
Central Board of Secondary Education

CTET

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

Junior Level

(Class VI-VIII)

(Social Studies Group)

Solved Papers with Explanation

Chief Editor

Anand Kumar Mahajan

Writer & Edited by

Exam Expert Team

Computer Graphics by

Balkrishna, Charan Singh, Pankaj Kushwaha

Editorial Office

12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002

 9415650134

Email : yctap12@gmail.com

website : www.yctbooks.com/www.yctfastbook.com/www.yctbooksprime.com

© All Rights Reserved with Publisher

Publisher Declaration

Edited and Published by A.K. Mahajan for YCT Publications Pvt. Ltd.
and E:Book by APP YCT BOOKS In order to Publish the book,
full care has been taken by the editor and the
publisher, still your suggestions and queries are welcomed.

In the event of any dispute, the Judicial area will be Prayagraj.



CONTENTS

■ CTET Exam New Syllabus	3-4
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 21 January, 2022)	5-34
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 17 January, 2022)	35-64
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 12 January, 2022)	65-92
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 11 January, 2022)	93-120
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 10 January, 2022)	121-153
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 08 January, 2022)	154-184
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 07 January, 2022)	185-213
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 06 January, 2022)	214-242
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 05 January, 2022)	243-272
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 04 January, 2022)	273-301
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 03 January, 2022)	302-331
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 01 January, 2022)	332-360
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 31 December, 2021)	361-390
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 30 December, 2021)	391-422
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 29 December, 2021)	423-451
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 28 December, 2021)	452-481
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 27 December, 2021)	482-511
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 24 December, 2021)	512-541
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 23 December, 2021)	542-569
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 22 December, 2021)	570-597
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 21 December, 2021)	598-625
■ CTET-2021 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 20 December, 2021)	626-656
■ CTET-2023 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 20 August, 2023)	657-696
■ CTET-2024 Solved Paper with Explanation (Exam Date 21 January, 2024)	697-736

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) Syllabus

Junior Level (For Class VI to VIII)

CTET Paper II Syllabus 2022 with Topic-wise Weightage

Sections	Topics	Questions
Child Development and Pedagogy	Development of an Elementary School Child	15
	Concept of Inclusive education and understanding children with special needs	5
	Learning and Pedagogy	10
Language 1 and Language 2 (30 questions each)	Language Comprehension	15
	Pedagogy of Language Development	15
Social Studies	History, Geography, Social and Political Life	40
	Pedagogical issues	20

I. Child Development and Pedagogy Syllabus

(a) Child Development (Elementary School Child)

- 15 Questions

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

(b) Concept of Inclusive education and understanding children with special needs

-5 Questions

- Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived
- Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, ‘impairment’
- Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled Learners

(c) Learning and Pedagogy

- 10 Questions

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

II. Language I Syllabus

(a) Language Comprehension

- 15 Questions

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

<p>(b) Pedagogy of Language Development - Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning and acquisition • Principles of language Teaching • Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool • A critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form; • Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders • Language Skills • Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing • Teaching-learning materials: Textbook, multimedia materials, multilingual resource of the classroom • Remedial Teaching 	<p>15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacts with Distant lands • Political Developments • Culture and Science • New Kings and Kingdoms • Sultans of Delhi • Architecture • Creation of an Empire • Social Change • Regional Cultures • The Establishment of Company Power • Rural Life and Society • Colonialism and Tribal Societies • The Revolt of 1857-58 • Women and reform • Challenging the Caste System • The Nationalist Movement • India After Independence • Geography • Geography as a social study and as a science • Planet: Earth in the solar system • Globe • Environment in its totality: natural and human environment • Air • Water • Human Environment: settlement, transport, and communication • Resources: Types-Natural and Human • Agriculture • Social and Political Life • Diversity • Government • Local Government • Making a Living • Democracy • State Government • Understanding Media • Unpacking Gender • The Constitution • Parliamentary Government • The Judiciary • Social Justice and the Marginalised
<p>III. Language – II Syllabus</p>		
<p>(a) Comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two unseen prose passages (discursive or literary or narrative or scientific) with a question on comprehension, grammar, and verbal ability 	<p>- 15 Questions</p>	
<p>(b) Pedagogy of Language Development- Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning and acquisition • Principles of language Teaching • Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool • A critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form; • Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders • Language Skills ○ Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing ○ Teaching-learning materials: Textbook, multimedia materials, multilingual resource of the classroom ○ Remedial Teaching 	<p>15</p>	
<p>V. Social Studies/Social Sciences Syllabus</p>		
<p>(a) Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • When, Where and How • The Earliest Societies • The First Farmers and Herders • The First Cities • Early States • New Ideas • The First Empire 	<p>- 40 Questions</p>	
<p>(b) Pedagogical issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept & Nature of Social Science/Social Studies • Class Room Processes, activities and discourse • Developing Critical thinking • Enquiry/Empirical Evidence • Problems of teaching Social Science/Social Studies • Sources - Primary & Secondary • Projects Work • Evaluation 	<p>- 20 Questions</p>	

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 21.01.2022)

PART-I

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Assertion (A): It is important to focus on the development of children from infancy to adolescence.

Reason (R): Even though the first few years of life are significant for development, from the point of view of brain plasticity, the whole of childhood and adolescence is a sensitive period. 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.

Ans. (a) : Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) because the most important phase of life is the first few years when you are a child. That's when the brain grows really fast- faster than any other time in our life. The brain makes (more than 1 million) new connections every seconds. Adolescence is the period of transition between childhood and adulthood. Children who are entering adolescence are going through many changes. So, it is important to focus on the development of children from infancy to adolescence.

2. Which of the following statements about socialization is correct ?

- (a) Families and schools are major contributors to socialization but there are other agencies such as media and peers who have an important role.
- (b) Schools are the primary agency of socialization of children.
- (c) Media is not a very significant agency of socialization of children.
- (d) Religious institutions do not play any role in socialization of children.

Ans. (a) : Socialization is the process by which children are prepared to become successful members of society. This requires the learning of skills, behavior patterns, ideas, and values needed for competent functioning in the society in which a child is growing up. Families and schools are major contributors to socialization but there are other agencies such as media and peers who have an important role.

3. In a progressive classroom, stress needs to be placed on creating an atmosphere where

- (a) emotional needs of students are taken care of and they feel valued.
- (b) stress is placed on 'performance goals' and achievement in tests directs teacher's perception of students.
- (c) the teacher leads and children follow passively.
- (d) students are expected to 'learn for exams'.

Ans. (a) : John Dewey, an American philosopher has proposed the concept of 'progressive education' which emphasizes that learning takes place only through 'hands-on' approach so the students must interact with their environment to adapt and learn. Stress needs to be placed on creating an atmosphere where emotional needs of students are taken care of and they feel valued.

4. A child is shown a 3D model of three mountains. Another person is looking at the model from a different position. The child is asked to depict the other person's view of the model but is unable to do so correctly. According to Jean Piaget, this is illustrative of

- (a) egocentricism
- (b) animism
- (c) object performance
- (d) Hypothetical thinking

Ans. (a) : According to Jean Piaget, this is illustrative of egocentricism. Egocentricism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view. The egocentric child assumes that other people see, hear and feel exactly the same as the child does. In the developmental theory of Jean Piaget, this is a feature of the preoperational child.

5. Jean Piaget proposed that children's thinking is _____ that of adults.

- (a) not different from
- (b) qualitatively different from
- (c) quantitatively different from
- (d) quite similar to

Ans. (b) : Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget (that's Jean as in French for 'John') carried out some remarkable studies on children that had a powerful influence on our theories of child thought. He argued that children's thinking is qualitatively different from the thinking of adults. Piaget realized that older children were able to answer more questions on the same test. Also, there were qualitative differences between the answers and the logic that the older children applied, but they are not qualitatively different.

6. **Lev Vygotsky referred to the difference between what a child can do on his own and what can be accomplished with some assistance as :**

- (a) intelligence
- (b) zone of proximal development
- (c) scaffolding
- (d) adaptation

Ans. (b) : The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) was a key construct in Lev Vygotsky's theory of learning and development. The Zone of Proximal Development is defined as the space between what a learner can do without assistance and what a learner can do with adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers.

7. **Pedagogical strategy of 'Reciprocal teaching' is based on**

- (a) Behaviouristic principles
- (b) Socio-cultural approach
- (c) Information processing theories of learning
- (d) Howard Gardner's construct of multiple intelligences.

Ans. (b) : Reciprocal teaching refers to an instructional activity in which students become the teacher in small group reading sessions. Teachers model, then help students learn to guide group discussions using four strategies : summarizing, question generating, clarifying and predicting. Reciprocal teaching is a cooperative learning strategy is based on socio-cultural approach looks at how a person's experiences, influences and culture help shape why they act the way they do.

8. **Responding to 'Heinz Dilemma' Roohi says, 'stealing the drug is wrong under any circumstance because it is wrong to steal'. According to Lawrence Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development, Roohi is at**

- (a) Pre conventional level; Punishment Obedience Orientation
- (b) Pre conventional level; Personal-reward Orientation
- (c) Conventional level; Law and Order Orientation
- (d) Post conventional level; Social-contract Orientation

Ans. (c) : According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Roohi is at conventional level of law and order orientation. Kohlberg's theory proposes that there are three levels of moral development, which each level split into two stages.

Stage 4 : The law and order orientation. The individual is oriented toward authority, fixed rules, and the maintenance of the social order. Right behavior consists in doing one's duty, showing respect for authority, and maintaining the given social order for its own sake.

9. **What does 'interpersonal intelligence' in Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligences mean?**

- (a) Ability to discriminate complex inner feelings and to use them to guide one's own behaviour.
- (b) Ability to detect and respond appropriately to the moods, temperaments, motivations and intentions of others.

- (c) Ability to use the body skillfully for expressive as well as goal-directed purposes.
- (d) Ability to perceive the visual-spatial world accurately.

Ans. (b) : Howard Gardner gave different types of intelligences (logical, visual, musical etc.). Interpersonal intelligence is the capacity to understand the intentions, motivations, moods, temperaments and desires of other people and consequently to work effectively with others.

10. **National Education Policy 2020 proposes inclusion of ____ and ____ for assessment of children.**

- (a) group work; self-assessment
- (b) projects; standard tests
- (c) standard tests; portfolios
- (d) norm-referenced; criterion-referenced tests

Ans. (a) : NEP (2020) proposes inclusion of group work and self assessment for assessment of children. It is true that 360-degree assessment also includes self assessment and peer/group assessment, and progress of the child in project-based and inquiry-based learning, quizzes, role plays, group work, portfolios etc., along with teacher assessment.

11. **For the purpose of comprehensive assessment, a teacher should :**

- (a) consider scores based on correct answers on a quiz.
- (b) consider only the errors made by children.
- (c) consider outcome as well as process of learning for students.
- (d) use standardised tests for all students.

Ans. (c) : The purpose of comprehensive assessment system is to increase student learning by producing actionable data, evaluate the effectiveness of programs and ensure that all students are making progress towards achieving learning goals. For the purpose of comprehensive assessment, a teacher should consider outcome as well as process of learning for students.

12. **In many cases, young girls rather than boys are expected to perform household chores and sibling care in the absence of their mothers. This is an example of ____.**

- (a) gender stereotype
- (b) gender equity
- (c) gender equality
- (d) gender relevance

Ans. (a) : Gender stereotypes are the psychological traits believed to be more characteristic of one sex relative to the other. These stereotypes are closely related to sex role ideologies and they have often been used to account for variations in sex role ideologies across cultures. In many cases, young girls rather than boys are expected to perform household chores and sibling care in the absence of their mothers. This is an example of gender stereotype.

13. **Which of the following is not a characteristic of progressive education?**

- (a) Focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (b) Encouraging rote memorisation
- (c) Emphasis on collaborative learning
- (d) Promoting lifelong learning

Ans. (b) : Progressive education is a response to traditional methods of teaching. It is defined as an educational movement which gives more value to experience than formal learning. It is based more on experiential learning that concentrate on the development of a child's talents. Progressive education focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, emphasis on collaborative learning, promoting lifelong learning, but it is not encourage rote memorisation.

14. Which of the following statements about language and thought is correct from a Vygotskian perspective ?

- (a) Language facilitates development of higher mental functions.
- (b) Language hinders development of cognitive faculties.
- (c) Language dose not play any role in cognitive development.
- (d) Thought occurs independent of language development.

Ans. (a) : In Vygotsky's perspective, language plays a central role in the theory of human cognitive development. Language plays multiple roles including cultural shaping the event behavior of individuals as well as influencing their covert behavior, such as thinking. According to Vygotsky, thought and language is interdependent processes, from the beginning of life. The acquisition of language by the child modifies its higher mental functions : it gives a definite shape of thought, enables the emergence of imagination, memory usage, and action planning.

15. A teacher encourages children to talk to their elders and members of community to learn about their heritage.

Choose the set of options that indicate teacher's belief about socialisation and learning .

- (i) **Recognising the importance of knowledge that children gain through community.**
 - (ii) **Understanding that learning takes place in a social context and it is important to connect with it.**
 - (iii) **Importance of linking school knowledge with local knowledge.**
 - (iv) **Giving more importance to school knowledge.**
- (a) (i) only
 - (b) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii),(iii) and (iv)

Ans. (c) : A teacher encourages children to talk to about their elders and members of community to learn their heritage to recognising the importance of knowledge that children gain through community, to understanding that learning takes place in a social context and it is important to connect with it, and importance of linking school knowledge with local knowledge indicate teacher's belief about socialisation and learning.

16. Mathematical disorder in context of 'Learning disability' is referred to as _____.

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

Ans. (c) : Dyscalculia is a learning disability in math. People with dyscalculia have trouble with math at many levels. They often struggle with key concepts like bigger vs. smaller. And they can have a hard time doing basic math problems and more abstract math.

17. Salma, a 5-year-old girl, started playing the musical instrument Guitar without any outside instruction when she was 3 years old. This talent would characterizes her as a

- (a) slow learner
- (b) child with low IQ
- (c) gifted
- (d) Autistic

Ans. (c) : Gifted children are born with natural abilities well above the average for their age. Gifted child, any child who is naturally endowed with a high degree of general mental ability or extraordinary ability in a specific sphere of activity or knowledge. For example – Salma, a 5-year-old girl, started playing the musical instrument Guitar without any outside instruction when she was 3 years old. This talent would characterizes her as a gifted.

18. Hardik has low vision. The teacher has not been informed of his condition. Which of the following actions in class can indicate the teacher that he has low vision?

- (a) Squinting of eyes while reading
- (b) Standing far away from the blackboard to read it clearly
- (c) completing worksheets with fine print quickly
- (d) reading physical maps which have minimum details

Ans. (a) : Squinting the eyes while reading shows the low vision. If you find yourself squinting a lot, there's probably a reason for it. It's likely that you have a refractive error (near sightedness or far sightedness) and need glasses or a new prescription.

19. A teacher can create a conducive classroom environment for learners with disability by:

- (a) creating strong expectations that they follow rigid curriculum.
- (b) taking all decisions for them independently without consulting the child.
- (c) ensuring that they are assessed through standardized assessment parameters.
- (d) making reasonable and appropriate curricular accommodations.

Ans. (d) : A teacher can create a conducive classroom environment for learners with disability by making reasonable and appropriate curricular accommodations. Promote positive interaction amongst your students. Allow them to share their feelings, and encourage them to listen to each other, give compliments, express gratitude and practice problem solving together. As a teachers, can present topics and help initiate discussions, but then let students guide the conversations.

20. Assertion (A): Inclusive education does not include children with 'giftedness'.

Reason (R): Inclusive education functions on 'deficit' perspective only.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (d) : Both (A) and (R) are false, because inclusive education means education for all children (general and specific students) in school. It refers to the inclusion of all children in the education system, regardless of their differences and disabilities. There are two distinct perspectives on inclusive education. First, emerging largely from the developed countries, and the second, owing to the felt need and circumstances prevailing in the developing world. In richer developed countries, education is largely inclusive of girls, the disadvantaged and the ethnic groups.

21. Which of the following characterizes a metacognitive skill?

- (a) Rote memorization of content without engagement
- (b) Imitating the behaviour of others
- (c) Thinking about one's own thinking processes
- (d) Describing the procedure of preparing a particular dish

Ans. (c) : Metacognitive skills means that they are able to recognize their own cognitive abilities, direct their own learning, evaluate their performance, understand what caused their successes or failures and learn new strategies. It can also help them learn how to revise.

22. A teacher encourages his/her students to make concept maps after teaching a topic. This would be helpful in

- (i) **conducting formative assessment.**
 - (ii) **testing the capability of students to summarize the main points.**
 - (iii) **developing rubrics to evaluate the level of the students.**
 - (iv) **testing the artistic ability of students.**
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)

Ans. (a) : Concept maps include graphical and diagrammatical representations to illustrate the meaningful acquisition of various sub-topics of a concept. A teacher is using a concept map to enhance the spatial ability of the learner so that she/he can see the complete unit as a whole. Concept map would be helpful in conducting formative assessment, testing the capability of students to summarize the main points, developing rubrics to evaluate the level of the students.

23. Primary school children learn most effectively in an atmosphere where

- (a) the teacher is authoritarian and always dictates what should be done.
- (b) the teacher leads all the learning and students are expected to be passive.
- (c) where the main stress is on mastery of reading skills and achievement of 'marks'
- (d) where the socio-emotional needs for the children are taken care of.

Ans. (d) : Primary school children learn most effectively in an atmosphere where the socio-emotional needs for the children are taken care of. Young children acquire social and emotional skills, such as regulating emotions, sharing with others and following instructions. These skills lay the foundation for developing literacy, numeracy and other cognitive abilities that are critical for success in school and life.

24. _____ is an example of effective classroom practice.

- (a) Use of rewards and punishment
- (b) 'Competitive' classroom
- (c) Comparative evaluation
- (d) Collaborative learning

Ans. (d) : Collaborative learning is an umbrella term for a variety of educational approaches involving joint intellectual effort by students, or students and teachers together usually, students are working in groups of two or more, mutually searching for understanding, solutions or meanings, or creating a product.

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

- (a) A student is doing an experiment to get good grades
- (b) A student is doing experiment because he is curious about the result of experiment.
- (c) A student is doing experiment because he does not like theory class.
- (d) A student is doing experiment because he wants to impress his teacher.

Ans. (b) : Intrinsic motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfaction rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically motivated, a person is moved to act for the fun or challenge entailed rather than because of external products, pressures or rewards. A student is doing experiment because he is curious about the result of experiment is an example of intrinsic motivation.

26. Which of the following scenario exemplifies constructivist pedagogy?

- (a) Students listen to the teachers and take notes on the content covered.
- (b) Students repeat aloud long passages to memorize them.
- (c) Students learn the material in their text books and take tests covering the content at the end of the year.
- (d) A teacher presents his students with a contemporary issue, on which they discuss and debate.

Ans. (d) : A teacher presents his student's with a contemporary issue, on which they discuss and debate this scenario exemplifies constructivist pedagogy. The constructivist pedagogy is thought of as the creation of classroom environments, activities, and methods that are grounded in a constructivist theory of learning, with goals that focus on individual students developing deep understandings in subject matter of interest and habits of mind.

27. Which of the following attitude is best suited to positive group dynamics within the classroom ?

- (a) Laying down strict external rules prohibiting group interaction.
- (b) Dividing the class into permanent 'ability based' sub groups for easy functioning.
- (c) Encouraging all students in class to dialogue and collaborate for problem solving.
- (d) Encouraging competition between groups to enhance performance.

Ans. (c) : Encouraging all students in class to dialogue and collaborate for problem solving is best suited to positive group dynamics within the classroom. This form of change of behavior of students is called group dynamics because of their contact with group members. If a teacher organizes a collaborative project activity on every subject in classroom, the teacher formulates various groups and offers them activity/work for the project.

28. A metaphor of 'Jug and the mug' is often used to depict how traditional education views teacher as a big jug pouring knowledge into the mind of a student depicted by a smaller mug. This kind of understanding is problematic because:

- (a) Students carry valuable experiences with them and learning is constructed with their active participation with teacher and peers.
- (b) Students are naive and they can't learn anything without the teacher.
- (c) There is no need of any content or teacher in the process of learning.
- (d) Learning happens best if children listen to the teacher passively.

Ans. (a) : This kind of understanding is problematic because students carry valuable experiences with them and learning is constructed with their active participation with teachers and peers. As in the traditional processes of teaching, the teacher was only actively participating and the children used to remain passive. The whole process of teaching was centered around the teacher. The 'Jug and Mug model', is the traditional way of teaching in classrooms, as it is a one-way process.

29. Errors in children's work:

- (a) confirms their intellectual inferiority over others.
- (b) definitely confirms the lack of preparedness on part of teacher.
- (c) should be ignored by the teacher to avoid disappointment among children.
- (d) should be thoroughly analyzed by the teacher and discussed with children.

Ans. (d) : Errors in children's work should be thoroughly analyzed by the teacher and discussed with children. When a learners can't master a topic, he/she is vulnerable to make errors. Errors are nothing but incorrectness made by a child during learning.

- It also takes place due to the mismatch in previously assimilated and the newly accommodated knowledge.

- Errors are a significant step in the teaching learning process.
- Errors are necessary in the learning process to give insight into children's thinking.

30. Which of the following can enhance critical thinking in middle school students?

- (a) Asking students to read the textbook on their own and avoid discussion with peers
- (b) Asking students to discuss topics in groups and come up with questions.
- (c) Presentation by the teacher using lecture method.
- (d) Giving students homework to write the answers to recall the questions given at the end of the textbook.

Ans. (b) : Critical thinking in middle school students can enhance by asking students to discuss topics in groups and come up with questions. You can get middle schoolers to develop their critical thinking skills by inviting discussions on everyday situations. For instance, analyze points of view and persuasion methods employed in advertisements in print and on TV. Classroom discussions of historical figures can cause students to question their presumptions.

PART-II SOCIAL STUDIES

31. The Kandariya Mahadev temple was constructed by the king of which dynasty?

- (a) Cholas
- (b) Chandelas
- (c) Rajputs
- (d) Chalukyas

Ans. (b) : The Kandariya Mahadev temple was constructed by the king of Chandela dynasty. Kandariya Mahadeva temple is located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh in central India.

- The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple meaning "the great God of the cave".
- Khajuraho was once the capital of Chandela dynasty.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple is one of the best examples of temples preserved from the medieval period in India.
- It is one of the UNESCO world heritage sites in India.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva, was constructed in 999 by the king Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty.

32. You are planning a project on 'the earliest agricultural areas in central India'. Which of the following you would be asking students to find out about?

- (a) Jaintia Hills
- (b) Vindhya Hills
- (c) Aravalli Hills
- (d) Kirthar Hills

Ans. (b): If you are planning a project on 'the earliest agricultural areas in central India', you would be asking student to find out about Vindhya hills.

