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CTET

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

PREVIOUS
YEARS'
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(2021-2016)



PAPER - I

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Social Studies / Social Science

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CTET
CENTRAL TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
PREVIOUS YEARS' SOLVED PAPERS (2021-2016)
PAPER - I AND PAPER - II

by Team Prabhat

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**CTET Paper-I-II, Latest
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2021-2022**

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

(Paper I: Class I-V)

Solved Paper, December 2021 (Date 11/01/2022)

PART-I: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

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

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

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

Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Assertion (A): Children pick up ways of behaving appropriately as per their culture from their friends media and various other sources.
Reason (R): Socialization is a complex process that takes place through various formal and informal means.

Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. According to Lev Vygotsky learning is -

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

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

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

10. In progressive education -

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

- 11. National Education Policy 2020 emphasises on -**
- flexible multi-level activity based learning.
 - only the aspects related to cognitive development of children.
 - standardization of a national curriculum.
 - measurement of memorization abilities of children.
- 12. Which of the following description fits the 'Inter-personal intelligence' proposed by Howard Gardner?**
- Sensitivity to spoken and written language
 - Sensitivity to rhythm and sounds
 - Capacity to understand the intentions and desires of others
 - Capacity to understand on self
- 13. _____ plays an important role in Vygotskian constructivism.**
- Language
 - Maturation
 - Development of schemas
 - Rewards and Punishment
- 14. Which of the following tools should a teacher use to assess children's learning?**
- Classroom interaction
 - Projects
 - Portfolios
 - Self-assessment
- (ii) and (iii)
 - (ii),(iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
- 15. The purpose of assessment as per the National Education Policy 2020 is to provide information on -**
- how to support the students in and out of the classroom.
 - comparison of the students performance with her classmates.
 - the gaps and deficiencies in student learning to accurately identify her failure.
 - memorization capacities of the student.
- 16. Which of the following practice is a barrier to inclusion?**
- Classroom discipline is based on mutual respect for each other.
 - Content is designed to meet needs of few students only.
 - Pedagogy encourages participation of all students.
 - Students are supported to meet individual goals of learning.
- 17. Which of the following creates barrier to inclusion of students from marginalized groups?**
- Access to Educational spaces
 - Equity in rights
 - Opportunity to participate
 - Social Stigma
- 18. Which of the following learning disability directly affects the ability to write coherently?**
- Dyscalculia
 - Dysgraphia
 - Dyslexia
 - Dyspraxia
- 19. Which of the following practice will hinder the successful inclusion of 'auditory learners'?**
- Allow students to think aloud to themselves.
 - Give students written rather than oral tests.
 - Place assignment directions on tape to use later.
 - Provide verbal instructions for assignments.
- 20. Which of the following is a characteristic of a student with giftedness?**
- Slow comprehension
 - Lack of curiosity
 - Need for precision in thinking
 - Tendency of opting for easy tasks
- 21. A teacher wants to facilitate comprehension skills among her students. Which of the following should be avoided by her for this purpose?**
- Concept mapping
 - Decontextualising
 - Outlining
 - Summarizing
- 22. To facilitate students' learning of a concept, a teacher should -**
- avoid making connections between new information and previous knowledge.
 - focus on understanding the rules and defining attributes of the concept.
 - mix essential and non-essential information related to content to be taught.
 - present material and information in highly abstract and complex form.
- 23. Which of the following factors is not responsible for students' failure in academic performance?**
- Boredom
 - Stress
 - Curiosity
 - Fear
- 24. While teaching a concept, a teacher is giving an example that has the most important "core" features of the category associated with that concept Such an example is called -**
- a misconception.
 - a non-exemplar.
 - a prototype.
 - an expectation.
- 25. By encouraging students to reflect on their cognitive abilities to reach a specified goal, a teacher is facilitating the development of:**
- Declarative knowledge
 - Procedural knowledge
 - Meta-cognition
 - Rote-memorisation
- 26. While conceptualising teaching - learning process, National Curriculum Framework (2005) emphasizes upon the importance of -**
- active engagement and interactions.
 - drill and repeated practice.
 - rote-memorisation of content.
 - stimulus-response associations.
- 27. To scaffold students in solving a problem, a teacher should -**
- confuse students by highlighting extraneous information.
 - directly tell the answer to students and ask them to copy it.

- (c) give cues that activities the relevant schemas.
 (d) split the information in disconnected chunks.
- 28. Assertion (A): During teaching-learning process, a teacher should give opportunities to students for sharing their misconceptions and alternative conceptions. Reason (R): Misconceptions and alternative conceptions are always baseless and are insignificant in process of learning. Choose the correct option.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- 29. Learned helplessness occurs when a student believes that:**
- (a) ability is improvable and focus is on mastery goals.
 (b) efforts impact ability and focus is on performance goals.
 (c) the outcomes of academic activities are controllable.
 (d) the outcomes of academic activities are uncontrollable.
- 30. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?**
- (a) Studying to avoid the punishment by parent
 (b) Studying due to interest in an activity
 (c) Studying to receive the praise of teacher
 (d) Studying to win a competition

PART-II: MATHEMATICS

- 31. Raghav has only ₹5 and ₹10 coins with him. If total number of coins he has is 30 and the amount of money with him is ₹195, then the number of ₹5 and ₹10 coins with him are:**
- (a) 25 and 5, respectively
 (b) 21 and 9, respectively
 (c) 20 and 10, respectively
 (d) 15 and 15, respectively
- 32. Naresh is a visually challenged student of his class. He identifies and count edges, corners and faces of various three dimensional (3D) shapes by touching them. How many edges, corners and faces will he identify in a triangular prism?**
- (a) Edges = 6, Corners = 8, Faces = 6
 (b) Edges = 9, Corners = 6, Faces = 5
 (c) Edges = 4, Corners = 4, Faces = 4
 (d) Edges = 6, Corners = 4, Faces = 5
- 33. What is the area of a rectangle whose length is 122cm and breadth 55cm?**
- (a) 354 sq. cm
 (b) 6710 sq. cm
 (c) 6715 sq. cm
 (d) 6810 sq. cm
- 34. Rehnuma makes different polygons using matchsticks and measure their interior angles with the help of protractor. She makes a triangle with three matchsticks and adds one more to make a quadrilateral. Then she adds one more matchstick to make a pentagon and so on. Which of the following statements is correct about the angles of these shapes?**
- (a) The sum of all the interior angles of any polygon is 360°
 (b) The sum of all the interior angles of a quadrilateral is three times of the sum of all the interior angles of triangle.
 (c) When the numbers of side increases, the sum of the measures of interior angles of a polygon also increases.
 (d) When the numbers of sides increases sum of the measures of interior angles of a polygon also decreases.
- 35. I am greater than half of 100. I am more than 5 tens and less than 6 tens. My ones digit is three less than tens' digit. Who am I?**
- (a) 51 (b) 52
 (c) 58 (d) 59
- 36. What distance will Sadiq travel if he takes five rounds of a rectangular park whose length and breadth are 60 metres and 40 metres, respectively?**
- (a) 200 m
 (b) 1 km
 (c) 2 km 400 m
 (d) 2 km 200 m
- 37. Rani's school is at a distance of 6 km 375 m from her house. She travels 1 km 95 m on foot and the rest by bus. How much distance does she travel by bus?**
- (a) 5km 625m
 (b) 5km 280m
 (c) 4km 625m
 (d) 4km 425m
- 38. If the side of a square is halved, the perimeter of the square so obtained will be _____ and the area will be _____.**
- (a) halved, halved
 (b) halved, one-fourth
 (c) one-fourth, halved
 (d) one-fourth, one-fourth
- 39. A truck travels 120km in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. How much time is required to cover 80km with same speed?**
- (a) 1 hour 20 minutes
 (b) 1 hour 30 minutes
 (c) 1 hour 40 minutes
 (d) 1 hour 50 minutes

40. One fifth of the flowers in a bouquet are roses. half of the flowers are lilies and the remaining are orchids. If the numbers of roses is eight; how many orchids are there in the bouquet?

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

41. $3 = 2 + 1^2$

$7 = 3 + 2^2$

$16 = 7 + 3^2$

Observe the above pattern and identify the next term:

2, 3, 7, 16, 32, 57, _____

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

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

Junk	Price of 1 Kg
Waste Paper	₹12
Newspaper	₹14
Iron	₹27.50
Brass	₹225
Plastic	₹38

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

- (a) ₹1645.00
(b) ₹1825.00
(c) ₹2345.50
(d) ₹1875.50

43. Which of the following group of numbers has least prime numbers?

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

44. Which of the following is the best approximation of

$9.2 \times 4.9 \times 3.1$?

- 5.06×2.84
- (a) $\frac{9 \dot{\bar{4}} \dot{\bar{3}}}{5 \dot{\bar{2}}}$ (b) $\frac{9 \dot{\bar{5}} \dot{\bar{3}}}{5 \dot{\bar{2}}}$
(c) $\frac{9 \dot{\bar{5}} \dot{\bar{3}}}{5 \dot{\bar{3}}}$ (d) $\frac{9 \dot{\bar{4}} \dot{\bar{3}}}{5 \dot{\bar{3}}}$

45. Match the following:

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) What is the place value of 4 in 543?
(b) Identify the next shape in a given pattern of shapes.

(c) Solve $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$

(d) Show that $2 \dot{\bar{5}}$ is the same as $5 \dot{\bar{2}}$

48. A mathematics teacher asks her students "You have 7 hundreds and you have to take away 7 tens from it. Which number do you

get?" One of the students says "I will get 0". Which of the following statements is most appropriate with respect to the answer given by the student?

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

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

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

50. Mr. Govind wants to build 'pattern recognition' skill in his Grade 3

students. Which of the following activities can BEST help?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Girls have poor logico-mathematical skills
- (b) Mathematics is not for girls

(c) Girls are socialised to believe that mathematics is considered to be a 'masculine domain' and hence it is difficult

(d) Boys are naturally inclined to like numbers and mathematics

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

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

55. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following represents one of the most desirable features of a mathematics text book at primary level?

- (a) Concepts must be presented from abstract to concrete
- (b) The cover page of the text book should be attractive and colourful
- (c) It should include mathematical problems based on formulae and algorithms
- (d) It should present the mathematical problems that are contextual and related to life experiences of children.

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

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

(d) Analysis → Relationships → Deduction → Visualisation

57. A teacher asked the class to subtract 5 from 75. 70% of the class said: 25. Their work was shown as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Addition with regrouping
 - (b) 3-digit addition
 - (c) Forward counting
 - (d) Place value of three digit numbers
59. A class V primary school teacher given the following task to his students: "From your neighbourhood collect the number of students studying in classes III and V. From the information collected, classify number of boys and girls studying in classes III and V. Include at least ten households in your project". The above activity can be best use:
- (a) To make students sensitive towards gender differences

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

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

- (a) Finding place value and face value of various numbers
- (b) Measuring the lengths of rectangles with various dimensions.

