 is :

- (A) 49997 (B) 50007  
(C) 49930 (D) 49993

37. How many planks of size  $2\text{ m} \times 35\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}$  can be made from a wooden block  $8\text{ m}$  long,  $70\text{ cm}$  wide and  $40\text{ cm}$  thick ?

- (A) 45 (B) 40  
(C) 50 (D) 48

38. Which of the following is least appropriate about Formative Assessment in mathematics classrooms ?

- (A) It helps to identify students misconceptions  
(B) It provides cumulative evaluations that helps to rank children  
(C) To check the progress of students during instructional activities  
(D) To identify students conceptual understanding

39. A primary class mathematics teacher gave his students the following problem to solve :

"How many classes of 28 pupils would be needed for a school of 616 pupils ?"  
One of the student solved the problem in the following way :

1 class = 28 Pupils

$10 \rightarrow 280$

$10 \rightarrow \frac{280}{560}$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{56}{616}$

$10 + 10 + 2 = 22$  Classes  
616

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

- (A) The student has used both the distributive and associative laws of division to solve the problem  
(B) The student has used an incorrect algorithm to solve the problem

(C) The student has used the associative law of division across addition to solve the problem

(D) The student has used the distributive law of division across addition to solve the problem

40. What is the most appropriate cognitive skill that help students to recognize and group shapes according to their attributes and properties ?

- (A) Conservation (B) Decomposition  
(C) Classification (D) Seriation

41. A 3rd standard student, when asked to write one hundred and five in numeral form, s/he writes it as '1005'. This indicates that :

- (A) s/he needs more help in understanding the concept of place value  
(B) s/he is unfit to learn mathematics  
(C) The student is a slow learner  
(D) s/he is mischievous

42. Which of the following is most appropriate for including open ended questions in mathematics class ?

- (A) These questions develop critical thinking in students  
(B) Answers to these questions are not given in the book  
(C) These questions take more time to solve  
(D) These questions are not easy to copy from each other

43. In class III, 150 children were asked to name their one favourite fruit and results for 5 favourite fruits were written in the form of the following table :

Name of the Fruit	Number of Children
Apple	28
Guava	26
Mangoes	44
Banana	14
Grapes	28

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Equal number of children have apple and guava as their favourite fruit  
(B) The difference between the number of childrens who like grapes and those who like bananas is 16  
(C) The number of children who like mangoes and banana is two times the number of children who like Guava  
(D) Ten children do not like any fruit given in the table.
44. Most II graders are able to add two quantities like four candies and three candies, but when asked to do  $4 + 5$  on a worksheet a large number of the same

set of learners is unable to do so. What is the most appropriate explanation of this observation according to National Curriculum Framework 2005 ?

- (A) Learners are not interested in learning real n` life mathematics  
(B) The learners are not ready for the use of abstract mathematical symbols  
(C) Learners are not taught addition properly  
(D) Some learners are poor in mathematical skills

45. Which of the following statements are true with respect to Data handling ?

- (A) A line graph is used to show comparison among categories of data.  
(B) A histogram is used to compare the parts of a whole.  
(C) A graphical representation of data is easier to understand when there is a trend or comparison to be shown.  
(D) A bar graph displays data that changes continuously over periods of time.

46. A child solved a problem :  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$  What is the most appropriate inference drawn from the solution ?

- (A) Child does not know how to represent fractions on number line  
(B) Child has extended the concept of addition of natural numbers to addition of fractions  
(C) Child does not know addition of numbers  
(D) Child does not know how to take L.C.M.

47. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005 mathematics teachers need to shift towards :

- (a) Promoting memorization and rigorous algorithms  
(b) Mathematical reasoning and logic  
(c) Becoming sole authority for right answers

Choose the correct option :

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

48. Which one of the following is the most effective way to introduce the concept of area to fourth graders ?

- (A) Formula based method  
(B) Approximation and Estimation  
(C) Tessellations  
(D) Abacus

49. Students feel difficulty in solving division problems because :

- (A) Division problems have no utility in daily life

- (B) There are no informal ways of solving division problems
- (C) For solving division problems students need to know addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly
- (D) Students do not like the sign of division
50. Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the concept of Fractions ?
- (A) It represents a part of a collection of same objects
- (B) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a ratio
- (C) It represents a part of a whole which is greater than 1
- (D) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a division problem
51. According to National Education Policy 2020 Mathematics and Computational Thinking is to be given increased importance as :
- (A) It is foundational to evolving technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning and Data Science etc.
- (B) It can be a substitute for a teacher
- (C) It is the most difficult aspect of learning in school
- (D) It is foundational to human survival
52. Which of the following letters has two lines of symmetry ?
- (A) E (B) U
- (C) H (D) B
53. Which of the following is NOT related to Indian mathematics ?
- (A) Surya Siddhant
- (B) Baudhayan Sulba Sutra
- (C) Lilavati
- (D) Charak Samhita
54. A person withdrew ₹ 4,560 from his bank account on 4th of a month and deposited ₹ 2,567 on 20th of the same month. If at the end of the month, balance is ₹ 3,125, then money (₹ in) at the start of the month in his account was :
- (A) 5,128 (B) 5,118
- (C) 4,998 (D) 5,213
55. A triangle having all sides of different lengths is called :
- (A) A scalene triangle
- (B) A right triangle
- (C) An equilateral triangle
- (D) An isosceles triangle
56. Jasmine said, "A rectangle has two pairs of opposite sides parallel; a square also has two pairs of opposite sides parallel and so does a parallelogram. So, both rectangle and square are also parallelograms." Jasmine is at \_\_\_\_\_ stage of Van Hiele's theory of geometric thinking.
- (A) Formal Deduction
- (B) Visualization
- (C) Analysis
- (D) Relationships
57. Which of the following has a definite length ?
- (A) a ray (B) a plane
- (C) a line (D) a line segment
58. The value of  $4/7 + 5/14 - 7/8$  is :
- (A)  $3/56$  (B)  $5/56$
- (C)  $3/14$  (D)  $5/28$
59. The missing numbers in the pattern 12, 14, 17, 13, 8, 14, 21 – are respectively :
- (A) 14, 5 (B) 13, 4
- (C) 15, 7 (D) 12, 3
60. Radha walks 3 km 725 m per day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, whereas she walks 2 km 9 m per day on Tuesday and Thursday. Total distance covered by her from Monday to Friday is—
- (A) 15.355 km (B) 15.193 km
- (C) 16.975 km (D) 16.202 km
- Environmental Studies**
61. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Assertion (A) :** Biomass and Fossil Fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy.
- Reason (R) :** Conventional sources are those which are renewable in nature.
- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false
62. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully :
- Assertion (A) :** The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected are found on very high altitudes of 5000 meters in extreme cold.
- Reason (R) :** A coat of warm hair grows on goats body which protects it from extreme cold.
- Choose the correct option from the following :
- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
63. Cows have short front teeth and large and flat side teeth for which one of the following ?
- (A) Cutting grass and gnawing grass respectively
- (B) Gnawing grass and cutting grass respectively
- (C) Snipping grass and chewing grass respectively
- (D) Chewing grass and snipping grass respectively
64. How much time 'boiled milk' takes for digestion in the stomach ? Choose the correct answer from the following :
- (A) 4 hours (B) 5 hours
- (C) 2 hours (D) 3 hours
65. Read the statements A and B carefully—
- Statement A :** During the cold season lizards go into a long and deep sleep.
- Statement B :** Some animals go into a long, deep sleep in certain seasons.
- Choose the correct answer from the following :
- (A) 'A' is correct but 'B' is incorrect.
- (B) 'A' is incorrect but 'B' is correct.
- (C) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct and 'B' explains 'A'
- (D) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct but 'B' does not explain 'A'
66. Read the statements I and II :
- Statement I :** Due to anaemia, children do not grow well, and their energy levels are low.
- Statement II :** Anaemia affects both, children's physical as well as mental health.
- Choose the correct answer from the following :
- (A) I is true but II is false
- (B) I is false but II is true
- (C) Both I and II are true
- (D) Both I and II are false
67. Read the Assertion and Reason properly :
- Assertion :** An elephant herd has only female and baby elephants.
- Reason :** Male elephants leave their herd after 14-15 years and move around alone.
- Choose the correct answer from the following :
- (A) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (B) Assertion is false but Reason is true
- (C) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (D) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

68. Two Indian birds make nests which hang from the branches of trees or bushes. These two birds are :
- (A) Barbet and Sun – bird  
(B) Tailor bird and Indian Robin  
(C) Indian Robin and Weaver bird  
(D) Sun – bird and Tailor bird
69. It is 10 A.M. now in India today, it is around noon of today in
- (A) Japan (B) Singapore  
(C) London (D) Karachi
70. Consider the following statements A and B :
- Statement A :** In 1969, Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon |
- Statement B :** In 2007, Kalpana Chawla set a new record for the longest space flight by a woman.
- Select the correct code from the following :
- (A) A is correct but B is wrong  
(B) A is wrong but B is correct  
(C) A and B both are correct  
(D) A and B both are wrong
71. A person would not drown in the dead sea or a salty lake even if the person does not know how swim. This is due to :
- (A) neither high nor low density of sea water  
(B) volume of sea water  
(C) high density of sea water  
(D) low density of sea water
72. A person boarded an express train on 30 January 2023 at New Delhi for Bangalore. The train departed from New Delhi at 17:00 hours and reached Bangalore at 17:00 hours on 31st January 2023. If the distance between New Delhi and Bangalore by train route is nearly 1776 km. The average speed of the train during this Journey was :
- (A) 77.21 km/hr (B) 71.04 km/hr  
(C) 74 km/hr (D) 80.72 km/hr
73. Which one of the following is a group consisting of elements only ?
- (A) Steel, Iron, Zinc  
(B) Tin, Lithium, Sodium  
(C) Sodium, Brass, Potassium  
(D) Bronze, Copper, Aluminium
74. Select the correct match from the following :
- (A) Lavani – Tamilnadu  
(B) Bharatnatyam – Odisha  
(C) Kathak – Karnataka  
(D) Bihu – Assam
75. The state/union territory having coast on the Bay of Bengal is :
- (A) Karnataka (B) Kerala  
(C) Telangana (D) Andhra Pradesh
76. Chapter 4 "Mangoes Round the Year" of NCERT Environmental Studies textbook has a story on making mango papad so that children not only understand the process and technique but also appreciate the skills of cooking and preservation. As per NCF 2005, which general objective of teaching EVS is being achieved through this lesson?
- (A) To explain how much labor is needed to make an object.  
(B) To discuss how various things can be made from the natural environment.  
(C) To develop understanding with the help of observation and examples related to our experiences in place of abstraction.  
(D) To develop an understanding of how Aam papad is made.
77. In a child centered EVS classroom, which of the following activities would be LEAST likely to occur ?
- (A) Children will also be seen sharing their experiences while discussing in the class.  
(B) Children will be seen in the classroom, listening to the teacher.  
(C) Children will be seen actively working in a variety of activities.  
(D) The seating arrangement will be seen to change according to the activity of the children.
78. Child describes different skilled work related to farming and their inheritance (from elders) is daily life. The above statement is :
- (A) Learning indicator  
(B) Learning objective  
(C) Statement of competency  
(D) Learning outcome
79. Lesson 13 in NCERT's Class V Environmental Studies textbook describes the amazing journey of "Gaurav Jani". This lesson is a part of which of the following themes ?
- (A) Interrelationship  
(B) Work and Play  
(C) Family and Friends  
(D) Shelter
80. In the following question, Assertion and Reason are followed. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option from the following :
- Assertion :** In the lessons of NCERT's Environmental Studies textbook, real incidents of common life, everyday problems and some burning problems related to today's life have been kept.
- Reason :** Children can debate openly on all these problems, be aware of the problems, be sensitive to them and make correct understanding.
- (A) Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(B) Assertion is false but Reason is true.  
(C) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of.  
(D) Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
81. In the following question, Assertion and Reason are followed. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option from the following :
- Assertion :** The curriculum of Environmental Studies is theme-based and each theme is interrelated.
- Reason :** The main reason for keeping the syllabus of Environmental Studies theme-based is that it creates a deep understanding of each theme and each theme begins with questions.
- (A) Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(B) Assertion is false but Reason is true.  
(C) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(D) Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
82. What is the reason why tales and stories have been given an important place in the textbooks of Environmental Studies. Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason ?
- (a) At the primary level, the teachers of Environmental Studies narrate tales and stories with interest, that is why they have been given an important place.  
(b) The use of stories has often been considered important in developing children's sensitivity to environmental issues.  
(c) Because children easily relate themselves to the characters of the story, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks.