Garo hills to the north east and Vindhya mountain range in central India are lame of the other places where agriculture first began. Rice was first grown at the areas to the north side of Vindhya mountain range.

33. **The Mughal emphasised their Timurid descent over their Mongol descent because:**

- (a) They wanted patrilineal affiliation to be given preference.
- (b) Timurids had defeated the Mongols.
- (c) Mongols were linked to Uzbegs, one of their competitors.
- (d) Timurids patronised poets and painters.

Ans. (c): The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern day Turkey. From their mother's side, they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people and Mongols were also linked with the Uzbeks which were Mughals competitor that's why Mughals did not like to be called Mongol. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry because it had achieved a good name in history.

34. **The reason for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds was to _____.**

- (a) Ease the language barrier between the mansabs and the subject.
- (b) Encompass services of nobles from different regions as the empire expanded.
- (c) Gather support and loyalty of people from diverse regions.
- (d) Promote the idea of inclusion and universal brotherhood.

Ans. (b): It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different region and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals won the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

35. **Which of the following is odd pair ?**

System of philosophy- Founder

- (a) Vaisheshika - Kannada
- (b) Nyaya- Gautama
- (c) Yoga-Patanjali
- (d) Vedanta-Jaimini

Ans. (d): Vedanta also uttara mimamsa, is one of the six (astika) schools of Hindu philosophy. Literally meaning end of the Vedas, Vedanta reflects ideas that emerged from or were aligned with the speculations and philosophies contained in the Upanishads, specifically knowledge and liberation. Advaita Vedanta, propounded Gaudapada and Adi Shankara, espouses non-dualism and monism.

36. **Consider the statements (A) and (B) about Mathura and choose the correct answer.**

- (A) Mathura was important for travel and trade connecting north to east and south to west.
- (B) Mathura was center for producing fine sculpture.

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

Ans. (c): In mahalwari settlement, the two important trade routes in Mathura were Northwest to East and North to South. Mathura was also famous for these trade and travel routes specially in the days.

- Mathura was also a center of great artistic craftsmanship and the Mathura school of arts produced many famous sculptures.

37. **In Mahalwari Settlement, the charge of collecting the revenue was given to _____.**

- (a) Village headman
- (b) Zamindar
- (c) Taluqdar
- (d) Ryots

Ans. (a): The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the company was given to the village headman. This system came to be known as the Mahalwari settlement.

Mahalwari System is one of the three main revenue systems of land tenure in British India. In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land.

- Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headman on behalf of the whole village.
- The word "Mahalwari" is derived from the Hindi word Mahal, which means house, district, neighbourhood or quarter.

38. **Consider the following statements about colonialism in India and choose the correct option.**

- (A) **The British extended their control over all the forests.**
 - (B) **In these forests people were allowed to practice jhum cultivation, collect fruits and hunt animals.**
 - (C) **Forest department faced problem in getting labour when they stopped tribal people from living inside forests.**
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true.
 - (b) Both (B) and (C) are true.
 - (c) Both (A) and (C) are true.
 - (d) All (A)(B) and (C) are true.

Ans. (c) : Forest laws and their impact were in colonial period.

- The British brought about several changes in the forest laws which severely affected the lives of many tribes. The British, for example, extended their control over all forests and declared their control over all forest and declared that forests were state (government) property.
- The British wanted timber, so the forests that produced it was classified as reserved forest where people were not allowed to move freely and practice jhum cultivation. As a result, several jhum cultivators moved away to other areas and lifestyles.
- Colonial officials decided to give jhum cultivators small patches of land in the forests to cultivate on the condition that they would have to provide labour to the forest department.

39. Match the reformers to their reform movement:

(A) Periyar	(i) Brahma samaj
(B) Ghasidas	(ii) Young Bengal
(C) Keshab Chandra Sen	(iii) Self-Respect Movement
(D) Henry Derozio	(iv) Satnami Movement

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

Ans. (b) : Reformers Reform movements

Periyar — Self Respect Movement
 Ghasidas — Satnami Movement
 Keshab Chandra Sen — Brahma Samaj
 Henry Derozio – Young Bengal

Self Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (commonly known as periyar) in Tamil Nadu in 1925 aimed at destressing the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and god.

Satnami Movement the most-important satnami group was founded in 1820 in the Chattisgarh region of middle India by **Ghasidas**.

The Brahma Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism. The movement began through meetings of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828. One of the leading figures was Ram Mohan Roy.

Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Devozio. The main aim of the Young Bengal Movement was to promote radical ideas through teaching and by organizing debates and discussions on literature, history, philosophy and science.

40. Identify the social reform organisation that focussed mainly on the abolition of caste during colonial rule.

- (a) Asiatic Society
 (b) Bharat Dharma Mahamandal
 (c) Sanatan Dharma Sabha
 (d) Singh Sabha

Ans. (d) : The Singh Sabha movement was a Sikh movement that began in Punjab in the 1870s in reaction to the proselytizing activities of Christians, Hindu reform movements.

- The Sabha sought to Sikhism free of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them in non-sikh.
- They promoted education among the Sikhs, often combining modern institution with sikh teachings.

41. Christian missionaries through their schools managed to _____.

- (a) Introduce tribal groups and all castes to ideas of equality and justice.
 (b) Organise mass movements against caste practices.

- (c) Provide work opportunities to people who were regarded as untouchables.
 (d) Equip children with some resources to make their way into a changing world.

Ans. (d): Christian missionaries through their schools managed to equip children with some resources to make their way into a changing world.

Christian Missionary School is a religious school originally developed and run by christian missionaries.

- Christianity teaches us responsibility, service and encourages us to help others.
- Most of these schools were established primarily to promote the mission art work and to enlighten the people to be able to read and write, especially the Bible.

42. Consider the following statements about the All India Muslim League and choose the correct option.

- (A) The league desired separate electorates for Muslims.
 (B) The league supported the partition of Bengal.
 (C) The formation of the League was the main cause of split in Congress in 1907.
 (a) Only (A) is true.
 (b) Only (B) is true.
 (c) Only (A) and (B) are true.
 (d) Only (B) and (C) are true.

Ans. (c): On 30 December 1906, the All-India Muslim League (AIML), popularly known as the Muslim League was founded in Dhaka, British India (now in Bangladesh).

- The founder of the Muslim League were Khwaja Salimullah, Waqar-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali Khan, Bahadur Ghulam and Mustafa Chowdhury.
- The league desired separate electorated for muslims.
- The league supported the partition of Bengal.
- AIML's strong advocacy from 1930 onwards for the establishment of a separate muslim-majority nation state, Pakistan.

43. Consider these statements about the moderate national leaders resisting colonialism and choose the correct option.

- (A) The moderate leaders criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different part of the country to mobilise public opinion.
 (B) The moderate leaders felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice, and so they would accept the just demand of Indians.
 (a) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not a correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (B) is false.
 (d) (A) is false but (B) is true.

Ans. (a) : The leader of congress in the first twenty years were termed as moderate.

- The moderate leaders developed public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule. They published newspapers, wrote articles and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country.
- They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilize public opinion.
- They believed that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice and therefore they would definitely accept just all the demands of the people of India. Their main task was to acknowledge the British government with these demands.

44. **The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January in the year _____.**

- (a) 1949 (b) 1950
(c) 1951 (d) 1952

Ans. (b): The Constitution was adopted by the Indian constituent assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic.

45. **Which of the following is an example of old fold mountains ?**

- (a) Vosges (b) Himalayas
(c) Ural (d) Mt. Kilimanjaro

Ans. (c): Ural is an example of old fold mountain. The Ural mountain, are a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the west of the Arctic ocean to the river Ural and northwestern Kazakhstan. The mountain range forms part of the conventional boundary between the regions of Europe and Asia.

46. **Which of the statements regarding latitude, are correct ?**

- (A) **The latitude is an imaginary circular line with varied radius.**
(B) **The latitude is very important to identify the local time.**
(C) **Latitudes are measured in degrees.**
(D) **The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one fourth of the circle around the earth.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below—

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

Ans. (c) : Latitude is the measurement of distance north to south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 degree imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator. These lines are known as parallels.

- Latitudes are measured in degree.
- The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one fourth of the circle around the earth.

47. **The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following regions?**

- (a) Aravalis (b) Vindhyan Range
(c) Western Ghat (d) Deccan Plateau

Ans. (b) : Tropic of Cancer passes through the Vindhya range. Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line that is at an angle of 23.5 degrees. It is North of the Equator, which passes through the middle of India. Tropic of cancer passes through 17 countries and India is one of them.

48. **India is located east of Greenwich at 82°30'E. What will be the time in India when it is 4:00 pm in London?**

- (a) 09:30AM (b) 9:30PM
(c) 10:30AM (d) 10:30PM

Ans. (b): As the Earth rotates from the west to the east, those places which lie to the east of Greenwich are ahead than those places which lie to the west of Greenwich. The Earth rotates 1° in four minute. Thus if India is located to east of Greenwich at 82° E, we will multiply 82.5 by 4 which will be 330 minutes or 5 hrs and 30 minutes. Therefore, the time in India is 5hr and 30 minutes ahead of London (since India is located to the east of Greenwich. So if the time in London is 4 pm, we will add 5hrs and 30 minutes to it which will be 9:30 pm.

49. **Consider the following statements about vegetation and choose the correct option.**

- (A) **The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture.**
(B) **Climate of the place hardly affects the natural vegetation.**
(C) **Factors like slope and thickness of soil do contribute to the type of vegetation at a given place.**
(a) Both A and B are correct.
(b) Both B and C are correct.
(c) Both A and C are correct.
(d) All A, B and C are correct.

Ans. (c): The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors

50. **Which of the following is known as 'Orchards of the world' for the fruit cultivation?**

- (a) Tropical grasslands
(b) Coniferous forests
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Temperate evergreen forests

Ans. (c): Mediterranean region is known as 'Orchards of the world' for the fruit cultivation.

Mediterranean forests are found around the Mediterranean sea and on the west and southwest, managing of some continents. They comprise mainly of shrubs. Citrus fruits like lemon, orange and grapes are grown here.

51. Consider statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

(A) The coastline of Indian ocean is identical and irregular.

(B) The indented and irregular coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports.

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

Ans. (b): Irregular and Indented coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports. The Indian ocean is the third-largest ocean of the world's five oceanic division, covering 19.8% of the water on earth's surface. It is bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the East. To the south it is bounded by the Southern ocean or Antarctica, depending on the definition in use. Along its core, the India Ocean has some large marginal or regional seas such as the Arabian sea, the Laccadive sea, the Somali sea, Bay of Bengal and the Andaman sea.

52. Identify the layer of atmosphere from the given features (A) and (B).

(A) It contains a layer of Ozone gas.

(B) It is free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon.

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Stratosphere
- (c) Mesosphere
- (d) Thermosphere

Ans. (b) : Stratosphere is a layer of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth. It absorbs energy from incoming ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Ozone layer is found in the stratosphere. The ozone layer protects us from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. The ozone layer, in fact absorb the majority of the or radiation that the sun sends our way.

- The Stratosphere is located above the troposphere and below the Mesosphere.

53. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

(A) Air pressure varies according to the temperature at the same sea level.

(B) Areas with high temperature creates a low pressure area.

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

Ans. (a): Atmospheric pressure, also known as barometric pressure (after the barometer), is the pressure within the atmosphere of earth.

- The barometric pressure at sea level is approximately 101 kpa (kilopascal). This pressure can be varies according to the temperature at the same sea level.
- In a anticyclone (high pressure) the winds tend to be light and blow in a clockwise direction (in the

northern hemisphere). Also, the air is descending which reduces the formation of cloud and leads to light winds and settled weather conditions.

- In a depression (low pressure). Air is rising and blows in an anti clock wise direction around the low (in the northern hemisphere). As it rises and cools water vapour condenses to form clouds and perhaps precipitation. This is why the weather in a depression is often unsettled. There are usually weather fronts associated with depressions.

54. Why are house built on stilts?

- (a) They look good and cheap to construct.
- (b) They are suitable for hilly areas.
- (c) They prevent water from entering houses during the rainy season.
- (d) they are cooler and keep out the heat.

Ans. (c): Houses are built on stilts because the state receives plentiful rainfall due to which are chances of floods. In case of flood, the water might get inside the houses, if the houses are built on ground level, so in order to avoid flooding of houses, houses are built on stilts and above the ground level.

55. Due to better health facility child mortality rates are decreasing and survival rates are increasing at younger age. In such a case, population pyramid will be;

A. Wider at the base.

B. Broader in the younger age groups.

C. Triangular shaped.

Choose the correct option

- (a) Only A and B are correct
- (b) Only B and C are correct
- (c) Only A and C are correct
- (d) All A, B and C are correct

Ans. (a): A population pyramid is a way to visualize two variables. age and sex. They are used by demographers, who study populations. A population pyramid is a graph that shows the distribution of ages across a population divided down the center between male and female member of the population.

According to the question, Due to better health facilities child mortality rates are decreasing and survival rates are increasing at younger age. In such a case, population pyramid will be, wider at the base and broader in the younger age group.

56. The teacher was dealing with the theme 'population' in her class. She asked students to calculate increase in population using births, deaths, in migration and out migration in a particular region two points of time. She is giving a task on which of the following concepts?

- (a) Density of the population.
- (b) Distribution of the population.
- (c) Natural growth of population.
- (d) Rate of Migration in population.

Ans. (c): The teacher was dealing with the theme 'population' in her class. She asked students to calculate increase in population using births, deaths in migration

and out migration in a particular region between two points of time. She is giving a task on natural growth of the population. Because in natural growth of population all these criteria are involved rest of the options are not appropriate.

57. Consider the following statements (A), (B), (C) on subsistence agriculture and choose the correct option.

- (A) It is prevalent in thickly populated areas.
(B) The area under cultivation and amount of capital used are large.
(C) Multiple crops are grown annually.
(D) It is prevalent in areas with heavy rainfall.
- (a) Only A and B are correct.
(b) Only C and D are correct.
(c) Only A and C are correct.
(d) Only B and D are correct.

Ans. (c): Subsistence farming is a form of farming in which nearly all of the crops or livestock raised are used to maintain the farmer and the farmer's family. Subsistence farming, or subsistence agriculture, is a mode of agriculture in which a plot of land produces only enough food to feed the family or small community working it. All produce grown is intended for consumption purposes as opposed to market sale or trade. It is prevalent in thickly populated areas. In this multiple crops are grown annually.

58. Which of the twelve apostle of Jesus Christ is credited with bringing Christianity to India?

- (a) St. Thomas (b) St. Peter
(c) St. Paul (d) St. Francis

Ans. (a): Bringing christianity in India goes to St. Thomas. According to christian leaders in India, the apostle Thomas came to India in 52 A.D., founded the syrian christion church, and was killed by the fanatical brahmmins in 72 A.D. His followers built the St. Thomas church near the site of his martyrdom.

59. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option,

- (A) People in Kerala practises different religions such as Judaism Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.
(B) Kerala has been an attracting destination for international travellers and traders since antiquity.
- (a) (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A).
(b) (A) and (B) are true and (B) does not explains (A).
(c) A is true B is true.
(d) A is false B is true.

Ans. (a): The people of Kerala practice many different religious, such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity Hinduism and Buddhism.

• Kerala has been an attracting destination for international travellers and traders since antiquity. Kerala named as one of the ten paradises of world by National geographic traveller, Kerala is famous especially for its ecotourism initiatives and beautiful

backwaters. Its unique culture and tradition, coupled with its varied demography, have made Kerala one of the most popular tourist destination in the world.

60. A teacher asks her students to explain the "putting-out system." Which of the following explanations is correct?

- (a) Roshan supplies water to coco-cola plant in return for cash payments.
(b) Sujata buys raw mango, pickles them and sell it online.
(c) Reza supplies Tendu Patta to villagers and receives bidi as product.
(d) Oliver grows turmeric and sells it to nearby cottage industry workshop.

Ans. (c): Demostic System also called putting out system. It is a system whereby the merchant supplies raw material and receives the finished product. This production system widespread in 17th century in western Europe in which merchant-employers. Hence, according to the option 'c' is correct.

61. Which government is considered as a representative one ?

- (a) Autocratic (b) Monarchy
(c) Democratic (d) Laissez faire

Ans. (c): Representative democracy, also know as indirect democracy is a type of democracy where elected represent a group of people in contrast to direct democracy. Representative democracy can function as an element of both the parliamentary and the presidential system of government.

62. Consider the statements (A) and (B) and choose the appropriate option

- (A) In India 80 percent of farmers have barely enough land income to meet their daily needs.
(B) In India nearly two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourer. They depend on other people's fields to earn a living. Many of them are landless and own very small plots of land.

Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

- (a) A is true and B is false
(b) A is false and B is true
(c) Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A
(d) Both A and B are false

Ans. (c) : In India 80 percent of farmers have barely enough land income to meet their daily needs. In India nearly two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourer. They depend on other people's fields to earn a living. Many of them are landless and own very small plots of land.

63. Nirmal goes to auction at 3.00 am from where he buys vegetables in bulk. He further sells it to neighbourhood vegetable sellers. What kind of trader is he?

- (a) Retailer (b) Wholesaler
(c) Hawker (d) Vendor

Ans. (b): The wholesaler purchases goods in bulk from the producers and sells them in small quantities to the retailers.

So, according to the question nirmal is a wholesaler.

64. When is the Constitution outlines the division of legislative powers between the centre and the states.

What is the system of governance called ?

- (a) Parliamentary (b) Federal
(c) Presidential (d) Democratic

Ans. (b) : When is the Constitution outlines the division of legislative powers between the centre and the states the system called federal.

The India Constitution based on the principle of federalism, has a scheme of two fold distribution of legislative power with respect to territory and with respect to subject matter. The Constitutional provisions are spread out over Articles 245-254. Article 245 talks about distribution of legislative power between union and state with respect to territory.

65. Why was 19th century social reformer and women's rights activist Ramabai given the title 'Pandita'?

- (a) She married into a Brahman family.
(b) She become a priest and set up a temple in Pune.
(c) She was a women educationist who imparted education to men.
(d) She could read and write Sanskrit.

Ans. (d): Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati (23 April 1958-5 April 1922) was women's rights education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India, and a social reformer. She was the first woman to be awarded the titles of "Pandita" as a Sanskrit scholar and 'Saraswati' after being examined by the faculty of University of Calcutta.

66. A teacher wishes to discuss that the Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. Which of the following examples will most likely find a place in the discussion.

- (a) People standing in a line to cast their vote in an assembly election.
(b) A stadium full of people cheering the national cricket team.
(c) People standing in a line outside the government hospital.
(d) People standing in a line to buy movie tickets.

Ans. (a): People standing in a line to cast their vote in an assembly election, is the best example to discuss the equality given by the constitution.

Note:- Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic background are recognised as equal.

67. No citizen shall, on ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops,

public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution does the above statement highlighted?

- (a) Article 21A (b) Article 15
(c) Article 343 (d) Article 23

Ans. (b): Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the state against any citizen on grounds 'only' of caste, religion, sex, race and place of birth. Article 15 is a part of fundamental rights, fundamental rights are provided to every citizen of the country without any discrimination.

68. Consider the following statements and identify an instance that relates to criminal law.

- (a) A couple wants to apply for mutual divorce.
(b) A sister asks for her share in her parents' property.
(c) Fagu's ancestral house is sold by his brother without his consent.
(d) A girl is harassed regularly by a group of boys on her way from home to bus stop.

Ans. (d): Criminal Law defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders.

Hence, option 'd' is related to criminal law.

69. Who chaired the committee that examined the socio-economic and educational status of Muslims in India?

- (a) B.P Mandal (b) R. Sachar
(c) P.K Thungon (d) D.S Kothari

Ans. (b) : Sachar Committee was a seven members high level committee in India, established in march 2005 by then Prime-Minister Manmohan Singh. The committee was headed by former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar to study to social, economic and educational condition of muslims in India.

70. The Civil Rights movement started in USA to demand:

- (a) Social security for senior African-American citizens.
(b) Voting rights of African-American citizens with disabilities.
(c) Voting rights for African-American women.
(d) Equal rights of African-American citizens and end of racial discrimination.

Ans. (d): The Civil Rights movement started in USA to demand for equal rights of African-American citizens and end of racial discrimination.

• Led by Martin Luther King Junior, the movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially and discriminatory laws and practices.

• African-American, Afro-American, Black American or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.

- Black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the U.S

71. **The scope of Geography includes the following:**

- A . Relation between political system and economy.
- B . Art of drawing maps and charts.
- C . Relations between man and physical environments.
- D . Evolution of mankind and its different races.

Choose the correct options:

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

Ans. (d) : The scope of geography includes water, climate, vegetation, Art of drawing maps and charts, relation between man and physical environments, evolution of mankind and its different races etc and also deals with the spatial distribution of animal and natural resources as well as human activities.

72. **The most important challenge before a social teacher is to ____.**

- (a) Maintain discipline in the classroom.
- (b) Use interdisciplinary approach.
- (c) Help students do their homework.
- (d) Prepare students for exams.

Ans. (b) : The most important challenge before a social science teacher is to use interdisciplinary approach.

Interdisciplinary studies involve the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity. It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries.

73. **More effective learning opportunities in social science education can be provided by:**

- (a) Giving detailed explanation of all topics.
- (b) Using more teaching aids.
- (c) Conducting periodical tests.
- (d) Basing the teaching on real life situations.

Ans. (d): More effective learning opportunities in social science education can be provided by basing the teaching on real life situations.

Studying social sciences give students an understanding of the real world around them. Students learn about places, cultures and events around the world.

74. **A teacher starts her class by discussing a story of a village, where all the adults have gathered to choose their leader. This story could be developed to initiate a discussion on which of the following topics?**

- (a) Gram Sabha (b) Rural livelihood
- (c) Rural administration (d) Gandhi swaraj

Ans. (a) : A teacher starts her class by discussing a story of a village, where are the adults have gathered to choose their leader. This story could be developed to initiate a discussion on Gram Sabha.

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the constitution of India under Article 243 (b).

- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayat Raj system and by far the largest.

- It is a permanent body.

- Gram sabha is the sabha of the electorate.

75. **The following are the steps for explaining that people are product of hereditary and environment. Put these in order of discussion.**

- (A) Members of group learn social behaviour from each other.

- (B) People in different environment often have similar behaviour pattern.

- (C) Community characteristics result from interaction between individuals and groups in an environment.

- (D) Social system are affected by values of interacting groups.

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

Ans. (b) : These are the order of discussion for explaining that people are product of hereditary and environment;

- Member of groups learn social behavior from each other.

- Community characteristics result from interaction between individuals and groups in an environment.