- (c) Comparing the weights of different objects
- (d) Showing how the tenth shape in a series will change when the third shape changes.

PART III : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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

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

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

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

63. Consider the following statement given by a girl in a group of students who gathered in a camp: "I have come from a city which is a hilly area. At our place it rains heavily and snows as well. When it is very cold we like to sit in sun. Our houses are made of stone or wood."

This city must be a part of

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

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

- (a) 10 m/s

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

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

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

66. Kannauj is a district which is famous throughout India for its *ittra*. This district is a part of

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

67. Sand dunes are found in

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

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

- (a) North-west
- (b) South-west
- (c) South-east
- (d) North-east

69. Select correct statement from the following about Bronze.

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

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

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

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

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

72. In our country there are

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

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

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

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

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Mizoram

75. Consider the following statements about the earthworms:

A. Earthworms make tunnels in the fields which provide easy passage to air and water into the soil.

- B. Earthworms soften the soil by digging underneath.**
- C. Earthworms save the main crops from weeds.**
- D. The droppings of the earthworms fertilise the soil.**
- The true statements are**
- (a) A and B
(b) A, B and C
(c) A, C and D
(d) A, B and D
- 76. The advantages of teaching EVS in blended/hybrid learning mode are**
- A. Students can join online class from anywhere.**
- B. Students get to interact with teacher and peers face to face.**
- C. Students are not required to be attentive during the classes.**
- D. Students are able to supplement their online learning with related activities at home/community.**
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A, B and C
(b) A, C and D
(c) A, B and D
(d) A, B, C and D
- 77. Which of the following is a feature of synchronous online teaching of EVS through video conferencing apps?**
- (a) Students are able to join the class any time.
- (b) Teachers and students are able to converse in real time.
- (c) Students get the content of online class anytime they join.
- (d) Teacher is able to share content any time of the day which student can access any time.
- 78. Swati, an EVS teacher of class IV shows a video of a wide variety of plants such as grass, bamboo, rose, banana, palm tree and discusses about sizes of the plants with leaves, stem and flowers in all the plants with her students. Most appropriate objective in this activity is to draw attention of students to**
- (a) parts of plants.
- (b) differentiate between 'plants' and 'trees'.
- (c) observe variation present within the category of plants.
- (d) the importance of plants to human beings.
- 79. While teaching theme 'Food', Rita, an EVS teacher, asks her class V students to conduct survey about different ways in which food preservation methods are followed in different neighbouring households. The most appropriate objectives of this survey will be**
- A. to make students sensitive towards different people.**
- B. to assess students' competence in conducting survey.**
- C. to provide an opportunity to collect first hand information from community.**
- D. to provide an opportunity to interact with community.**
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A, B and C
(b) A, C and D
(c) A and B
(d) A and C
- 80. Which of these are objectives of teaching EVS at primary stage according to the present curriculum?**
- A. To train students to locate and comprehend relationships between the natural social and cultural environments.**
- B. To develop an awareness about environmental issues in students.**
- C. To develop an understanding of the earth as the habitat for humankind and other forms of life.**
- D. To understand the various pedagogy of EVS.**
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A only
(b) A and B
(c) A, C and D
(d) B, C and D
- 81. An EVS teacher should keep in mind the following criteria to make groups for conducting an activity -**
- (a) Make grouping according to their cognitive level
- (b) Make grouping according to gender (separate group for girls and boys)
- (c) Make as many groups as possible from the whole class
- (d) Make groups based on cooperation and participation among groups
- 82. The nature of EVS curriculum at the primary level is**
- (a) inclusive, contextual, thematic
- (b) integrated and experiential
- (c) contextual, disciplinary, follows an environmental approach
- (d) single subject, global to local, inclusive
- 83. While choosing stories to introduce EVS concepts, a teacher needs to keep the following points in mind.**
- A. Stories should not create any misconception about any concept.**
- B. Stories should not portray any stereotype related to gender, caste, religion and other social groups.**
- C. Stories should be enjoyable and entertaining.**
- D. Stories should be such that students can relate to them.**
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A, B, C
(b) B, C, D
(c) A, B and D
(d) A, C and D
- 84. An EVS teacher will ask her students to do which of the following activities to inculcate mapping skills in them?**
- A. Locating cardinal directions on a map**
- B. Drawing unscaled maps**
- C. Using symbols for self-drawn maps**
- D. Using standardized universal symbols to interpret a map**
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A and D
(b) B and C
(c) D only
(d) A, B, C and D

85. An EVS teacher points out during a discussion that people of Rajasthan villages built their homes from locally available materials while people in cities like Mumbai buy materials like cement, bricks, glass and tiles to build houses. The learning outcome (s) for assessment of this discussion is/are
- Observation and recording
 - Analysis
 - Experimentation
 - Comparing and Analysis
86. An EVS teacher wants her students to find out the various everyday activities of people that contribute to the wastage of water. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for this purpose?
- Documentary and films related to water issues
 - Visit to a "nallah (water drain)
 - Interaction with families in the neighbourhood
 - Estimation of the quantity of water used by a family per day
87. Which of the following is an integral component of environmental education at the primary level?
- Textbooks
 - Children's environment
 - Linguistic proficiency
 - Role play
88. As an EVS teacher, which criteria will you consider to be most important in selecting a textbook for students of primary classes?
- The textbook should not have any stereotypes related to gender, caste, class and religion.
 - The language in the textbook should be a standard language.
 - The textbook should be cheaply priced and thin.
 - The textbook should be illustrated and visually appealing.
- Choose the correct option.
- A and D
 - B and C
 - A and C
 - B and D
89. Which of the following resources will be most appropriate to teach gender stereotypes to students of class V?
- Survey in households to find out work allocation among members
 - Newspapers with stories on gender empowerment
 - Stories about successful women
 - Field trips to hospitals to find out number of female health professionals
90. As an EVS teacher, you have to give details of your students' level and proficiency in process skills in his report card. Which reporting method will be most appropriate?
- Narrative report
 - Grades in letters
 - Rating scales
 - Grading in numbers

PART IV: LANGUAGE-I (ENGLISH)

Q. Nos. (91 to 99) Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the best options from the given ones.

- The Public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a glowing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.
- Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leads to rise in income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured,

more efficient and decentralized Public Distribution System (PDS)

- Although the PDS is extensive- it is one of the largest systems in the world-it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far-off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas.
- In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also considering the large stock of food grains combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population

on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented.

91. Read the following statements:

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

- (a) is true and (b) is false.
- (a) is false and (b) is true.
- Both (a) and (b) are true.
- Both (a) and (b) are false.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

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

- to improve the food production.
- to provide better fertilisers to the poor.
- to reduce administrative cost.
- to let the rural poor enjoy the food subsidy.

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
93. Read the following statements.
- (a) The public distribution system is a system which is very popular in India only.
- (b) It enables the government to provide food to the people in remote areas of the country successfully
- (c) People have to procure ration card to avail of this facility.
1. (a) is true and (b) and (c) are false.
2. (a) and (b) are true (c) is false.
3. (a) and (b) are false and (c) is true.
4. (a) and (c) are true and (b) is false.
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
94. What would be the purpose of making PDS target-group oriented?
- (1) To remove the inequality between the rich and poor.
(2) To provide food to poor rural population.
(3) To improve the purchasing power of the people.
(4) To improve the standard of living of the people.
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
95. Study the following statements:
- (a) There is less production of food grains in India.
(b) The poor do not have enough purchasing power.
(c) Cities get more food supplies than rural areas.
- (1) (a) is right but (b) and (c) are wrong
(2) (b) is right but (a) and (c) are wrong
(3) (c) is right but (a) and (b) are wrong
(4) (a) is wrong but (b) and (c) are right
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
96. 'In growing realization' in para 1, growing is used as a/an
- (1) Verb
(2) Adverb

- (3) Adjective
(4) Noun
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
97. In 'purchasing power' (para 2), the underlined word means the same as
- (1) authority
(2) capacity
(3) energy
(4) will power
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
98. The word 'system' in 'public distribution system' stands for
- (1) procedure
(2) outlook
(3) thought process
(4) routine
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
99. 'Streamlined' in para 4 is used a/an
- (1) noun
(2) verb
(3) adverb
(4) adjective
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q. Nos. (100 to 105) Comprehension

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

In friction land there is a family
With some confusions as you will see.
There is Raghu aged fifteen and others all grown,
'Please will someone let me ever be on my own!' - 4
Rejection, refusal, Raghu saw red.
'Am I the prefect at school? or the baby at home?
Crazy! What adventures! Bah! Teenagers!
Papa saw the threat
They think they can manage everything on their own - 8
'Look at your clothes, looks like you haven't bathed in years,
Cut your hair, you look like a scream!'
Raghu was in tears.

- 'Why can't I live like I wanna be? I won't change!
My friends love it and the girls-look at me' - 12
Days passed by, things looked better, sometimes worse,
'Papa, there is a band, that wants me to sing a verse
'Join a band!' yelled flabbergasted papa
'you've surely gone mad'.
Think of a career, for things gonna be sad. - 16
100. 'friction land' here stands for
- (1) a mysterious island
(2) a confused family
(3) a desert
(4) wonderland
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
101. 'saw red' in line 5 means
- (1) was angry
(2) was in danger
(3) was excited
(4) was nervous
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
102. Which of the following is not a point of clash between Raghu and his father?
- (1) different lifestyle
(2) different interests
(3) different food habits
(4) age difference
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
103. Which line shows the dilemma faced by Raghu?
- (1) Line 2
(2) Line 4
(3) Line 6
(4) Line 8
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
104. What is the rhyme in 1st stanza?
- (1) abab
(2) abcd
(3) acbd
(4) abcc
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