- (d) Tales and stories are liked by the society, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks of the environment.
- (A) (c) and (d) (B) (a) and (b)  
(C) (a) and (d) (D) (b) and (c)
- 83.** In a constructivist EVS classroom, which of the following is NOT seen to be happening ?
- (A) Children are just solving familiar problems.  
(B) Children are using their experiences to make new connections between concepts.  
(C) Children are learning by doing activities with concrete objects.  
(D) Children's experiences are being respected.
- 84.** Siddhi is a teacher of class 4. She takes all the children of her class to the playground to play Kabbadi, while teaching them lesson 10 "Hu tu tu, hu tu tu" of the NCERT Environmental Studies textbook. Before playing the game, she also explains the rules of this game to all the children. Why does the teacher tell the children the rules before playing this game ? Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason ?
- (a) She wants to draw the attention of the children that in life like in sports, we make rules.  
(b) So that all the work is done properly.  
(c) We are all bound by the rules in the same way in the society by which we settle differences and conflicts among ourselves.  
(d) By making rules, the attention of all children is much more on the rules than on the game.
- (A) (c) and (d) (B) (a) and (d)  
(C) (a), (b) and (c) (D) (a) and (b)
- 85.** It has been observed that some mistakes are made while observing the learning and progress of children. These mistakes may be the result of our biases. Which of the following information should not be recorded as a bias ?
- (A) Samples of the children's work in the portfolio.  
(B) Prior experiences regarding the ability and performance of the children.  
(C) Previous results related to the examination of any one subject and any area thereof.  
(D) Social background of the child.
- 86.** A teacher of Environmental Studies, while conducting an activity with some children, observe some important incidents and also makes a descriptive note of the same. Which of the following may be the tool of assessment ?
- (A) Observation List  
(B) Anecdotal Records  
(C) Rating Scale  
(D) Portfolio
- 87.** Mohan is a class V teacher of Environmental Studies. He writes the following activity on the blackboard in his class. "Find out about the availability of water at the time of your parents and grandparents and compare it with the current situation." For the above activity, which of the following strategies would be most appropriate ?
- (A) Role Play (B) Project  
(C) Discussion (D) Interview
- 88.** Archana is a teacher of Environmental Studies teaching class IV. She forms two groups of children in her class and conducts a debate activity on the topic "Should the school have uniforms or not". Why did Archana organize a debate in her class ? Which of the following may not be the most appropriate reason ?
- (a) Debate gives children an opportunity to think about and understand different aspects of a topic.  
(b) Children are encouraged to express their views in the classroom.  
(c) Children get an opportunity to share their experiences in the classroom.  
(d) Children assess the knowledge of their peers through debate.
- (A) (a), (c) and (d) (B) (b) and (d)  
(C) (b), (c) and (d) (D) (a), (b) and (c)
- 89.** A teacher in his environmental studies class, divides the children into groups and asks them to collect some objects present in the school. After that he sits with the children and asks them to distribute those objects into different groups. Children divide objects into different groups on the basis of their properties. What could be the most appropriate purpose for the teacher to conduct this activity ?
- (A) Activity strengthens the cognitive domain to a greater extent than the other domains of learning in children.  
(B) The activity develops the child's understanding of all the concepts.  
(C) At the primary stage, children learn better by interacting with each other.  
(D) By doing the activity, children make very few mistakes in understanding the definition and facts.
- 90.** Rakesh is a teacher of Environmental Studies of class V. He asks the children in his class to do an activity. In which, all children observe which "object floats in water and which sinks in water" ? After the activity some children ask the teacher why some objects sink in water and some objects float in water. What is the most appropriate thing a teacher should do in the following situation ?
- (a) The teacher should tell the children that this is happening because of the density.  
(b) Give each child the freedom to observe, record their observations, and interpret those observations.  
(c) Provide opportunity to each child to hypothesize, test and make activity based generalizations.  
(d) Teacher should say that the main reason for this you will understand in your higher classes.
- (A) (c) and (d)  
(B) (a) only  
(C) (a), (b) and (c)  
(D) (b) and (c)

### हिंदी : भाषा-I

#### निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 99 तक)

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

मानसिक जगत में परिवर्तन कैसे आया ? जब मानव ने मन के विकास के लिए भौतिक और मानसिक दुनिया की खामियों के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू की तो मानसिक परिवर्तन होने लगे। यही लड़ाई अब भी जारी है और आगे भी रहेगी। आनंद मार्ग दर्शन के अनुसार मानसिक दुनिया में परिवर्तन को ज्ञान योग कहा जा सकता है। यह बदलाव भी पूर्ण महत्व का नहीं, सापेक्ष महत्व का ही था। क्या मनुष्य ने अपनी अंतर्निहित खामियों के खिलाफ लड़ाई में किसी बड़ी ताकत की मदद ली? हाँ। उन शुरुआती दिनों में लोगों ने देखा कि भौतिक दुनिया की अपेक्षा मानसिक दुनिया में अधिक खामियाँ थीं।

गहन विश्लेषण के बाद मनुष्यों ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि यदि वे अपनी मानसिक प्रवृत्तियों को एक बिंदु पर केंद्रित कर सकते हैं और उन्हें ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा में विलीन कर सकते हैं, तो वे उस ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा की सहायता से अपनी खामियों को दूर करने में सक्षम होंगे और पोषित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

91. आनंद मार्ग दर्शन के अनुसार मानसिक स्तर के परिवर्तन को कहा गया है \_\_\_\_\_ ।  
 (A) ज्ञान योग (B) सहज योग  
 (C) ब्रह्म योग (D) राज योग
92. 'खामियाँ' शब्द है \_\_\_\_\_ ।  
 (A) तद्भव (B) तत्सम  
 (C) आगत (D) देशज
93. मानसिक दुनिया से तात्पर्य है—  
 (A) मन में उठने वाले भाव  
 (B) मनभावन दुनिया  
 (C) काल्पनिक दुनिया  
 (D) मन की स्थिति
94. गद्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य को \_\_\_\_\_ की जरूरत है।  
 (A) अपनी क्षमताओं को उन्नत करने  
 (B) ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जाओं की खोज करने  
 (C) अपनी क्षमताओं को पहचानने  
 (D) अपनी कमियों को दूर करने
95. 'अंतर्निहित' का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है \_\_\_\_\_ ।  
 (A) समाविष्ट (B) समायोजित  
 (C) समाहित (D) सन्निहित
96. मानसिक परिवर्तन कैसे होने लगे ?  
 (A) अपनी कमियों को दूर करने के प्रयासों के कारण  
 (B) परिवर्तन सततः होने वाली प्रक्रिया है  
 (C) मानव मन के विकास के कारण  
 (D) मानसिक चिंतन करने के कारण
97. 'ब्रह्मांडीय ऊर्जा' का अर्थ है।  
 (A) ब्राह्मण की ऊर्जा (B) ब्रह्म और ऊर्जा  
 (C) ब्रह्मांड की ऊर्जा (D) ब्रह्मा की ऊर्जा
98. आरंभिक दिनों के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सत्य है ?  
 (A) भौतिक जगत की अपेक्षा मानसिक जगत में कम कमियाँ थीं  
 (B) भौतिक व मानसिक जगत दोनों में कोई कमी नहीं थी।  
 (C) भौतिक व मानसिक जगत में एक ही कमियाँ थीं।  
 (D) भौतिक जगत की अपेक्षा मानसिक जगत में अधिक कमियाँ थीं।
99. 'भौतिक' में मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय है \_\_\_\_\_ ।  
 (A) भूत + ईक (B) भौति + क  
 (C) भूत + तिक (D) भूत + इक

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 100 से 105 तक)

नीचे दी गई कविता की पंक्तियों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

- जीवन अर्पण लिए हुए पाता कभी खोता कभी आशा निराशा से घिरा हँसता कभी रोता कभी, गति मति न हो अवरुद्ध इसका ध्यान आठों याम है चलना हमारा काम है।
100. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है —  
 (A) हँसना – रोना (B) आशा – निराशा  
 (C) भिन्न – भिन्न (D) पाना – खोना
101. 'आठों याम' से तात्पर्य है —  
 (A) आठ स्तर (B) आठ दिशाएँ  
 (C) आठ की संख्या (D) आठ प्रहर
102. चाहे कितने भी दुःख आएँ, मनुष्य को \_\_\_\_\_ ।  
 (A) कार्य रोक देने चाहिए  
 (B) कार्य करते रहना चाहिए  
 (C) सदा शांत रहना चाहिए  
 (D) सदा मुस्कराते रहना चाहिए
103. कविता के भावानुसार जीवन में \_\_\_\_\_ सदा रहते हैं।  
 (A) आठों – याम (B) सुख – दुःख  
 (C) अपने – अपने (D) गति – मति
104. जीवन कैसा है ?  
 (A) आशा – निराशा से घिरा  
 (B) आशाओं से घिरा हुआ  
 (C) बेहद दुःखद  
 (D) बेहद सुखद
105. जीवन की विषम परिस्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए उचित उदाहरण नहीं है ?  
 (A) कभी हँसना कभी रोना  
 (B) कभी सोना कभी रोना  
 (C) कभी खोना कभी पाना  
 (D) कभी आशा कभी निराशा
106. मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषावाद किसकी अनुशंसा करता है ?  
 (A) सभी बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा की शुरुआत अंग्रेजी माध्यम और घर की भाषा में होनी चाहिए  
 (B) सभी बच्चे अपनी प्रथम भाषा के रूप में हिंदी का अध्ययन करते हैं  
 (C) सभी बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा उनकी मातृभाषा या घर की भाषा में शुरू होनी चाहिए  
 (D) सभी बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा उनके राज्य की भाषा में शुरू होनी चाहिए
107. वीरा सात माह की शिशु है। वह अब कुछ इस तरह की आवाजें निकाल रही है जिसमें स्वर और व्यंजन मिश्रित हैं। वह किस रूप में सम्प्रेषित कर रही है ?  
 (A) कूजन (कूड़ंग) (B) भाषिक वाक्  
 (C) ध्वनिग्राम (D) बबलाना