- People in different environment often have similar behavior pattern.

- Social systems are effected by values of interacting groups.

76. **In a social science textbook, we sometimes come across terms and issues that may lead at some discomfort:**

What is expected from the teacher in such a situation?

- (a) Teacher must not bring such terms and issues in the classroom discussions.

- (b) Teacher should avoid teaching topics that require naming of specific communities.

- (c) Teacher should transact the material with sensitivity and firm commitment to respecting dignity of all students.

- (d) Teacher should just focus on giving concrete definitions of such terms, issues and proceed further.

Ans. (c) Teacher should transact the material with sensitivity and firm commitment to respecting dignity of all students while discussing terms and issues that may lead to some discomfort in a social science classroom.

77. **Read the given scenarios carefully. Which among the following provides an opportunity to a teacher to plan a visit to Delhi monuments with her students?**

- A. Her students asks her what is superstructure, while discussing architecture of Sultanate Era.

- B. They were fascinated by the Structure of the " Bangla dome".

C. Her students wanted to paint the pillars of Pietra dura for their upcoming art exhibition.

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

Ans. (a) : All of the given cases provide an opportunity to a teacher to plan a visit to Delhi monuments with such student asks her superstructure while discussing architecture of Sultanate Era. They were fascinated by the Structure of the "Bangla dome" and her students wanted to paint the pillars of Pietra dura for their upcoming art exhibition.

78. The best approach to introduce 'social inequality' to students at upper primary level is through-

- A. Data
B. Photo essay
C. Lecture
D. Case studies

Choose the most appropriate teacher activities.

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

Ans. (c):The best approach to introduce "Social Inequality" to student at upper primary level is through data, photo essay and case studies.

Data is facts about something that can be used in calculating, reasoning or planning.

Photo-essay is a group of photographs (as in a book or magazine) arranged to explore a theme or tell a story.

Case-study is an in depth study of one person group or event.

Note: Delhi consists of 3 world Heritage sites, 174 National Protected Monuments and over hundreds of state protected monuments and several unprotected and lesser known monuments, being the capital it gained a lot of tourist attraction.

79. As a social science teacher how would you guide your students about identifying bias within texts.

- A. You would encourage them to only official documents.
B. You will encourage students to find evidence regarding what they read.
C. You would ask them to look at only those sources which are published by well known people.

choose the correct option

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

Ans. (c): As a social science teacher you would guide your students about identifying bias within texts by-

- Encouraging students to find evidence regarding what they read.
- Asking them to look at only those sources which are published by well known people.

Teacher should guide students as follows;

- Teach collaboration as a value and skillset
- Build on evaluation and analysis.
- Teach tolerance and residence
- Help students to learn through their strengths.
- Using learning beyond the classroom.

80. Which of the following questions provide greater scope for developing critical thinking ?

- A. What are some similarities and differences between the way the Mughals came to power in India and the way English came to power in India?
B. In 1857 why did a section of the soldiers feel their religious faith was being violated?
C. Why do you think some people wanted to preserve the caste system in society?
D. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to.
E. What problems did the shifting cultivators face during British rule?

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (a): According to the question, for developing critical thinking, the best question in given options are,

- What are some similarities and differences between the way the Mughals come to power in India and the way English come to power in India?
- 1857 why did a section of the soldiers feel their religious faith was being violated?
- Why do you think some people wanted to preserve the caste system in society?

81. Identity an activity which uses inquiry based learning approach.

- (a) Watching a power point/slide presentation.
(b) Visiting a community for data collection.
(c) Listening to a lecture.
(d) Writing an easy on the topic.

Ans. (b): Visiting a community for data collection is the activity which uses inquiry based learning approach. This data can be helpful for planning of activities, knowledge building and developing the collaborative work space.

Inquiry-based learning is a learning process that engages students by making real-world connections through exploration and high-level questioning.

82. As a social science teacher which of the following values must be developed among students so that they sustain the energy for critical thinking.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Mutual respect
B. Discipline
C. Obedience
D. Respect for diversity
E. Trust
(a) A, B and C (b) B, C and D
(c) A, C and E (d) A, D and E

Ans. (d): A social science teacher a must be developed mutual respect, trust, respect of diversity values among the students to sustain the energy for critical thinking.

Critical Thinking is the analysis of available facts, evidence, observation and arguments to form a judgment.

- The ability to think clearly and rationally is improtant whatever we choose to do.

83. Gendering the curriculum can be best understood by:
- (A) Increasing the number of references to individual woman.
- (B) Highlighting the perspectives of women in discussion of themes.
- (C) Using gender inclusive language during class discussions.
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)
- (c) (B) and (C) (d) (A), (B) and (C)

Ans. (d) : Gendering the curriculum can be best understood by increasing the number of references to individual women, highlighting the perspectives of women in discussion of themes and also by using gender inclusive language during class discussions.

84. Which of the following is a primary source to understand Ancient Indian period?
- (a) Surat Hundi
- (b) Samudragupta's Prashasti
- (c) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
- (d) Nagabhata's Prashasti

Ans. (b): Samudragupta's Prashasti is the primary source to understand ancient Indian period. Samudra Gupta (350-375 CE) was a ruler of the Gupta empire of ancient India. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandra Gupta-I and the Lichchhavi princess Kumardevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power.

85. When teacher is providing students items like research articles, books, photographs, audio and video recordings, materials and websites etc; for an upper primary school, the objective would be towards _____.
- (a) Facilitating the school projects scientifically.
- (b) Providing background information as a key component of enquiry process.
- (c) Participate on National level seminars, workshops, and conferences.
- (d) Teaching review of literature.

Ans. (b): When teacher is providing students items like research articles, books, photographs, audio, and video recordings, materials and websites etc; for an upper primary school, the objective would be towards 'providing background information as a key component of enquiry process for deep knowledge of any incidents'.

86. Which of the following assessment practices provides each student with details of descriptive feedback to further the student's learning?
- (a) Assessment for learning
- (b) Assessment as learning
- (c) Assessment of learning
- (d) Summative assessment

Ans. (a): Assessment for learning practices provides each student with details of descriptive feedback to further the student's learning. It involves teachers using evidence about student's knowledge, understanding and skills to inform their teaching.

87. Which of the following questions assesses conceptual knowledge?
- (A) Suggest three ways to conserve water.
- (B) What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?
- (C) Discuss the impact of the shortage of judges on the delivery of justice to the litiga arts.
- (D) Write in your own words what you understand by the term 'rule of law'.
- (E) How is economic marginalization different from social marginalization?

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (d): According to the question, the questions assesses conceptual knowledge-

- Write in your own words what you understand by the term 'rule of law'.
- How is economic marginalization different from social marginalization?

Conceptual knowledge refers to the knowledge of, or understanding of concepts, principles, theories, models, classifications etc.

88. What is the primary objective of open book examination in social sciences?

- (a) To assess skills of cooperation and collaboration.
- (b) To assess content knowledge.
- (c) To assess social and conditional skills.
- (d) To assess skills of reflection and critical thinking.

Ans. (d): To assess skills of reflection and critical thinking is the primary objective of open book examination in social science.

The primary pupose of social studies is to help young people make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

89. Read the following questions. Which of them assesses the 'understand' aspect of the cognitive process?

- (A) You are a peasant in Alauddin Khalji's reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do?
- (B) Why are some rocks mushroom shaped?
- (C) Suppose the time in Kolkata is 7.00 pm. What will be the time in London which is located nearby Greenwich in the United Kingdom?
- (D) Who were the parties involved in the tripartite struggle?
- (E) Explain the factors causing poverty.

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

Ans. (c) : According to the question, the questions assess the 'understand' aspect of the cognitive process are,

- Why are some rocks mushroom shaped.
 - Explain the factors causing poverty.
- Cognition** is the mental process of gaining knowledge and understanding through the senses, experience and through.

90. Read the following questions. Which of them assesses the 'evaluate' aspect of cognitive process?

- (A) In what way did the British history paintings in India reflect the attitudes of imperial conquerors?
- (B) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 improved the standard of living in India. Do you agree with this statement? Justify.
- (C) If you wish to choose a place to setup chocolate factory, which Indian State you will choose? Why?
- (D) Explain the functions of NITI Aayog.
- (E) Distinguish between primary and tertiary sector.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (b): According to the question, questions assess the 'evaluate' aspect of cognitive process are;

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 improved the standard of living in India. Do you agree with this statement? Justify.
- If you wish to choose a place to setup chocolate factory, which Indian State you will choose.
- **Evaluation** is a critical thinking process that people use in making Judgements of quality, truthfulness and accuracy. Despite its importance in everyday life, evaluation as a process is poorly understood.

PART-III

LANGUAGE-I : ENGLISH

Question Number : (91 to 99)

Read the passage given below and answer the question/complete the statements that follow with the help of given options.

Our giant water tower was home to some big and menacing honey free colonies. We made all efforts to get rid of them for the safety of the human residents of the colony.

Honey collectors were invited but were only able to destroy a few hives. Actually they never wished to get rid of all the honey trees honey was their livelihood. Whenever we saw that honey collectors in their loin-dhoti, jute ropes, leaf baskets and flaming torches, the children would run home for fear of the bees and hail the honey collectors for their bravery from our balconies. For me as a kid bees did not belong to the urban environment.

Decades later, a thousand kilometres from the water tank, I accompanied honey collector deep into the forest suits. Climbing up the trees, protected by the bee suit, the collectors set to the task – they

extracted the honey chamber learning the hive intact. A few days before the extraction, they had inspected the hives to select those that looked full or healthy—ensuring that honey extraction does not damage the hives. This sustainable harvest ensured that the bees were not destroyed and the collectors retired their livelihood. For the biologist the bees belonged to the wilderness.

In between the water tower and the forest lie our gardens and fruit orchards. Here both humans and bees meet more intimately. Here our relationship with bees is give and take. They pollinate our flowers and help our fruit trees to get laden with fruit.

91. The writer of this article is a :

- (a) Biologist (b) Photographer
 (c) Honey collector (d) Bee keeper

Ans. (a) : The writer of this article is a biologist because he says that for biologist the bees belonged to the wilderness. And for him bees did not belong to the urban environment.

Hence option (a) is correct.

92. The topic discussed herein is :

- (a) Fear of bees
 (b) Honey extraction
 (c) Bee keeping
 (d) Safety from bees

Ans. (b) : The activities of honey extraction is discussed in this passage. Writer shared the experience of honey extraction with honey collectors.

Hence option (b) is correct.

93. Study the following statements :

- (A) Honey collectors cheated the residents of the colony.
 (B) Safety of the colony residents was completely ensured.
 (C) Hailing the honey collectors by the residents was misplaced.
- (a) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
 (b) (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
 (c) (B) is right and (C) is wrong.
 (d) (C) is right and (A) is wrong.

Ans. (a) : According to the passage, statement (A) is correct.

Honey collectors cheated the residents of the colony as honey was their livelihood but statement (B) and (C) is incorrect.

Hence option (a) is correct.

94. In the forest, the honey collectors :

- (a) help pollinate the flowers
 (b) carry flaming torches to distract the bees
 (c) don't have to climb the trees
 (d) collect more honey

Ans. (d) : According to the passage, In the forest, the honey collectors collect more honey.

Hence option (d) is correct.

95. Study the following statements :

(A) The trees are treated as a menace in the cities.

(B) Man derives a double benefit from the bees.

- (a) (A) is right and (B) is wrong
(b) (B) is right and (A) is wrong
(c) Both (A) and (B) are right
(d) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

Ans. (c) : Both (A) and (B) are right

Trees are treated as a menace in the cities as bees belong to trees.

And Man derives a double benefit from the bees they pollinate our flower and help our fruit trees to get laden with fruit.

Hence option (c) is correct.

96. 'Only able to destroy a few hives' the word opposite in meaning to 'destroy' is :

- (a) Enjoy (b) Enlarge
(c) Build (d) Occupy

Ans. (c) : The word "destroy" means नष्ट करना।

Enjoy – आनंद लेना

Enlarge – विस्तार करना

Build – निर्माण करना

Occupy – ले लेना

So, opposite of 'destroy' is build

Hence option (c) is correct.

97. And 'smouldering torches' the word 'smouldering' here means :

- (a) glowing (b) burning
(c) bright (d) shining

Ans. (b) : In the phrase "Smouldering torches" "Smouldering" means "burning slowly with smoke but no flame".

Hence option (b) is correct.

Smouldering means burning.

98. This sustainable harvest ensured that the bees were not destroyed.

The underlined clause is :

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

Ans. (b) : A noun clause is a dependent clause that takes the place of a noun in the sentence. If a dependent clause can stand in for a person, place or thing then it is a noun clause.

In the given sentence– 'That the bees were not destroyed' is a noun clause.

Hence option (b) is correct.

99. 'those that looked full' the underlined word is a/an :

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

Ans. (c) : In the given sentence, "Those that looked full", 'that' is a relative pronoun.

Relative pronoun connect dependent clauses to independent clause.

Hence option (c) is correct.

Question Number : (100 to 105)

Read the stanza given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow with the help of given options.

Fail I alone, in words and deeds?

Why, all men strive and who succeeds?

Saw other regions, cities, new,

As the world rushed by one either side.

I thought – All labour, yet no less

Bear up beneath their unsuccess.

Look at the end of work, contrast

The petty done, the undone vast,

This present of theirs with the hopeful past!

I hoped she would love me, here we ride.

100. The poet here is talking like a/an

- (a) optimist (b) pessimist
(c) realist (d) indifferent person

Ans. (a) : The poet here is talking like an optimist as he worries he has failed at love.

Hence option (a) is correct.

101. In line 3-5 the lover is :

- (a) worried about his 'unsuccess'.
(b) trying to forget his loss in love
(c) enjoying his present
(d) Confused by the scene around

Ans. (c) : In spite of lackylove's rejection poet is enjoying his present as he says– "This present of theirs with hopeful past.

Hence option (c) is correct.

102. Study the following statements :

(A) All those who are hopeful achieve success at the end.

(B) Everyone makes an attempt but very few succeed.

- (a) (A) is right and (B) is wrong
(b) (B) is right and (A) is wrong
(c) Both (A) and (B) are right
(d) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

Ans. (b) : Statement (B) is right but (A) is wrong.

Poet says that, all men strive but who succeeds? It means that everyone makes an attempt but very few succeed.

Hence option (b) is correct.

103. Choose the correct statement :

- (a) The poet fell in love and succeeded
(b) His beloved did not like his looks
(c) The poet did not propose properly
(d) She had a soft heart

Ans. (d) : According to the poet, alternatives (a), (b) and (c) are not correct but (d) "she had a soft heart" is correct.

Hence option (d) is correct.

104. 'It seemed my spirit flew.' The figure of speech used in the expression is :

- (a) Simile (b) Imagery
(c) Metaphor (d) Hyperbole

Ans. (b) : In the given line "It seemed my spirit few" poet feels his spirit is flying. There is imagery in this line. Imagery can be defined as a writer or speaker's use of words or figures of speech to create a vivid mental picture or physical sensation.

- 105. 'As the world rushed by on either side' the figure of speech used in the expression is :**
- (a) Simile
 - (b) Metaphor
 - (c) Personification
 - (d) Hyperbole

Ans. (c) : There is personification (figure of speech) in this line. Personification is when you give an object or animal human behaviour. So here world is acted as human behaviour. Hence option (c) is correct.

- 106. What is 'mother tongue based multilingualism'?**

- (a) Learners begin their schooling in their mother tongue and move on to add at least two more languages.
- (b) Learners learn their mother tongue, state language, Hindi and Sanskrit.
- (c) Learners begin their schooling in their state language and add English, Hindi and a foreign language
- (d) Learners begin their schooling in English medium and add the state language, Hindi and English.

Ans. (a) : Multilingualism– is the use of more than one language, either by an individual speaker or by a group of speaker. So learners begin their schooling in their mother tongue and move on to add at least two more language. Hence option (a) is correct.

- 107. What is this activity known as? Students are divided into groups of four and each one is assigned a character in a family situation and supplied with some language chunks. They converse for the situation in their groups and the teacher later picks up each character from some group and asks them to converse as a group to the whole class.**

- (a) Dramatics
- (b) Speaking activity
- (c) Role play
- (d) Language generating activity

Ans. (c) : The above activity is known as role play. It can be effectively used in the classroom to motivate and engage students. It provide in real world situations (negotiation, debate and teamwork) Hence option (c) is correct.

- 108. 'Input rich environment' refers to**
- (a) making the language seen, noticed and used by learners.
 - (b) input in the training given to learns.
 - (c) making the language teacher to use the language in the classroom
 - (d) textbooks and other materials

Ans. (a) : "Input rich environment" where the language is seen, noticed, and used by the children help them learn the language and proficiency in the language also increase. Hence option (a) is correct.

- 109. Which of the following are essential for learners in a classroom to start using language for different purposes?**
- (a) Language inputs and interaction
 - (b) Grammar teaching
 - (c) Vocabulary
 - (d) Narratives and poetry

Ans. (a) : Language inputs and interaction is essential for learners in a classroom to start using language for different purpose. Hence option (a) is correct.

- 110. A teacher makes groups of four learners and asks them to read and make a summary of the text/story. When students are working in groups she is helping them as and when required by the groups, later she asks the groups to present it to the whole class. What could this be described as?**
- (a) Group work
 - (b) Scaffolding
 - (c) Whole classroom discussion in groups
 - (d) Communicative language teaching

Ans. (b) : The whole activity could be described as scaffolding. It refers to a variety of instructional techniques used to move students progressively toward stronger understanding. Teachers provide successive levels of temporary support that help students reach higher levels of comprehension. Hence option (b) is correct.

- 111. 'Inferring meaning' is :**
- (a) to deduce meaning base on evidence and reasoning.
 - (b) to understand what is being implied and understood.
 - (c) to find out the meanings of words
 - (d) to write a summary of text.

Ans. (a) : "Inferring meaning" is to deduce or conclude from evidence and reasoning rather than explicit statement. For example, if someone slams a door, you can infer that she is upset about something.

- 112. 'Semantic due' in reading is**
- (a) the meaning of a word
 - (b) the prompt for identifying the grammatical item.
 - (c) the prompt that supports the meaning-making process.
 - (d) the prompt for the correct pronunciation of the word.

Ans. (c) : Semantic means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentence structure and also prompt that supports the meaning making process. Hence option (c) is correct.

113. Here is a conversation between two persons. Read it carefully and find out the purpose of the interaction.

Person 1 : Hello! How are you? Glad that you have come back.

Person 2 : Hello! How are you? I am doing well. What about you?

Person 1 : I am fine. How is your health now?

Person 2 : Improving, I am able to work now.

- (a) Personal communication
- (b) Informative purpose
- (c) Transactional purpose
- (d) Interactional purpose

Ans. (d) : The purpose of above conversation is interactional that deals with how humans use language to interact each other the aim of interactional language is to maintain a social relationship.
Hence option (d) is correct.

114. What are 'Form oriented language inputs' for language learning?

- (a) Inputs which focus on information
- (b) Learners receive vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar.
- (c) Learning to use language for meaning conveyed in the inputs.
- (d) Potential of the input for learning writing.

Ans. (b) : Form oriented language input is competencies to enhance in using the language. In this input learners receive vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar.
Hence option (b) is correct.

115. The new structure of school education in the National Education Policy 2020 recommends :

- (a) 5 years primary + 3 years upper primary + 2 years secondary + 2 years senior secondary
- (b) 2 years pre primary + 5 years primary + 3 years upper primary + 4 years secondary
- (c) 5 years foundational + 3 years primary + 3 years middle + 3 years secondary
- (d) 1 year pre primary + 5 year primary + 3 years middle + 2 years secondary + 2 years senior secondary.

Ans. (c) : The new structure of school education in the National Education Policy 2020 recommends— 5 years foundational + 3 years primary + 3 years middle + 3 years secondary.
Hence option (c) is correct.

116. Language curriculum aims 'To develop control over different registers'. What does this mean?

- (a) Learners comprehend and use language suitable to the content of different subjects.
- (b) Learners understand text in science and social sciences.
- (c) Learners use language for day-to-day communicative purposes and functions.
- (d) Learning the language registers in different languages.

Ans. (a) : Language curriculum aims "to develop control over different registers" means learners comprehend and use language suitable to the content of different subjects.

Hence option (a) is correct.

117. Which one of the following is NOT advocated as a goal of developing reading among learners?

- (a) Drawing inferences while reading a text
- (b) Relating the text with one's previous knowledge
- (c) Mere decoding of the text
- (d) Make meaning of words, language chunks

Ans. (c) : The goal of developing reading among learners is drawing inferences while reading a text, relating the text with one's previous knowledge and make meaning of words language chunks but mere decoding of the text is not.

Hence option (c) is correct.

118. Which two of the following are bottom-up strategies in listening skills?

- (A) Recognize word and clause divisions
- (B) Use key words to construct schema of the discourse
- (C) Infer the setting for a text
- (D) Retain input while it is being processed.

- (a) C and D are bottom-up strategies
- (b) A and D are bottom-up strategies
- (c) B and C are bottom-up strategies
- (d) A and B are bottom-up strategies

Ans. (b) : The bottom-up-approach in listening develop learners to recognize individual words, sentences and clause divisions and retain input while it is being processed.

Hence option (b) statement (A) and (D) is correct.

119. Meena is able to recognize the word 'envisage' in a text or when it is spoken, but is not able to use it on her own. What would you call this vocabulary?

- (a) Active vocabulary
- (b) Passive vocabulary
- (c) Difficult word
- (d) New word

Ans. (b) : To the above activity you would call this passive vocabulary is the word that they understand but don't use yet. This can be compared with learners understand and use in speaking and writing.

Hence option (b) is correct.

120. Which of the following is NOT true of grammar learning?

- (a) Learning to use the grammar item in real life purposes.
- (b) Discovering the form through use in contexts.
- (c) Learning the rules of grammar by mastering the rules of the language
- (d) Using the form in contexts.

Ans. (c) : "Learning the rules of grammar by mastering the rules of the language" is not true of grammar learning.

Hence option (c) is correct.