105. In 'flabbergasted papa' flabbergasted is used as a/an
 (1) verb
 (2) adverb
 (3) adjective
 (4) noun
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
106. Which of the following is defined as regional dialect?
 (1) Speech characteristics of a language in a region.
 (2) Language of a state or country.
 (3) Language with a script of a region
 (4) The written language and literature of a region.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
107. Which of the following is true or Sign Language?
 (1) Sign Language does not have a grammar.
 (2) Sign Language has a grammar.
 (3) Sign Language is set of gestures.
 (4) Only one Sign language used across the world.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
108. Language learning is
 (1) natural and subconscious
 (2) deliberate and conscious
 (3) both natural and deliberate
 (4) innate and involuntary
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
109. What does it mean to use 'multilingualism as a strategy' in the classroom?
 (a) Using the common language of learners for translating the content in an English medium classroom.
 (b) Making use of the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subjects.
 (c) Not letting the learners to use their languages except the medium of instruction in the classroom.
 (d) Learning of many languages in school to become multilingual speaker.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
110. Which of the following is true of Hindi language in India?
 (a) It is the national language of India
 (b) It is the common second language in education
 (c) It is the associate official language of India
 (d) It is the official language of India.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
111. Which of the following you would not accept as authentic materials?
 (1) A cartoon from a magazine.
 (2) An advertisement in a newspaper.
 (3) An essay on the COVID 19 written by textbook writer.
 (4) A short story by the well-known writer Premchand.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
112. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII as a follow up task of the reading lesson to list the events and ideas of the story in a sequence. What does she do?
 (1) Asking her students to create a sub-text.
 (2) Asking her students to read the story again.
 (3) Reinforcing their writing skills.
 (4) Promoting their skill to recall.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
113. Which of the following statement is NOT true teaching of literary texts in language classroom?
 (1) Literary texts should be used to teach grammar:
 (2) Literary texts are for appreciation, pleasure and enjoyment.
 (3) Literary texts are inputs for language learning.
 (4) Literary texts develop critical thinking
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
114. Ravin reads an article from a newspaper so as to present the overall idea of the text to his group the next day. What is his reading known as?
 (1) Reading between the lines
 (2) Reading beyond the lines
 (3) Scanning
 (4) Skimming
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
115. Words one recognizes while reading but is not able to use on her own. What is this vocabulary known as?
 (1) Active vocabulary
 (2) Passive vocabulary
 (3) Listening vocabulary
 (4) Reading vocabulary
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
116. Basic Interpersonal Communication skills are
 (a) using language for here-and-now and on familiar topics
 (b) using language for higher order thinking
 (c) using language to convey abstract ideas and concepts
 (d) using language for reporting scientific research on a topic
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
117. Which approach to writing gives scope for learners to undergo different stages of writing in order to learn to write?
 (1) Product Approach
 (2) Process Approach
 (3) Communicative Approach
 (4) Lexical Approach
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
118. Arul Rahul, a teacher in his grammar class introduces rules of the grammar item, voice and tenses first and makes them understand how the form behaves and how to use it contexts. He then gives lots of tasks for learners to practice the

language item. What is this process of teaching-learning grammar known as?

- (1) Content knowledge
(2) Procedural knowledge
(3) Process knowledge
(4) Declarative knowledge
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

119. Which of the following is an input based task for language learning?

- (1) Learners read a story in groups of five.
(2) Learners write a dialogue for skit to be enacted in an event.
(3) Learners enact a role play on the issue of climate change.
(4) Learners asks questions to understand the ideas of the talk they listened to.

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

120. Which of the following is NOT a concept from language education?

- (1) grammar translation method
(2) wavelength of sound
(3) first language interference
(4) error correction
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

भाग V: भाषा-II (हिन्दी)

प्र.सं. (121 से 128 तक) दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

नारियल का वृक्ष अन्य ताड़ वृक्षों के समान बहुत ऊँचा और चौड़ा होता है। नारियल का तना आधार के पास अधिक मोटा और फूला हुआ होता है एवं इस पर अनियमित ढंग से जड़े लिपटी होने के कारण यह बेडौल दिखाई देता है। इस भाग का कारण इसका वृक्ष प्रायः एक ओर झुका रहता है।

इस वृक्ष का तना बहुत कठोर और मजबूत होता है तथा अन्य ताड़ वृक्षों के समान इसके तने पर भी गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंठलों के निशान साफ़ दिखाई देते हैं। इसके तने में बहुत अधिक लचीलापन होता है। तेज हवा के झोंके में नारियल का झुका वृक्ष ज़मीन को छूता हुआ सा लगता है। किंतु अपने लचीलेपन के कारण यह कभी गिरता नहीं।

नारियल की अनेक प्रजातियाँ हैं। कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बहुत लम्बे होते हैं तथा कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बौने अथवा मध्यम ऊँचाई के। यही विविधता इनके फलों में पायी जाती है। कुछ वृक्षों के फल हरे रंग के होते हैं और कुछ मटमैले पीले रंग के होते हैं।

121. नारियल का वृक्ष किसके समान होता है?

- (a) देवदार
(b) ताड़
(c) चिनार
(d) खजूर

122. नारियल के तने की विशेषता नहीं है।

- (a) मोटा होना
(b) कठोर होना

- (c) मजबूत होना
(d) पिचका होना

123. नारियल का पेड़ तेज हवा होने पर भी इसलिए नहीं गिरता क्योंकि

- (a) वह बहुत मजबूत होता है
(b) वह बहुत लचीला होता है
(c) वह बहुत लंबा होता है
(d) वह बहुत भारी होता है

124. नारियल की बहत प्रजातियों के फल _____ और _____ रंग के होते हैं।

- (a) हरे, पीले
(b) पीले, नीले
(c) हरे, नीले
(d) पीले, जामुनी

125. नारियल की एक विशेषता ताड़ के वृक्षों के समान है

- (a) तनों पर गिरे हुए फूलों के निशान
(b) तनों पर गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंठलों के निशान
(c) तनों पर गिरे हुए फलों के निशान
(d) तनों पर गिरे हुए ओलों के निशान

126. नारियल का तना _____ के पास अधिक मोटा और फूला हुआ होता है।

- (a) किनारे
(b) आधार
(c) बीच
(d) फुनगी

127. 'लचीला' शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगाया जा सकता है?

- (a) ता (b) पन
(c) ती (d) इत

128. किस शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है?

- (a) बेडौल
(b) ऊँचाई
(c) अनियमित
(d) विविधता

प्र.सं. (129 से 135 तक) दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

संन्यासी स्वामी विवेकानंद और गृहस्थी वीरचंद गांधी के यदि वेशभूषा अंतर को छोड़ दें, तो उनमें अनेक समानताएँ दिखाई देती हैं। जब वे इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने अमेरिका गये, तब दोनों युवा थे और समवयस्क थे, स्वामी विवेकानंद 30 वर्ष 8 महीने के हो चुके थे, वीरचंद गांधी 29 वर्ष के हो गए थे। बाद में दुर्भाग्य से, दोनों ही अल्पजीवी हुए, स्वामी विवेकानंद का स्वर्गवास 39 वर्ष की आयु में हो गया, और वीरचंद गाँधी का 37 वर्ष की आयु में। दोनों ने ही अपने व्याख्यानों के माध्यम से अमेरिका वासियों को भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराया। दोनों ही सम्मेलन के उपरांत कुछ वर्ष अमेरिका में, और फिर यूरोप में अपनी रुचि के विषयों पर व्याख्यान देते रहे और दोनों को सर्वत्र भरपूर सम्मान मिला। दोनों के ही वहाँ अनेक अनुयायी बने। दोनों बहु-भाषाविद थे, स्वामी विवेकानंद मातृभाषा बांग्ला के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत और हिंदी के ज्ञाता थे, तो वीरचंद गाँधी देशी-विदेशी 14 भाषाओं के केवल ज्ञाता नहीं थे, इनमें धाराप्रवाह वार्तालाप भी करते थे।

129. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी में किसका अंतर है?
- (a) भाषा
(b) आयु
(c) पहनावा
(d) वार्तालाप
130. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी को मिले सम्मान का कारण है
- (a) युवा होना
(b) विदेश भ्रमण
(c) अल्पजीवी होना
(d) ओजपूर्ण व्याख्यान
131. 'समवयस्क' से तात्पर्य है
- (a) अल्प आयु
(b) हम-उम्र
(c) सहपाठी
(d) पड़ोसी
132. स्वामी विवेकानंद कौन-सी भाषाएँ जानते थे?
- (a) संस्कृत, बांग्ला, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
(b) संस्कृत, अंग्रेजी, जर्मन, हिंदी
(c) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत, फ्रेंच
(d) अंग्रेजी, बांग्ला, फ्रेंच, जर्मन
133. स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गाँधी किस महान कार्य के लिए याद किये जाते हैं?
- (a) भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए
(b) भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए
(c) भारतीय सभ्यता के गुणों के बखान के लिए
(d) भारतीय वेश-भूषा के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए
134. 'संस्कृति' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगने पर शब्द बनेगा
- (a) संस्कृतिइक
(b) संस्कृतीक
(c) सांस्कृतिक
(d) संस्कृतिक
135. 'रुचि' का विलोम शब्द है
- (a) घृणा
(b) विषाद
(c) अरुचि
(d) अवसाद
136. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सामाजिक बोली को परिभाषित करता है
- (a) व्यक्तियों के समूह अथवा समुदाय की भाषा की वाक् विशेषताएं
(b) एक महाद्वीप अथवा एक देश अथवा एक राज्य की भाषा
(c) एक क्षेत्र की भाषाओं के भीतर एक भाषा की वाक् विशेषताएं
(d) क्षेत्र की लिखित भाषा तथा साहित्य
137. संकेत भाषा क्या है?
- (a) व्याकरण के साथ एक स्वाभाविक भाषा है
(b) स्वाभाविक भाषा नहीं है
(c) व्याकरण के बिना एक स्वाभाविक भाषा है
(d) बधिर समुदाय के लिए हाव-भाव समूह है
138. जो लोग अनेक भाषाएँ जानते हैं उन्हें _____ कहते हैं
- (a) बहुभाषी
(b) बहु भाषाविद्
(c) बहु वक्ता
(d) एक भाषीय
139. एक बच्ची अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में आरंभ करती है तथा वह हाईस्कूल पूरा करने तक उसमें और अनेक भाषाएँ जोड़ने की ओर अग्रसर होती हैं। इस भाषा-शिक्षा युक्ति को क्या कहते हैं?
- (a) मातृभाषा प्रथम नीति
(b) भाषा नीति के रूप में त्रिभाषा सूत्र
(c) मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषिकता
(d) भाषाओं के लिए नई शिक्षा नीति
140. भाषा के साथ 'संलग्नता' का अर्थ है
- (a) शिक्षक शिक्षार्थियों के साथ कार्य करते हैं।
(b) शिक्षार्थी उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा में कार्य करते हैं।
(c) शिक्षार्थी तथा शिक्षक मिलकर व्याकरण के नियमों पर कार्य करते हैं।
(d) शिक्षार्थी भाषा के स्वनिमित्त नियमों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा सीखते हैं।
141. _____ शिक्षार्थियों को उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा प्रयोग हेतु तैयार करता है।
- (a) प्रामाणिक कार्य
(b) अभ्यास कार्य
(c) कविता के अंश को याद करना
(d) पाठ्य वस्तु को डिकोड करना
142. श्रुति किसी कार्यक्रम के बारे में विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पत्रिका पढ़ती है। उसके पठन को क्या कहेंगे?
- (a) सरसरी दृष्टि से पढ़ना
(b) उद्देश्य के लिए पढ़ना
(c) आनंद के लिए पढ़ना
(d) बारीकी से पढ़ना
143. वे शब्द जिन्हें हम लेखन तथा वाचन में प्रयोग करते हैं, वे _____ हैं
- (a) निष्क्रिय शब्द भंडार
(b) प्रयोग में शब्द भंडार
(c) सक्रिय शब्द भंडार
(d) उद्देश्यों के लिए शब्द भंडार
144. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संज्ञानात्मक रूप से शैक्षणिक भाषा निपुणता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है?
- (a) किसी के जन्मदिन पर दिन के अंत में किसी एक के द्वारा डायरी लेखन
(b) 'लोगों के जीवन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव' विषय पर समाचार पत्र के लिए लेख लिखना
(c) समीप के शहर में स्थित मनोरंजन पार्क में किसी एक की यात्रा पर सहपाठियों के साथ बात करना
(d) किसी एक के लिए खाना ऑर्डर करने के लिए रेस्टोरेंट की व्यंजन सूची को पढ़ना
145. आप शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा, अच्छा लेखन सीखने के लिए लेखन के 'प्रक्रिया उपागम' को आदर्श क्यों मानते हैं?
- (a) प्रक्रिया उपागम शिक्षार्थियों को बिना तैयारी के आश भाषण वक्ता की भांति लिखने के योग्य बनाती है
(b) प्रक्रिया उपागम लेखन कौशल के परीक्षण के लिए एकल अवधि उत्पाद के रूप में है।