108. उत्पादक शब्द संपदा क्या है ?  
 (A) वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग लेखन और बोलने में किया जाता है।  
 (B) वे शब्द जो पाठक के लिए नए हैं  
 (C) वे शब्द जिनको हम जैसा सुनते हैं वैसा ही पहचानते हैं।  
 (D) उन शब्दों पर ध्यान देना जिनको हम पंक्तियों से परे जाकर पढ़ते हैं
109. निम्नलिखित में से केशन की परिकल्पना में से कौन-सा वायगोत्सकी के ZPD के समान है ?  
 (A) प्राकृतिक व्यवस्था परिकल्पना  
 (B) अफेक्टिव फिल्टर परिकल्पना  
 (C) निवेश परिकल्पना  
 (D) परिवीक्षण (मॉनीटर) परिकल्पना
110. क्यूमिन की अन्तरनिर्भरता परिकल्पना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक-दूसरे पर पारस्परिक रूप से निर्भर है ?  
 (A) द्वितीय भाषा में पठन और लेखन  
 (B) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा में बुनियादी अन्तःवैयक्तिक कौशल  
 (C) द्वितीय भाषा में बोधगम्यता और उत्पाद  
 (D) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा में संज्ञानात्मक अकादमिक निपुणता
111. निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा भाषा अर्जन उपकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या नहीं की गयी है ?  
 (A) बच्चे आकृति मूलक भाषा कैसे सीख लेते हैं।  
 (B) बच्चों का भाषिक उत्पाद उन्हें मिले भाषिक निवेश से अधिक क्यों होता है।  
 (C) बच्चे अपनी प्रथम भाषा कैसे सीखते हैं।  
 (D) बच्चे 4-5 वर्षों की कम अवधि के भीतर कैसे भाषा सीखने योग्य बन जाते हैं।
112. एक समुदाय विशेष के बोलने – चलने के तरीके में यह देखा गया कि दो भिन्न – भिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक समूहों के लोग '21' को भिन्न – भिन्न तरीके से उच्चारित करते हैं। यह किस प्रकार का उदाहरण है ?  
 (A) सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक चर  
 (B) सामाजिक मनोवैज्ञानिक चर  
 (C) सामाजिक भाषिक चर  
 (D) परिणामवादी (प्रेग्मेटिक) चर
113. निम्नलिखित में से कौन – सा द्वितीय भाषा शिक्षण के व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि का गुणधर्म नहीं है ?  
 (A) द्वितीय भाषा में सीधे ही सम्प्रेषण करना और उसके बाद दो भाषाओं के व्याकरण के नियमों की तुलना करना

- (B) भाषा के प्रकार्यों के स्थान पर नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देना
- (C) प्रथम और द्वितीय भाषा के व्याकरणिक नियमों की तुलना करना
- (D) द्वितीय भाषा के व्याकरण के नियमों का अधिगम और अभ्यास
114. पाठ्य सामग्री बोधगम्यता के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन का चयन करें—
- (A) स्किमिंग समीक्षा करने के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त है जबकि स्कैनिंग द्वारा किसी विशेष प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में मदद मिलती है।
- (B) स्किमिंग और स्कैनिंग दोनों में ही पाठ्य सामग्री पढ़ने के दौरान तीव्र नेत्र गति शामिल है।
- (C) स्किमिंग (सरसरी तौर पर पठन) के अन्तर्गत पाठ्य सामग्री को शीघ्रता से पढ़ा जाता है जबकि स्कैनिंग (बारीकी से पठन) के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट तथ्य जानने के लिए पढ़ा जाता है।
- (D) स्किमिंग में गहराई से पठन किया जाता है जबकि स्कैनिंग में सरसरी तौर पर पढ़ा जाता है।
115. जब बच्चे अपने आस-पास के परिवेश की वस्तुओं, घटनाओं और अवधारणाओं के बारे में पूछना आरंभ कर देते हैं तो भाषा का कौन-सा प्रकार्य अधिक प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ?
- (A) सूचनात्मक
- (B) खोजबीन परक
- (C) कल्पनाशीलता
- (D) नियन्त्रक (रेग्युलेटरी)
116. मानव भाषा के किस गुणधर्म के कारण मनुष्य उन चीजों के बारे में बोल पाते हैं जो उनके तात्कालिक समय और स्थान में मौजूद नहीं हैं ?
- (A) संरचना निर्भरता
- (B) वियोजन सामर्थ्य (डिस्क्रीटनेस)
- (C) विस्थापन (डिस्प्लेसमेंट)
- (D) यादृच्छिकता
117. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषाओं और बोलियों के बारे में भाषिक रूप से सही है ?
- (A) भाषाओं की अपनी लिपि होती है परन्तु बोलियों की कोई लिपि नहीं होती है।
- (B) भाषा और बोलियों में कोई सुपरिभाषित भाषिक अन्तर नहीं है।
- (C) भाषाओं में साहित्य लिखा गया है परन्तु बोलियाँ मौखिक परम्परा का निर्वाह करती हैं।
- (D) भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ भाषिक रूप से भिन्न-भिन्न हैं परन्तु भौगोलिक रूप से एक समान हैं।

118. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कौशल समझ के साथ पठन का लक्षण नहीं है ?
- (A) घटनाओं और विचारों के क्रम का संयोजन और आकलन करना
- (B) अब तक पढ़ी गई सामग्री का मानसिक रूप से सारांशीकरण करना
- (C) अक्षरों और वर्णमाला पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना
- (D) विषयवस्तु से आगे का अनुमान लगाना
119. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अक्षरों और वर्णमाला के स्थान पर शब्दों और लघुकथा सामग्री के आधार पर पठन कौशल आरंभ करने को तर्कसंगत नहीं ठहराता ?
- (A) शब्द और पाठ्य सामग्री अधिक रुचिकर होती हैं जबकि अक्षर नहीं
- (B) शब्दों की अपेक्षा पृथक् अक्षरों को कंठस्थ करना अधिक कठिन है
- (C) शुरुआती पाठक छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों की तुलना में बड़ी इकाइयों पर बेहतर तरीके से ध्यान केन्द्रित कर पाते हैं।
- (D) शब्द और पाठ्य सामग्री सार्थक सम्बद्धता सृजित कर पाती हैं जो कि अक्षर नहीं कर पाते हैं
120. एक अध्यापक ने अपने विद्यार्थियों से कहा कि वे इस बात पर विमर्श करें कि उन्होंने उसके द्वारा दिए गए अनुभवजनित प्रश्न का उत्तर किस प्रकार दिया और उस प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखते समय वे क्या और किस प्रकार सोच रहे थे। यह किसका उदाहरण है ?
- (A) अधिभाषावाद
- (B) अधिसांकेतिकता (मेटासीमियोटिक)
- (C) अधिसंज्ञान
- (D) रूपक

### English : Language-I

#### Direction (Q. No. 91 to 99)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Shreeram Lagoo was acting in a play staged at Ambernath's Gandhi School. We had managed to get the tickets for the play after much running around. We left the hostel quietly after eating dinner in the mess. The play started at 9.30 p.m. and it was already 9.15 p.m. Patil and I were rushing along the road to the station. Suddenly we saw Upadhyayji coming from the opposite direction. He had seen us 'Maharshi, where are you off to at this time ?' he said reprovingly. 'Maharshi, where are you off to at this time ?' he said reprovingly. We looked at each other's face. Suddenly Patil spoke up, 'Sir, I have a headache. We are going

to the station to have some tea or coffee. We will be back right after drinking a cup.'

'Why, don't you get tea and coffee in the mess?' 'We do, Sir. But today there wasn't any milk in the mess. That's why we are going to the station Patil improvised.

Upadhyay said, 'Come with me. I'll get you some coffee.' He brought us to his home. The tickets for the play were squirming in our pockets. We couldn't work out how to get him off our backs.

After seating us in the drawing room, he asked his wife to make the coffee and sat on the sofa across from us.

As soon as Mrs. Upadhyay entered the kitchen, I got up and said, 'Ammaji, Warden Saheb is bothering you unnecessarily. I will make the coffee'.

She was pleased to see me. 'Maharshi, you go sit..... I will make it.'

I went up to her and whispered, 'Ammaji, both of us were going to the Gandhi School to see a play. Warden Saheb waylaid us and brought us here. See, here are the tickets, but he doesn't know anything.'

Ammaji examined me from head to toe. 'I see. Is it a good play?'

I said, 'Ammaji, it is very good.'

'Then why don't you go ?' she said with a laugh.

'How can we go ? Warden Saheb won't give us permission', I whispered.

She came into the drawing room. Listen, what kind of a warden are you ? Why don't you let the children go and have some fun ? Go, Maharshi, but don't be too late.

91. Mr. Upadhyay's professional role in the institution was that of .....

- (A) a teacher
- (B) the hostel warden
- (C) an administrator
- (D) the principal

92. 'We had managed .....' Identify the tense of the underlined expression.

- (A) Past Indefinite
- (B) Present Continuous
- (C) Present Perfect
- (D) Past Perfect

93. How did Mrs. Upadhyay receive the boys at home ?

- (A) She received them coldly
- (B) She was displeased with her husband for bringing them home.
- (C) She welcomed them.
- (D) She was unhappy to see them.

94. Which of the following statements is True / False ?

- (a) The boys had purchased the tickets in advance.