PART-IV

LANGUAGE-II : ENGLISH

Direction (121-128)-

1. The havoc the October super cyclone caused in Orissa could have been avoided had its mangrove forests not been destroyed to develop shrimp farms. New Scientist magazine, quoting coastal geographers from Cambridge University, recently said: "The (Orissa) coastline was once covered with mangrove forests and these would have dissipated the incoming wave energy."
2. Indeed, considering the unbridled human activity along the Indian coast more Orissa's can be expected at greater frequency-For, the delicate environment balance has been upset, compounding Nature's abnormalities.
3. India isn't alone in targeting its coastal areas for economic activities like ports, shrimp farms, oil refineries, luxury hotels and holiday resorts. In a few years, nearly 80% of the US population will be living within 50 miles of the coast. In India too, coastal populations are growing.
4. The emergence of megacities along the sea is seen as the single greatest threat to the world's coastal environment. Today, mangrove forests cover just 15.8 million hectares, and are declining at an assumed rate of 2 % every year. In the last few decades, feverish human activity has either destroyed or transformed nearly 50% of the world's total mangrove forest area. Worse, Only about one per cent of the global mangrove area is protected.
5. Mangroves are flowering plants, which grow on tidal coasts between the high and low water marks in clay and silt, They possess unusual "prop and knee" root system which enables them to trap sediments in their roots and provide the seabed a shallow slope. This helps it to absorb the energy of waves and tidal surges, and acts as a shield for the hinterland. The trees themselves form a barrier against wind.
6. Since mangrove areas are ideal for shrimp farms, they are being 'Colonised' and mindlessly destroyed. India is among the top four shrimp exporters, with production growing at 15% a year. But this has extracted its price-in the past 40 years, India is estimated to have lost half its Mangrove forests, rendering states like Orissa and Andhra Pradesh vulnerable to the fury of cyclones.

121. Read the following statements.

- (A) The damage caused by the October cyclone could have been prevented by the mangrove forests.**
- (B) Shrimp farms are responsible for October cyclone.**
- (C) The incoming waves could have arrested the October cyclone.**
- (a) (A) is true and (B) and (C) are false
(b) (A) and (B) are true and (C) is false
(c) (A) and (C) are true and (B) is false
(d) (A) and (C) are false and (B) is true

Ans. (b) : According to the passage, statement (A) & (B) are true. "The havoc the October super cyclone caused in Orissa could have been avoided had its mangrove forests not been destroyed to develop shrimp farms."

The given statement (C) is false.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

122. The destruction of the mangrove forests cannot be attributed only to

- (a) Waves and tidal surges
(b) Unbridled human activity
(c) The development of shrimp farms
(d) Economic activities

Ans. (a) : As per the passage, the destruction of the mangrove forests cannot be attributed to below given activities.

(i) The development of shrimp farms.

(ii) Unbridled human activity

(iii) Economic activities

Waves and tidal surges can't be attributed to the destruction of the mangrove forests.

Therefore, option (a) is correct.

123. Study the following statements.

(A) the mangroves absorb the energy of waves and tidal surges.

(B) the mangroves form a barrier against clay and silt.

- (a) Both A and B true and B is responsible for A.
(b) Both A and B are true and B is not responsible for A.
(c) Both A and B are false.
(d) A is true and B is false.

Ans. (d) : According to the passage. "The mangroves trees absorb the energy of waves and tidal surges, and acts as a shield for the hinterland. The trees themselves form a barrier against wind, therefore we can clearly identify that statement (A) is true & (B) is false. Hence, option (d) is correct.

124. The single greatest threat to the world's coastal environment is:

- (a) The unbridled human activity along the coast.
(b) The emergence of megacities along the sea
(c) The reduction of mangroves
(d) Feverish human activity

Ans. (b) : According to the passage, "The emergence of megacities along the sea is seen as the single greatest threat to the world's coastal environment.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

125. 'Prop and knee' root system means that they

- (1) trap sediments in their roots.
(2) provide the sea bed with a shallow slope.
(3) act as a shield for the hinterland.
(4) allow wind to cross finally.
- (a) 1,2,3 are true (b) 2,3,4 are true
(c) 1,2,4 are true (d) 1,3,4 are true

Ans. (a) : According to the para (5) "Management are flowering plants, which grow on tidal coasts between the high and low water marks in clay & silt. They possess unusual "Prop and knee" root system which

enables them to trap sediments in their roots and provide the seabed a shallow slope. This helps it to absorb the energy of waves and tidal surges, and acts as a shield for hinterland. The trees themselves form a barrier against wind."

We can conclude that it supports statement (1), (2) & (3) and does not support statement (d).

Therefore, option (a) is true.

126. 'In coming' in para 1 is used as a/an

- (a) noun (b) adverb
(c) adjective (d) verb

Ans. (c) : The word 'Incoming' is an adjective. Britannica dictionary definition of incoming always used before a noun, : Coming in : Such as a : arriving at as coming to a place.

Synonym of 'incoming' word-

Arriving, entering, approaching, coming.

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

127. 'Unbridled' in para 2 means the same as

- (a) Uncontrolled (b) Undesired
(c) Unexpected (d) unforeseen

Ans. (a) : The similar meaning of the word 'unbridled' (निरंकुश) is uncontrolled (निरंकुश).

The synonym of this word is -

unrestrained, unconstrained, uninhibited, unrestricted

Therefore, option (a) is correct.

128. (A) Mangroves are flowering plants

(B) Which grow on tidal

(C) coasts among the high and low water

(D) marks in clay and silt

The above sentence has an error in part

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

Ans. (c) : In the given sentence, part (C) has an error, as 'between' should be used in place of among because this sentence talks about only two thing- between the high & low water.

Among- Among is used for more than two things.

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

Direction (129-135)-

The idea of euthanasia of hastening the death of someone from motives of compassion, covers two main situations. The first is where someone is close to death and can be kept alive briefly, only with intensive medical care. In this case it ought perhaps to be stated explicitly in law that a doctor is not bound in all circumstances to use all conceivable means of prolonging a patient's life. The official reason for the use of every possible technique on patients for whom there seems, to the lay eye, no hope is that we never know that there is no hope of at least a brief recovery.

The second situation, in which it is proposed to end life of someone who is not expected to die at once from natural causes, is morally more doubtful. In so far as the suggestion may be based on the notion of the 'quality of life' experienced by the patient, this is an inadequate approach to human beings, whatever their capacities. At one extreme we may be dealing with a birth that cannot

be called 'Human' at all: such a being is likely to live at the most for only a few hours. Many people would feel that during this time it ought to be given ordinary nursing care. But it would be difficult to condemn anyone who took the opposite view. At anything less than this extreme, the bringing to an end the life of say, a spastic child, by the deliberate refusal of the fullest medical care seems morally indefensible.

129. Euthanasia means hastening someone's death

- (a) for material gain
(b) for medical experimentation.
(c) on compassionate grounds.
(d) for better quality of life.

Ans. (c) : According to the passage, "the idea of euthanasia of hastening the death of someone from motives of compassion as if someone is near death and his life is not justified to be lived therefore, option (c) is correct.

130. The reason for banning euthanasia's is that :

(A) we can never be sure that there is no hope of recovery.

(B) it may lead to immoral exploitation.

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

Ans. (d) : Euthanasia is the practice of intentionally enduring life to relieve pain and suffering different countries have different euthanasia laws.

Both the statement (A) & (B) are false, and does not fulfill the reason for banning euthanasia.

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

131. Which of the following cases does not come under the terminal category?

- (a) A spastic child
(b) A person on life saving drugs
(c) A patient with prolonged illness
(d) Someone likely to survive only for a few hours

Ans. (d) : Someone likely to survive only for few hours doesnot come under the terminal category. (किसी चीज/व्यक्ति के अंत था छोर पर होना।)

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

132. The reason for banning euthanasia's is that :

(A) we can never be sure that there is no hope of recovery.

(B) it may lead to immoral exploitation.

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

Ans. (c) : Both the statement (A) and (B) are true.

The reason for banning euthanasia is that we can never be sure that there is no hope of recovery and it may lead to immoral exploitation.

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

133. It would be difficult to condemn anyone who took the opposite view

The underlined is an example of a/an _____ clause.

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

Ans. (b) : The underlined is an example of an adjective clause.

Adjective clause– It is a type of clause that gives information about the noun or pronoun that it modifies it generally starts off with words like who, whom, whose, when, where, which that and why.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

134. 'Lay eye' in line 5 means a/an

- (a) wasted article
(b) idle child
(c) inexperienced person
(d) blind eye

Ans. (c) : The meaning of 'lay eye' is – inexperienced person.

It means to see or look at someone or something especially for the first time. A possessive adjective. Can be used between 'Lay' and 'eyes'.

Therefore option (c) is correct.

135. Which of the following means the same as 'notion' in line 8?

- (a) mode (b) belife
(c) pledge (d) plaudit

Ans. (b) : The similar meaning of 'notion' is 'belief' (मन में कोई बात, ख्याल, विचार, धारणा)

The meaning of other words are –

Mode – किसी वस्तु या कोई काम करने का प्रकार

Pledge – प्रतिज्ञा, औपचारिक वचन या सहमति

Plaudit – शाबाशी, किसी काम के लिए प्रशंसा

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

136. National Education Policy 2020 recommends the study of foreign languages such as Korean , Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian as

- (a) part of three language formula
(b) additional languages
(c) part of the vocational courses
(d) part of skill development

Ans. (b) : National education policy 2020 recommends in addition to high quality offering in Indian language and english, foreign languages, such as korean, japanese, thai, french, german, spanish, portugues and russian, will also be affered at the secondary level, for students to learn about.

The cultures of the world and to enrich their global knowledge and mobility according to their own interests and aspirations. These languages are included as additional language.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

137. A learner in the city of Srinagar opts Malayalam as her third language and is able to speak and read it within a year through her classroom exposure and interactions. What is this known as ?

- (a) language learning
(b) Language acquisition
(c) language addition
(d) Subtractive bilingualism

Ans. (a) : This process is known as language learning- **Language learning**– It is an active process that begins at birth and continuous throughout life. Students learn language as they use it communicate their thoughts, feelings and experience establish relationships with family members and friends, and strive to make sense and order of their world.

Therefore, option (a) is correct.

138. Which two of the following are true as per current understanding of language learning?

- (1) Errors are learning areas.
(2) Errors hamper language learning.
(3) Errors should be corrected then and there.
(4) Errors are feedback for the teacher
(a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Ans. (c) : In applied linguistics, an error is an unintended deviation from the immanent rules of a language variety made by a second language learner. Such errors result from the learners' lack of knowledge of the correct rules of the target language variety errors are learning areas, & it is a feedback for the teacher. Hence statement 1 and 4 are true.

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

139. Procedural knowledge in learning of grammar is know as _____.

- (a) analyse one's errors to learn language
(b) understanding how a (grammatical) form works and applying the same
(c) learning the rules of grammar and reproducing it later
(d) understanding how a grammatical form works from a grammar book.

Ans. (b) : The two motions are similar to Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance, the first referring to the factual knowledge of a language (grammar) and the second to the actual ability of using language. The concept of declarative and procedural knowledge is based on the view of language.

Procedural knowledge is known as understanding how a (grammatical) from works and applying the same.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

140. A short story is a _____.

- (a) Descriptive writing
(b) Analytical writing
(c) Narrative writing
(d) Comparative writing

Ans. (c) : A short story is a form of narrative writing that has all the same elements as novels— plot, character, development, point of view, story structure, theme – but are delivered in fewer words. For many writers short stories are a less daunting way to dive into creative writing than attempting to write a novel. Therefore, option (c) is correct.

141. Multilingualism as a strategy in a language or content classroom is ____.

- (a) Making use of the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subjects.
- (b) Teaching-learning of many languages which includes mother tongue, modern Indian languages, classical languages and a foreign language.
- (c) Teaching-learning of as many languages as possible.
- (d) Learning the mother tongue both as a language as a medium.

Ans. (a) : Multilingualism (multilingual classroom) is a classroom with learners having more than one languages at their disposal (irrespective of level of competence), including learners from migrant backgrounds, such as first & second generation and newly- arrived immigrants and refugees. This strategy makes use of the languages of learners to teach-learn languages and content subjects. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

142. Learners undergo the various stages of writing . what is this approach to writing known as ?

- (a) Product approach
- (b) Process approach
- (c) Paragraph dictation
- (d) Personal writing

Ans. (b) : Process approach– A working process approach is based on the principle that if students receive formative feedback during the process of writing than their final products will improve. This approach to writing known as process approach. Therefore, option (b) is correct.

143. Here is a teacher who divides her class into groups of four and allocates a number of themes/ topics to each group to work over a period of three months and to write and present the report to the whole class. What is the group activity known as ?

- (a) Group work
- (b) Assignment
- (c) language task
- (d) Project work

Ans. (d) : This kind of group activity is known as **project work** it is a work which focuses on completing a task. Project work normally involves a lot of resources – time, people and materials and learners practice a range of skills and language systems. A group of teenage learners work on a project to develop a series of posters on how to protect the environment. For example– build a garage, develop a website, go on vacation, organize a party. Therefore, option (d) is correct.

144. What is the following typology of question known as ?

Imagine you are the son in the story and write your feelings in your diary at the end of the day.

- (a) Descriptive writing
- (b) Extrapolative writing
- (c) Autobiographical writing
- (d) Creative writing

Ans. (b) : This type of typology of question known as extrapolative writing – it is about taking facts and observations about a present or known situations and use them to make a prediction about what might eventually happen.

Extrapolation comes from the word extra, meaning "outside" and a shortened form of the word interpolation.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

145. major aim of teaching -learning poetry is ____.

- (a) enjoyment and appreciation
- (b) Learning the art of writing poetry
- (c) Language learning
- (d) Learning vocabulary and grammar

Ans. (a) : The major aim of teaching poetry is enjoyment and appreciation. Poetry has tremendous appeal for children and it is the best way of exciting their love of the language. It lays the foundation for the appreciation of the beauty of the language. It enables students to enjoy recitation in individual and chorus.

Therefore, option (a) is correct.

146. It is expected in a language classroom that learners work in and work with language. This is ____.

- (a) Learning the forms of the language
- (b) using the language with accuracy
- (c) engagement with language
- (d) acquisition of language

Ans. (c) : This is engagement with language. In the context of language learning and use, 'engagement with language' (engagement) is a cognitive, and/or affective, and/or social state and a process in which the learner is the agent and language is the object and may be the vehicle (means of communication).

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

147. An ' authentic text' is ____.

- (a) a text/ narrative written by textbook authors
- (b) an original of the text from context
- (c) a completely modified and contrived text from the original writing
- (d) a story and pictures drawn by learners as part of their assignment

Ans. (b) : An authentic text is an original of the text from context. Authentic text may be thought of an any text that was written and published for the public. Journal articles, blog posts and novels are just a few examples. Authentic texts are written for 'real world' purposes and audiences: to entertain, inform, explain, guide, document or convince.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

148. **Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) refers to _____.**

- language needed for conveying abstract ideas.
- Language needed for communication by young learner.
- language needed for here-and-now communication.
- communicative language teaching

Ans. (c) : Basic interpersonal communicative skills (BICS) refers to language needed for here-and-now communication.

It is a language skills needed to interact in social situations, for example- when chatting to a friend.

Therefore, option (c) is correct.

149. **Language assessment is oriented to _____.**

- Measure the achievement of learners.
- find the place of the learners in their class.
- measure their overall or summative achievement.
- measure the language proficiency of learners.

Ans. (d) : Language assessment is oriented to measure the language proficiency of learners.

Learning oriented assessment (LOA) is a systematic approach to language learning that uses formal and informal assessment to : help teachers and learners to plan learning more effectively, measure progress, identify areas for improvement.

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

150. **What is 'content oriented language inputs'?**

- Inputs which focus on how language is used
- Vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, etc.
- Presentation of the inputs and its processes.
- Language inputs which focus on information.

Ans. (d) : Content oriented language input focuses on information precisely competencies to enhance in using the language linguistic competence guidance from the teacher and another source on vocabulary pronunciation and grammar. Discourse competence appropriate things to say in specific contexts

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

PART-III

Language-I: Hindi

निर्देश (91-99) -निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए-

नीलकंठ और राधा की सबसे प्रिय ऋतु तो वर्षा ही थी। मेघों के उमड़ आने से पहले ही वे हवा में उसकी सजल आहट पा लेते थे और उनकी मंद केका की गुंज-अनुगूँज तीव्र से तीव्रतर होती हुई मानो बूँदों के उतरने के लिए सोपान-पंक्ति बनने लगती थी। मेघ गर्जन के ताल पर ही उसके तन्मय नृत्य का आरम्भ होता और फिर मेघ जितना अधिक गरजता, बिजली जितनी अधिक चमकती, बूँदों की रिमझिमाहट जितनी तीव्र होती जाती, नीलकंठ के नृत्य का वेग उतना ही अधिक बढ़ता जाता और उसी केका का स्वर उतना ही मंद से मंदतर होता जाता। वर्षा के थम जाने पर वह दाहिने पंजे पर दाहिना पंख और

बाएँ पर बायाँ पंख फैलाकर सुखाता। कभी-कभी वे दोनों एक-दूसरे के पंखों से टपकने वाली बूँदों को चोंच से पी-पीकर पंखों का गीलापन दूर करते रहते। इस आनंदोत्सव की रागिणी में बेमेल स्वर कैसे बज उठा, यह भी एक करुण कथा है। एक दिन मुझे किसी कार्य से नखासकोने से निकलना पड़ा और बड़े मियाँ ने पहले के समान कार को रोक लिया। एक बार किसी पिजडें की ओर नहीं देखूँगी, यह संकल्प करके मैंने बड़े मियाँ की विरल दाढ़ी और सफ़ेद डोरे से कान में बँधी ऐनक को ही अपने ध्यान का केंद्र बनाया।

91. **गद्यांश में नीलकंठ शब्द किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है?**

- शुतुरमुर्ग के लिए
- नीलकंठ के लिए
- मोर के लिए
- पपीहा के लिए

Ans. (c) : गद्यांश में नीलकंठ शब्द मोर के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है शेष विकल्प असंगत है।

92. **'हवा में उसकी सजल आहट' का भाव है-**

- हवा में पानी का बूँदों का होना
- हवा में नमी का अहसास
- हवा में धूल का अहसास
- खूब ज़ोरदार बारिश का होना

Ans. (b) : हवा में उसकी सजल आहट का भाव हवा में उसकी नमी का अहसास है। अन्य विकल्प गलत है।

93. **नीलकंठ के केका की गुँज तीव्र क्यों होती है?**

- बारिश होने के अनुभव से
- मेघों के उमड़ आने से
- मेघ की गर्जना से
- विजली की चमक से

Ans. (a) : नीलकंठ के केका की गुँज बारिश होने के अनुभव से तीव्र होती है।

94. **मेघ गर्जना के ताल पर नृत्य कौन करता है?**

- राधा
- बिजली
- नीलकंठ
- बारिश की बूँदें

Ans. (c) : मेघ गर्जना के ताल पर नीलकंठ नृत्य करता है। क्योंकि मोर की सबसे प्रिय ऋतु वर्षा ही होती है।

95. **पंखों का गीलापन दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जाता था?**

- पंखों को झाड़ दिया जाना
- चोंच से पंखों का पानी पीना
- धूप में पंखों को फैलाना
- हवा में पंखों को फैलाना

Ans. (b) : पंखों का गीलापन दूर करने के लिए मोर एक-दूसरे के पंखों से चोंच से पानी पीते हैं।

96. **'सोपान' पंक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ?**

- काले मेघों के नीचे उतरने के लिए
- बारिश की बूँदों गिरने के लिए
- हवा की बहती ध्वनियों के लिए
- बिजली के कड़कने के लिए

Ans. (b) : 'सोपान' पंक्ति का प्रयोग बारिश को बूँदों के गिरने के लिए किया गया है।

97. **आनंदोत्सव का संधि-विच्छेद है-**

- आनंद का उत्सव
- आनंदो + उत्सव
- आनंदो + त्सव
- आनंद + उत्सव

Ans. (d) : 'आनन्दोत्सव' का सही संधि-विच्छेद आनन्द + उत्सव होगा। आनन्द + उत्सव शब्द मिकर 'आनन्दोत्सव' शब्द बनाते हैं। तथा आनन्द + उत्सव = आनन्दोत्सव में अ + उ = ओ का मेल हो रहा है। अतः इसमें गुण सन्धि होगी।

गुण संधि— यदि 'अ' या 'आ' के बाद 'इ' या 'ई', 'उ' या 'ऊ' और 'ऋ' आए, तो दोनों मिलकर क्रमशः 'ए', 'ओ' और 'अर्' हो जाते हैं। जैसे-

देवेन्द्र = देव + इंद्र = अ + इ = ए
चंद्रोदय = चंद्र + उदय = अ + उ = ओ

98. 'गूँज-अनुगूँज' के स्थान पर कौन-सा शब्द प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

- (a) प्रतिध्वनि (b) टंकार
(c) आवाज (d) पुकार

Ans. (a) : गूँज-अनुगूँज शब्द के स्थान पर 'प्रतिध्वनि' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

99. 'सजल' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?

- (a) संज्ञा (b) सर्वनाम
(c) विशेषण (d) विशेष्य

Ans. (c) : सजल विशेषण शब्द है। संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहलाते हैं। ये शब्द संज्ञा के साथ लगकर संज्ञा की विशेषता बताते हैं।

उदाहरण— मीरा बहुत सुन्दर लड़की है।

मोहन एक मेहनती विद्यार्थी है।

पहले वाक्य में मीरा एक लड़की का नाम है, और वह संज्ञा है सुन्दर शब्द विशेषण है, जो संज्ञा की विशेषता बता रहा है। इसलिए यह शब्द विशेषण कहलाएगा।

दूसरे वाक्य में भी मेहनती शब्द मोहन की विशेषता बता रहा है अतः स्पष्ट है कि मेहनती शब्द विशेषण है।

निर्देश (100-105)— निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यापूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए—

कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल,
जला अस्थियाँ बारी-बारी
छिटकायी जिसने चिनगारी,
जो चढ़ गये पुण्य-वेदी पर लिये बिना गरदन का मोल।
जो अगणित लघु दीप हमारे
तूफानों में एक किनारे,
जल-जल कर बुझ गये, किसी दिन माँगा नहीं स्नेह मुँह खोल।

कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

100. कवि किनका गुणगान कर रहा है?

- (a) वीर सैनिकों का
(b) वीरगति को प्राप्त सैनिकों का
(c) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का
(d) पैनी लेखनी का

Ans. (b) : उपर्युक्त पद्यांश के अनुसार कवि वीरगति को प्राप्त सैनिकों का गुणगान कर रहा है।

101. चिनगारी छिटकाने से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- (a) अंगार बिखेरने से (b) आग की लपट से
(c) युद्ध की भावना से (d) नयी चेतना से

Ans. (d) : उपर्युक्त पद्यांश के अनुसार चिनगारी छिटकाने से तात्पर्य नयी चेतना जगाने से है।

102. लघु दीप का सम्बोधन किसके लिए किया गया है?