- (c) प्रक्रिया उपागम शिक्षार्थियों के उच्च स्तरीय भाषा कौशलों का परीक्षण करती है, जैसा वे लिखते हैं
- (d) प्रक्रिया उपागम अच्छा लेखन विकसित करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को विभिन्न स्तरों से गुजरने के योग्य बनाता है
146. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषा सीखने के लिए उत्पाद आधारित कार्य है?
- (a) शिक्षार्थी राजनैतिक मुद्दों पर समाचार पढ़ता है
- (b) शिक्षार्थी अनुच्छेद लेखन के लिए विचार एकत्रित करने के लिए समूह में कार्य करता है
- (c) शिक्षार्थी चित्रों की क्रमबद्धता में प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करने के लिए चिंतन करता है
- (d) शिक्षार्थी प्रक्रिया उपागम अपना कर समाचार पत्र के लिए एक लेख लिखता है
147. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा व्याकरण पाठ शिक्षण के संबंध में गलत है?
- (a) शिक्षण बिन्दुओं के स्रोत के रूप में पाठ्य वस्तु का प्रयोग करना
- (b) वाचन कार्य के दौरान शिक्षार्थियों की अशुद्ध भाषा के उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करना
- (c) शब्दों तथा संरचनाओं को दिखाने के लिए चित्रों का प्रयोग करना
4. ऐसे वाक्यों का प्रयोग करना जो शिक्षण बिन्दुओं का उदाहरण है
148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषा के विषय में सत्य नहीं है?
- (a) प्रत्येक भाषा की लिपि होती है
- (b) भाषा के लिए लिपि आवश्यक नहीं है
- (c) प्रत्येक भाषा का व्याकरण होता है
- (d) भाषा प्राथमिक रूप से मौखिक है
149. भाषा सीखने तथा कार्य परीक्षण में पाठ्यवस्तु में जहाँ प्रत्येक छोटे शब्द के बाद एक शब्द छोड़ दिया जाता है _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- (a) श्रुतलेख कार्य
- (b) क्लोज़
- (c) व्याकरण आंतरिकरण कार्य
- (d) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति
150. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'सीखने के रूप में आकलन' कार्य है?
- (a) परियोजना कार्य तथा प्रदत्त कार्य
- (b) साप्ताहिक तथा मासिक परीक्षण
- (c) रचनात्मक सत्रांत परीक्षण
- (d) वर्ष के अंत में योगात्मक परीक्षण

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) A child's development progress cannot be accurately measured by comparing her rate of development with the other children of same age. Pattern and the rate of development of children is not uniform for all children across cultures.

2. (b) The proximodistal trend is the tendency for more general functions of limbs to develop before more specific or fine motor skills. The term typically is used in the context of maturation to refer to the tendency to acquire motor skills from the center outward, as when children learn to move their heads, trunks, arms, and legs before learning to move their hands and feet.

3. (c) Rate of development is neither uniform nor universal.

4. (a) Children pick up ways of behaving appropriately as per their culture from their friends media and various other source because socialization is a complex process that takes place through various formal and informal means.

5. (d) For children who are in concrete operational stage, teachers should give problems that require logical and scientific thinking.

6. (b) Pre-operational stage.

Piaget's theory of cognitive development is a comprehensive theory about the nature and development of human intelligence. Piaget believed that one's childhood plays a vital and active role in a person's development.

7. (a) Zone of proximal development

Lev Vygotsky was a seminal Russian psychologist who is best known for his sociocultural theory. He believed that social interaction plays a critical role in children's learning. Imitation, guided learning, and collaborative learning all play a critical part in his theory.

8. (a) According to Lev Vygotsky, learning is an active process of constructing knowledge.

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

9. (b) Throughout the conventional level, a child's sense of morality is tied to personal and societal relationships.

Children continue to accept the rules of authority figures, but this is now due to their belief that this is necessary to ensure positive relationships and societal order. Adherence to rules and conventions is somewhat rigid during these stages, and a rule's appropriateness or fairness is seldom questioned.

10. (d) In a progressive education curriculum is standardized. Progressive education is a pedagogical movement.

11. (a) National Education Policy 2020 emphasises on flexible multi-level activity based learning.

National Education Policy lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities § both the 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving § but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions.

12. (c) Capacity to understand the intentions and desires of others fits the

'Interpersonal intelligence' proposed by Howard Gardner.

13. (b) Maturation plays an important role in Vygotskian constructivism.

Vygotsky's approach to child development is a form of social constructivism, based on the idea that cognitive functions are the products of social interactions. Vygotsky emphasized the collaborative nature of learning by the construction of knowledge through social negotiation.

14. (c) Classroom interaction, projects, portfolios, self-assessment, etc. should be used by the teacher to assess children's learning.

15. (a) The purpose of assessment as per the National Education Policy 2020 is to provide information on how to support the students in and out of the classroom.

16. (b) Content is designed to meet needs of few students only, is a barrier to inclusion.

17. (d) Social stigma creates barrier to inclusion of students from marginalized groups.

18. (b) Dysgraphia is a term that refers to trouble with writing. Many experts view dysgraphia as challenges with a set of skills known as transcription.

19. (b) Give students written rather than oral tests.

20. (c) Need for precision in thinking is a characteristics of a student with giftedness.

Common Characteristics of Gifted Children:

Ability to comprehend material several grade levels above their age peers.

Surprising emotional depth and sensitivity at a young age.

Strong sense of curiosity.

Enthusiastic about unique interests and topics.

Quirky or mature sense of humour.

21. (b) Decontextualising

22. (*)

23. (c) Curiosity factor is not responsible for students' failure in academic performance.

24. (*)

25. (c) By encouraging students to reflect on their cognitive abilities to reach a specified goal, a teacher is facilitating the development of Meta-cognition.

26. (a) While conceptualising teaching - learning process, National Curriculum Framework (2005) emphasizes upon the importance of - active engagement and interactions.

27. (c) To scaffold students in solving a problem, a teacher should give cues that activities the relevant schemas.

28. (c) During teaching-learning process, a teacher should give opportunities to students for sharing their misconceptions and alternative conceptions.

Misconceptions and alternative conceptions are not always baseless and are insignificant in process of learning.

29. (d) Learned helplessness occurs when a student believes that the outcome of academic activities are uncontrollable.

30. (b) Studying due to interest in an activity is an example of intrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is the act of doing something without any obvious external rewards.

31. (b) Let us assume that Raghav has "x" coins of ₹5 and "30 ÷ x" coins of ₹10.

ATQ,

$$\Rightarrow 5x + (30 \div x)(10) = 195$$

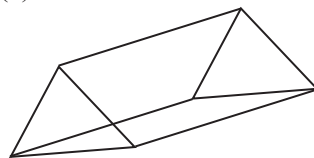
$$\Rightarrow 5x + 300 \div 10x = 195$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 105$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 21$$

Hence, there are 21 coins of ₹5 and 9 coins (30 ÷ 21) of ₹10 with Raghav. Thus, option (b) is correct.

32. (b)



Triangular Prism

A triangular prism is a three dimensional figure which is classified as a POLYHEDRON.

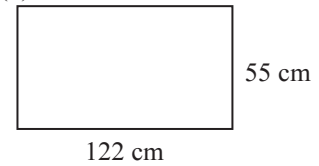
It has:

EDGES = 9

CORNERS = 6

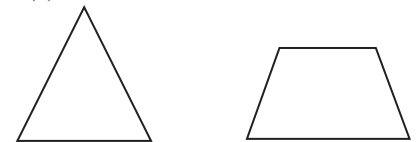
FACES = 5

33. (b)



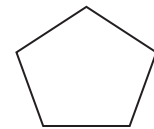
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of rectangle} &= \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth} \\ &= 122 \times 55 \\ &= 6710 \text{ sq. cm.} \end{aligned}$$

34. (c)



Triangle

Quadrilateral



Polygon

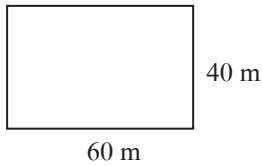
1. False, as sum of all the interior angles of a polygon is $180^\circ(n - 2)$, where "n" represents the number of sides.
2. False, sum of all the interior angles of a quadrilateral is always 360° , which is twice the sum of all the interior angles of a triangle (180°).
3. True, the measure of interior angles of a polygon is dependent upon the number of sides of the polygon. As the number of sides increase, the sum of measures of interior angle also increases.
4. False, when number of sides of a polygon increases, the sum of measure of interior angles also increase.

35. (b) The number mentioned in the question is:

- (i) Greater than 50
- (ii) Lies between 50 and 60
- (iii) Its ones digit is three less than the tens digit.

"52" is the number, which out of the given options completely satisfies the above conditions.

36. (b)



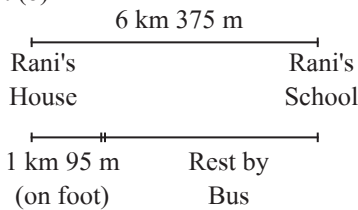
Perimeter of rectangle = 2[Length + Breadth]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter} &= 2(60 + 40) \\ &= 200 \text{ metres} \end{aligned}$$

Sadiq in one round will travel a distance of 200 metres. Hence, in five rounds he will travel a total distance of:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5 \times 200 \text{ metres} \\ &= 1000 \text{ metres or 1 km} \end{aligned}$$

37. (b)



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Total distance between Rani's house and Rani's school (A)} \\ &= (6 \text{ km} \times 1000) + 375 \text{ m} \\ &= 6375 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Total distance travelled on foot (B)} \\ &= (1 \text{ km} \times 1000) + 95 \text{ m} \\ &= 1095 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Total distance travelled by bus (A} \div \text{B)} \\ &= 5280 \text{ m or 5 km 280 m} \end{aligned}$$

38. (c) Let the current side of the square be 2 cm.