- (b) Mrs. Upadhyay supported the boys in their endeavour.
- (A) (a) is true but (b) is false.  
 (B) (b) is true but (a) is false.  
 (C) Both (a) and (b) are true.  
 (D) Both (a) and (b) are false.
95. Choose the expression similar in meaning to 'improvised' as used in the passage.  
 (A) to make it up (C) to tell the truth  
 (B) to declare (D) to shout
96. Why were the boys sneaking away from the hostel ?  
 (A) To have a stroll  
 (B) To play football  
 (C) To watch a movie  
 (D) To see a play
97. Which of the following statements is True / False ?  
 (a) Mr. Upadhyay met the boys inside the hostel.  
 (b) The boys were already getting late for the play.  
 (A) (a) is true but (b) is false.  
 (B) (b) is true but (a) is false.  
 (C) Both (a) and (b) are false.  
 (D) Both (a) and (b) are true.
98. What did Mr. Upadhyay do after hearing the boys ?  
 (A) He talked to them and walked away.  
 (B) He took them home for coffee.  
 (C) He did not react at all.  
 (D) He allowed them to go.
99. The tickets for the play were squirring in our pockets.  
 What literary device has been used in the underlined expression.  
 (A) Personification (B) Simile did  
 (C) Alliteration (D) Oxymoron
- Direction (Q. No. 100 to 105)**  
 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :
- O what is that sound which so thrills the ear  
 Down in the valley drumming, drumming ?  
 Only the scarlet soldiers, dear,  
 The soldiers coming.  
 O what is that light I see flashing so clear  
 Over the distance brightly, brightly ?  
 Only the sun on their weapons, dear,  
 As they step lightly.  
 O what are they doing with all that gear,  
 What are they doing this morning, this morning ?  
 Only the usual manoeuvres, dear,  
 Or perhaps a warning.  
 O why have they left the road down there,  
 Why are they suddenly wheeling, wheeling?  
 Perhaps a change in the orders, dear,  
 Why are you kneeling ?
100. Where is the 'sound' coming from ?  
 (A) From a crowded street  
 (B) From a group of commoners  
 (C) From a contingent of soldiers  
 (D) From a market place
101. The poem presents itself as a conversation .....  
 (A) among three persons  
 (B) in a crowd  
 (C) among a group of people  
 (D) between two persons
102. Which literary device has been used in the expression 'scarlet soldiers' ?  
 (A) simile  
 (B) metonymy  
 (C) alliteration  
 (D) transferred epithet
103. The poem has been written in the form of .....  
 (A) an elegy (B) an epic  
 (C) a ballad (D) a lyric
104. Identify the rhyme scheme of these lines.  
 (A) abcb (B) abdc  
 (C) baba (D) abab
105. What emotional state does 'kneeling' reflect ?  
 (A) indifference (B) anger  
 (C) anxiety (D) jubilation
106. Which of the following among Krashen's hypotheses is similar to Vygotsky's ZPD ?  
 (A) Natural order hypothesis  
 (B) Affective filter hypothesis  
 (C) Input hypothesis  
 (D) Monitor hypothesis
107. According to Cummins interdependence hypothesis, which of these are interdependent on each other :  
 (A) Reading and writing in second language.  
 (B) Basic interpersonal skills in first and second language.  
 (C) Comprehension and production in second language.  
 (D) Cognitive academic proficiency in first and second language.
108. Which of the following is NOT explained by the concept of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) ?  
 (A) How children learn figurative language.  
 (B) Why the linguistic output of children is more than the input they get.  
 (C) How children learn their first language.  
 (D) How children are able to learn language within a short span of 4-5 years.
109. In a speech community, it is observed that 's' is pronounced differently by two different socio-economic groups of speakers. This difference is an example of :  
 (A) A socio – cultural variable  
 (B) A socio – psychological variable  
 (C) A socio – linguistic variable  
 (D) A pragmatic variable
110. Veera is a seven month old infant. She is now making vocalizations that combine consonants and vowels. She is communicating using which of the following ?  
 (A) Cooing  
 (B) Linguistic speech  
 (C) Phonemes  
 (D) Babbling
111. What is productive vocabulary ?  
 (A) Words that we use in writing and speaking.  
 (B) Words which are new to the reader.  
 (C) Words which are recognized as we hear.  
 (D) Words noticed when we read beyond the lines.
112. Mark the INCORRECT statement among the following, regarding text comprehension strategies :  
 (A) Skimming is more apt for reviewing while scanning helps more with answering particular questions.  
 (B) Both skimming and scanning involve rapid eye movement through the text.  
 (C) Skimming involves going through the text rapidly while scanning involves looking for specific facts.  
 (D) Skimming is more about in-depth reading while scanning is more of cursory reading.
113. Which of the following features of human language enables humans to talk about things which are not present in immediate time and space ?  
 (A) Structure Dependence  
 (B) Discreteness  
 (C) Displacement  
 (D) Arbitrariness
114. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Grammar translation method of second language teaching ?  
 (A) Communicating directly in second language and then comparing the rules of grammar of the two languages.

- (B) Focusing more on the form than the function of language.  
 (C) Comparing the grammatical rules of first and second language.  
 (D) Learning and practicing the rules of grammar of the second language.
115. When children start using language to ask about things, events and phenomenon around them, which of the following functions of language is used more than the others ?  
 (A) Informative (B) Heuristic  
 (C) Imaginative (D) Regulatory
116. Which of the following skills is NOT considered as a mark of reading with comprehension ?  
 (A) Organizing and assessing the sequence of events or ideas.  
 (B) Mentally summarising the text read till now.  
 (C) Focusing on individual letters/ alphabets.  
 (D) Anticipating the content ahead.
117. A teacher asks her students to reflect on how they have answered an experience-based question she gave them and what and how they were thinking when they wrote that answer. This is an example of:  
 (A) Metalingualism  
 (B) Metasemiotics  
 (C) Metacognition  
 (D) Metaphor
118. Which of the following DOES NOT justify starting reading skills with words and short story tere instead of letters and alphabets ?  
 (A) Words and texts are more interesting but letters are not.  
 (B) Separate letters are more difficult to memorise than words.  
 (C) Beginner readers can focus better on bigger units than smaller units.  
 (D) Words and texts create meaningful associations which letters fail to do.
119. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that .....  
 (A) all children begin their schooling in English medium and in home language  
 (B) all children study Hindi as their first language  
 (C) all children begin their schooling in their mother tongue or home language  
 (D) all children begin their schooling in the language of the State

120. Which of the following is linguistically CORRECT about languages and dialects?  
 (A) Languages have their own script but dialects do not have their own script.  
 (B) There is no well-defined linguistic difference between a language and dialect.  
 (C) Languages have written literature but dialects are only based on oral traditions.  
 (D) Languages and dialects are linguistically different but geographically same.

### हिंदी : भाषा-II

#### निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 121 से 128 तक)

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत की सबसे बड़ी ट्रेजेडी यह नहीं है कि शासक वर्ग ने औद्योगिकरण का मार्ग चुना, ट्रेजेडी यह रही है पश्चिम की देखादेखी और नकल में योजनाएँ बनाते समय प्रकृति मनुष्य और संस्कृति के बीच का नाजुक संतुलन किस तरह नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है—इस और हमारे पश्चिम शिक्षित सत्ताधारियों का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया। हम बिना पश्चिम को मॉडल बनाए, अपनी शर्तों और मर्यादाओं के आधार पर, औद्योगिक विकास का भारतीय स्वरूप निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, कभी इसका ख्याल भी हमारे शासकों को आया हो, ऐसा नहीं जान पड़ता।

121. हमें औद्योगिक विकास के लिए ..... की आवश्यकता है।  
 (A) अमेरिकी मॉडल (B) यूरोपीय मॉडल  
 (C) भारतीय मॉडल (D) पश्चिमी मॉडल
122. 'शिक्षित' में मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय है—  
 (A) शिक्षा + इत (B) शिक्षा + ईत  
 (C) शिक्षि + त (D) शिक्षा + त
123. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है .....।  
 (A) संस्कृति (B) भारतीय  
 (C) मर्यादा (D) शर्त
124. योजनाएँ निर्धारित करते समय प्रमुख है .....।  
 (A) प्रकृति की अपेक्षा मनुष्य की उन्नति का विशेष ध्यान रखना  
 (B) प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य का विशेष ध्यान रखना  
 (C) समय सीमा का ध्यान रखना  
 (D) प्रकृति और मनुष्य के संतुलन को बनाए रखना

125. गद्यांश में किस बिंदु को अनुचित ठहराया है ?  
 (A) औद्योगिक विकास  
 (B) पश्चिमी अंधानुकरण को  
 (C) प्रकृति की उपेक्षा  
 (D) प्रकृति को अधिक महत्व
126. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत की त्रासदी है.....।  
 (A) पश्चिमी देशों का अंधानुकरण  
 (B) भारतीय मॉडल  
 (C) औद्योगिकरण  
 (D) पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ
127. गद्यांश में किसके संतुलन की बात की गई है ?  
 (A) प्रकृति, मानव और उद्योग  
 (B) प्रकृति, मानव और मानवता  
 (C) प्रकृति, मानवता और विकास  
 (D) प्रकृति, मानव और संस्कृति
128. 'संतुलन' का विलोम शब्द है—  
 (A) आसंतुलन (B) असंतुलीत  
 (C) असंतुलित (D) असंतुलन

#### निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 135 तक)

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

इस ब्रह्मांड में हम सभी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे से ज्यादा खास नहीं है क्योंकि परमात्मा की नजर में हम सब एक समान हैं। ध्यान-अभ्यास हमें सभी जीवों को एक समान देखने में मदद करता है। हम मानते हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति जो एक चौकीदार, क्लर्क या कैशियर है, वह उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि किसी कंपनी का कोई मालिक। हमें समझ आता है कि किसी कंपनी का मालिक कर्मचारियों के बिना काम नहीं कर सकता। चाहे वे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले हों या सबसे कम वेतन पाने वाले। सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भले ही हम बाहर से रंग, रूप, समाज, संस्कृति आदि के स्तर पर अलग दिखते हैं लेकिन पिता-परमेश्वर की संतान होने के नाते हम सभी एक समान हैं।

129. गद्यांश के अनुसार सभी व्यक्ति –  
 (A) समान वेतन के अधिकारी हैं।  
 (B) व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं।  
 (C) एक समान हैं।  
 (D) महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
130. गद्यांश के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि हम सभी समान हैं क्योंकि –