- (a) सेना के जवानों के लिए
(b) भारत के युवाओं के लिए
(c) बलिदानी वीरों के लिए
(d) राष्ट्रवादी क्रान्तिकारियों के लिए

Ans. (c) : उपर्युक्त पद्यांश के अनुसार लघु दीप का संबोधन बलिदानी वीरों के लिए किया गया है।

103. 'जल-जल कर बुझ गये' का भाव है—

- (a) वीरगति को प्राप्त होना (b) मृत्यु हो जाना
(c) तड़पकर मर जाना (d) जलकर मर जाना

Ans. (a) : उपर्युक्त पद्यांश के अनुसार जल-जल कर बुझ गये का भाव है वीरगति को प्राप्त होना।

104. निम्नलिखित में से संज्ञा शब्द है—

- (a) पुण्य (b) लघु
(c) छिटकायी (d) चिनगारी

Ans. (d) : निम्नलिखित में से चिनगारी संज्ञा शब्द है। संज्ञा— किसी प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान, भाव इत्यादि के नाम को 'संज्ञा' कहते हैं। जैसे— राम, गंगा, मेज इत्यादि। संज्ञा के निम्नलिखित पाँच भेद होते हैं—

- व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा
- भाव वाचक संज्ञा
- जाति वाचक संज्ञा
- समूह वाचक संज्ञा
- द्रव्य वाचक संज्ञा

105. निम्न में से विशेषण-विशेष्य है—

- (a) लय बोल (b) एक किनारे
(c) अगणित (d) लघु दीप

Ans. (d) : निम्नलिखित में 'लघु-दीप' क्रमशः विशेषण-विशेष्य के उदाहरण है।

विशेषण— 'संज्ञा' या 'सर्वनाम' की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को 'विशेषण' कहते हैं। जिसकी विशेषता बतायी जाती है, उसे 'विशेष्य' कहा जाता है। जैसे—

लघु	दीप	काली	गाय
↓	↓	↓	↓
विशेषण	विशेष्य	विशेषण	विशेष्य

106. मातृभाषा पर आधारित बहुभाषिकता क्या है?

- (a) शिक्षार्थी अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में प्रारम्भ करते हैं तथा आगे कम से कम दो भाषाएँ और पढ़ते हैं।
(b) शिक्षार्थी अपनी मातृभाषा, राज्य की भाषा, हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत सीखते हैं।
(c) शिक्षार्थी अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपने राज्य की भाषा में आरंभ करते हैं तथा आगे अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा एक विदेशी भाषा और पढ़ते हैं।
(d) शिक्षार्थी अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में आरंभ करते हैं तथा आगे राज्य की भाषा, हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी पढ़ते हैं।

Ans. (a) : शिक्षार्थी अपनी विद्यालयी शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में प्रारम्भ करते हैं तथा आगे कम से कम दो भाषाएँ और पढ़ते हैं। बहुभाषी का अर्थ ऐसे व्यक्ति से है जो दो या दो अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करता है। विश्व में बहुभाषी लोगों की संख्या एक भाषियों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है। विद्वानों का मत है कि द्विभाषिकता किसी भी व्यक्ति के ज्ञान एवं व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है।

बहुभाषिकता के विविध आयाम—

1. भाषा और बोली के सन्दर्भ में बहुभाषिकता।
2. एक से अधिक भाषाओं के प्रचलन की स्थिति में प्रथम भाषा, द्वितीय भाषा और तृतीय भाषा का निर्धारण।
3. विदेशी भाषा का द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में निर्धारण।
4. भाषाओं की व्यावहारिक स्थिति का निर्धारण।

107. इस गतिविधि को क्या कहते हैं?

विद्यार्थियों को चार-चार के समूह में बाँटकर प्रत्येक को पारिवारिक स्थिति का कोई एक चरित्र दे दिया जाता है। भाषा के शब्द या वाक्यांश दिए जाते हैं। वे अपने समूह में उस स्थिति पर वार्तालाप करते हैं। बाद में अध्यापक प्रत्येक समूह से विद्यार्थी आमंत्रित कर समूची कक्षा के सामने एक समूह के रूप में वार्तालाप करने को कहती/ कहता है।

- (a) नाटक
- (b) गतिविधि
- (c) रोलप्ले
- (d) भाषा सृजन बतिविधि

Ans. (c) : विद्यार्थियों को चार-चार के समूह में बाँटकर प्रत्येक को पारिवारिक स्थिति का कोई एक चरित्र दे दिया जाता है। भाषा के शब्द या वाक्यांश दिये जाते हैं। वे अपने समूह में उस स्थिति पर वार्तालाप करते हैं। बाद में अध्यापक प्रत्येक समूह से विद्यार्थी आमंत्रित कर समूची कक्षा के सामने एक समूह के रूप में वार्तालाप करने को, कक्षा-कक्ष की इस गतिविधि को रोलप्ले कहते हैं।

108. 'निवेश समृद्ध परिवेश' हैं—

- (a) शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा देखी-सुनी और प्रयोग में लाई गई भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना।
- (b) शिक्षार्थियों को दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण में निवेश
- (c) भाषा शिक्षक द्वारा कक्षाकक्ष में भाषा के प्रयोग करने के लिए तैयार करना
- (d) पाठ्य पुस्तकें तथा अन्य सामग्री

Ans. (a) : शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा देखी-सुनी और प्रयोग में लाई गई भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना 'निवेश समृद्ध परिवेश' कहलाता है। कक्षा का ऐसा वातावरण जिसमें बच्चे अपनी भाषा प्रयोग में सहज महसूस करे कक्षा का ऐसा महौल निवेश समृद्ध परिवेश कहलाता है।

109. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग आरंभ करने के लिए कक्षा-कक्ष में आवश्यक है?

- (a) भाषा निवेश तथा पारस्परिक संवाद
- (b) व्याकरण
- (c) शब्दावली
- (d) वृत्तान्त एवं कविता

Ans. (a) : निम्नलिखित में से भाषा निवेश तथा पारस्परिक संवाद शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग आरम्भ करने के लिए कक्षा-कक्ष में आवश्यक है।

110. एक शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों को चार समूह में बाँटती है और उन्हें एक उद्धरण/कहानी पढ़ने तथा उसका सार लिखने के लिए कहती है। जब विद्यार्थी समूह में कार्य कर रहे हैं तो जैसी और जब आवश्यकता होती है वह उनकी मदद कर रही है। बाद में उन्हें उस कार्य को पूरी कक्षा के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहती है। इसे क्या कह सकते हैं?

- (a) समूह कार्य
- (b) सहायता करना
- (c) समूहों में समूहों में समस्त कक्षाकक्ष चर्चा
- (d) संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण

Ans. (b) : एक शिक्षिका शिक्षार्थियों को चार के समूह में बाँटती है और उन्हें एक उद्धरण/कहानी पढ़ने तथा उसका सार लिखने के लिए कहती है। जब विद्यार्थी समूह में कार्य कर रहे हैं तो जैसी और जब आवश्यकता होती है वह उनकी मदद कर रही है। बाद में उन्हें उस अर्थ को पूरी कक्षा के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहती है। इसे सहायता करना कहते हैं।

111. 'अर्थ के लिए अनुमान' है—

- (a) तथ्यों तथा तर्कों पर आधारित अर्थ निकालना
- (b) क्या अंतर्निहित है तथा क्या समझा गया, इसे समझना
- (c) शब्दों के अर्थ ढूँढना
- (d) उद्धरण का सार लिखना

Ans. (a) : अर्थ के लिए अनुमान, तथ्यों तथा तर्कों पर आधारित अर्थ निकालना है।

112. पठन में 'वर्ण-संकेत' हैं -

- (a) किसी शब्द का अर्थ
- (b) व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को पहचानने के लिए संकेत
- (c) वे संकेत जो अर्थ बनाने की प्रक्रिया में सहायक हैं
- (d) शब्द के सही उच्चारण के लिए संकेत

Ans. (c) : वे संकेत जो अर्थ बनाने की प्रक्रिया में सहायक हैं वर्ण-संकेत कहलाते हैं। वर्ण-संकेत वर्ण-विशेष के अर्थ को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। जिसके द्वारा उसके पूरे अर्थ का बोध होता है। अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

113. यह दो व्यक्तियों के मध्य वार्तालाप है। इसे ध्यान से पढ़िए तथा इस बातचीत का उद्देश्य ढूँढ़िए।

व्यक्ति1 - हैलो! आप कैसे हैं? आप वापिस आ गए खुशी हुई।

व्यक्ति2 - हैलो! आप कैसे हैं? मैं अच्छा हूँ। आप अपने बारे में बताएँ।

व्यक्ति1 - मैं अच्छा हूँ। अब आपका स्वस्थ कैसा है?

व्यक्ति2 - पहले से बेहतर है। अब मैं काम कर सकता हूँ।

- (a) व्यक्तिगत वार्तालाप
- (b) सूचनात्मक उद्देश्य
- (c) कार्य संपादन का उद्देश्य
- (d) पारस्परिक क्रिया का उद्देश्य

Ans. (d) : उपर्युक्त उदाहरण पारस्परिक क्रिया का उद्देश्य है। पारस्परिक क्रिया या बातचीत मनुष्य द्वारा समाज और परस्पर संपर्क कायम करने का एक बहुपक्षीय और स्वाभाविक माध्यम है उससे मनुष्य अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करता है। पारस्परिक क्रिया

समाजशास्त्र की वह शाखा है जो मानव अंतःक्रिया की बनावट और संगठन का अध्ययन करती है, जिसमें पारस्परिक संपर्क विषय प्रभुत्व होता है। पारस्परिक क्रिया ही समाज में, संस्थान में, कार्यालय में, देश-विदेश में अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान बनाने का सशक्त माध्यम है आप विनम्रता जैसे तन्त्रों को अपनाकर पारस्परिक क्रिया को प्रभावशाली बना सकते हैं। बातचीत करने के लिए आत्मविश्वास, शारीरिक भाषा और नेत्र सम्पर्क जैसे पहलुओं पर ध्यान दे कर आप एक सफल इन्सान बन सकते हैं।

114. भाषा अधिगम के लिए 'रूप उन्मुखी भाषा निवेश' क्या है?

- वह निवेश जो सूचना पर केन्द्रित है।
- शिक्षार्थी शब्दसंपदा, उच्चारण तथा व्याकरण की समझ प्राप्त करते हैं?
- निवेश में दिए गए अर्थ को भाषा में प्रयोग करना सीखना
- लिखना सीखने के लिए निवेश की संभाव्यता

Ans. (b) : भाषा अधिगम के 'रूप उन्मुखी' भाषा निवेश द्वारा शिक्षार्थी शब्द सम्पदा, उच्चारण तथा व्याकरण की समझ प्राप्त करते हैं। अधिगम का तात्पर्य होता है सीखना। किसी भी प्रकार के अधिगम की प्रक्रिया जीवनभर चलती रहती है भाषा के सन्दर्भ में भी यह बात लागू होती है, किन्तु जहाँ अन्य प्रकार के ज्ञान के अधिगम अनायास भी सम्भव है, वहीं भाषा का अधिगम स्वयं के प्रयासों तथा इसे सीखे जा सकने वाली वातावरणजन्य परिस्थितियों में ही सम्भव होता है, इसलिए भाषा को अर्जित सम्पत्ति कहा गया है।

115. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 विद्यालयी शिक्षा के दस नए ढाँचे की अनुशंसा करती है-

- 5 वर्ष प्राथमिक + 3 वर्ष उच्च प्राथमिक + 2 वर्ष माध्यमिक + 2 वर्ष उच्च माध्यमिक
- 2 वर्ष पूर्व प्राथमिक + 5 वर्ष प्राथमिक + 3 वर्ष उच्च प्राथमिक + 4 वर्ष माध्यमिक
- 5 वर्ष बुनियादी + 3 वर्ष प्रारंभिक + 3 वर्ष मिडिल + 4 वर्ष माध्यमिक
- 1 वर्ष पूर्व प्राथमिक + 5 वर्ष प्राथमिक + 3 वर्ष मिडिल + 2 वर्ष उच्च माध्यमिक

Ans. (c) : राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 विद्यालयी शिक्षा के दस नए ढाँचे की अनुशंसा करती है जो हैं, 5 वर्ष बुनियादी + 3 वर्ष प्रारंभिक + 3 वर्ष मिडिल + 4 वर्ष माध्यमिक। NEP 2020 के अन्तर्गत पाँचवी कक्षा तक के छात्रों को मातृभाषा, स्थानीय भाषा और राष्ट्र भाषा में ही अध्ययन कराया जाएगा।

- भाषा के चुनाव के लिए छात्रों पर कोई बाध्यता नहीं होगी, उनके लिए संस्कृत और अन्य प्राचीन भारतीय भाषाओं को पढ़ने के विकल्प भी मौजूद रहेंगे।
- कक्षा 10 बोर्ड की अनिवार्यता को खत्म कर दिया गया है। अब छात्र को सिर्फ 12वीं परीक्षा देनी होगी।
- ग्रेजुएशन की डिग्री 3 वर्ष और 4 वर्ष की होगी।
- Mphil की अनिवार्यता खत्म हो जायेगी।

116. भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या का उद्देश्य है 'विभिन्न प्रयुक्तियों पर अधिकार का विकास करना' इसका क्या अर्थ है?

- शिक्षार्थी विभिन्न विषयों की विषय-वस्तु के अनुरूप भाषा को समझते और प्रयोग करते हैं

- शिक्षार्थी विज्ञान तथा सामाजिक-विज्ञान की विषय-वस्तु समझते हैं
- शिक्षार्थी रोजमर्रा के संप्रेषणात्मक उद्देश्यों तथा कार्यों के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं
- विभिन्न भाषाओं में भाषा प्रयुक्तियाँ सीखते हैं।

Ans. (a) : भाषा की पाठ्यचर्या का उद्देश्य है विभक्ति प्रयुक्तियों पर अधिकार का विकास करना इसका अर्थ है, शिक्षार्थी विभिन्न विषयों की विषय-वस्तु के अनुरूप भाषा को समझते और प्रयोग करते हैं। पाठ्यचर्या शब्द दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है पाठ्य एवं चर्या। पाठ्य का अर्थ है- पढ़ने योग्य अथवा पढ़ाने योग्य और चर्या का अर्थ है- नियमपूर्वक अनुसरण। इस प्रकार पाठ्यचर्या का अर्थ हुआ पढ़ने योग्य (सीखने योग्य) अथवा पढ़ाने योग्य। विषय वस्तु और क्रियाओं का नियमपूर्वक अनुसरण।

117. निम्नलिखित में से किसकी 'शिक्षार्थियों' में पठन के विकास के लक्ष्य के रूप में वकालत नहीं की गई है?

- विषय सामग्री को पढ़ते समय अनुमान लगाना
- विषय सामग्री को अपने पूर्व ज्ञान से जोड़ना
- विषय सामग्री को सिर्फ पहचानना
- भाषिक सामग्री तथा शब्दों के अर्थ गढ़ना

Ans. (c) : निम्नलिखित में विषय सामग्री को सिर्फ पहचानना शिक्षार्थियों में पठन के विकास के लक्ष्य के रूप में वकालत नहीं की गई है।

118. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी दो श्रवण कौशल की ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं?

- शब्द तथा वाक्यांश को पहचानना
 - विमर्श के लिए रूप रेख बनाने के लिए मुख्य शब्दों का प्रयोग करना
 - विषय की तैयारी के लिए अनुमान लगाना
 - प्रक्रिया के समय निवेश को बनाए रखना
- C तथा D ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं।
 - A तथा D ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं।
 - B तथा C ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं।
 - A तथा B ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं।

Ans. (b) : शब्द तथा वाक्यांश को पहचानना एवं प्रक्रिया के समय निवेश को बनाये रखना, ये दो श्रवण कौशल की ऊर्ध्वामुखी रणनीतियाँ हैं। श्रवण कौशल से, आशय सही ढंग से सुनने की क्षमता है। 'श्रवण' शब्द 'श्रु' धातु से बना है जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है सुनने की क्रिया, ध्यानपूर्वक सुनना, अध्ययन करना, अधिगम कहलाता है। कौशल का अर्थ ठीक तरह के काम करने की योग्यता, दक्षता या समर्थता। बालक ध्वनियों को सुनते हैं और सुनकर अनुकरण करते हैं।

श्रवण कौशल के उद्देश्य-

- छात्रों में श्रवण के प्रति रूचि उत्पन्न करना जिससे वे दूसरों की बातों को ध्यानपूर्वक सुन सकें।
- छात्रों में सुनकर अर्थग्रहण करने की योग्यता विकसित करना।
- दूसरों के द्वारा उच्चारित शब्दों को सुनकर शुद्ध उच्चारण करने के योग्य बनाना।
- श्रुत सामग्री के महत्वपूर्ण अंशों को पहचानने की योग्यता विकसित करना।
- श्रुत सामग्री के महत्वपूर्ण आकर्षक, मर्मस्पर्शी विचारों तथा भावों का चयन करने की योग्यता विकसित करना।

119. मीना किसी विषय सामग्री में या वार्तालाप में 'सामना' शब्द पहचानती है, किन्तु स्वयं से उस शब्द का प्रयोग करने में असमर्थ है। आप इस शब्दावली को क्या कहेंगे?

- (a) सक्रिय शब्दावली (b) निष्क्रिय शब्दावली
(c) कठिन शब्द (d) नवीन शब्द

Ans. (b) : मीना किसी विषय सामग्री में या वार्तालाप में 'सामना' शब्द पहचानती है, किन्तु स्वयं से उस शब्द का प्रयोग करने में असमर्थ है। ये शब्दावली निष्क्रिय शब्दावली के अन्तर्गत आती है।

120. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा व्याकरण सीखने के बारे सत्य नहीं है?

- (a) व्याकरणिक इकाइयों को वास्तविक जीवन के उद्देश्यों में प्रयोग करना सीखना।
(b) संदर्भों में प्रयोग द्वारा अनेक रूप खोजना।
(c) भाषा के नियमों में निपुणता द्वारा व्याकरण के नियमों को सीखना।
(d) संदर्भों में अनेक रूपों का प्रयोग करना।

Ans. (c) : निम्नलिखित में से भाषा के नियमों में निपुणता द्वारा व्याकरण के नियमों को सीखना व्याकरण सीखने के संदर्भ में सत्य नहीं है। जबकि अन्य विकल्प (a), (b), (d) विकल्पों के कथन व्याकरण सीखने के संदर्भ में सत्य हैं।

PART-IV

Language-II : Hindi

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न संख्या 121 से 128) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए :

मानवीय संवेदनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति की छटपटाहट और बेचैनी से उपजी है- चित्रकला। जब अक्षर नहीं थे, भाषा नहीं थी तो मनुष्य ने अपने अंदर की खुशी और उदासी को प्रकट करने के लिए चित्र बनाए। अनपढ़, अस्पष्ट किन्तु भावों से भरपूर बिहार की मधुबनी कला हो या आंध्र की कलमकारी कला, राजस्थान की फड़ चित्रकारी हो या उड़ीसा की पट चित्रकारी। तमाम तरह की चित्रांकन शैलियों का उद्गम स्थल भावनाओं का आंतरिक उद्देग ही है। वारली ऐसी ही एक आदिवासी लोकअंकन शैली है, जिसका जन्म सदियों पहले हुआ।

वारली चित्रकारी में न्यूनतम उत्पादन तथा सरल, सीधी, तिकोन, गोल रेखाओं का ऐसा आत्मीय व अद्भुत सौंदर्य रचा जाता है कि वह देखने वाले को विमग्न कर देता है। वारली कला की सादगी ही उसकी ताकत है। इस काल को वारली आदिवासी जाति ने शुरू किया था। इसका नाम वारली चित्रकारी पड़ गया। चित्रकारी वारली लोगों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम ही नहीं, जीवन की ऊब से उबरने का जरिया है, साथ ही उनके समाज का जरूरी रिवाज भी। 'वारली' आदिवासी जाति महाराष्ट्र के दहाणु गाँव, जिला ठाणे के निवासी हैं, जो मुंबई के उत्तर में हैं।

121. मानवीय संवेदनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए सबसे पहले का जन्म हुआ।

- (a) भाषा (b) अक्षर
(c) चित्रकला (d) हस्तकला

Ans. (c) : उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर मानवीय संवेदनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए सबसे पहले 'चित्रकला' का जन्म हुआ।

122. अन्य गद्यांश में मुख्य रूप से चित्रकारी का वर्णन किया गया है?

- (a) मधुबनी (b) फड़
(c) कलमकारी (d) वारली

Ans. (d) : अन्य गद्यांश में मुख्य रूप से 'वारली' चित्रकारी का वर्णन किया गया है। वारली चित्रकला एक प्राचीन भारतीय कला है, जो महाराष्ट्र की एक जनजाति वारली द्वारा बनाई जाती है। यह कला उनके जीवन के मूल सिद्धांतों को प्रस्तुत करती है।

123. 'वारली' कला की ताकत है उसकी-

- (a) रंग-संयोजन (b) विशिष्टता
(c) सादगी (d) आकृति

Ans. (c) : 'वारली' कला की ताकत उसकी 'सादगी' है। यह कला वारली जनजाति के सरल जीवन को भी दर्शाती है।

124. जब अक्षर नहीं थे तो मनुष्य अपने भाव के माध्यम से व्यक्त करता था-

- (a) चित्र (b) वर्ग
(c) संकेत (d) लेखन

Ans. (a) : जब अक्षर नहीं थे तो मनुष्य अपने भाव 'चित्रों' के माध्यम से व्यक्त करता था।

125. 'वारली' लोग ऊब से बचने के लिए क्या करते हैं?