Then, the area and perimeter of the square will be 4 cm² and 8 cm respectively.

⇒ If this side is halved, the reduced side will 1 cm.

Then, the area and perimeter of this reduced square will be 1 cm² and 4 cm respectively.

We can observe that:

- (i) Area of square gets one-fourth as it reduces from 4 cm² to 1 cm²
- (ii) Perimeter of square gets halved as it reduces from 8 cm to 4 cm.

39. (c)

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Speed}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Speed of truck} = \frac{120 \text{ km}}{2\frac{1}{2} \text{ hours}} = \frac{120 \text{ km}}{5/2 \text{ hours}}$$

$$\text{Speed of truck} = \frac{120 \text{ km} \times 2}{5} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

Time required to cover 80 km

$$= \frac{80 \text{ km}}{48 \text{ km/hr}} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ hours}$$

$$1\frac{2}{3} \text{ hours or 1 hour and } \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 60\right) \text{ minutes}$$

1 hour and 40 minutes

40. (d) ATQ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \times \text{Number of total flowers} \\ &= \text{Number of Roses} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \times \text{Number of total flowers} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of total flower} = 8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of Lilies} = 40 \times \frac{1}{2} = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of Orchids} = 40 \div 2 = 20$$

41. (c) 2, 3, 7, 16, 32, 57, x

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 2 + 1^2$$

$$7 = 3 + 2^2$$

$$16 = 7 + 3^2$$

$$32 = 16 + 4^2$$

$$57 = 32 + 5^2$$

$$x = 57 + 6^2$$

$$x = 57 + 36 = 93$$

42. (d) Total money to be paid by Bhanu:

$$\text{For Iron (5 kg} \times \text{₹27.50)} = \text{₹137.50}$$

$$\text{(+)For Plastic (10 kg} \times \text{₹38)} = \text{₹380.00}$$

$$\text{(+)For Waste paper (50 kg} \times \text{₹12)} = \text{₹600.00}$$

$$\text{(+)For Newspaper (22 kg} \times \text{₹14)} = \text{₹308.00}$$

$$\text{(+)For Brass (2 kg} \times \text{₹225)} = \text{₹450.00}$$

$$= \text{₹1875.50}$$

43. (a) A prime number is a number, which is completely divisible only by 1 and itself. For example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 etc.

Option	List of Prime numbers	Count
1	23, 29, 31, 37	4
2	31, 37, 41, 43, 47	5
3	41, 43, 47, 53, 59	5
4	61, 67, 71, 73, 79	5

Hence, it can be observed from above that option (a) has the least prime numbers.

44. (c) As per the general rule of approximation any decimal number having a decimal value of:

(i) More than '5' is converted to the next higher number and

(ii) Less than '5' is converted to the lower number by ignoring the decimal.

For example, "10.67" is converted to "11" and "10.07" is converted to "10".

$$\Rightarrow \text{Best approximation of } \frac{9.2 \times 4.9 \times 3.1}{5.06 \times 2.84} \text{ is}$$

$$\frac{9 \times 5 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$$

45. (a)

(A)	(B)
(i) Digit at tens place is half of the digit at thousands place	(d) 852312
(ii) Digit at ones place is two-thirds of the digit at the lakhs place	(c) 658324
(iii) Digit at hundreds place is double of the digit at tens place	(a) 652842
(iv) Digit at thousands place is the sum of the digit at ones and tens place	(b) 858335

46. (b) Spatial understanding is an important concept that enables the students to understand about the various types of shapes, sizes, structures, directions and movements. It helps the students to understand and classify the world physically. In school curriculum, spatial understanding is often extended through the concepts of Geometry. By drawing the map of the homes of primary graders showing relative sizes and position of

rooms, spatial understanding can be effectively taught.

47. (b) NCERT has defined several learning outcomes that for different graders. The identification of both 3D and 2D shapes is a learning outcome for Class II graders, wherein they are required to observe and define the different shapes, like cylinder, cone, cube, sphere, etc. using their specific names.

48. (c) As per the situation mentioned in the question, seven hundreds represent the number 700 (7×100) and seven tens represent the number 70 (7×10). When a student says 50, then he or she has not correctly applied the algorithm and has followed a defective process for arriving at the answer. In such a case, a teacher should always ask the students to explain the process of arriving at the answer and accordingly plan remedial strategy.

49. (a) As per the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, it is necessary for the teachers to develop a problem solving approach among the students wherein they gain the ability to handle abstractions. The meaning of the statement mentioned in the question is that it is necessary for the teachers to develop mathematical thinking and ability than to focus on how much mathematics a child is aware of.

50. (b) Pattern recognition is a process related to inductive thinking wherein students are made to recognize the specific pattern followed in a series of pictures presented in front of them. The students observe the series and try to identify the logic followed so as to determine the next or missing pattern in the series. The best way to develop pattern recognition skills among the Class III graders is by observing the different patterns developed by nature. Hence, Mr. Govind must ask the students to observe the night sky and describe what they saw, in class the next day.

51. (a) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) aims to let the students enjoy mathematics rather than fear it by enabling them to use abstractions and solving the mathematical problems.

Ranking of the students with respect to their scores is not a valid assessment stated by the NCF, 2005.

52. (c) An authentic task in mathematics is used to make the students aware of the concept by understanding its worth and its usage in the real world. By letting the students to divide the 100 available drawing sheets among 25 students of the class, the students will understand the need for the concept of division.

53. (c) A critical analysis of any given situation can be conducted by gathering evidence, pieces of information and then identifying the various arguments in support of the reasoning established. In the instant case, a critical analysis of the situation points out that girls are socialized to believe that mathematics is considered to be masculine domain and hence it is difficult for them to ace.

54. (b) Multiplication is one of the four basic operations and must be understood by every student of the class. It is necessary for every teacher to plan the lesson/concept to be taught and identify the best preparatory activities that would maximize the learning outcomes. Before teaching the concept of multiplication, a teacher can use interactive techniques such as, asking students to find the number of balloons their class will have if each of them brings 5 balloons. This will help enhance the engagement and involvement of students.

55. (d) The primary objective of the recommendations and guidelines of National Curriculum Framework, 2005 in respect of the subject Mathematics, has always been to develop a problem solving approach among the students by using abstractions. This approach can be better developed when the mathematical problems are contextual and related to life experiences of children.

56. (a) The correct sequence of Geometric thinking as per Van Hiele's "theory of geometrical development" is:

- i. Visualization: Identification of different geometric shapes
- ii. Analysis: Ability to understand the shapes and describe their properties

iii. Deduction/Abstraction: Recognition of relationship between the properties exhibited by the different geometric shapes

iv. Relationships: An ability to compare different geometric results even when there are insufficient concrete examples.

57. (b) As per the situation given in the question, the students of the class are not aware of the process to be followed while performing subtraction. As a remedial action to the process followed by the students, a teacher must revise the rule of subtraction of 1-digit numbers from 2-digit numbers and that the digits must be written from right to left while performing the subtraction operation.

58. (a) In the given situation, the students of the class are not aware of the concept of grouping of tens when they perform basic mathematical operations of addition and subtraction. Addition with regrouping is a mathematical technique in which the tens place of the numbers is carried on to the next digit of the problem. Hence, this technique will best remediate the misconception presented in the question.

59. (b) The activity mentioned in the question will teach the students about data handling as while collecting the number of students studying in the Classes III and V, a student will understand the process of data collection and post this, classification of collected data into boys and girls, will teach them about sorting of data on the basis of any pre-determined criteria.

60. (d) The simulation software is primarily used to visualize mathematical shapes and figures. It uses the technique of 3D animation to let the students aware of the various possible changes that could occur at the later stages. Hence, by showing the changes in the tenth shape of a series due to changes made in the third shape can be effectively demonstrated using simulation software.

61. (c) Idli, Vada, Dosa, Sambhar, Chutney are names of popular dishes primarily served in the regions of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Despite their

popularity in the entire southern region of India, these dishes remain staple to these two states.

62. (a) If a person aspires to reach Chandigarh from Mumbai following the shortest route than he or she will be required to cross the following states and cities:

- i. Gujarat (Surat)
- ii. Rajasthan (Kota)
- iii. Delhi and
- iv. Punjab (Chandigarh)

The train will not visit the state of Haryana.

63. (a) The state of Jammu and Kashmir is a hilly area, and comprises several hill stations, such as, Srinagar, Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Patnitop. Due to intense cold weather experienced in this region, people usually live in houses made of stone and wood as it acts as an insulator and traps the hot air circulated inside the house. Hence, the girl stated in the question must have been from a city, which is a part of Jammu and Kashmir.

64. (b)

432 km	
New Delhi	Kanpur
18/12/2021	19/12/2021
11:45 PM	7:45 AM

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average speed of the train} \\ &= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} \end{aligned}$$

Total distance = 432 km

Total time = 8 hours (from 11:45 PM to 7:45 AM)

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{432 \text{ km}}{8 \text{ hours}} = 54 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average speed (in m/s)} &= 54 \times \frac{5}{18} \\ &= 15 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

65. (c) There are several animals that consistently gnaw their teeth so as to:

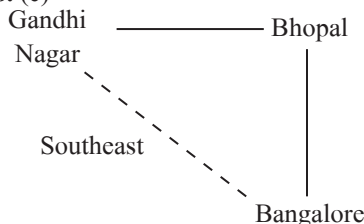
- i. Maintain the sharpness of their incisors
- ii. Worn down the length of their teeth and
- iii. Maintain their overall dental health

Some animals that perform such activity are, beavers, squirrels, rats, porcupines, chipmunks, etc.

66. (d) Kannauj is a city located in Uttar Pradesh, which is famous for producing high quality Itra or Attra. The businessmen of this city have been involved in this profession for as long as 400 years even before the people of Provence region of France. Further, as per the historical information and evidence, Itra was first invented by Ibn al-Baitar, who resided in a Muslim region of Spain between 1188 and 1248.

67. (d) Sand dunes are a type of landform that is formed by the consistent blowing of wind that accumulates sand and forms a mound. These sand dunes are usually found in linear, star, crescentic, dome and parabolic shapes. These are usually found in regions of Abu Dhabi and Afghanistan.

68. (c)



The direction of Bangalore with respect to Gandhi Nagar is Southeast.