- (A) हम ईश्वर की संतान हैं।  
 (B) हम कंपनी के कर्मचारी हैं।  
 (C) हमारी जीवन-शैली समान हैं।  
 (D) हमारा जीवन-लक्ष्य समान हैं।
131. सभी व्यक्तियों को समान दृष्टि से देखने में सहायक है –  
 (A) व्यवहारिक होना  
 (B) ध्यान का अभ्यास  
 (C) समान दृष्टि का अभ्यास  
 (D) आचरण का अभ्यास
132. किसी भी कार्य की सफलता में \_\_\_\_\_ योगदान होता है।  
 (A) सभी की सम दृष्टि का  
 (B) पदाधिकारियों के श्रम का  
 (C) सभी के परिश्रम का  
 (D) सभी के धन का
133. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है –  
 (A) संस्कृति (B) ज्यादा  
 (C) व्यक्ति (D) महत्वपूर्ण
134. 'संस्कृति' शब्द में \_\_\_\_\_ प्रत्यय का प्रयोग होगा।  
 (A) इय (B) ईय  
 (C) इक (D) इत
135. गद्यांश में सभी मनुष्यों को समान भाव से देखने एवं \_\_\_\_\_ पर बल दिया गया है।  
 (A) व्यवहार करने (B) विशेष मानने  
 (C) समान वेतन देने (D) समान नौकरी देने
136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पाठ्य सामग्री की बोधगम्यता और शब्दावली के विकास में मदद नहीं करेगा ?  
 (A) थीम मानचित्र (B) चित्र शब्दकोश  
 (C) शब्द मानचित्र (D) वर्णमाला चार्ट
137. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा स्टीफन क्रेशन द्वारा दी गयी मॉनीटर परिकल्पना के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है ?  
 (A) 'क्या अर्जित किया गया है', 'सीखे' गए की मॉनीटरिंग करने में मदद करता है  
 (B) शिक्षार्थी तभी मॉनीटर कर सकते हैं जब उन्हें नियमों की पर्याप्त जानकारी हो और पर्याप्त समय हो  
 (C) यह द्वितीय भाषा अर्जन के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त की जाती है  
 (D) यह अर्जन और अधिगम के मध्य संबंध पर आधारित है।
138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिगम का मुख्य क्षेत्र (डोमेन) नहीं है ?  
 (A) भावात्मक  
 (B) मनोगत्यात्मक  
 (C) संज्ञानात्मक  
 (D) सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक
139. जब एक शुरुआती पाठक पाठ्यवस्तु की थीम, सांस्कृतिक पहलू आदि के बारे में अपने सामान्य ज्ञान का प्रयोग करता है, जिससे कि वह उस विशिष्ट पाठगत सामग्री से अर्थ निकाल सके, तो यह क्या कहलाएगी ?  
 (A) तल – ऊर्ध्वगामी उपागम  
 (B) तल – अधोगामी उपागम  
 (C) ऊर्ध्व – अधोगामी उपागम  
 (D) ऊर्ध्व ऊर्ध्वगामी उपागम
140. एक अध्यापक हिंदी भाषी विद्यार्थियों को द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का अध्यापन करते समय उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से नियम बताए बगैर अंग्रेजी में संक्षिप्त संवाद करने के संदर्भ और अवसर देता है वह उनके वार्तालाप में प्रयुक्त उदाहरण उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता है। धीरे – धीरे शिक्षार्थी अध्यापक की मदद से स्वतः ही नियम सीख लेते हैं। अध्यापक किस मॉडल / उपागम का अनुपालन कर रहा है ?  
 (A) सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम  
 (B) प्रत्यक्ष (डायरेक्ट) विधि  
 (C) व्याकरण अनुवाद विधि  
 (D) श्रव्य-भाषिक विधि
141. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सम्प्रेषणात्मक उपागम का गुणधर्म नहीं है ?  
 (A) स्पष्टता के साथ शिक्षण के स्थान पर व्याकरण के नियमों की खोज करना  
 (B) सम्प्रेषणात्मक दक्षता का विकास करना  
 (C) प्रकार्य की अपेक्षा नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देना  
 (D) भाषा का संदर्भगत प्रयोग
142. अधिगम में रह गई कमियों को देखने के संदर्भ में त्रुटि विश्लेषण महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि  
 (A) गलतियाँ शिक्षार्थियों की समझ में रह गई कमियों की ओर संकेत करती हैं।  
 (B) गलतियाँ अवधारणा विकास और प्रेरणा को प्रदर्शित करती हैं।  
 (C) अधिकतर त्रुटियाँ विद्यार्थियों के अनियत दृष्टिकोण के कारण होती हैं।  
 (D) गलतियाँ शिक्षार्थी के मस्तिष्क और अधिगम की अवस्था को समझने में सहायक हैं।
143. 'प' को 'फ' की तरह लिखना या '6' को '9' की तरह लिखना किस तरह के बच्चों द्वारा यह सामान्य गलती की जाती है?  
 (A) नामन विकार (एनोमिया)  
 (B) पठन वैकल्य (डिस्लेक्सिया)  
 (C) हकलाने वाले बच्चों द्वारा  
 (D) वाचाघात (अफेजिया)
144. बुनियादी अन्तः वैयक्तिक सम्प्रेषणात्मक कौशलों को किस रूप में जाना जाता है ?  
 (A) दिन-प्रतिदिन के सम्प्रेषण के प्रयुक्त भाषा  
 (B) अन्तरभाषा (इंटरलैंग्विज)  
 (C) उच्च स्तरीय भाषा कौशल  
 (D) अमूर्तता की भाषा
145. निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा समावेशी कक्षा सृजित करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी?  
 (A) बहुभाषिक उपागम का अनुपालन करना  
 (B) कक्षा में कुछ विद्यार्थियों को कक्षा प्रमुख (मॉनीटर) बना देना  
 (C) सहपाठी समूह अन्तः क्रिया और पृष्ठ पोषण व्यवस्था  
 (D) समूहों में कार्य करने के लिए देना
146. कथाओं की कौन-सी विधा बहुभाषावाद और बहु संस्कृतिवाद को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए सवाधिक रूप से प्रासंगिक है?  
 (A) विज्ञान कथा  
 (B) अविश्वसनीय बात (लेन्डी टेल)  
 (C) लोककथाएँ  
 (D) आत्मकथाएँ
147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बाल साहित्य का अपेक्षित गुणधर्म नहीं है ?  
 (A) बड़ा फॉन्ट आकार और परिचित शब्द  
 (B) आकर्षक चित्र  
 (C) पशु पात्र  
 (D) नैतिक मूल्यों का स्पष्टतः प्रदर्शन
148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आकलन के बारे में सही नहीं है ?  
 (A) यह विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति की गति का मूल्यांकन करने में मदद करता है।  
 (B) यह केवल अध्यापक द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।  
 (C) यह विद्यार्थी की प्रगति के बारे में समग्र दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है।  
 (D) यह विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि के बारे में ठोस साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करता है।

149. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा रचनात्मक आकलन का उदाहरण नहीं है ?

- (A) समग्र लिखित परीक्षा और सत्र की विभिन्न अवधियों में दिए गए कुछ और कार्यों का मिश्रण
- (B) पूरे सत्र भर में लघु अवधि परीक्षा से लेकर सहपाठी समीक्षा जैसी होने वाली आकलन की युक्तियाँ
- (C) पूरे सत्र के दौरान मौखिक और लिखित कार्यों की-शृंखला और रोल प्ले आदि
- (D) सत्र के अन्त में होने वाली सत्र परीक्षा

150. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन आकलन के दो मुख्य प्रकारों के संदर्भ में सही है ?

- (A) रचनात्मक आकलन अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सतत रूप से चलता है।
- (B) योगात्मक आकलन अधिगम प्रक्रिया से पहले और उसके दौरान किया जाता है।
- (C) रचनात्मक आकलन अधिगम के प्रकार्यों के स्थान पर नियमों पर अधिक ध्यान देता है।
- (D) योगात्मक आकलन वर्ष भर चलने वाले आकलन के प्रत्येक स्वरूप की समग्रता के बारे में है।

### English : Language-II

#### Direction (Q. No. 121 to 128)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

A couple of days later, there was a music recital in the Bharatendu Auditorium, one of the two largest auditoriums in town. One of the performers was Ustad Majeed Khan. Lata and Malati both managed to get tickets. So did Hema, a tall, thin and high-spirited friend of all under the care of a strict elder member of the family who was referred to by everyone as Tauji. Theirs who lived with innumerable cousins-boys and girls-in a house not far from Nabiganj. They were Hema's Tauji had quite a job on his hands, as he was not only responsible for the well-being and reputation of the girls of the family but also had to make sure that the boys did not get into the countless kinds of mischief that boys are prone to. He had often cursed his luck that he was the sole representative in a university town of a large and far-flung family. He had on occasions threatened to send everyone straight back home when they had caused him more trouble than he could bear. But his wife, Taiji to everyone, thought she herself had been brought up with almost no liberty or latitude, felt it was

a great pity that her nieces and grandnieces should be similarly constrained. She managed to obtain for the girls what they could not obtain by a more direct approach. This evening Hema and her cousin had thus succeeded in reserving the use of Tauji's large maroon Packard car and went around town collecting their friends for the concert. No sooner was Tauji out of sight than they had entirely forgotten his outraged parting comment. "Flowers ? Flowers in your hair ? Rushing off in exam time-and listening to all this pleasure-music ! Everyone will think you are completely dissolute-you will never get married."

121. State which of the following statements is True / False.

- (a) Taiji was relatively liberal in her approach. Lata and Malati could not obtain tickets for the recital.
- (b) Lata and Malati could not obtain tickets for the recital.
- (A) (a) is true but (b) is false  
(B) (b) is true but (a) is false  
(C) Both (a) and (b) are true  
(D) Both (a) and (b) are false

122. What does the underlined expression 'the boys are prone to' mean ?

- (A) impossible to have/get  
(B) likely to have/get  
(C) sure to have/get  
(D) not likely to have/get

123. Identify the tense of the given expression ..... had thus succeeded ... '

- (A) Simple Present Tense  
(B) Present Perfect Tense  
(C) Simple Past Tense  
(D) Past Perfect Tense

124. What was Tauji's duty as a family patriarch ?

- (A) To get the youngsters married  
(B) To cook for the youngsters  
(C) To teach the youngsters  
(D) To keep a strict watch on the youngsters activities

125. How did Taiji manage to get concessions for the girls ?

- (A) By fighting with Tauji  
(B) By adopting an indirect  
(C) By arguing with Tauji approach  
(D) By persuading Tauji

126. What cultural show was being held in the town ?

- (A) A classical music recital  
(B) A blockbuster movie  
(C) A popular play  
(D) A dance performance

127. By nature and beliefs, Tauji can be described as a/an .....

- (A) anarchist (B) agnostic  
(C) conservative (D) liberal

128. Identify the word nearest in meaning to 'constrained'.

- (A) confined (B) laid  
(C) arrested (D) caught

#### Direction (Q. No. 129 to 135)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

I designed, after my first voyage, to spend the rest of my days at Baghdad, but it was not long ere

I grew weary of an indolent life and I put to sea a second time with merchants of known probity. We embarked on board of a good ship and set sail. One day we landed on an island covered with several sorts of fruit trees, but we could see neither man nor animal. While some diverted themselves with gathering flowers and other fruits, I took my wine and provisions and sat down near a stream betwixt two high trees, which afforded a delightful shade. I made a good meal and afterwards fell asleep. When I woke up, the ship was no longer in view. In this sad condition, I was ready to die with grief. When I gazed towards the sea, I could discern nothing but sky and water, but looking over the land I beheld something white and coming down, took what provision I had left and went towards the object which was so distant that at first could not distinguish what it was.

As I approached, I thought it to be a white dome of a prodigious height and extent. I drew near to it and walked round it and found no door to it. I found that I had not strength nor activity to climb it on account of its exceeding smoothness. I went round the dome measuring its circumference. I meditated upon some means of gaining an entrance into it but no means of accomplishing this occurred to me.

By this time the sun was about to set, and all of a sudden the sky became as dark as if it had been covered with a thick cloud. I was much astonished at this sudden darkness but much more when I found it occasioned by a bird of a most extraordinary size that came flying towards me. I remembered that I had often heard mariners speak of a miraculous bird called the roc and conceived that the great dome which I so much admired must be her egg. Shortly afterwards the bird alighted and sat over the egg.