- (a) नृत्य-गायन (b) बांस की टोकरी बनाना
(c) सामूहिक गान (d) चित्रकारी

Ans. (d) : 'वारली' लोग ऊब से बचने के लिए 'चित्रकारी' किया करते थे। वारली चित्रकारी विशेष अवसरों पर दीवारों पर की जाती है।

126. इनमें से संज्ञा शब्द नहीं है-

- (a) खुशी (b) उदासी
(c) सरल (d) सुन्दरता

Ans. (c) : दिये गये विकल्प में से 'सरल' शब्द संज्ञा नहीं है। जबकि खुशी, उदासी, सुन्दरता भाववाचक संज्ञा के अंतर्गत आती है।

भाववाचक संज्ञा- जिस संज्ञा शब्द से व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुण, धर्म, दशा अथवा स्वभाव का बोध होता है, उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे- बुढ़ापा, ईमानदारी, समझ, खुशी, उदासी, सुन्दरता इत्यादि।

'सरल' शब्द गुणवाचक विशेषण है। जिस विशेषण के द्वारा संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के गुण दशा, आकार, रंग स्थान और काल आदि का बोध हो उसको गुणवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- भला, बुरा, चालक, नम्र, उचित, सरल इत्यादि।

127. चित्रांकन का सही संधि-विच्छेद है-

- (a) चित्रा + अंकन (b) चित्रा + कन
(c) चित्र + अंकन (d) चित्रांक + न

Ans. (c) : चित्रांकन का सही संधि-विच्छेद 'चित्र + अंकन' होगा। अतः इसमें दीर्घ स्वर संधि होगी।

दीर्घ स्वर संधि- यदि किसी संधि के पहले खण्ड के अंतिम अक्षर में अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ में कोई एक आए तथा दूसरे खण्ड के पहले अक्षर में वही वर्ण ह्रस्व या दीर्घ आए तो दोनों मिलकर दीर्घ हो जाएंगे। जैसे- स्वार्थी, पुस्तकालय, गिरीश, फणीन्द्र इत्यादि।

128. 'वारली' चित्रकारी का नामकरण हुआ है-

- (a) स्थान विशेष के नाम पर
(b) आदिवासी जाति के आधार पर
(c) आकृतियों के आधार पर
(d) लोक परम्परा के आधार पर

Ans. (b) : 'वारली' चित्रकारी का नामकरण महाराष्ट्र की वारली 'आदिवासी जाति के आधार पर हुआ है।'

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न संख्या 129 से 135) के सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।

हँसी भीतरी आनंद का बाहरी चिह्न है। जीवन की सबसे प्यारी और उत्तम से उत्तम वस्तु है- एक बार हँस लेना। शरीर को अच्छा रखने की अच्छी से अच्छी दवा एक बार खिलखिला उठना है। पुराने लोग कह गए हैं कि हँसो और पेट फुलाओ। हँसी कितने ही कला-कौशलों से भली है। जितना ही अधिक आनंद से हँसोगे उतनी ही आयु बढ़ेगी। हँसी-खुशी का नाम ही जीवन है। जो रोते हैं, उनका जीवन व्यर्थ है। एक विद्वान लेखक का कहना है कि उत्तम सुअवसर हँसी उदास से उदास मनुष्य के चित्त को प्रफुल्लित कर देती हैं। आनंद एक ऐसा प्रबल इंजन है कि उससे शोक और दुःख की दीवारों को ढहा सकते हैं। प्राण-रक्षा के लिए सदा सब देशों में उत्तम से उत्तम उपाय चित्त को प्रसन्न रखना है। सुयोग्य वैद्य अपने रोगी के कानों में आनंदरूपी मंत्र सुनाता है। वह दवा सेवन के साथ-साथ प्रसन्नचित्त रहने का परामर्श भी देता है। क्योंकि वह जानता है कि हँसी-खुशी से वह शीघ्र स्वस्थ हो जाएगा। सच तो यह है कि सदा प्रसन्नचित्त रहने वाला, ठाहके लगाने वाला स्वस्थ रहता है।

129. भीतरी आनंद को अभिव्यक्त करती है।

- (a) हँसी (b) शोक
(c) दुःख (d) प्रसन्नता

Ans. (a) : उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर भीतरी आनंद को हँसी अभिव्यक्त करती है। हँसी भीतरी आनंद का बाहरी चिह्न है।

130. कैसे लोगों की आयु अधिक होती है?

- (a) हँसने वाले लोगों की
(b) दुःख मनाने वाले लोगों की
(c) हथियार उठाने वाले लोगों की
(d) नाचने वाले लोगों की

Ans. (a) : 'हँसने वाले लोगों की आयु अधिक होती है।' एक बार हँस लेना शरीर को अच्छा रखने की अच्छी से अच्छी दवा है। जितना अधिक आनंद से हँसोगे उतनी ही आयु बढ़ेगी।

131. आनंद को प्रबल इंजन कहा गया है, क्योंकि-

- (a) वह प्राणों की रक्षा करता है।
(b) वह शोक और दुःख की दीवारों को तोड़ सकता है
(c) वह मन को प्रसन्न रखता है
(d) वह जीवन की रेल का इंजन है

Ans. (b) : आनंद को प्रबल इंजन कहा गया है, क्योंकि 'वह शोक और दुःख की दीवारों को तोड़ सकता है।'

132. गद्यांश के आधार पर बताइए कि हँसी के संदर्भ में किस बात का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है-

- (a) उचित अवसर (b) उचित अनुतान
(c) उचित अंदाज (d) उचित कुशलता

Ans. (a) : गद्यांश के आधार पर 'उचित अवसर' को हँसी के संदर्भ में ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। एक विद्वान लेखक का कहना है कि उत्तम सुअवसर हँसी उदास से उदास मनुष्य के चित्त को प्रफुल्लित कर देती है।

133. अच्छा वैद्य रोगी को क्या देता है?

- (a) दवा और लंबा बिल
(b) दवा और इलाज का परामर्श
(c) दवा और हँसने पर परामर्श
(d) दवा और व्यायाम करने का परामर्श

Ans. (c) : अच्छा वैद्य रोगी को 'दवा और हँसने का परामर्श' देता है।

134. 'साथ-साथ' में समास का नाम है-

- (a) कर्मधारय (b) अव्ययीभाव
(c) बहुव्रीहि (d) तत्पुरुष

Ans. (b) : 'साथ-साथ' में 'अव्ययीभाव' समास है।

अव्ययीभाव समास- अव्ययीभाव समास में पूर्व पद प्रधान होता है तथा वह अव्यय रूपी होता है। जैसे- प्रति, उप, यावत्, आ, भर, बे, अधि इत्यादि। प्रतिफल, उपकूल, यावज्जीवन, भरसक, बेवफा।

नोट- जहाँ संज्ञा का दोहराव होगा वहाँ अव्ययीभाव समास होगा। जैसे- लाल-लाल, बात-बात, साथ-साथ इत्यादि।

कर्मधारय समास- इस समास का भी उत्तर पद प्रधान होता है। तथा इसमें एक पद दूसरे पद की गरिमा (रूप, रंग, आकार, दशा)। स्वयं पर ले लेता है। जैसे- परमात्मा, पीताम्बर।

बहुव्रीहि समास- इसमें दोनों पद अप्रधान होते हैं। अप्रधानता का कारण दो शब्द के जुड़ने से जो तीसरा अर्थ निकलता है, वही शब्द होता है। तीसरा अर्थ जो निकलता है वह किसी एक व्यक्ति व वस्तु के लिए रूढ़ हो जाता है। जैसे- दशानन, कमलापति, कमलाकान्त, माधव चतुरानन इत्यादि।

135. 'वह शीघ्र स्वस्थ हो जाएगा' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है-

- (a) विशेषण (b) क्रियाविशेषण
(c) क्रिया (d) प्रविशेषण

Ans. (b) : 'वह शीघ्र स्वस्थ हो जाएगा' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द 'क्रिया विशेषण' है। जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें हम क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे-

(i) वह तेज दौड़ती है।

(ii) वह शीघ्र स्वस्थ हो जाएगा।

इसमें दौड़ना और स्वस्थ क्रिया है जबकि तेज शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बता रहा है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि 'शीघ्र' शब्द क्रिया विशेषण है।

136. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में विदेशी भाषाओं जैसे- कोरियन, जापानी, थाई, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, पुर्तगाली और रूसी के अध्ययन की के रूप में अनुशांसा की गई है।

- (a) त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अंग के रूप में
(b) अतिरिक्त भाषाओं के रूप में
(c) व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के अंग के रूप में
(d) कौशल विकास के अंग के रूप में

Ans. (b) : राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 में विदेशी भाषाओं जैसे—कोरियन, जापानी, थाई, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश पुर्तगाली और रूसी के अध्ययन की अतिरिक्त भाषाओं के रूप में अनुशंसा की गई है। नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 भारत की शिक्षा नीति है, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा 29 जुलाई 2020 को घोषित किया गया। यह नीति अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिक के. कस्तूरीरंगन की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। NEP 2020 विदेशी भाषाओं को अतिरिक्त भाषाओं के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

137. श्रीनगर में एक शिक्षार्थी तृतीय भाषा के रूप में मलयालम को चुनती है तथा एक वर्ष में कक्षा में उपलब्ध भाषा के अवसरों तथा पारस्परिक क्रियाओं के द्वारा उसे बोलने और पढ़ने योग्य हो गई है। यह किस रूप में जाना जाता है?
- (a) भाषा अधिगम
(b) भाषा अर्जन
(c) भाषा का जुड़ना
(d) व्यवकलनात्मक बहुभाषिकता

Ans. (a) : श्रीनगर में एक शिक्षार्थी तृतीय भाषा के रूप में मलयालम को चुनती है तथा एक वर्ष में कक्षा में उपलब्ध भाषा के अवसरों तथा पारस्परिक क्रियाओं के द्वारा उसे बोलने और पढ़ने योग्य हो गई है, यह शिक्षार्थी में भाषा अधिगम का घटक है।
भाषा अधिगम— अधिगम से तात्पर्य है सीखना। किसी प्रकार के अधिगम की प्रक्रिया जीवनभर चलती है। भाषा के संदर्भ में भी यह बात लागू होती है, किन्तु जहाँ अन्य प्रकार के ज्ञान के अधिगम अनायास ही सम्भव हैं, वहीं भाषा का अधिगम स्वयं के प्रयासों तथा इसे सीख सकने वाली वातावरण जन्य परिस्थितियों में ही सम्भव होता है, इसलिए भाषा को अर्जित सम्पत्ति कहा गया है।
मनोवैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार भाषा अधिगम— पॉवलाव और स्किनर के अनुसार, “भाषा की क्षमता का विकास कुछ शर्तों के अंतर्गत होता है, जिसमें अभ्यास, नकल, रटने जैसी प्रक्रिया शामिल होती है।”
चॉम्स्की के अनुसार, “बालकों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता जन्मजात होती है तथा मानव मस्तिष्क में पहले से विद्यमान होती है।”

138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से दो कथन सीखने की वर्तमान समझ के अनुसार सत्य हैं?
- (A) त्रुटियाँ सीखने के क्षेत्र हैं।
(B) त्रुटियाँ भाषा अधिगम में बाधा डालती हैं।
(C) त्रुटियों को तुरन्त ही सुधार देना चाहिए।
(D) त्रुटियाँ शिक्षकों के लिए पृष्ठपोषण का काम करती हैं।
- (a) A तथा C (b) A तथा B
(c) A तथा D (d) C तथा D

Ans. (c) : निम्नलिखित में से त्रुटियाँ सीखने के क्षेत्र हैं, तथा त्रुटियाँ शिक्षकों के लिए पृष्ठपोषण का काम करती हैं। सीखने की वर्तमान समझ के अनुसार सत्य है। बच्चों द्वारा की गई त्रुटियाँ उनमें करके सीखने की क्षमता का विकास करती हैं। तथा बच्चों में त्रुटि सुधार द्वारा सृजनशीलता की क्षमता का विकास होता है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि त्रुटियाँ वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में अधिगम की घटक है।

139. व्याकरण सीखने में कार्यविधिक ज्ञान को के रूप में जाना जाता है।

- (a) भाषा सीखने के लिए अपनी त्रुटियों का विश्लेषण करने
(b) व्याकरण के प्रकारों को लागू करने और उन्हें इस्तेमाल करने के तरीकों की समझ
(c) व्याकरण के नियमों को सीखना तथा बाद में पुनरुत्पादन करना
(d) व्याकरण पुस्तक में से व्याकरणिक रूप किस प्रकार करने हैं, की समझ

Ans. (b) : व्याकरण सीखने में कार्यविधिक ज्ञान जो व्याकरण के प्रकारों को लागू करने और उन्हें इस्तेमाल करने के तरीकों की समझ उत्पन्न करता है तथा भाषा के शुद्ध रूप में लिखने और बोलने संबंधी नियमों का बोध कराने वाला शास्त्र व्याकरण कहलाता है।

140. एक लघु कहानी है—

- (a) विवरणात्मक लेखन (b) विश्लेषणात्मक लेखन
(c) वर्णनात्मक लेखन (d) तुलनात्मक लेखन

Ans. (c) : एक लघु कहानी ‘वर्णनात्मक लेखन’ के अंतर्गत आती है। वर्णनात्मक कहानी लेखन में किसी घटना, वस्तु अथवा स्थान का वर्णन होता है। वर्णन के लिए भाषा सरल और ओजस्वी होनी चाहिए तथा शैली रोचक। जिसे पढ़कर उस वस्तु, घटना या स्थान का पूरा चित्र आँखों के सामने आ जाये वर्णनात्मक लघु कहानी लेखन कहलाता है।

141. भाषा अथवा पाठ्यवस्तु की कक्षा के बहुभाषिकता एक रणनीति के रूप में है—

- (a) शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं को भाषाओं तथा विषयों के लिए प्रयोग करना
(b) अनेक भाषाओं का शिक्षण-अधिगम जिसमें मातृभाषा, आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएँ, शास्त्रीय भाषाएँ तथा विदेशी भाषा सम्मिलित हैं
(c) जितनी संभव हो उतनी भाषाओं का शिक्षण-अधिगम
(d) भाषा तथा माध्यम दोनों के रूप में मातृभाषा सीखना

Ans. (a) : भाषा अथवा पाठ्यवस्तु की कक्षा के बहुभाषिकता एक रणनीति के रूप में शिक्षार्थियों की भाषाओं तथा विषयों के लिए प्रयोग करने के रूप में जाना जाता है। बहुभाषी का अर्थ ऐसे व्यक्ति से है जो दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करता है। विश्व में बहुभाषी लोगों की संख्या एक भाषियों की तुलना में अधिक है।

142. शिक्षार्थी लेखन के अनेक पड़ावों से गुजरते हैं। लेखन के इस उपागम को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (a) उत्पाद उपागम (b) प्रक्रिया उपागम
(c) अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख (d) व्यक्तिगत लेखन

Ans. (b) : शिक्षार्थी लेखन के अनेक पड़ावों से गुजरते हैं। लेखन के इस उपागम को ‘प्रक्रिया उपागम’ के रूप में जाना जाता है। लेखन प्रक्रिया के लिए कई अलग-अलग सूत्र हैं, लेकिन मूल चरणों में पूर्वलेखन, आलेखन को शामिल किया जाता है। लेखन में जो हम युक्तियाँ अपनाते हैं वही लेखन प्रक्रिया उपागम है।

अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेखन— भाषा शिक्षण में जब एक शिक्षक सभी बालकों को शुद्ध शब्द लेखन सिखाने का प्रयास करता है तो इसके लिए वह पाठ के किसी अंश को स्वयं शुद्ध उच्चारित करता है एवं बालक सुनने के आधार पर शुद्ध रूप से लिखता है अनुच्छेद श्रुतलेख कहलाता है।

व्यक्तिगत लेखन— वैयक्तिक अनुभव को लिखना या व्यक्तिगत संबंधों को लिखना व्यक्तिगत लेखन है।

143. एक शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा को चार-चार के समूह में बाँटती है। वह प्रत्येक समूह को विषय/शीर्षक देती है जिन पर उन्हें तीन महीने में लिखने तथा रिपोर्ट तैयार करके पूरी कक्षा के सामने प्रस्तुत करना है।

इस सामूहिक गतिविधि को क्या कहते हैं?

- (a) समूह कार्य (b) प्रदत्त कार्य
(c) भाषा कार्य (d) परियोजना कार्य

Ans. (d) : एक शिक्षिका अपनी कक्षा को चार-चार के समूह में बाँटती है। वह प्रत्येक समूह को विषय/शीर्षक देती है जिन पर उन्हें तीन महीने में लिखने तथा रिपोर्ट तैयार करके पूरी कक्षा के सामने प्रस्तुत करना है। इस सामूहिक गतिविधि को 'परियोजना कार्य' कहते हैं। परियोजना कार्य उन गतिविधियों की एक श्रृंखला है जो छात्रों की उनकी क्षमताओं, रुचियों, व्यक्तिगत अनुभव और दृष्टिकोण का उपयोग करके अध्ययन करने, अनुसंधान करने और खुद को कार्य करने की अनुमति देता है। प्रोजेक्ट वर्क शिक्षक की निगरानी में किया जाता है। परियोजना कार्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल परिणाम का मूल्यांकन करना नहीं है बल्कि सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया का मूल्यांकन है।

144. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न के प्रकार को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

कल्पना कीजिए कि एक कहानी में आप एक पुत्र हैं। दिन के अंत में अपनी भावनाओं को डायरी में लिखिए।

- (a) विवरणात्मक लेखन (b) बहिर्वेशन लेखन
(c) आत्मकथात्मक लेखन (d) रचनात्मक लेखन

Ans. (b) : कल्पना कीजिए कि एक कहानी में आप एक पुत्र हैं, दिन के अंत में अपनी भावनाओं को डायरी में लिखिए इस प्रकार का लेखन 'बहिर्वेशन लेखन' कहलाता है।

145. कविता के शिक्षण-अधिगम का मुख्य उद्देश्य है-

- (a) आनंद तथा सराहना करना
(b) कविता लेखन की कला सीखना
(c) भाषा अधिगम
(d) व्याकरण तथा शब्दावली सीखना

Ans. (a) : कविता के शिक्षण-अधिगम का मुख्य उद्देश्य 'आनंद तथा सराहना' करना है। कविता पढ़ाने का लक्ष्य भाषा सीखना नहीं है। अपितु कविता के अध्ययन का लक्ष्य 'आनंद' की प्राप्ति है, कविता में रसानुभूति के स्वरूप को समझने के लिए हम उसे तीन भागों में बाँट सकते हैं अभिव्यक्ति का सौन्दर्य, भावों का सौन्दर्य और विचारों का सौन्दर्य। अतः स्पष्ट है कविता शिक्षण का उद्देश्य आनन्द प्राप्ति तथा रसानुभूति है।

146. भाषा की कक्षा में शिक्षार्थियों से अपेक्षित है कि वे भाषा में तथा भाषा के साथ कार्य करें। यह है-

- (a) भाषा के रूपों को सीखना
(b) भाषा का शुद्धता के साथ प्रयोग करना
(c) भाषा के साथ संलग्नता
(d) भाषा का अर्जन

Ans. (c) : भाषा की कक्षा में शिक्षार्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे भाषा में तथा भाषा के साथ कार्य करें। कक्षा-कक्ष में भाषा से संबंधित इस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ भाषा के साथ संलग्नता का द्योतक है।

147. एक 'प्रामाणिक पाठ्य-सामग्री' है

- (a) पाठ्य-पुस्तक के लेखक द्वारा लिखी गई पाठ्य-सामग्री/कथात्मक लेखन
(b) संदर्भ से ली गई मूल पाठ्य-सामग्री
(c) मौलिक लेखन से पूर्णतः रूपांतरित व बनायी गई पाठ्य-सामग्री
(d) शिक्षार्थी द्वारा प्रदत्त कार्य के रूप में लिखी गई कहानी और चित्र

Ans. (b) : एक 'प्रामाणिक पाठ्य सामग्री' सन्दर्भ से ली गई मूल पाठ्य-सामग्री है। प्रामाणिक पाठ्य सामग्री विद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्य वस्तु तथा NCT की गाइड लाइन पर आधारित होता है।

148. आधारभूत अंतः वैयक्तिक संप्रेषणात्मक कौशल (BICS) संबंधित है-

- (a) अमूर्त विचारों को संप्रेषित करने के लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता होती है
(b) बच्चों द्वारा संप्रेषण के लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता होती है
(c) परस्पर संप्रेषण के लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता होती है
(d) संप्रेषणात्मक भाषा शिक्षण

Ans. (c) : आधारभूत अंतः वैयक्तिक संप्रेषणात्मक कौशल (BICS) संबंधित परस्पर संप्रेषण के लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता होती है। संप्रेषण कौशल विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने एवं अपने विचार अन्य व्यक्ति तक उत्तम तरीके से पहुँचाने की कला है। जिसके माध्यम से अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित किया जा सकता है। संप्रेषण वह कला एवं कौशल है जिसकी सहायता से हम अपने विचार अन्य व्यक्तियों तक पहुँचाते हैं।

149. भाषा-आकलन संबंधित है-

- (a) शिक्षार्थियों की उपलब्धि के मापन से
(b) कक्षा में शिक्षार्थियों की श्रेणी का पता करने से
(c) उनके सम्पूर्ण अथवा योगात्मक आकलन का मापन
(d) शिक्षार्थी की भाषा प्रवीणता का मापन

Ans. (d) : "भाषा-आकलन" शिक्षार्थी की भाषा प्रवीणता का मापन करता है। भाषा कक्षा में आकलन का उद्देश्य निदानात्मक होता है। अर्थात् शिक्षण अधिगम कार्यक्रम में सुधार करना तथा छात्रों व अध्यापकों को पृष्ठपोषण प्रदान करना व छात्रों की अधिगम संबंधित कठिनाइयों को ज्ञात करना आदि। अतः स्पष्ट है कि भाषा आकलन शिक्षार्थी के भाषा प्रवीणता का माप करता है।

150. 'पाठ्य सामग्री से संबंधित भाषा निवेश' क्या है?

- (a) वे निवेश जो भाषा प्रयोग पर ध्यान देते हैं।
(b) शब्दावली, उच्चारण, व्याकरण इत्यादि।
(c) निवेशों तथा इनकी प्रक्रियाओं का प्रस्तुतीकरण।
(d) भाषा निवेश जो सूचना पर ध्यान देते हैं।

Ans. (d) : 'पाठ्य सामग्री से संबंधित भाषा निवेश' वह हो जो भाषा निवेश तथा सूचना पर ध्यान देता है। जबकि अन्य विकल्प (a), (b), (c) भाषा निवेश के सन्दर्भ में असत्य है।

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 17.01.2022)

PART-I

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. _____ represents a specific time when children are particularly susceptible to certain kinds of stimuli in their environment.
- (a) Sensitive periods (b) Explicit periods
(c) Plasticity duration (d) Mental stagnation

Ans. (a) : Sensitive periods are periods of psychological development in the child. This period is a time of limited duration. During the sensitive periods, the child has very powerful capacities. The child is able to do great things and make very important acquisitions like language and movement.
Sensitive periods represents a specific time when children are particularly susceptible to certain kinds of stimuli in their environment.

2. **Assertion (A):** Comparisons among children can very accurately assess a child's developmental progress
Reason (R): The pattern and sequence of development as well as the rates of development are the same, for all children universally
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.

Ans. (d) : Teacher assess children's progress by analysing their observations and deciding what they tell him, not with comparisons among children which can accurately assess a child's developmental progress. The pattern and sequence of development as well as the rates of development are not the same, for all universally. So, both (A) and (R) are false.

3. **Secondary socialisation maps the period in _____ when the child begins to attend formal institutions such as the school.**
- (a) infancy (b) early childhood
(c) middle childhood (d) adolescence

Ans. (b) : Secondary socialization refers to the social learning that children undergo when they enter other social institutions, like school. Secondary socialization maps the period in early childhood when the child begins to attend formal institutions such as the school. Early childhood is the period of the most intense and the most crucial socialization.