69. (d) Bronze is a homogenous mixture of Copper, Tin and Zinc. All these metals are mixed to form Bronze and are not bonded to each other. Hence, it is not a compound. Further, bronze is corrosion free from salt water and has a high melting point of about 950 degrees Celsius.

70. (b) There are several methods to preserve food items, which are, fermentation, pasteurization, freezing, canning, etc. The process of preservation of milk is done by following the process of pasteurization, which was developed by Louis Pasteur in the year 1862. In this method, milk is heated for at least 15 seconds at a temperature of 71.7 degrees Celsius.

71. (c) Changtang is a place in Jammu and Kashmir that accommodates a special tribe known as Changpas. This special tribe is famous for:

- i. Living in big cone shaped tents known as Rebo and

ii. Keeping their animals, like goats and sheep in a designated place known as Lekha.

72. (d) Presently, there are a total of nine union territories in India, which are:

Count	Name of Union Territories	Capital
1	Chandigarh	
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
3	Delhi	Delhi
4	Jammu and Kashmir	§
5	Ladakh	§
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
7	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
8	Puducherry	Puducherry
9	Daman and Diu	Daman

73. (a) Arabian sea coast is situated in the northern Indian ocean and comprises several famous islands, such as Astola island, Basavraj Durga island, etc. Its maximum depth is 15,262 feet and is surrounded by Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, which have a coast on the Arabian Sea.

74. (d) Chhau is a folk dance of India, and is performed in different styles in three different states, which are:

- i. West Bengal § Purulia Chhau
- ii. Jharkhand § Seraikela Chau
- iii. Odisha § Mayurbhanj Chhau

It is often performed by masked artists, who impersonate god, animals, birds, etc.

75. (d) Statements A, B and D are correct. This is because, Earthworms are often termed as farmer's friends. These little creatures create tunnels in the farms by softening the soil. These tunnels establish an easy passage for the air and water to enter into the soil. Further, earthworms constantly poop and eat inside the soil, which helps in breaking down the organic matter and promotes fertilisation of soil.

76. (c) Blended/hybrid learning refers to an optimal mix of both online and offline learning. There are various advantages of this model, such as:

- i. Students can attend the online class from anywhere
- ii. Students can engage into interaction with their teachers face to face using digital devices
- iii. Students can supplement their learning through home/community related activities

Hence, statements A, B and D are correct.

77. (b) Synchronous learning or online teaching is a process in which a teacher and a student/group of students are interacting with each other at the same time but from different places using the digital devices and communication systems. It enables the rendering of a live online teaching session, in which students and teachers are able to converse with each other in real time.

78. (c) By performing the activity mentioned in the question, the teacher wants to distinguish the different varieties of plants on the basis of their leaves, stems and flowers. This will help the students to observe variations present within the category of the different plants depicted by the teacher.

79. (b) Statements A, C and D are correct. This is because by enabling the students to conduct survey about different ways in which food preservation methods are followed in different neighbouring households, a teacher wants to:

- i. To make the students sensitive towards different people so that they can co-exist in peace and harmony
- ii. To enable the students to gain an opportunity of first-hand experience of information collection from their community
- iii. To provide an opportunity wherein students can interact with the members of the society and their community

80. (b) The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has laid down several objectives of teaching EVS at the primary level, which primarily promotes the understanding of:

- i. Local environment
- ii. Global environment and

- iii. Development of a positive attitude towards the various environmental issues

Hence, considering above Statement A and B are correct.

81. (a) The cognitive ability of a student can be divided into six different levels, which are:

- i. Remembering: An ability to recall the acquired learning
- ii. Understanding: An ability to understand the concept taught by the teacher
- iii. Applying: Using the concept taught by the teacher in solving problems
- iv. Analysing: Applying the acquired skills into different situations and problems
- v. Evaluating: Developing arguments and judgements
- vi. Creating: Using the developed arguments to establish a new piece of theory or writing a thesis

While conducting group activities, it is necessary for a teacher to create groups of the students on the basis of their cognitive abilities. Thus, Option (a) is correct.

82. (c) The syllabus of EVS at the primary level is:

- i. Contextual: Several real life problems, situations and issues are connected with the textbook concepts to develop competencies in the students
- ii. Disciplinary: Is properly classified and divided into several topics or branches
- iii. Follows an environmental approach wherein students are made aware of the different environmental problems so as to develop their positive attitude towards environmental issues.

83. (c) It is common for the teachers to use stories, presentations and other interactive forms to make the students learn in an innovative way with an overall objective to maximize the learning outcomes. A teacher must keep the following points in mind while choosing a story, which are:

- i. Stories must clearly explain the intended objectives, instead of creating any misconception

- ii. Stories must not stereotype in any form or manner
- iii. The stories must not be hypothetical, rather real so much so that the students must be able to relate themselves.

Hence, statement A, B and D are correct.

84. (a) In order to understand the various concepts related to EVS, it is necessary for the teachers to inculcate mapping skills in them. This can be done using the following methods:

- i. Teaching the universal standardized symbols
- ii. Teaching how to locate cardinal directions in a map
- iii. Conducting frequent activity sessions, wherein the students are taken outside for observations

Hence, only statements A and D are correct.

85. (d) From the discussion mentioned in the question it is amply clear that the teacher wants to compare and draw a contrast between the:

- i. Homes built by the people of Rajasthan and
- ii. Homes built by the people of Mumbai

The learning outcome of this discussion is *comparing and analysis*, wherein after conducting a comparison, the reasons for such variations will be discussed and debated.

86. (d) People pertaining to the different families have their own principles, conscience and mind-set with which they perceive different situations. To make the students understand various everyday activities of people that contribute to the wastage of water, a teacher must let her students estimate the quantity of water used by a family per day. The different observations noted will help the students to identify the variations in the usage of water.

87. (b) There are several objectives of environmental education at the primary level, which are:

- i. Awareness of the surrounding environment

- ii. Developing a positive attitude towards the environmental issues
- iii. Establishing skills to identify the environmental issues

These objectives can be achieved and promoted more easily if the students have an understanding of their own environment.

88. (a) While selecting the textbooks for students of the primary class, it is necessary for a teacher to select that textbook, which:

- i. Does not promote any stereotype, gender discrimination or creates any biasness
- ii. Covers all the concepts in an interactive manner using illustrations
- iii. Is visually appealing and uses several pictures, and diagrams

Hence, it can be stated that Statements A and D are correct.

89. (b) Gender stereotype refers to all the conceptions, views and beliefs that are influenced by customs, traditions and sayings. People usually follow them and define the attributes or characteristics possessed by males and females. The best way to teach gender stereotype in a classroom is by making the students aware of all the positive stories that promote gender quality. Usually, women are often marginalized in gender stereotyping, and hence by quoting the stories of some successful women, this concept can be taught.

90. (a) There are five types of identified process skills on the basis of which the performance of students is evaluated. These are, observing, grouping, measuring, communicating and reading. $\text{\$Narrative report}_i$ in which all the process skills have been separately defined for each student, would be the best way to report. Further, grading in both numbers and letters along with usage of rating scales has been severely criticized as they simply lack to exhibit the complete academic performance of a student.

91. (b) Statement (a) is incorrect; however, statement (b) is correct. This is explained below:

Statements	Reasoning
(a)	Incorrect, it is not mentioned in the passage that India is a poor country and lacks resources to feed its population. Rather, the passage specifically states that India has the capacity to feed its population two square meals a day.
(b)	Correct, it is mentioned in the passage that India has the ability to feed its masses two square meals a day. Despite this, the citizens of India suffer from food insecurity, which is a major concern.

92. It is specifically mentioned in (2) of the passage that, there is a need to increase the purchasing power of the poor by providing productive employment, which will not only augment the existing income levels but also promote the standards of living. As per passage, this is termed to be the ultimate objective of the public policy.

93. (c) Explanation (using references from the passage):

Statements	Reasoning
(a)	False. Public distribution system is one of the largest systems in the world and is extensive. It is not popular in India only, rather enjoys a worldwide popularity.
(b)	False. The public distribution system despite being popular in the country, fails to provide its benefits to the people residing in rural areas and other far-off places.
(c)	True. The poorest of the people whether migrants or permanent residents of the cities, usually, are not able to enjoy the benefits of public distribution system, as they do not have ration card.

94. (b) There are several deficiencies in the Public Distribution System (PDS) that have been pinpointed in the passage, such as:

- i. Inability of the PDS to supply food to the poorest population
- ii. Inability of PDS to supply food to the people residing in rural and far-off places
- iii. The supplies made by PDS are larger in cities than in rural areas, where there is an urgent need for subsidized supply of food grains.

All these deficiencies can be removed if PDS is made target group oriented, as that would provide food to the poor rural population.

95. (d) Explanation (using references from the passage):

Statements	Reasoning
(a)	False. In point no. (1) of the passage, it is specifically stated that India has the ability to feed two square meals a day to its masses. This depicts that there is no shortage of food grains in India.
(b)	True. In point no. (2) of the passage, it is mentioned that increasing the purchasing power of the poor and their standards of living by providing employment is the ultimate objective of public policy. This shows that the poor does not have enough purchasing power.
(c)	True. In point no. 3 of the passage, it is stated that the allocations of foodgrains and other food supplies is higher in cities than in rural areas.

96. (c) $\text{\$Growing}_i$ is an adjective, which depicts the increase in size of something. For example, a growing number of refugees are coming back to India. The term $\text{\$in growing realization}_i$ used in the passage shows that more and

more people of India are realizing that there is no shortage of production of food in India, and that the country has the ability to feed its masses, two square meals every day.

97. (b) The term *Spurchasing power* is an economic term, which reflects the capacity of the people of a country to buy goods and services, such as, food, water, electricity, clothes, etc. The passage states that the ultimate objective of public policy is to increase the purchasing power of the people by providing employment. Hence, the term *Spurchasing power* means the same as *Scapacity*.

98. (a) *Spublic distribution system* is a process or a procedure using which, the food grains are distributed among the citizens of a country at subsidized or marginalized rate. The word *Ssystem* mentioned in the *Spublic distribution system*, shows the *Sprocedure* followed by the government to give effect to the distribution of foodgrains.

99. (d) In Para 4, the word *Sstreamlined* is used towards the end of the opening line following the structure *Sto + be + V3*, as *Sto be streamlined*. Hence, in the current sense, it is used as a verb. Further, it cannot be a:

- Noun: As it is not the subject of the sentence.
- Adverb: As it is not qualifying any verb, rather it is acting as a verb itself.
- Adjective: As it is not qualifying the subject, which is PDS.

100. (b) The poem is about a teenager, Raghu, who is not satisfied with the frequent scolding extended to him by his father. He relates his family to that of a friction land in which he and his father are usually in disagreement over several matters related to Raghu. Hence, the term *Sfriction land* represents *Sa confused family*.