129. The narrator left Baghdad because .....

- (A) He was weary of the city  
(B) He was keen to visit another city

- (C) He did not want to live a lazy life  
(D) Both (A) and (C)
130. After realising that the ship had left, the narrator .....  
(A) was relieved (B) did not react  
(C) felt amused (D) was shocked
131. What did the narrator do after reaching the island ?  
(A) He chatted with his colleagues.  
(B) He sat down for a filling meal.  
(C) He took endless strolls around the island.  
(D) He gathered fruits and flowers.
132. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined word : '..... of a prodigious height and extent.'  
(A) narrow (B) marvellous  
(C) tall (D) large
133. Identify the tense of the underlined word in 'I drew near to it' ....  
(A) Simple Present (B) Future Perfect  
(C) Past Perfect (D) Simple Past
134. Identify the Part of Speech of the underlined word in the expression : ".... to die with grief."  
(A) Conjunction (B) Preposition  
(C) Adverb (D) Adjective
135. The 'White dome' finally turned out to be ...  
(A) a place of worship  
(B) a luxurious mansion  
(C) a massive egg  
(D) a royal palace
136. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the Monitor Hypothesis given by Stephen Krashen ?  
(A) What is 'acquired' helps in monitoring what is 'learnt'.  
(B) The learner can only monitor if / he has enough time and enough knowledge of the rules.  
(C) It is used in the context of second language acquisition.  
(D) It is based on the relationship between acquisition and learning.
137. A teacher teaching English as second language to Hindi-speaking students provides them contexts and opportunities to engage in little conversations in English without telling them explicit rules. She presents examples before them which they use in their conversations. Gradually, they come up with rules on their own with the help of the teacher.
- Which model / approach do you think the teacher is following ?  
(A) Communicative approach  
(B) Direct method  
(C) Grammar translation method  
(D) Audio-lingual
138. Which of the following is NOT a feature of communicative approach ?  
(A) Discovering rules of grammar instead of teaching explicitly.  
(B) Developing communicative competence.  
(C) More focus on form than function.  
(D) Contextualised use of language.
139. Which of the following is NOT a desirable feature in children's literature ?  
(A) Big font size and familiar words  
(B) Attractive pictures  
(C) Animal characters  
(D) Explicit moral values
140. Which of the following is NOT considered a major domain of learning ?  
(A) Affective (B) Psychomotor  
(C) Cognitive (D) Socio-cultural
141. Reading or writing 'p' as 'b' or '6' as '9' is a common error among children with :  
(A) Anomia (B) Dyslexia  
(C) Stuttering (D) Aphasia
142. Which one of the following is NOT true about an assessment ?  
(A) It helps to evaluate the pace of a student's progress  
(B) It can only be done by the teacher  
(C) It provides a holistic view of the student's progress  
(D) It presents concrete evidence of the student's performance
143. Which of the following is NOT an example of formative assessment ?  
(A) A combination of a comprehensive written test and few other tasks scattered over a period of time.  
(B) Assessment strategies ranging from short tests to peer-reviews throughout the session.  
(C) A series of oral and written tasks, role-play etc. throughout the session.  
(D) A term-paper at the end of the session.
144. When a beginner reader uses his/her general knowledge about the text theme, cultural aspects etc. to make sense of the specific textual content, it is called :  
(A) Bottom – up approach  
(B) Bottom – down approach  
(C) Top – down approach  
(D) Top – up approach
145. Which of the following would not help in textual comprehension and vocabulary development ?  
(A) Theme – maps  
(B) Picture dictionaries  
(C) Word – maps  
(D) Alphabet charts
146. Which of these statements is CORRECT – regarding the two major types of assessment ?  
(A) Formative assessment goes on continuously through the learning phase.  
(B) Summative assessment is done before and during the learning phase.  
(C) Formative assessment focuses on the form rather than function of learning.  
(D) Summative assessment is about the sum total of every form of assessment through the year.
147. Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills is known as :  
(A) Language used for day – to – day communication.  
(B) Interlanguage.  
(C) Higher order language skills.  
(D) Language of abstraction.
148. Which genre of stories are the most relevant to propagate multilingualism and multiculturalism ?  
(A) Science fiction  
(B) Lengthy tale  
(C) Folktales  
(D) Autobiographies
149. Error – analysis is important in order to look at the gaps in learning because :  
(A) Errors indicate a lack in the understanding of the learners.  
(B) Errors show extent of concept development and motivation.  
(C) Most errors are caused by callous attitude of the learners.  
(D) Errors are a window into the minds of the learners and their stage of learning.
150. Which of the following DOES NOT help in creating an inclusive classroom ?  
(A) Adopting a multilingual approach.  
(B) Having some students as monitors in the class.  
(C) Peer – group interaction and feedback system.  
(D) Giving team – tasks.

## Solutions

### Child Development and Pedagogy

1. (C) In developmental terms, a time frame where an individual upholds an amplified sensitivity to particular incentives for developing particular skills to function in an efficient manner is referred to as a Critical period of development. The Sensitive period' in child development is referred to as the optimal period for the development of specific capabilities. A critical or sensitive period is that time period in life when an environmental influence has its greatest impact on the development of the child. During these periods if the child has favorable experiences, her development will be fostered. If in these periods experiences are unfavourable, development suffers. During this period, specific experiences affect the development of the child more than they do at other times. Such periods are critical for development because during these periods the child is ready to learn a particular skill. At times, the damage done because of unfavorable experiences may be irreversible.
2. (C) Children are greatly influenced by the social-cultural context they grow up in. The Socio-cultural context of students plays a significant role in the learning process. Lev Vygotsky proposed a theory of cognitive development known as the 'Socio-Cultural Theory'. He believed that children gain knowledge through social and cultural experiences. When the child is having interactions with peers and adults, they learn the values, beliefs, customs, and language of their culture. As per his socio-cultural theory, development takes place due to the intermingling of culture, social interaction, and language. It allows students to perform tasks and to reach levels of achievement (with others' support) that they would be unable to reach independently.
3. (C) Children below the age of 5-6 years should not be pressured to write 'properly ' and' within the lines because Children gain control of finer motor skills from 5-6 years onwards. So it is clear that Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
4. (C) Children develop the ability to grasp the ball before putting beads in a thread. This statement represents

the 'Proximodistal' principle of development. Proximodistal tendency proceeds from near to the distant/inward to outward and from parts of the body near the centre develop first then the extremities. Therefore the child in the earlier stage of development exercises the fundamental muscles rather than the smaller muscles or fine motor skills.

5. (A) According to Vygotsky, children speak to themselves to aid thought and for self-regulation. This type of talking to oneself is called self-talk. According to Vygotsky, self-talk is a tool for thought and plays an important role in the development of conscious awareness and self-regulation. As children grow older, this self-talk becomes less audible and more internalized, turning into silent inner speech.
6. (A) According to Vygotsky's theory of learning and development, Breaking a task down into smaller steps and providing support as needed is an example of scaffolding. **Scaffolding** refers to "changing the level of support." It is temporary support given by MKO. It is stopped when the learner becomes able to perform independently. Giving prompts and cues, and asking questions at critical junctures are some other examples of **Scaffolding**.
7. (C) Effective teachers familiarise themselves with the daily lives and socio-cultural backgrounds of learners because learning takes place in a social context. This helps students learn better. When students are able to connect what they are learning to their culture, language, and life experiences, they develop a better understanding. So it is clear that Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
8. (C) Piaget described cognitive development in four qualitatively different stages. According to Piaget, cognitive development unfolds as the child passes through four distinct and qualitatively different stages:
  - Sensorimotor stage (From birth to about 2 years); sensory-motor
  - Pre-operational stage (From 2 to 7 years);
  - Concrete Operational Stage (From 7 to 11 years); and
  - Formal Operational stage (From 11 to adolescence stage).

9. (C) Lawrence Kohlberg argued that moral development occurs progressively in stages. Kohlberg defined three levels of moral development: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. Each level has two distinct stages. **Kohlberg's** three levels and **six stages of Moral Development** are as follows-

#### Level 1: Pre-conventional Morality:-

- **Stage I** (Obedience and Punishment Orientation)
- **Stage II** (Individualism and Exchange)

#### Level 2: Conventional Morality:-

- **Stage III** (Good boy-good girl orientation)
- **Stage IV** (Social-order maintaining orientation)

#### Level 3: Post-Conventional Morality:-

- **Stage V** (Social contract and Individual rights)
- **Stage VI** (Universal Ethical Principles orientation)

10. (D) At the Conventional level of Kohlberg's moral development an individual's ethical behaviour mainly depends on the mindset of "What do people think of me". During the conventional level, an individual's sense of morality is tied to personal and societal relationships. Children continue to accept the rules of authority figures, but this is now because they believe that this is necessary to ensure positive relationships and societal order.
11. (B) According to Jean Piaget, a child who is unable to understand the logic behind simple mathematical reversals such as  $4 + 5 = 9$  so  $9 - 5 = 4$ , it is because of irreversibility. Irreversibility is a characteristic of preoperational thought, where the child is unable to mentally reverse a sequence of events or operations.
12. (B) It is wrong to say that scaffolding provided by teachers hinders the learning process of children because scaffolding is temporary support provided by more knowledgeable others. It aids learning. It helps children to learn new concepts. By using scaffolding, teachers help students to acquire skills and knowledge. It is also wrong to say that children learn independently by acting upon and manipulating

the environment, as proposed by Lev Vygotsky, because along with interaction with the environment, a child also learns through social interaction, scaffolding, and the help of more knowledgeable others. So it is clear that Both (A) and (R) are false .

13. (C) Two important cognitive development milestones of the sensorimotor stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development are object permanence and deferred imitation. The sensorimotor period is characterized by these unique features :

- **Deferred Imitation:** Deferred imitation is when a child carries out a behavior that is copying other behavior that they have seen some other time before.
- **Object Permanence:** It is the realization that objects continue to exist even when they are out of sight.

14. (C) According to Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, scientists tend to have high **logical-mathematical intelligence**, while sculptors tend to have high **bodily-kinesthetic intelligence**. Logic-mathematical intelligence involves the ability to analyze problems logically, carry out mathematical operations, and investigate issues scientifically. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence is the capacity to manipulate objects and use physical skills effectively. It involves a sense of timing, clear sense of the goal of physical action, and the ability to train responses to physical stimuli. Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have. It includes **nine** types of intelligence.

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical-Mathematical intelligence
- Musical intelligence
- Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Spatial intelligence
- Naturalistic intelligence
- Existential intelligence

15. (B) It is wrong to say that the teacher should encourage the boys in her class to participate in sports and give art decoration work to the girls because such a situation promotes gender stereotyping. Similarly, it is also wrong to say that children

acquire gender roles primarily because of the underlying biological differences because children do not assume gender roles primarily due to biological differences but gender roles are constructed on the basis of society and culture. Hence, both (A) and (R) are wrong.

16. (C) During playtime at school, Rishab, a 7-year-old boy picked a doll to play with. Some of his peers made fun of him for his choice of toy. A teacher who wants to develop flexibility in gender roles in his/her students should in this situation allow Rishab to play with the doll and tell the other children that they can also choose any toy of their choice.

17. (A) To cater to the needs of students in an inclusive classroom, teachers should use multisensory materials as they provide children with a variety of strategies for learning, and do not depend only on listening, writing, and reading. Hence, Assertion (A) is correct. However, it is wrong to say that inclusive classrooms should adopt standardization of assessment strategies along with standardization of curriculum materials because the aim of inclusive education is to provide equal educational opportunities to all students. For this, emphasis should be laid on creating curriculum and assessment strategies in such a way that all students get equal access. Hence, Reason (R) is wrong.

18. (D) Inclusion needs to be promoted through flexible curriculum, cooperative learning and accessibility of building. Inclusive Education means meeting individual differences in the general classroom as it refers to the inclusion of all children in the education system, regardless of their differences and disabilities.

19. (C) Challenges in social communication are evident in Autism Spectrum Disorder . Autistic disorder disrupts a person's thinking and understanding processes, leading to challenges in social communication. Autistic disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that affects the normal development of the brain with respect to social and communication skills.

20. (B) Dysgraphia is characterized by difficulties in writing. It is a deficiency that affects the ability to write coherently. children will have difficulty in writing their ideas in

well-structured form and in thinking and writing at the same time. It affects not just the language learning or spelling-related skills but also the children would face problems in writing numbers and letters. The children will not be able to form the numbers and letters in proper shape, sequence, and in proper organized lines or sets. It mainly affects the person's coordination of verbal and written aspects of numbers which can be seen in his writing i.e., words, letters, numbers, and alphabets are neither properly formed nor well structured.