4. **In which stage can children work with hypothetical statements and explore logical relationships between statements and have the ability to cope with abstractions such as proportions?**
- (a) Sensori-motor Stage
(b) Pre-operational Stage
(c) Concrete Operational Stage
(d) Formal Operational Stage

Ans. (d) : In formal operational stage can children work with hypothetical statements and explore logical relationships between statements and have the ability to cope with abstractions such as proportions. The formal operational stage is characterized by the ability to formulate hypotheses and systematically test them to arrive at an answer to a problem. The individual in the formal stage is also able to think abstractly and to understand the form or structure of a mathematical problem.

5. **Which of the following is a critique of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development?**
- (a) Development of children is dependent on their socio-cultural context.
(b) Children are active beings.
(c) Children's thinking is qualitatively different from that of adults.
(d) Development of children takes place by their acting upon the environment

Ans. (a) : Development of children is dependent on their socio-cultural context is a critique of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Vygotsky emphasized the collaborative nature of learning by the construction of knowledge through social negotiation. He rejected the assumption made by Piaget that it was possible to separate learning from its social context.

6. **Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky have shifted the understanding of learning as a _____ process to a _____ process.**
- (a) active, passive
(b) passive, active
(c) mechanical, behavioristic
(d) behavioristic, mechanical

Ans. (b) : Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky have shifted the understanding of learning as a passive process to a active process. Learning is perceived as an active, not a passive process, where knowledge is constructed, not acquired. Both believe that children play an active role in discovering and understanding schema and that children are active learners and that exploration and discovery is necessary for cognitive development.

7. According to Lev Vygotsky, the basis of learning is -

- (a) Social interaction
- (b) Reinforcement
- (c) Drill and practice
- (d) Changes in the structures of schemas.

Ans. (a) : According to Lev Vygotsky, learning has its basis in interacting with other people. Once this has occurred, the information is then integrated on the individual level. For example, one culture might emphasize memory strategies such as note-taking.

8. At which stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's moral development theory do individuals believe that society needs to update the rules over time?

- (a) Obedience and Punishment Orientation
- (b) Good boy-good girl orientation
- (c) Social-order maintaining orientation
- (d) Social-contract orientation

Ans. (c) : Stage IV (Maintaining the Social Order)– Judgment of morality is based on one's duty, law and social order. Actively maintaining the current social system ensures positive human relationships and societal order.

9. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of the type of intelligence and the end state possibilities as per theory of Howard Gardner?

- (a) Type of intelligence : Linguistic; End State Possibility : Accountant
- (b) Type of intelligence : Spatial; End State Possibility : Likely Architect
- (c) Type of intelligence : Bodily - Kinaesthetic; End State Possibility : Singer
- (d) Type of intelligence : Natural; End State Possibility : Teacher

Ans. (*) : The type of intelligence and the end state possibilities as per theory of Howard Gardner–

Linguistic Intelligence– Linguistic intelligence gauges someone's ability to use words effectively. Great careers for people with linguistic intelligence include public speaker, lawyer, journalist, politician etc.

Spatial Intelligence– Spatial intelligence refers to people's ability to view or visualise the world in its three dimensions. Great careers for people with spatial intelligence include architect, engineer, pilot etc.

Bodily-Kinaesthetic Intelligence– Bodily-Kinaesthetic intelligence refers to mind and body co-ordination and is very important in athletes. Great careers for people with bodily kinaesthetic intelligence include dancer, athlete, coach.

Naturalist Intelligence– Naturalist intelligence refers to the ability to read and understand nature. Great careers for people with naturalist intelligence include botanist, gardener, astronomer.

Note– According to answer key, bonus mark awarded to all the candidates in this question.

10. In a child-centered education, the teacher-

- (a) gives direction while the learners follow blindly
- (b) understands the child and the process of learning in a socio-constructivist manner

- (c) sets a rigid and standard curriculum
- (d) uses assessment to rank the students

Ans. (b) : Student-centered learning, also known as learner-centered education, broadly encompasses methods of teaching that shift the focus of instruction from the teacher to the student. In a child-centered education, the teacher understands the child and the process of learning in a socio-constructivist manner.

11. According to National Education Policy 2020, the progress card of the students communicated to the parents would be-

- (a) based on norm-referenced testing
- (b) based on criteria reference testing
- (c) a reflection of relative performance of students in comparison to classmates
- (d) a reflection of the progress as well as the uniqueness of the student

Ans. (d) : According to NEP 2020, the progress card of the students communicated to the parents would be a reflection of the progress as well as the uniqueness of the student. According to the New Education Policy 2020 the progress card of all students for school-based assessment which is communicated by schools to parents, will be completely redesigned. The progress card, a holistic, 360-degree multidimensional will replace the student's current report card, New Education Policy says.

12. To ensure retention of students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, National Education Policy 2020 proposes the curriculum and pedagogy should be

- (a) centered around exams
- (b) centered around textbooks
- (c) engaging and contextual
- (d) standard and uniform

Ans. (c) : The new education policy will : Increase focus on the skill improvement and competency development of the students. To ensure retention of students from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, National Education Policy 2020 proposes the curriculum and pedagogy should be engaging and contextual. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background.

13. Sex is _____ while gender is _____.

- (a) biological; socially constructed
- (b) socially constructed; biological
- (c) cultural; social
- (d) social; cultural

Ans. (a) : There is a difference between 'sex' and 'gender'. Sex is 'biological' while gender is 'psychological', 'social', or 'cultural'. A person's gender can be different from a person's sex. Gender is thus 'socially constructed' in the sense that, unlike biological sex, gender is a product of society.

14. Which of the following tools should be used by the teachers to assess children?

- (i) Work in groups
- (ii) Classroom participation

- (iii) Portfolios
- (iv) Presentations

Options :

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

Ans. (d) : Assessment tools aid in assessing and evaluating student learning and can provide different options to assess students beyond the traditional exam. Several tools are available including grading rubrics, work in groups (peer assessment), portfolios, presentation, surveys, classroom polling or participation should be used by the teachers to assess children.

15. Which of the following statements about language and cognitive development is correct?

- (a) Language plays an important role in cognitive development
- (b) Language does not play an important role in cognitive development
- (c) Language hinder the process of cognitive development
- (d) Language and cognitive development are independent processes.

Ans. (a) : Lev Vygotsky believed that language was one of the most important psychological tools that effects children's cognitive development. Language plays an important role in cognitive development. We use language to learn new ideas, to talk about our thoughts and fears, and interact with those around us.

16. Which of the following has been promoted by Right of Persons With Disabilities Act (2016)?

- (a) Compulsory special education for persons with disabilities.
- (b) Discrimination in assessing entitlements based on disabilities.
- (c) Denial of Right to Education for persons with disabilities.
- (d) Equality and non-discrimination in all spheres of life.

Ans. (d) : Equality and non-discrimination in all spheres of life has been promoted by Right of Persons With Disabilities Act (2016). It ensures that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality and non-discrimination in all aspects of life. They have the right to life with dignity and respect for their integrity as equally as other to.

17. Inclusive education helps in meeting the needs of

- (a) each and every student
- (b) students from religious minorities only
- (c) students with disabilities only
- (d) students with giftedness only

Ans. (a) : In an inclusive classroom, general education teachers and special education teachers work together to meet the needs of all students. Inclusive systems provide a better quality education for all children and are instrumental in changing discriminatory attitudes. Inclusive education helps in meeting the needs of each and every student.

18. Dyscalculia is primarily associate with difficulty in:

- (a) reading the text
- (b) performing mathematical calculations
- (c) critical thinking
- (d) communications skills

Ans. (b) : 'Dyscalculia' is a mathematics-related learning disability which : affects the ability to perform mathematical calculations and understanding of numbers.

- Hinder the learner's basic understanding of numbers.
- Affects learner's ability to perform mathematical calculations.
- Makes learners unable in identifying mathematical symbols like +, ×, > etc.

19. Which of the following practice will hinder the successful inclusion of students with speech the language disorders?

- (a) Break tasks and assignments to short, easy-to-manage steps.
- (b) Discourage the use of visuals to support expressive language skills.
- (c) Use of pre-planning strategies for oral and written tasks.
- (d) Reduce auditory and visual distractions in the classroom.

Ans. (b) : Speech and language disorders can affect the way children talk, understand, analyze or process information. Discourage the use of visuals to support expressive language skills will hinder the successful inclusion of students with speech the language disorders.

20. In order to cater to the needs of students with giftedness, a teacher should avoid:

- (a) allowing students to pursue independent projects.
- (b) considering flexibility for curriculum acceleration.
- (c) implementing a uni-dimensional curriculum.
- (d) providing stimulating enrichment activities.

Ans. (c) : Gifted students need knowledge and skills beyond the general curriculum. Meeting the needs of gifted students does not need to be an all consuming task. In order to cater to the needs of students with giftedness, a teacher should avoid implementing a uni-dimensional curriculum.

21. Assertion (A): Before starting teaching of a new concept, a teacher should review prerequisite knowledge. This will help students bring to mind the information they will need to understand new concept.

Reason (R): Corporal punishment should not be practiced as a strategy to rectify the undesirable behaviour of 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.

Ans. (b) : Prerequisite knowledge is the foundation upon which new knowledge is built and scaffolded. This will help students bring to mind the information they will need to understand new concept. A corporal punishment or a physical punishment is a punishment which is intended to cause physical pain to a person. When it is inflicted on minors, especially in home and school settings, its methods may include spanking or paddling. When it is inflicted on adults, it may be inflicted on prisoners and slaves. So, (A) is true but (R) is false.

- 22. Any pedagogy which considers subject-matter as an end in itself is likely to yield _____ among students.**
- (a) appreciation for mastery
 (b) desire for innovation
 (c) motivation to learn
 (d) resistance to explore

Ans. (d) : Pedagogy is the study of teaching methods, including the aims of education and the ways in which such goals may be achieved. Any pedagogy which considers subject matter as an end in itself is likely to yield resistance to explore among students. The subject matter taught also has a marked influence on the total teaching situation.

- 23. Assertion (A): Students should be taught self-regulatory knowledge about when, where and why to use variations learning strategies. Reason (R): A learning strategy is more likely to be maintained and employed if students know when, where and why to use it. 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.

Ans. (a) : Self-regulated learning refers to one's ability to understand and control one's learning environment. Students should be taught self-regulatory knowledge about when, where and why to use variations learning strategies. A learning strategy is more likely to be maintained and employed if students know when, where, and why to use it. The main goal of learning strategies is to get students to become more effective learner. So, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- 24. Which of the following is an example of a metacognitive skills?**
- (a) Evaluating process used by oneself in solving a problem.
 (b) Identifying the difference between two pictures.
 (c) Knowing the chemical formula of Methane.
 (d) Recalling the chronological order of a particular dynasty.

Ans. (a) : Metacognitive skills allow you to organize and evaluate your thought process related to learning and problem-solving. Another way to define metacognitive skills is your self-awareness regarding the information you do and don't know and how you work to recall or retain knowledge regarding a particular subject.

- 25. A teacher intends to facilitate procedural knowledge among her students. Which of the following question is appropriate for this purpose?**
- (a) How to solve an oxidation-reduction equation?
 (b) What are the components and structure of DNA?
 (c) Which planet is closest to the sun?
 (d) Who wrote Indian National Anthem?

Ans. (a) : Procedural knowledge (also known as knowing how, and sometimes referred to as practical knowledge, imperative knowledge, or performative knowledge) is the knowledge exercised in the performance of some task. A teacher intends to facilitate procedural knowledge among her students. How to solve an oxidation-reduction equation? is appropriate question for this purpose.

- 26. To make learning meaningful for students, a teacher should:**
- (a) emphasize on rote-memorization of text-book content.
 (b) employ stimulus-response association to condition behavior.
 (c) frequently use tangible rewards to motivate students.
 (d) Provide opportunities to think and reflect on experiences.

Ans. (d) : A teacher supports and encourages a student's commitment to initiate and complete complex, inquiry-based learning requiring creative and critical thinking with attention to problem solving. Teacher provides meaningful learning opportunities for students. Teacher challenges students to think deeply about problems and encourages/models a variety of approaches to a solution and reflect on experiences.

- 27. A teacher asked a student to speak his thoughts to himself when he was somewhat stuck in solving a given problem. Soon enough after doing so, students exclaims 'I know the answer now!!' Which problem-solving strategy has helped the student in this case?**
- (a) Functional fixedness
 (b) Mnemonics
 (c) Response set
 (d) Verbalization

Ans. (d) : In this case, verbalization strategy has helped the student to problem solving. Verbalization, as used in solving problems, is the act of orally stating one's thinking processes. It is a component of explicit instruction and can be used by teachers to model a cognitive or metacognitive process used in problem

solving through "think-alouds". A think-aloud allows students to hear what the teacher is thinking as he or she demonstrates how to use a problem solving or a metacognitive strategy.

28. Which of the following statement is NOT correct in context of misconceptions formed by students?

- (a) Misconceptions can be used constructively by a teacher in the process of learning.
- (b) Misconceptions characterizes the initial phase of children's understanding of certain concepts.
- (c) Misconceptions clearly indicates children's inability to learn anything new and advanced.
- (d) Misconceptions represents children's intuitions about the processes they observe around them.

Ans. (c) : Students generally are unaware that the knowledge they have is wrong. Moreover, misconceptions can be very entrenched in student thinking. In addition, students interpret new experiences through these erroneous understandings, thereby interfering with being able to correctly grasp new information. Misconceptions clearly indicates children's inability to learn anything new and advanced is not correct in context of misconceptions formed by students.

29. Which of the following emotion positively impact learning?

- (a) Anxiety
- (b) Boredom
- (c) Fear
- (d) Hope

Ans. (d) : Hope is the positive emotion we feel when we envision a brighter future and often helps us through hard times. James Averill, a social constructivist, believes that hope does fit an emotional model. He bases his conclusion that hope is an emotion on the findings of a study that compared hope to two other emotions (love and anger).

30. Which of the following set of attributions for failure on a task is likely to motivate a student for future attempts?

- (a) I am not intelligent and intelligence is fixed.
- (b) I didn't put enough effort this time although I am capable of doing so.
- (c) Teacher was biased towards me and I can't change her perception about me.
- (d) This particular exam falls on Tuesday and Tuesday is my unlucky day.

Ans. (b) : To understand their own successes and failures, people attribute them to various causes within and outside of their control. Explore the attribution theory and model, the principle of locus of control, and various types of attribution biases. I didn't put enough effort this time although I am capable of doing so is the set of attribution for failure on a task is likely to motivate a student for future attempts.

PART-II SOCIAL STUDIES

31. Who among the following said on the choice of Delhi as capital "The change would strike the imagination of the people of India and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unflinching determination to maintain British rule in India"?

- (a) Edward Lutyens
- (b) Viceroy Lytton
- (c) Viceroy Hardinge
- (d) Herbert Baker

Ans. (c) : "The change would strike the imagination of the people of India and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unflinching determination to maintain British rule in India", declared Lord Hardinge when he envisioned Delhi as the new capital of colonial of India. Accordingly, Delhi was formally proclaimed as the new capital on 12 December 1911 by King George V at ceremony during Coronation Durbar.

32. Match the following

List-I		List-II	
a.	Linguist	(i)	Who can read, write and teach Persian.
b.	Munshi	(ii)	Who knows language and culture of Asia.
c.	Orientalist	(iii)	Who knows and studies several languages.
d.	Vernacular	(iv)	local language of dialect as distinct from standard languages.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) :

- Linguist – who knows and studies Several languages.
- Munshi – who can read, write and teach Persian.
- Orientalist – who knows languages and culture of Asia.
- Vernacular – Local language of dialect as distinct from standard languages.

33. Which of the following statements is/are true about important pilgrims, visit to India during ancient times?

- A. Fa- Xian visited India to learn Sanskrit and establish trade links between Chinese and Indian Kings.
- B. Xuan Zang visited India to see the places associated with the life of Buddha and famous monasteries.
- C. Chinese Buddhist pilgrims wrote extensively about books they collected and monasteries they visited.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (b) : • Faxian, also referred to as Fa - Hien who was famous universe traveler came to India to visit Buddhist places. During his visit in India, He also explored the Gupta Empire.

- Xuan Zang visited India to see the places associated with life of Buddha and famous monasteries. He is known of the epoch - making contributions to Chinese Buddhism.
- Chinese Buddhist pilgrims wrote extensively about books they collected and monasteries they visited. Hence, statements (B & C) are correct.

34. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Chola king Rajendra I built Shiva temple in his capital and he filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers.

Reasoning (R): Kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : Rajendra chola I often describe as Rajendra the Great was a chola emperor were ruled between 1014 and 1044 CE.

In the Early 11th Century the Chola King Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital. He filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni not only seized the valuables from the temple but also destroyed them.

He used to do this because they built temple to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth.

Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

35. Match the following and choose the correct option.

List-X		List-Y	
a.	Zikr	(i)	dancing
b.	Raqs	(ii)	singing.
c.	Sama	(iii)	chanting of a name
d.	Murid	(iv)	disciple

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

Ans. (d) : The correct match of above question is-

Zikr → Chanting of a name
Raqs → Dancing
Sama → Singing
Murid → Disciple

36. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Sangam texts have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets that were held in the city of Madurai.

Reasoning (R): The sangam poets and the unknown Greeks were contemporaries.

- (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.

Ans. (b) : The Period roughly between the 3rd Century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. is known as Sangam period. It flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.

1st Sangam — Madurai

2nd Sangam — Kapada Puram

3rd Sangam — Madurai

Sangam texts have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets which were held in city of Madurai. The Sangam poets and unknown Greeks were contemporaries.

So, both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

37. Which one of the following texts mentions the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages?

- (a) Padshah Nama (b) Jahangir Nama
(c) Babur Nama (d) Akbar Nama

Ans. (d) : The Akbarnama, a history of Akbar's reign mentions the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages.

- **Akbarnama**-The composition was commissioned by Akbar and authored by Abul Fazl one of Akbar's royal court's Nine Jewels. The book is said to have taken seven years to complete.
- **Padshahnama**- is a group of works written as the official history of the reign of the mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
- **Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri or jahangirnama**- is the autobiography of mughal emperor Nurud-din Muhammad Jahagir.
- **Baburnama**-is the work of Zahiruddin Muhammad babur, (1483–1530) the founder of Mughal dynasty in India, written in the form of a diary.

38. Match the following related to life in rural India and choose the correct option.

	List-X		List-Y
a.	Fallow	(i)	A field left uncultivated for a while.
b.	Sal	(ii)	A flower used to make alcohol.
c.	Malwa	(iii)	A tree.
d.	Bewar	(iv)	A term used for shifting cultivation.

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

Ans. (b) :

- (a) Fallow → A field left uncultivated for a while.
 (b) Sal → A Tree.
 (c) Malwa → A flower used to make alcohol.
 (d) Bewar → A term used for shifting cultivation.

39. Which of the following statements is true about widow remarriage in colonial time?

- (a) A law was passed in 1756 permitting widow remarriage.
 (b) Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry.
 (c) The number of widows who actually remarried increased after passing of Widow Remarriage Act.
 (d) Those women who remarried were easily accepted by society and even conservative groups appreciated this.

Ans. (b) : Widow remarriage in colonial time is suggested by Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar. He was the most prominent campaigner for Hindu widow remarriage, petitioning the Legislative council despite severe opposition, including a counter petition which had nearly four times as many signatures. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856 legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows on 16th July 1856.

40. Read the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

A. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar translated an old buddhist text that was critical of caste.
B. Some of the social reformers also criticised caste inequalities in India.

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

Ans. (b) : Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is not translated an old buddhist text that was critical of caste but some of the social reformers also criticised caste inequalities in India.

Rammohan Roy translated an old Buddhist text was critical of caste.

So, option (b) is correct statement.

41. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Dr. B.R.Ambedkar led temple entry movements during the colonial period.

Reasoning (R): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wanted people to see the power of caste prejudices within society.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led temple entry movements during the colonial period because he wanted people to see the power of caste prejudices (A strong unreasonable feeling of not liking or trusting somebody/something, especially when it is based on his/her/its race, religion or sex. within society.

So, option (a) is correct answer for above question.

42. Which of the following statements are true about the Birsa movement?

- A. Birsa movement was aimed at reforming tribal society.**
B. Birsa later in his life turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords.
C. The British were trying to restore the traditional land system of the Mundas.
D. The followers of Birsa raised red flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (a) : Birsa movement was aimed at reforming tribal society. Birsa Munda was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, religious leader and folk hero who belong to the Munda tribe of the Chota Nagpur Plateau, and his life turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords.

Hence option (a) is correct Answer.

43. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt Act.

Reason (R): Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

- (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.

Ans. (b) : Gandhiji requested Indians to observed 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt act.

• This Act was termed the 'Black Act' by the Indian public because of its unjust and restrictive nature and Rabindranath Tagore.

• The act was passed by the imperial legislative council on 18th March 1919.

• The act was described as "no Dalil, No vakil, No appeal".

• In March 1922, the Rowlatt act and 22 other acts were repealed by the government.

• Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

44. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru developed free India's foreign policy based on the principles of non-alignment in the context of the Cold War.

Reason (R): The Non-Aligned Movement urged countries to join either of the two major alliances.

- (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.

Ans. (c) : • Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru developed free India's foreign policy based on the principles of non-alignment in the context of the Cold War.
 • The Non-Aligned movement (NAM) is an organization of states that did not formally align with the US or USSR and sought to remain independent.
 Hence, (A) is true but (R) is false.

45. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Earth is unique planet in the solar system.

Reason (R): The Earth has water and air which are favourable conditions for survival of life.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : The Earth is unique planet in the solar system because it has water and air which are favourable conditions for survival of life.

46. When will all the places along Greenwich meridian have mid day or noon?

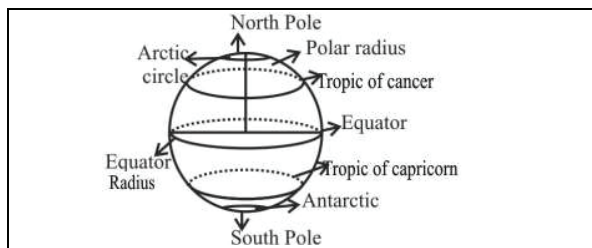
- (a) The Sun is at the lowest point in the sky over Prime Meridian of Greenwich.
 (b) The Sun is 60° W Prime Meridian of Greenwich.
 (c) The Sun is 30° E of Prime Meridian.
 (d) The Sun is at the highest point in the sky over the Prime Meridian of Greenwich.

Ans. (d) : When the Prime Meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along this meridian will have mid day or noon.
 A prime meridian is the meridian in a geographic coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0°. Hence, option (d) is correct answer.