101. (a) *SSee red* is an idiomatic expression, which is used when a person is very angry. The colour *Sred* has been often used since times immemorial to represent anger and vexation. In the poem, Raghu saw red, that is became very angry, when most of his plans and proposals were either refused or rejected.

102. (d) The poem states several reasons for clash between Raghu and his father, which are:

- Different lifestyle: Raghu's father tells him to clean his clothes, cut hair and take a bath.
- Different interests: Raghu's father do not allow him to go on adventures.
- Age difference: The third line of the poem states that Raghu is fifteen and all the other members of his family are elder to him.

The *Sdifference in food habits*, has not been shows anywhere in the poem. Hence, it is not a reason of clash.

103. (c) The line 6, which states that, *SAm I the perfect at school?* or the baby at home?, depicts the dilemma faced by Raghu. This line shows that Raghu is usually on his own in school and makes all his decisions by himself, while, at home, he is often controlled and instructed by his family members, especially his father. Hence, Raghu finds himself in a dilemma, where he states that he is a perfect person in the school, but a baby at his home, who needs to be properly guided.

104. (b) Determination of the rhyme scheme used in the first four lines of the poem:

Lines of the poem	Rhyme Scheme
In friction land there is a family	a
With some confusions as you will see	b
There is Raghu aged fifteen and others all grown	c
<i>SPlease will someone let me ever be on my own</i>	d

In the given poem, none of the last words of the alternate lines rhyme with each other. Hence, the rhyme scheme of the poem is abcd.

105. (c) *SFlabbergasted* is an adjective, which represents the surprised or astonished nature of an individual, who feels startled at any event. In the poem, *SFlabbergasted papa* shows that the father of Raghu was amazed to hear that Raghu was intending to join a band. The word "flabbergasted"

qualifies the word *Spapa* in the given sentence and acts as an adjective.

106. (a) A regional language represents the different varieties of a particular language spoken in a community or region. It is not a different or distinguished language, rather, is inspired by the primary language spoken in a region. Further, it defines the speech characteristics of the language spoken in a region.

107. (c) Sign language is often known as the language of the deaf as it is mostly used by them to express their feelings, emotions and to conduct a regular conversation. In this language, gestures of both the hands, face and body movements are used to communicate. Hence, sign language is a set of gestures.

108. (c) Language learning is a process in which human beings learn any new language, which they are not aware of. Using this process, a person obtains the ability to use words and sentences of the new language so as to strike conversations and communicate with the others. This process of learning a language is both:

- Natural: Humans naturally learn their mother tongue/regional language while growing up.
- Deliberate: Humans try to learn any new language, which is different from their mother tongue.

109. (b) It is common for the students of any class to have a thorough knowledge of the language used in their homes. This gives rise to multilingualism in a classroom, in which the learners prefer to learn the concepts in their native language. The primary objective of using multilingualism in a classroom refers to the use of native language of the students/learners while explaining any concept related to subjects or learning of any language, so as to maximize the learning outcomes.

110. (d) As per Article 343 of the Constitution of India, Hindi in the Devanagari script is the official language of India. The language *SHindi* got this distinction in the year 1950, as it is the

most widely spoken language in India. In addition to Hindi, English is also the official language of India. Further, it must be noted that there are no national languages in India.

111. (a) The teachings and leaning of concept are based on authentic learning sources and materials. Newspapers, literary pieces written by textbook writers and creations of famous writers like Premchand, Shakespeare, Mark Twain, etc. are often considered to be genuine, true and authentic. Out of the given options, a cartoon from a magazine will not be accepted as an authentic material.

112. (d) In teaching, follow up tasks refers to the tasks, which are performed after the conclusion of a teaching session, lesson or a concept. In the instant case, the teacher asks the students of Class VIII to follow up by listing the events and ideas conveyed, in a sequence. This promotes the recalling ability of the students, wherein they are required to recall what was taught to them in the classroom and write it down in a structured or sequenced form.

113. (d) A literary text refers to the novels, short stories, poems, and other forms of classic literature that are written by famous authors and writers. These are taught to the students in a classroom, with the following objectives:

- i. Observation: Enables the students to observe and appreciate what is happening in the literary text.
- ii. Interpret: Enables the students to interpret the events, happenings and different occurrences of the literary text.
- iii. Critical analysis: Enables the students to critically analyse the literary text, and form logical arguments.

Hence, literary texts are taught in the classroom with intent to develop critical thinking ability of the students.

114. (a) Reading between the lines is a type of reading in which the summary, gist or interpretation of the written text is prepared. This could be understood using the below example:

Text	Analysis using "Reading between the lines"
He wears torn clothes.	He does not have enough money to buy new clothes.

In the given question, Ravin reads an article from the newspaper, and interprets as well as analyses. Post this, he prepares a summary of the text to give an overall idea of the text. By doing this, Ravin follows the method of Reading between the lines.

115. (b) Passive vocabulary represents those words, which a reader is:

- i. Able to understand and comprehend while reading any text
- ii. But, is not able to use while writing or speaking

These words are usually not completely understood by the people; as a result of which, they are never confident enough to use them in their own writings or communications.

116. (a) Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) is often termed as basic/social/survival English skills that are used by people to communicate during social interactions. For example, when talking to a friend. These skills use language for here-and-now and familiar topics.

117. (b) There are four different approaches to writing, which are:

- i. Process approach: Writer brainstorms the ideas and prepare drafts, to edit and revise them
- ii. Product approach: A writer considers the conclusion of the text while writing, instead of focusing on the derivation
- iii. Communicative approach: The writer expresses the real meaning of the text
- iv. Lexical approach: The writer focuses on those expression that occur frequently

The different stages of writing can be undergone in process approach of writing, wherein a writer brainstorms different ideas and prepare drafts, which are later on finalized.

118. (c) In the given situation, the teacher:

- i. Firstly, explains the rules of grammar, voice and tenses to the students and
- ii. Secondly, teaches the application of those rules in grammar questions and
- iii. Thirdly, gives practice sets to students to practice the concepts taught

In this technique, the teacher covers all the processes of teaching, and thus, follows the process knowledge.

119. (a) Language learning refers to the process of acquiring knowledge of any language, which is usually different from the mother tongue. Input based tasks are mostly used by the teachers, so that the students or learners are able to pick up the linguistic features from the input task used. By enabling the students to read a story in a group of five, students can learn and pick up the language in which the story is written.

120. (b) Wavelength of sound is a concept from Physics. It is not in any manner related to the language education. Further, grammar translation method, first language reference, and error correction, are accepted techniques that are used by teachers to impart language education.

121. (b) नारियल का वृक्ष बेहद ऊँचा एवं चौड़ा प्रतीत होता है, इस कारण यह ताड़ वृक्ष के समान लगता है। जो कि स्वयं भी बेहद ऊँचे और चौड़े होते हैं। गद्यांश में कहीं भी देवदार, चिनार और खजूर के पेड़ का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। अतः इस प्रश्न का उत्तर (b) है।

122. (d) गद्यांश के अनुसार नारियल का तना आधार के पास से मोटा और फूला हुआ होता है, इतना ही नहीं यह तना बहुत कठोर और मजबूत भी होता है, यह कहीं से भी पिचका हुआ नहीं होता है।

123. (b) नारियल के वृक्ष के तने का विशेष गुण है, उसका लचीलापन। लचिला होने के कारण तेज हवा के झोंकों में भी यह वृक्ष कभी गिरता नहीं है, अपितु जमीन को छूता हुआ सा प्रतीत होता है।

124. (a) नारियल का वृक्ष अनेक प्रजातियों में पाया जाता है। जिनमें से कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बेहद लंबे तथा कुछ प्रजातियों के वृक्ष बौने आकार के व मध्यम ऊँचाई के होते हैं। यही विविधता नारियल के वृक्ष के फलों में भी देखने को मिलती है। गद्यांश

के अनुसार यह फल हरे व मटमैले व पीले रंग के होते हैं।

125. (b) नारियल का वृक्ष ताड़ के वृक्ष समान होता है, क्योंकि यह उन्हीं के समान बेहद ऊंचा अथवा चौड़ा होता है। इतना ही नहीं ताड़ वृक्षों के समान नारियल के वृक्ष के तनों पर भी गिरे हुए पत्तों के डंटलों के निशान होता है।

126. (b) गद्यांश के अनुसार नारियल का तना आधार के पास से अधिक मोटा अथवा फूला हुआ होता है, यह बेडौल दिखाई देता है, क्योंकि इस पर अनियमित ढंग से जड़े लिपटी होती है।

127. (b) प्रत्येक किसी भी शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर उनकी विशेषता का उभारते हैं, एवं उनके भाव में बदलाव लाते हैं। लचिला शब्द में 'पन' का अंत में प्रयोग करने पर एक नये शब्द का जन्म होता है जो कि 'लचिलापन' कहलाता है। अतः लचिला शब्द का प्रत्यय 'पन' है।

128. (c) उपसर्ग: यह वे शब्द होते हैं जो कि किसी भी शब्द के पूर्व/आरंभ में लगकर मूल शब्द के अर्थ में बदलाव लाते हैं।

प्रत्यय: यह अतिकारी शब्द होते हैं जो कि किसी भी शब्द के पीछे जुड़कर एक नये शब्द का निर्माण करते हैं।

दिये हुए प्रश्न में अनियमित शब्द में उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ है, इस शब्द में 'अ' उपसर्ग है और 'इत' प्रत्यय है।

129. (c) सन्यासी स्वामी विवेकानंद और गृहस्थी वीरचंद गांधी में अनेक समानतायें दिखाई देती थी, क्योंकि वे स्वयं व्यस्क थे और दोनों ने ही अमेरिकी वासियों को भारतीय संस्कृति से अवगत कराया, इन दोनों महापुरुषों में केवल वेष भूषा, पहनावा का ही अंतर था।

130. (d) स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गांधी वर्षों तक अमेरिका एवं यूरोप में अपनी रूची के विषयों पर व्याख्यान देते रहे थे। इनके कारण इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को सर्वत्र भरपूर सम्मान मिला।

131. (b) सम व्यस्क शब्द सम एवं व्यस्क के मिलाप से बना है। जिसमें सम का अर्थ 'सम्मान' और व्यस्क का अर्थ 'आयु' होता है। इस प्रकार से समव्यस्क उन दो व्यक्तियों के लिए किया जाता है, जो हम-उम्र हो।

132. (a) गद्यांश के अनुसार स्वामी विवेकानंद बहु-भाषाविद थे। इनको बंगला, अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत और हिन्दी का ज्ञान था। वह इन