21. (C) Kinesthetic learners prefer to learn through doing and moving. Also called kinesthetic (or physical) learners, these people are practical learners and like to work with their hands.

22. (A) In order to cater to the needs of students struggling with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder teachers should avoid Creating distractions and making noises. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a brain disorder that affects how you pay attention, sit, still, and control your behavior. The main symptoms of ADHD include the following:

- **Physical movement:** Lack of muscle coordination, so a person who is ADHD-disabled can not move easily.
- **Inattention:** Short attention span for age (difficulty sustaining attention) Difficulty listening to others.
- **Hyperactivity:** Has difficulty remaining in his/her seat even when it is expected, Fidgets with hands or squirms when in his or her seat; fidgets excessively.
- **Impulsivity:** Has difficulty waiting for his or her turn in school and/or social games, Takes frequent risks, and often without thinking before acting.

23. (B) Children learn better if they experience a moderate level of excitement to learn. High levels of anxiety, low levels of alertness, and learned helplessness can negatively affect children's learning process. Moderate levels of enthusiasm keep children motivated and engaged in learning.

24. (D) Children often come up with their own explanations of events around them. On being probed as to why it rains,

Sia says - " God was tired of carrying the buckets of water on his shoulders ". Such explanations Indicate that children have naïve understanding rooted in the cultural context in which they try to understand events. Children interpret the events around them based on their experience and understanding.

25. (D) Mastery-oriented learners typically attribute success to ability and effort and failure to insufficient effort. Low fear of failure and an incremental view of ability are the characteristics of mastery-oriented learners. Mastery-orientated learners find satisfaction with the work and are not influenced by external performance indicators such as grades.
26. (A) Meaningful learning is primarily not about memorizing information. Meaningful learning is mainly concerned with understanding concepts, constructing knowledge, and developing skills. Meaningful learning is relational learning. It's related to previous knowledge and experiences. It changes our previous perspectives and helps us achieve deep learning. It is the process of learning new material or internalizing new information which is pertinent to a current interest or knowledge base.
27. (B) It is wrong to say that teachers should keep a distance from students and put the primary responsibility of learning on them; rather, the teacher should act as a facilitator and always be ready to seek student participation. Similarly, it is wrong to say that learning takes place more effectively in an authoritarian environment than in a democratic environment because learning takes place more effectively in a democratic environment where there is harmony between the teacher and students. The role of the teacher is to motivate, inspire and educate the students. The teacher helps the students to acquire and organize knowledge. Therefore it is clear that both (A) and (R) are wrong.
28. (C) In order to help students to become good problem solvers, a teacher should emphasize the practice of breaking large complex problems into smaller manageable problems. By breaking down larger problems into smaller, more manageable parts, we not only make the overall problem less daunting but also set ourselves a clear goal that allows us to solve the problem in an accessible way.
29. (C) In the constructivist view, learning

is extending and transforming the current understanding. In the constructivist view, learning is an active, social, and dynamic process where students construct knowledge through their own experiences and interactions

30. (A) Motivation comes from environmental consequences. Environmental factors can play a significant role in motivation. Motivation arising from environmental results is called external motivation. Type of motivation :-
- **Intrinsic motivation:** Intrinsic motivation generates within the behavior of the individual. An intrinsically motivated individual needs no rewards for their encouragement to attain a particular goal. It includes the following motives :
    - ❖ Biological drives : *e.g.*, hunger, thirst, relief from pain, sleep, temperature regulation,
    - ❖ Curiosity
    - ❖ Internal fears *e.g.*, fear of rejection
    - ❖ Psychological needs *e.g.*, need for being accepted and appreciated by others.
    - ❖ Personal desires *e.g.*, desire to gain power or dominance.
  - **Extrinsic motivation:-** an individual's behaviour when driven by external rewards such as money, fame, grades, incentives etc. is known as extrinsic motivation. It includes the following motives:
    - ❖ Incentives
    - ❖ Bonuses
    - ❖ Allowances
    - ❖ Promotion and demotion
    - ❖ Rewards and punishment

### Mathematics

31. (D) We know that,  
 $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{ gram}$   
 Then,  $9\text{ kg} = 9 \times 1000\text{ gram} = 9000\text{ gram}$   
 And  $7\text{ kg } 7\text{ gram} = 7 \times 1000\text{ gram} + 7\text{ gram} = 7007\text{ gram}$   
 Required resultant  
 $= 9000\text{ gram} - 7007\text{ gram}$   
 $= 1993\text{ gram}$   
 $= 1000\text{ gram} + 993\text{ gram}$   
 $= 1.993\text{ kg}$

32. (A) The Prime numbers between 31 and 60 are 37, 41, 43, 47, 53 and 59 respectively.  
 Sum of prime numbers =  $37 + 41 + 43 + 47 + 53 + 59 = 280$
33. (D) Predecessor of 201 =  $201 - 1 = 200$   
 Successor of 4781 =  $4781 + 1 = 4782$   
 The Product of the predecessor and successor =  $200 \times 4782 = 956400$
34. (B) The greatest six digits numbers can be formed from the digits 5, 9, 0, 2, 8 and 6 = 986520  
 And smallest six digits = 205689  
 The sum of the greatest and smallest number =  $986520 + 205689 = 1192209$
35. (B) L.C.M. of 6, 7 and 4 =  $2 \times 6 \times 7 = 84$   
 The Smallest four-digit numbers = 84k  
 Put the value of k = 12  
 Numbers =  $84 \times 12 = 1008$   
 The smallest four-digit numbers which is a multiple of 6, 7 and 8 is 1008.
36. (C) Place value of 5 in 352876 =  $5 \times 10000 = 50000$   
 Place value of 7 in 352876 =  $7 \times 10 = 70$   
 The difference of the place values =  $50000 - 70 = 49930$
37. (B) Number of planks  

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of a wooden block}}{\text{Volume of a planks}}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 100\text{ cm} \times 70\text{ cm} \times 40\text{ cm}}{2 \times 100\text{ cm} \times 35\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}}$$

$$= 40$$
38. (B) The least appropriate statement about formative assessment in mathematics classrooms is that it provides cumulative evaluations that help in ranking children. The following statements about formative assessment are appropriate:
- Formative assessment helps in identifying students' misconceptions.
  - Formative assessment aims to check students' progress during instructional activities.
  - Formative assessment identifies students' conceptual understanding.

- Formative assessment provides teachers and students with continuous information about learning successes and failures.
- Formative assessment enhances students' intrinsic motivation and self-esteem.
- Formative assessment helps students to become self-directed learners.

39. (D) A primary class mathematics teacher gave the following problem to his students to solve: "How many classes of 28 students each will be required for a school of 616 pupils?" One of the students solved the problem as follows:

$$1 \text{ class} = 28 \text{ students}$$

$$10 \rightarrow 280$$

$$10 \rightarrow \frac{280}{560}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{56}{616} \rightarrow 10 + 10 + 2 = 22 \text{ class.}$$

It is clear from the above algorithm that the student has used the distributive law of division across addition to solve the problem.

40. (C) Classification is a cognitive skill that helps students to identify and group shapes according to their attributes and properties. Classification means dividing objects into groups based on their properties and characteristics.
41. (A) A third-class student, when asked to write one hundred and five as a numeral, writes it as '1005'. This indicates that the student needs more help in understanding the concept of place value. This mistake usually occurs when the student has little understanding of the place value of digits.
42. (A) The most appropriate statement regarding integrating open-ended questions in the mathematics class is that these questions develop critical thinking in students. These questions encourage students to think independently and solve problems. Open-ended questions are those that do not have a definite answer or a definite method to find the answer.

43. (D)

Name of the Fruit	Numbers of Children
Apple	28
Guava	26
Mangoes	44
Banana	14
Grapes	28

From option (A),

Number of children who like apple = 28

Number of children who like Guava = 26

Hence, the option (A) is incorrect

From option (B),

Number of children who like Grapes = 28

Number of children who like Banana = 14

Difference between the number of children who like Grapes and Banana =  $28 - 14 = 14$

Hence, the option (B) is incorrect.

From option (C),

Number of children who like Mangoes and Banana =  $44 + 14 = 58$

Number of children who like Guava = 26

Guava = Mangoes + Banana

$$26 = 58$$

$26 = 6 + 2$  times of Guava

Hence, the option (C) is incorrect.

From option (D),

Ten children do not like any fruit given in the table – corrected

44. (B) Most II graders are able to add two quantities like four candies and three candies, but when asked to do  $4 + 5$  on a worksheet a large number of the same set of learners is unable to do so. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, the most appropriate explanation for this observation is that the learner is not ready to use abstract mathematical symbols.
45. (C) With respect to data handling, it is correct to say that a graphical representation of data is easier to understand when trends or comparisons are to be shown. Data management is usually represented in the form of pictographs, bar graphs, pie charts, histograms, line graphs, stem and leaf plots, etc. All of these

have different purposes. Anything that can be grouped on the basis of some comparable parameters can be considered as data.

46. (B) A child solved the problem:  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$ . The most appropriate

conclusion from looking at this solution is that the child has extended the concept of the addition of natural numbers to the addition of fractions.

47. (A) According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, mathematics teachers need to focus on mathematical reasoning and logic. For this, some other ways to focus on the teaching of mathematics are as follows:

- Children should be encouraged to answer in their own words and from their own experiences rather than just memorizing and getting the answer.
- Mathematics should be made relevant with the help of examples from daily life.
- Thinking should be divergent in looking at mathematical problems, so the student can explore different ideas to solve the problems.
- Technology can be used to facilitate teaching-learning of abstract concepts in mathematics.

48. (C) The most effective way to introduce the concept of area to fourth-grade children is tessellation. Tessellation is the continuous repetition of a geometric figure with no space in between. The reason for polygons to be tessellated is that their sides match perfectly with each other.

49. (C) Students find it difficult to solve division problems because solving division problems requires that the student knows addition, subtraction and multiplication well. It is very important to have knowledge of these basic mathematical skills to solve division problems.

50. (C) With reference to the concept of fractions, it is correct to say that it represents a part of a whole that is greater than '1'. Fractions represent a part of a whole. Fractions are usually written as  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{12}$  or  $\frac{7}{18}$  etc.

51. (A) National Education Policy 2020 promotes the importance of mathematics and computational thinking as it is the basis of

emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, machine learning data science etc. The new National Education Policy 2020 has created new ideas to address issues like quantitative and qualitative development, lack of conceptual clarity etc. instead of rote learning.

52. (C) Letter 'H' has two lines of symmetry.

53. (D) Charaka Samhita is not related to Indian mathematics. While the other options are related to mathematics:

- **Surya Siddhanta:** An ancient Indian treatise on astronomy and mathematics
- **Baudhayana Sulba Sutra:** An ancient Indian treatise on geometry
- **Lilavati:** A treatise on mathematics by Bhaskara II

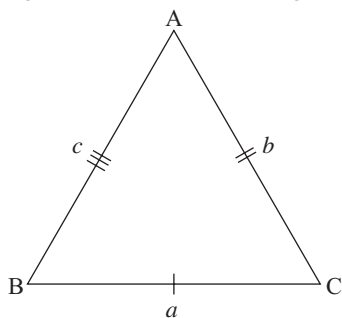
54. (B) Given,

If at the end of the month, balance is = 3125.

And deposited ₹2567 on 20<sup>th</sup> of the same month

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total amount} &= 3125 + 4560 - 2567 \\ &= 5118 \end{aligned}$$

55. (A) A triangle having all sides of different length is called as scalene triangle.



56. (D) With respect to the above question, it is clear that Jasmine is at the understanding level of relationships of geometric thinking of Van Hiele's theory. Van Hiele's theory explains how people learn geometry. According to this theory, there are five levels of thinking in geometry. The five levels of thinking are as follows:

- **Perceptual Level 0:** Describing and sorting shapes based on appearance.
- **Descriptive/Analytical/Analytical Level 1:** Students begin to analyze and name properties of geometric shapes.
- **Abstract/Relational/Informal Deductive Level 2:** Making sense

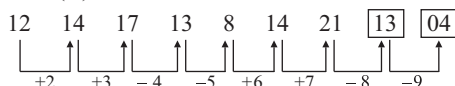
of relationships between properties and shapes and creating meaningful definitions.

- **Formal Deduction Level 3:** At this level, students can provide deductive geometric proofs and are able to distinguish between necessary and sufficient conditions.
- **Mathematical Rigor Level 4:** This is the final stage where geometry is understood by a mathematician.

57. (D) The length of a line segment is fixed. A line segment is a part of a line whose both end points are fixed.

$$\begin{aligned} 58. (A) \quad & \frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{14} - \frac{7}{8} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{8 + 5}{14} - \frac{7}{8} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{13}{14} - \frac{7}{8} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{52 - 49}{56} = \frac{3}{56} \end{aligned}$$

59. (B) The order of the follows as :



The missing numbers in the patterns are **13** and **04**

60. (B) Distance covered of Radha in 3 days = 3.725 km × 3 = 11.175 km

Distance covered by Radha in 2 days = 2.009 km × 2 = 4.018 km

Total distance covered by her from Monday to Friday = (11.175 + 4.018) km = 15.193 km

### Environmental Studies

61. (A) Yes, both biomass and fossil fuels are conventional sources of energy. However, conventional sources can be both renewable and non-renewable. Therefore, the statement that conventional sources are those which are renewable in nature is wrong.

Assertion is correct while reason is wrong.

conventional sources of energy like coal, petroleum, and natural gas are natural resources. These are available in limited quantities and have been used for a long time. These are also called non-renewable sources.

62. (C) The goats whose hair is used to make Pashmina shawls are found in the higher regions of the

Himalayas. These goats are known as Changthangi, Chyangra, or Chegu goats. These goats live at an altitude of about 5,000 meters, where the temperature is very low.

Hence both statements (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

Pashmina shawl is made from the wool of Kashmiri goats. This shawl is completely handmade. The process of making pashmina shawls involves collecting the goats' wool, spinning, weaving and embroidery.

63. (C) The cow has small front teeth so it can cut the grass and the back teeth are big and flat so it can chew the grass.

A cow is a herbivorous animal, so it does not have canines. Canine teeth are found in carnivorous animals.

64. (C) Boiled milk takes about 2 to 3 hours to digest in the stomach. The nutritional level of milk changes after boiling it. By boiling milk, some of the vitamins present in it are destroyed.

Due to the enzyme present in milk, there may be problems in digesting it. This can cause stomach ache, cramps or diarrhea.

65. (C) During the cold season lizards go into a long and deep sleep, which is called hibernation.

Lizards are cold-blooded, so their bodies become cold in winter. The body temperature of cold-blooded animals is equal to the temperature of their surrounding environment.

Hence, both (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).

66. (C) Anemia causes children to not grow properly and also reduces their agility as anemia affects the physical and mental health of children.

Hence, both statements I and II are correct.

Anemia is a common health problem in children. It can be caused by iron deficiency or other nutrient deficiencies.

67. (C) A herd of elephants consists of 10 to 12 female elephants and children. The oldest female elephant in the herd leads that herd.

The leader of the herd of elephants takes all the decisions and directs the rest of the herd members. The leader of a herd of elephants is called the matriarch.

Male elephants leave the herd after the age of 14-15 years. They either

wander alone or join a small group of male elephants.

An adult elephant can eat up to 100 kg of leaves and objects in a day.

68. (D) Two Indian birds make their nests on the branches of a tree or bush. These two Indian birds are the sugar-bill and the tailor bird.

It is a member of the Nectaridae (flower nectar sucking) family of Chirai. This bird is usually seen at dawn.

This bird is small and the male sugar-bill is bright blue to purple black in color in the upper part. The female Tailor Bird is olive on top and yellow on the bottom.

69. (B) It is 10 AM in India now. It is almost noon in Singapore today. In the world, time is calculated through longitudes.

One longitude is equal to 4 minutes or 1 degree.

The total number of longitudes on the earth is 360. The most important among these longitudes is 0 degree longitude which is known as Greenwich line, it is also the world standard time line.

The standard time line of India is 82.5 degrees east longitude. Which has been determined from Naini coast of Mirzapur in Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh.

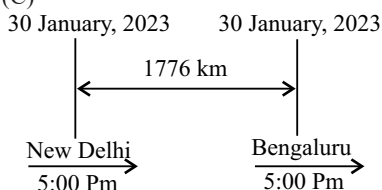
70. (A) yes, Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the moon.

In 2007,

No, Kalpana Chawla was not the woman who spent the longest time in space. In 2007, Sunita Williams was the woman who spent the longest time in space. Who spent 321 days and 17 hours in 1998.

71. (C) A person will not drown in the dead sea or a salt lake even if he does not know how to swim because of the high density of sea water. It is due to the high density of seawater that a ship, despite being extremely heavy, remains afloat or becomes easier to navigate.

72. (C)



Time taken from New Delhi to Bengaluru = 12 hours

Average speed =  $1776 / (12 + 12) = 1776 / 24 = 74 \text{ km/hr}$

73. (B) Tin, Lithium, Sodium group is made up of only elements, whereas the other groups include steel, bamboo, bronze alloys. While steel is a mixture of iron and tin, brass is a mixture of copper and zinc. Bronze is an alloy of brass, copper and tin.

74. (D) In the pairs in question, Bihu-Assam is correct while other pairs are not correctly matched. While Lavani is related to Maharashtra, Kathak is related to Uttar Pradesh and Bharatnatyam is related to Tamil Nadu.

75. (D) Andhra Pradesh is a state/union territory with a coastline on the Bay of Bengal. Andhra Pradesh is the eastern coastal state of India and its coastline is second only to Gujarat. Visakhapatnam, located on the east coast, is a major port city of India, which is located in Andhra Pradesh.

76. (C) Chapter 4 "Mangoes Round the Year" of NCERT Environmental Studies textbook has a story on making mango papad so that children not only understand the process and technique but also appreciate the skills of cooking and preservation. To develop understanding with the help of observation and examples related to our experiences in place of abstraction.

77. (B) In a child-centered EVS classroom, the activity least likely to occur would be a child will be seen in the classroom listening to the teacher.

78. (D) When a child spontaneously describes various skilled tasks like farming and their inheritance in daily life, it is a result of his 'learning outcomes'. In reality, the outcomes of learning are those competencies. Which a student should achieve at the end of a course or unit. Learning outcomes are class and subject specific. Learning outcomes determine the responsibilities and accountabilities of various stakeholders.

79. (D) Lesson 13 in NCERT's Class V Environmental Studies textbook describes the amazing journey of "Gaurav Jani". This lesson is part of the Shelter theme.

There are a total six themes in the Class 5 EVS textbook:

- (i) Family and Friends, (ii) Food, (iii)

Water, (iv) Shelter, (v) Travel, (vi) How We Make Things

80. (C) **Assertion :** In the lessons of NCERT's Environmental Studies textbook, real incidents of common life, everyday problems and some burning problems related to today Se have been kept.

**Reason :** Children can debate openly on all these problems, be aware of the problems, be sensitive to them and make correct understanding.

Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of.

81. (C) **Assertion :** The curriculum of Environmental Studies is theme-based and each theme is interrelated.

**Reason :** The main reason for keeping the syllabus of Environmental Studies theme-based is that it creates a deep understanding of each theme and each theme begins with questions.

Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

82. (D) An important place in the textbooks of Environmental Studies.

(b) The use of stories has often been considered important in developing children's sensitivity to environmental issues.

(c) Because children easily relate themselves to the characters of the story, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks.

83. (A) In a constructivist EVS classroom, it would never be appropriate for children to solve only familiar problems. The constructivist approach believes that "children discover knowledge on their own through their own experiences. They are little researchers who discover problems on their own. In this, learning is considered an active and meaningful process.

84. (C) Siddhi is a teacher of class 4. She takes all the children of her class to the playground to play Kabbadi, while teaching them lesson 10 "Hu tu tu, hu tu tu" of the NCERT Environmental Studies textbook. Before playing the game, she also explains the rules of this game to all the children.

(a) She wants to draw the attention of the children that in life like in sports, we make rules.

(b) So that all the work is done properly.

(c) We are all bound by the rules in the same way in the society by which we settle differences and conflicts among ourselves.

85. (A) It has been observed that some mistakes are made while observing the learning and progress of children. These mistakes may be the result of our biases. Samples of the children's work in the portfolio should not be recorded as a bias

86. (B) A teacher of Environmental Studies] while conducting an activity with some children, observes some important incidents and also makes a descriptive note of the same. He then makes an anecdotal record.

87. (B) The most appropriate strategy for the activity in question is the project method. Collectively finding a solution to an environmental problem is called project work. When the teacher solves an environmental problem by dividing students into groups, they actively find out the causes of the problem and find a solution. This method is based on the principle of learning by doing. This method was propounded by Kilpatrick.

Steps of project method :

- (i) Selection of situation/problem
- (ii) Objective of the project
- (iii) Planning of the project
- (iv) Implementation of the project
- (v) Evaluation of the project
- (vi) Documentation of the project

88. (B) Archana is a teacher of Environmental Studies teaching class IV. She forms two groups of children in her class and conducts a debate activ-

ity on the topic "Should the school have uniforms or not". Children are encouraged to express their views in the classroom and children assess the knowledge of their peers through debate.

Advantages of Debate Method :

- (i) Children get a chance to work collaboratively.
- (ii) They are able to put knowledge into action.
- (iii) Self-confidence increases.
- (iv) Critical thinking is promoted among students.

89. (C) A teacher in his environmental studies class] divides the children into groups and asks them to collect some objects present in the school- After that he sits with the children and asks them to distribute those objects into different groups- Children divide objects into different groups on the basis of their properties- What could be the most appropriate The most appropriate purpose for the teacher to conduct this activity is that at the primary stage, children learn better by interacting with each other.

90. (D) Rakesh is a teacher of Environmental Studies of class V. He asks the children in his class to do an activity. In which, all children observe which "object floats in water and which sinks in water". After the activity some children ask the teacher why some objects sink in water and some objects float in water.

The most appropriate thing a teacher should do in the following situation.

- (b) Give each child the freedom to observe, record their observations, and interpret those observations.

(c) Provide opportunity to each child to hypothesize, test and make activity based generalizations.

### हिंदी : भाषा-I

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

### English : Language-I

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

### हिंदी : भाषा-II

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

### English : Language-II

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

□□