सभी भाषाओं में धाराप्रवाह वार्तालाप करने की क्षमता भी रखते थे।

133. (b) स्वामी विवेकानंद और वीरचंद गांधी युवा अवस्था से ही अलग-अलग सम्मेलनों में जो कि अमेरिका व यूरोप में होते थे, उनमें भाग लिया करते थे, इन सभी सम्मेलनों में वह भारतीय संस्कृति से वहां के लोगों को परिचित कराया करते थे। इसी महान कार्य के लिये इन महापुरुषों को याद किया जाता है।

134. (c) प्रत्यय किसी भी शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर उसके मूल अर्थ में बदलाव लाते हैं एवं उसकी विशेषता उभारते हैं। संस्कृति शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाने पर एक नये शब्द की संरचना होती है जिसे 'सांस्कृतिक' कहते हैं।

135. (c) रुचि शब्द का अर्थ होता है, इच्छा, आलोक, सौंदर्य एवं स्वाद है, रुचि होने व न होने की वजह से ही एक व्यक्ति चीजों में अंतर कर पाता है, क्योंकि यह रुचि ही पसंद व नापसंद को निर्धारित करती है। इस शब्द का विलोम अरुचि होता है।

136. (a) सामाजिक बोली कुछ व्यक्तियों के समूह अथवा अनेकों समुदाय में बोली जाने वाली भाषा की वाक विशेषताओं को दर्शाती है।

137. (d) सांकेतिक भाषा श्रवणिय ध्वनि में वार्तालाप करने की बजाय सांकेतिक आव भाव को हाथ के आकार, बाहों, शरीर तथा चेहरे के उपयोग से दर्शाती है। यह भाषा अधिकतर बधिर समुदाय के लोग अपने भावों को प्रकट करने एवं वार्तालाप करने के लिये प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः इस प्रश्न का उत्तर (d) है।

138. (a) अनेक भाषा जानने वाले व्यक्ति को बहुभाषी कहते हैं। बहुवक्ता वह व्यक्ति होता है, जो अनेक भाषाओं में बोलता है। एक भाषी जो कि एक भाषा में बोलता है।

139. (c) बच्ची अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में आरंभ करती है तथा वह हाईस्कूल पूरा करने तक उसमें और अनेक भाषाएँ जोड़ने की ओर अग्रसर होती है। इस भाषा-शिक्षा युक्ति को मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषिकता कहते हैं। इस प्रकार की मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषी शिक्षा बच्चों में स्वयं को व्यक्त करने के साथ-साथ स्कूलों में अलग-अलग विषयों की अवधारणाएँ सीखने का विश्वास देती है। जिन बच्चों को मातृभाषा आधारित बहुभाषी शिक्षा का लाभ मिलता है वे अपनी दूसरी भाषा में भी अच्छा प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

140. (d) भाषा के साथ संलग्ना का अर्थ है शिक्षार्थी भाषा के स्वनिमित्त नियमों का इस्तेमाल

करते हैं तथा सीखते हैं। बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की जन्मजात क्षमता होती है। बच्चे जब स्कूल आते हैं तो वे न केवल भाषा को सही बोल लेते हैं बल्कि उनका उचित प्रयोग भी कर रहे होते हैं।

141. (a) प्रमाणिक कार्य शिक्षार्थियों को उद्देश्य के लिए भाषा प्रयोग हेतु तैयार करता है।

142. (b) श्रुति किसी कार्यक्रम के बारे में विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए पत्रिका पढ़ती है। उनके पठन को उद्देश्य के लिए पढ़ना कहते हैं।

143. (c) वे शब्द जिन्हें हम लेखन तथा वाचन में प्रयोग करते हैं, वे सक्रिय शब्द भंडार कहते हैं।

144. (c) समीप के शहर में स्थित मनोरंजन पार्क में किसी एक की यात्रा पर सहपाठियों के साथ बात करना संज्ञानात्मक रूप से शैक्षणिक भाषा निपुणता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है।

145. (d) अच्छा लेखन सीखने के लिए लेखन के प्रक्रिया उपागम को आदर्श मानते हैं क्योंकि प्रक्रिया उपागम अच्छा लेखन विकसित करने के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को विभिन्न स्तरों से गुजरने के योग्य बनाता है।

146. (b) भाषा सीखने के लिए उत्पाद आधारित कार्य निम्न है शिक्षार्थी अनुच्छेद लेखन के लिए विचार एकत्रित करने के लिए समूह में कार्य करता है।

147. (a) शिक्षण बिन्दुओं के स्रोत के रूप में पाठ्य वस्तु का प्रयोग करना व्याकरण पाठ शिक्षण के संबंध में गलत है।

148. (b) विश्व में अनेक भाषाएँ हैं और प्रत्येक भाषा की अपनी अलग-अलग लिपि है। जैसे हिन्दी की लिपि देवनागरी है। लिपि या लेखन प्रणाली का अर्थ होता है किसी भी भाषा की लिखावट या लिखने का ढंग।

149. (b) भाषा सीखने तथा कार्य परीक्षण में पाठ्यवस्तु में जहाँ प्रत्येक छूटे शब्द के बाद एक शब्द छोड़ दिया जाता है क्लोज परीक्षण के रूप में जाना जाता है। क्लोज परीक्षण अनुत्पादक कार्य की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

150. (c) रचनात्मक सत्रांत परीक्षण सीखने के रूप में आंकलन कार्य है। रचनात्मक परीक्षण छात्रों की प्राप्ति में सुधार के लिए शिक्षण और सीखने की गतिविधियों को संशोधित करने के लिए सीखने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान शिक्षकों द्वारा आयोजित औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियाओं की एक शृंखला है।

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

Paper-II: (Class VI-VIII) Mathematics & Science

Solved Paper, December 2021 (Date 11/01/2022)

PART-I: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

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

1. Which of the following examples illustrates-proximodistal principle of development?

- (a) Visual abilities are developed before learning to walk.
- (b) Effective use of arms proceeds the ability to use hands.
- (c) Grasping cannot be mastered before learning to integrate movement of individual fingers.
- (d) Patterns of growth for body size, nervous system are different.

2. Developmental changes –

- (a) occur in an orderly and sequential manner.
- (b) occur at very fast pace in infancy and then there is no growth till adolescence.
- (c) always occur in a linear manner rather than a spiral manner.
- (d) occur in a forward manner till adolescence and then move backwards.

3. The interplay of environment and hereditary factors is responsible for-

- (a) only physical development
- (b) only cognitive development
- (c) physical and cognitive development
- (d) physical, social and cognitive development

4. Which of the following statements about socialization of children is correct?

- (a) Media is an agency of primary socialization.
- (b) Media is an agency of secondary socialization.
- (c) Media is an important part of the child's microsystem.
- (d) Media is not an agency of socialization.

5. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to focus attention on only characteristic of an object at a time is referred to as –

- (a) centration.
- (b) reversibility.
- (c) egocentricism.
- (d) animism

6. Choose the correctly matched pair of Piagetian cognitive stage and its defining characteristic.

- (a) Pre-operational Stage – Animism
- (b) Sensori-motor – Symbolic Thought
- (c) Concrete operational stage – Deferred Imitation
- (d) Formal operational stage – Centration

7. Physical tools such as _____ and _____ aid and influence our cognitive development as per Lev Vygotsky.

- (a) schemas; maps

- (b) schemas; language
- (c) maps; calculator
- (d) schemas; calculator

8. In Lev Vygotsky's view, private speech –

- (a) serves an important social function.
- (b) hinders cognitive development of children.
- (c) illustrative egocentric thinking of children.
- (d) does not have any cognitive function.

9. Which of the following characterize a progressive classroom?

- (i) Availability of a variety of materials
- (ii) Range of activities and tasks
- (iii) Following method of direct instruction
- (iv) Focus on memorization and recall

Choose the correct option.

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

10. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of Kohlberg's stages with their underlying principles?

- (a) Universal ethical principles – avoidance of punishment
- (b) Good-boy – Good-girl orientation – ideal reciprocity

- (c) Law and Order Orientation – equal exchange of favours
(d) Social Contract orientation – self-chosen ethical principles of conscience
- 11. As per contemporary theories of intelligence, Intelligence is –**
(a) Mere ability to imitate other
(b) A specific ability
(c) A set of capabilities
(d) A singular and generic concept
- 12. Teachers should discuss depiction of men and women in non – conformist gender roles to –**
(a) challenge gender – role flexibility.
(b) challenge gender stereotyping.
(c) promote gender bias.
(d) promote gender discrimination.
- 13. Assertion (A): Teachers should encourage children to work individually and discourage co-operation.**
Reason (R): Collaboration is a highly ineffective strategy in a classroom with diverse learners. Choose the correct option.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- 14. Which of the following statements about assessment is NOT correct?**
(a) Assessment for learning takes place before, during and after the teaching – learning process.
(b) Assessment for learning should focus upon formative assessment.
(c) The process of assessment should be dynamic.
(d) Assessment should focus on use of standardized assessment tools.
- 15. Which of the following is an example of a question to promote conceptual understanding and critical thinking?**
(a) Which is the largest state in India?
(b) What is the total area of the state of Kerala?
(c) What measures should be taken to make society inclusive?
(d) What is photosynthesis?
- 16. To promote inclusion, it is important to have:**
(i) Flexible curriculum
(ii) Accessible building
(iii) Segregation of students based on ability
(iv) Competition centred pedagogy
Choose the correct option.
(a) (i), (ii)
(b) (i), (iii)
(c) (i) (iv)
(d) (iii) (iv)
- 17. Which of the following characterizes “repetitive and ritualistic behaviour”?**
(a) Autism
(b) Dyscalculia
(c) Dyslexia
(d) Visual Impairment
- 18. Which of the following will help inclusion of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder?**
(a) Break task into small, manageable chunks
(b) Give long and repetitive assignments
(c) Increase distraction in the classroom
(d) Restrict multiple ways of engagement in class
- 19. For the successful inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, a teacher should:**
(a) Correlate learning ability with the social class of children.
(b) Place them in a separate section with low expectation.
(c) Respect and consider their socio-economic background.
(d) Use examples related to dominant cultures only.
- 20. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of appropriate accommodation strategy with respective to inclusion of students with the specific learning preferences?**
(a) Kinesthetic: Read material aloud to them
(b) Auditory: Highlight main points in books/notes
(c) Tactile: Ask for oral summaries of material
(d) Visual: Use maps and flows charts to organize materials
- 21. Assertion (A): The act of learning involves a process of establishing connections among facts observed and experienced by children.**
Reason (R): Children learn in a linear way and not in spiral manner. Choose the correct option.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- 22. Which of the following are proposed in National Education Policy 2020?**
(i) Learning how to learn
(ii) Increasing course content
(iii) 360-degree holistic progress report card
(iv) Standardized curriculum, pedagogy and assessment
Choose the correct option.
(a) (ii) (iv)
(b) (i) (iii)
(c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(d) (i) (ii) (iv)