47. What would be the distance between Equator and North Pole or between Equator and South Pole if measured in degrees?

- (a) 120° (b) 360°
 (c) 90° (d) 180°

Ans. (c) : The distance between Equator and North pole or between Equator and South Pole is 90°.



48. Read the following statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

(A) : Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere are very cold.

(R) : The sun does not rise much above the horizon in Frigid Zone and rays are always slanting and provide less heat.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : Both the Arctic (North Pole) and the Antarctic (South Pole) are cold because they do not get any direct sunlight.

So, Northern Hemisphere are very cold.

Sun does not rise much above the horizon in Frigid Zone are always slanting and provide less heat.

Frigid zone- Each of the two areas of the earth respectively north of arctic circle and south of antarctic circle.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

49. Match the following about the natural vegetation region and the wildlife found in it and choose the correct option.

A.	Tundra	(i)	Wild buffaloes, bison and antilopes
B.	Tropical deserts	(ii)	Elephants, zebras and Giraffes
C.	Temperate grasslands	(iii)	Seal, musk-oxen and polar bear
d.	Tropical grasslands	(iv)	Snakes, lizards and camels

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

Ans. (b) :

A. Tundra	→	Seal, musk-oxen and polar bear
B. Tropical deserts	→	Snakes, lizards and camels.
C. Temperate grasslands	→	wild buffaloes, bison and antilopes
D. Tropical grasslands	→	Elephants, Zebras and giraffes

50. Match the following terms related to types of rainfall and precipitation with appropriate explanation.

A.	Convictional rainfall	(i)	Cold air meets the warm air.
B.	Precipitation	(ii)	Warm moist air moves up a mountain.
C.	Relief (orographic) rainfall	(iii)	Clouds become too heavy with moisture.
D.	Cyclonic rainfall	(iv)	Warm air moves up by evaporation.

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

Ans. (b) :

A.	Convictional rainfall	→	Warm air moves up by evaporation.
B.	Precipitation	→	Clouds becomes too heavy with moisture.
C.	Relief (Orographic) rainfall	→	Warm moist air moves up a mountain.
D.	Cyclonic rainfall	→	Cold air meets the warm air.

51. Which of the following statements are true about water available on earth?

- A. Only about three percent of total water in earth is fresh water
 B. Oceans possess 90 percent of the total water on earth
 C. Water on earth is created fresh from atmosphere
 D. Glaciers, rivers, springs and ponds are sources of fresh water

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (d) : Three Percent of the earth's water is fresh. 2.5% of the earth's fresh water is unavailable locked up in glaciers, polar ice caps, atmosphere, and soil, highly polluted or lies too far under the earth's surface to be extracted at an affordable cost. Good source of fresh water is glacier, rivers, springs and ponds. Hence, statement (A & D) are correct.

52. Consider the following statements A, B and C and choose the correct option.

- A. Atmosphere provides air we breathe.
 B. Atmosphere protects us from the harmful effects of the Sun's rays.
 C. Atmosphere is divided into four layers starting from the earth's sphere.

- (a) Only A and B are true.
 (b) Only B and C are true.

- (c) Only A and C are true.
 (d) All A, B and C are true.

Ans. (a) : In atmosphere the majority of the air we breathe is made up of nitrogen and oxygen, though you will also find argon, carbon dioxide and other gases. So because of these gases we breathe. Nitrogen (N₂), Oxygen(O₂) and Ozone(O₃) and molecules in the upper atmosphere and stratosphere absorb ultraviolet light from the sun providing a shield that prevents this radiation from passing to the Earth surface. Earth atmosphere has five major layers (Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere).

53. Consider the following statements. Which of them describes wind?

- (a) Movement of air from low pressure to high pressure area.
 (b) Dust/storm and smoke from the wind.
 (c) The movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure area.
 (d) Air movement is not affected by pressure conditions in a area.

Ans. (c) : Wind refers to the air movement from high pressure to low pressure areas. It can be broadly divided into permanent periodic and local winds. So wind is a moving air.

54. Ashok has to go from Mumbai to Delhi to visit his relatives. what modes of transport can Ashok use?

- A. Waterways
 B. Roadways
 C. Airways
 D. Railways

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) : Ashok's mode of transport used to go from Mumbai to Delhi through Roadways, Airways and Railways.

55. Which of the following energy resources is used in most factories in India?

- (a) Coal (b) Hydro Power
 (c) Solar Power (d) Nuclear Power

Ans. (a) : In India, coal is the bulk primary energy resources.

It is the most important abundant fossil fuel in India. it accounts for 55% of the country's energy need. In India major factories resource is coal as a energy.

56. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Firewood and fossil fuels are the two main conventional energy sources.

Reason (R): Conventional sources of energy are those which have been in common use for a long time.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : Conventional sources of energy can be described as non-renewable sources of energy which have been in common use for a long time. Firewood and fossil fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy.

Hence option (a) is correct answer.

57. Match the crop grown with the countries that produce this crop in the largest quantities.

A.	Jute	(i)	Brazil and Egypt
B.	Tea	(ii)	Brazil and Columbia
C.	Coffee	(iii)	Kenya and Sri Lanka
D.	Cotton	(iv)	India and Bangladesh

(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(b) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

(c) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii)

(d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

Ans. (d) :

A. Jute → India and Bangladesh

B. Tea → Kenya and Sri Lanka

C. Coffee → Brazil and Columbia

D. Cotton → Brazil and Egypt

Hence option (d) is correct answer.

58. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Many states financially supports schools and colleges established and run by linguistic minorities.

Reasoning (R): Provisions made in the Indian Constitution to protect minorities reflects the nurturing of diversity by the States

(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.

Ans. (a) : Many states financially supports schools and colleges established and run by linguistic minorities and there are provisions made in the Indian Constitution to protect minorities reflects the nurturing of diversity by the states.

Hence, option (a) is correct answer.

59. Creation of _____ prevents us from identifying special qualities and skills. It further discourages development of diverse qualities in individuals.

(a) Prejudices (b) Stereotypes

(c) Inequality (d) Discrimination

Ans. (b) : Creation of stereotypes prevents us from identifying special qualities and skills. It further discourages development of diverse in individuals.

Stereotypes is a fixed idea about particular type of person or thing which is often not true in reality.

60. In a parliamentary form of government.

A. The executive is formed by the legislature.

B. The executive is not accountable to the legislature.

Choose the correct option.

(a) A and B are true.

(b) A and B are false.

(c) A is true, B is false.

(d) A is false, B is true.

Ans. (c) : A parliamentary system is a system of democratic governance of a state where the executive derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the support of the legislature.

The executive branch consists of the president, vice president and Council of Minister, led by the prime minister and this form by legislature.

The Executive remains responsible and administration accountable to parliament.

Hence option (c) is correct answer.

61. The dynamism in a democracy is reflected in:

A. Government passing new laws and launching new schemes and programmes.

B. People organizing movements around various social and economic issues.

Choose the correct option.

(a) Only A is true.

(b) Only B is true.

(c) Both A and B are false.

(d) Both A and B are true.

Ans. (d) : The dynamism in a democracy is reflected in Government passing new laws and launching new schemes and programmes and people organizing movements around social and economic issues.

Hence option (d) is correct answer.

62. Which of the following are the features of casual wage labour work in India?

A. Workers get paid in the form of cash only.

B. Employers pay a part of salary for those days when workers are sick.

C. At times, workers are expected to work for longer hours.

D. There is little guarantee for regular employment opportunities.

(a) Only A is true.

(b) Only B and C are true.

(c) Only C and D are true.

(d) Only A, B and C are true.

Ans. (c) : Casual worker refers to those workers who do not earn regular wages and do not have regular employment throughout the year. The work for a few month or days and earn wages for the work done, casual workers are not hired by employers on regular basis.

Feature of casual wage labour work in India-

- At times, workers are expected to work for longer hours.

- There is little guarantee for regular employment opportunities.

63. Match the following about status of employment and choose the correct option.

A.	Government hospital doctor	(i)	Casual wage labourer
B.	Roadside Vegetable Vendor	(ii)	Employer

C.	Garment factory Owner	(iii)	Self-employed
D.	Agricultural labourer	(iv)	Regular salaried employee

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (b) :

A.	Government hospital doctor	→	Regular salaried employee
B.	Roadside Vegetable vendor	→	Self-employed
C.	Garment factory owner	→	Employer
D.	Agricultural labourer	→	Casual wage labourer

64. Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because:

- A. It is accountable to the people.**
B. It is a representative government.
C. It directly fulfills all needs of the people.

Choose the most appropriate option.

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

Ans. (a) : Democratic Government, which is elected by people and accountable to its citizens, protects individual rights so that citizens in democracy can undertake their civic obligations and responsibilities thereby strengthening the society as a whole. Democracy is a better form of government than other forms of government because it is accountable to the people and it is representative government.

65. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In order to function impartially the media should provide balanced and independent news.

Reason (R): Most media like TV or Newspapers are owned by big business houses

- (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.

Ans. (b) : In order to function impartially the media should provide balanced and independent news and most media like TV or Newspapers are owned by big business houses. Both (A) and (R) true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

66. Doctrine of separation of power means

- A. One part of the government should not take the responsibility/burden of the work of another organ.**
B. One organ of the government should not interfere in the work of another organ.
Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) : Doctrine of separation of power refers to the mode of Governance where the executive, legislative and judicial powers are not concentrated in one body but instead divided into different branches.

There are three organ of government-

- The legislature make laws, the executive enforces them and the judiciary applies them to the specific cases arising out of the breach of law.

It is not explicit mentioned in the constitution.

One organ of the Government should not undertake and interfere with the function of others.

67. A secular state in the Indian context is one which:

- (A) Allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices.**
(B) Does not recognise religion.
(C) Practices only one religion.
(D) Keeps the power of religion and state separate from each other.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (d) : Keeping this idea of equal religious freedom in mind, the Indian state has adopted a strategy of separating religion and state power from each other. This concept of keeping religion apart from the state is called secularism.

68. Which Article of the Constitution places a duty upon state to provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage on due to poverty or any other disability?

- (a) Article 44 (b) Article 51
 (c) Article 39 A (d) Article 32

Ans. (c) : Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on basis of equal opportunity and shall in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability.

Article 44- Under Article 44, the state endeavor to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizen throughout the country.

Article 51- For every declaration affecting international life and international relations is a declaration made to all mankind. It is for international peace and security.

Article 32- Article 32 of the Indian Constitution gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek Justice.

69. Read the following passage:

'At West Virginia (U.S.A) computerised warning and monitoring systems were in place, whereas Union Carbide plant in Bhopal relied on manual gauges and the human sense to detect gas leaks. At the West Virginia plant,

emergency evacuation plans were in place, but non-existent in Bhopal'.

Which of the following issues could best be discussed by using above passage?

- (a) Indian workers are more competent than the workers at Virginia Union Carbide plant.
- (b) Sharp differences in safety standards across countries.
- (c) Superiority of establishing factories in developed countries.
- (d) Hardwork and human sensing powers of Indian workers at Bhopal plant.

Ans. (b) : At the West Virginia plant, emergency evacuation plans were in place, but non-existent in Bhopal. It creates sharp difference in safety standards across countries computerized warning monitoring systems reduces less loss and damages. In Bhopal gas plant there was manual gauge to detect leak gases.

70. A social science teacher wants to discuss on the theme 'minimum wages'. Which of the following concepts/sub concepts are most likely to find place in her discussion?

- A. Protection of workers' interest
- B. Protection of producer's interest
- C. Protection of consumer's interest

Choose the correct options

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

Ans. (a) : Protection of worker's interest are mostly likely to find place in discussion on these minimum wages by Social Science teacher.

71. Consider the following statements for photographs and pictures in social science textbooks and choose the correct option.

- A. The visuals explain concepts
- B. These images evoke curiosity and attention
- C. These visuals are used as fillers and make book more attractive.
- D. Sometimes visuals provide depiction of concepts better than the words.

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

Ans. (c) : Regarding of Photographs and pictures in Social science text book option are-

- The visuals explain concepts.
- These Images evoke curiosity and attention.
- Sometimes visuals provide depiction of concepts better than the words.

72. Consider the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

- A. Civics as a subject appeared in the Indian school curriculum in the colonial period in the background of increasing 'loyalty' among Indians towards the Raj.
- B. Civics imagine civil society as a sphere where more informed citizen could be produced.

- (a) Only A is true.
- (b) Only B is true.

(c) Both A and B are true.

(d) Both A and B are false.

Ans. (d) : • Social and political life is a new learning area of social science curriculum at the upper primary stage replacing the earlier learning area of civics. NCF (2005) remarked that civics appeared in the Indian school curriculum in the colonial period against the background of increasing 'disloyalty' among Indians towards the Raj.

• Civic society is the sphere of person's public life with in the state that includes his or her role as citizen.

So, both statement A and B are false.

73. To avoid gender stereotyping in a class, a teacher should needs to _____.

- (a) Encourage boys to be strong.
- (b) Discourage girls from taking part in wrestling.
- (c) Appreciate students good work by saying good girl, good boy.
- (d) Try to put both boys and girls in non-traditional rules.

Ans. (d) : •To avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should needs to try to put both boys and girls in non traditional rules.

• This activity will remove the stereotype from the mind of students that certain activities are only meant to be done by the girls and not by the boys and vice versa.

• It will also promote the sense of gender equality among them.

74. Which of the following approaches to teaching of Social Science is most suited for developing a democratic culture in the classroom?

- A. Imparting information given in the textbooks to students.
- B. Making learning a participatory process through debates and discussions in the classroom.
- C. Working on the self-awareness of both the teacher and the students to mitigate prejudices arising from cultural, soical and class differences.
- D. Giving students projects, which are easily available in the market.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (b) : Approaches to teaching of social science is most suited for developing a democratic culture in classroom are-

- Making learning is a participatory process through debates and discussion in the class-room.
- Working on the self awareness of both the teacher and the students to mitigate prejudices arising from cultural, social and class differences.

75. A social science teacher wants to emphasize that 'history help us to understand how present evolved and it tells about past of the present'. Which of the following activities will be most suitable for this?

- A. Finding out monuments in the nearby areas and discussing their historic significance and heritage value.
- B. Asking children to make a list of what Harappans ate.
- C. Asking children to list five things that they buy from market and categorizing them into things which are made in the city/village they live and which are bought by traders from other areas.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) : A social teacher wants to emphasize that history help us to understand how present evolved and it tells about past of the present.

The following activities suitable for this-

Finding out monuments in the nearby areas and discussing their historic significance and heritage value and categorized the things which are bought by traders from other areas. Asking children to list five things that they buy from market and categorizing them into things which are made in the city/village they live and which are bought by traders from other areas.

76. Which of the following activities would be highly suitable to teach the topic 'urban administration'?

- A. Visit to a municipal corporation/town panchayat.
- B. Explain the contents of the lesson on urban administration as given in the textbook.
- C. Encourage students to read the lesson on urban administration in class.
- D. Doing a project on sanitation facilities in their locality.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (d) : Highly suitable to teach the topic urban administration would be -

- Visit to municipal corporation/ town panchayat
- Doing a project on sanitation facilities in their locality.

77. Which of the following topics is suitable for debate in the social science class?

- A. Major landforms on earth
- B. Government initiatives on poverty alleviation
- C. Universal Adult Franchise
- D. Role of technology in employment generation

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (c) : The topic that are suitable for debate in the social science class are-

- Government initiatives on poverty alleviation
- Role of technology in employment generation.

78. Which of the following classroom activities facilitate constructivist teaching learning processes?

- A. Students take the initiative in providing solutions to classroom problems.
- B. Textbooks are used as the only teaching learning material in the class.
- C. Students are expected to answer from their own words and contextual examples.
- D. Assessment activities are mainly centered around board examination pattern.

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

Ans. (b) : Constructive teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learning are actively involved. There are some classroom activities in constructive learning process-

- Students take the initiative in providing solution to classroom problems.
- Students are expected to answer from their own words and contextual examples.

79. Which of the following classroom activities symbolises development of critical thinking among students?

- A. Encourage students to answer each other for questions related to textbook topics.
- B. Provide more than one explanation for the same phenomena or event.
- C. Teacher takes almost all the time to talk than students in each class.
- D. Attempt to answer questions which are expected in examination.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) : The classroom activities symbolizes development of critical thinking among students-

- Encourage students to answer each other for questions related to textbook topics.
- Provide more than one explanation for the same phenomena or event.

80. Which of the following questions provide opportunities to assess critical thinking skills?

- A. Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?
- B. Name two essential features of democracy.
- C. Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?
- D. What was the role of zamindar in Mughal administration?

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (b) : According to the question, the following question provide opportunities to assess critical thinking skill are-

- Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicraft?
- Why do you think we need the Government to find solution to many dispute or conflicts?

81. Which of the following would be required as evidences to make an argument that wages in rural India have fallen?

- A. Refer to nation-wide surveys conducted by government.
- B. Conduct a survey of households in a few sample villages.
- C. Talk to a few neighborhood farming households.
- D. Talk to a few agricultural labourer households.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (a) : The following would be required as evidences to make an argument that wages in rural India have fallen are-

- Refer to nation wide surveys conducted by Government.
- Conduct a survey of households in a few sample villages.

82. The 'Social and Political life' textbooks discuss many communities for example Dalit, Muslim and poor etc. As a teacher, what would be the most appropriate way to use these texts in the class?

- A. Avoid discomfort in the classroom by giving weightage to other topics.
- B. Skip using these terms and let students themselves read these sections.
- C. Transact issues of these communities with sensitivity.
- D. Show high commitment to respecting the dignity of all students.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (c) : According to Question the most appropriate way to use these texts in the class are-

- Transact issues of these communities with sensitivity.
- Show high commitment to respecting the dignity of all students.

83. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Teaching social sciences from interdisciplinary manner is challenging for teachers.

Reason (R): Textbooks and chapters in social science textbooks are mostly written from the disciplinary perspective as history or geography.

- (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.

Ans. (a) : Teaching social sciences from interdisciplinary manner is challenging for teachers because of Textbooks and chapters in social science

textbooks are mostly written from the disciplinary perspective as history or geography.

So, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

84. Identify from among the following the primary sources that have been used to understand the plight of Indian weavers when cotton industries started to grow in Britain.

- A. Petitions received by the Company government in India from weavers, describing their situation.
- B. Newspaper reports of that time depicting the hardships faced by weavers.
- C. A book written by a historian on the decline of Indian textiles during the early 19th century.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (c) : The following primary sources that have been used to understand the plight of Indian weavers when cotton industries started to grow in Britain-

- Petition received by company Government in India from weavers describing their situation.
- Newspaper reports of that time depicting the hardships faced by weavers.

85. What is the use of bibliography/references generally provided at the end of a project report?

- A. It gives the details of documents learners referred to prepare the projects.
- B. It is a proof that the learners have collected these materials to develop projects.
- C. Learners are giving credit to works done in the field while citing the details.
- D. It is the compulsory requirement for a project report and hence included.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (d) : The use of bibliography/references generally provided at the end of a project report are-

- It gives the details of documents learners referred to prepare the projects.
- Learners are giving credit to works done in the field while citing the details.
- It is the compulsory requirement for a project report and hence included.

86. Read the following statements and choose the appropriate option.

Statement (A): A portfolio is a deliberate collection of learner's work that demonstrates his or her competence or range of effort.

Statement (B): Rubrics can be used as an assessment tool to assess learner's competence available in the portfolio.

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

Ans. (c) : According to the question, the correct appropriate options are-

- A portfolio is a deliberate collection of learner's work that demonstrates his or her competence or range of effort
- Rubrics can be used as an assessment tool to assess learner's competence available in the portfolio.

A portfolio is a collection of student work that can exhibit a student's efforts, progress and achievements in various areas of the curriculum.

So in the given question, statement (A) and Statement (B) both are correct.

87. Which of the following principles are to be followed while developing evaluation procedures for students studying up to class 8 as per RTE Act 2009?

- A. Guide parents to teach and complete homework.**
B. Help the child to express it views freely.
C. Make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety.
D. Help children to participate in examinations with discipline
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A and B (b) A, C and D
 (c) B and C (d) A, B and D

Ans. (c) : According to RTE Act 2009 following principle followed for students studying up to class 8 are-

- Help the child to express its views freely.
- Make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety.

The Right to Education Act commonly known as RTE act 2009 is an act which aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under the article 21A of the Indian constitution.

To equalize the educational opportunities to all RTE recommends the reservation of 25% seats for children belonging to economically weaker sections in private schools.

88. Match the following which shows assessment tools and their major purposes.

A	Classroom questioning	(i)	Assessing learners on a large scale
B	Peer evaluation	(ii)	Serve for certification of learners
C	Term-end examinations	(iii)	Provide remedial measures
D	Written examinations	(iv)	Know one's own performance vis-a-vis others

- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii)
 (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
 (c) A-(iii), B-(iv)C-(i), D-(ii)
 (d) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii)

Ans. (b) :

A.	Classroom questioning	→	Provide remedial measures
B.	Peer evaluation	→	know one's own performance vis-a-vis others
C.	Term-end examinations	→	Serve for certification of learners
D.	Written examinations	→	Assessing learners on a large scale

89. A portfolio is

A. A random collection of students' work.
B. A purposeful collection of students' work.
C. A collection of students' work for school inspection.
D. An authentic means to assess student's growth over a long period.

Choose the correct option

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

Ans. (d) : A portfolio is-

- A purposeful collection of students work.
- An authentic means to assess students growth over a long period.

90. Which of the following questions assesses the 'evaluative' skills of learners?

- A. Jan Dhan Yojana helped rural people to come out of their poverty. Do you agree with this view? Justify.**
B. Describe the steps taken by the Government of India to ensure food security in India.
C. What is biosphere? How is it important for living organisms?
D. List a few laws that protect women, children and marginalised sections of the society in India.
- (a) Only A (b) A and B
 (c) B, C and D only (d) A and C only

Ans. (a) : According to the question, the following question assess the evaluative skill of learners is-
 Jan Dhan Yojana helped rural people to come out of their poverty. Do you agree with this view ? Justify.

PART-III

LANGUAGE-I : ENGLISH

(Question Numbers : 91 to 99)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones.

- 1. The term 'multitasking' originated as computer jargon for the situation when the central processing unit switches back and forth between different programs. While the human capacity for simultaneously handling multiple tasks has been discussed and studied for centuries, the book is for from closed on how well we can or can't do it.**

2. Let us look at a fairly common workplace scenario; writing an email to one colleague, while talking on the phone to another. As you are talking, you have temporarily, put the skills needed to type (spelling, grammar, manipulating your fingers across the keyboard) on hold. When you turn your attention back to the computer, you then suspended the etiquette of conversation (which may leave your co-worker ask, "Are you still there?"). So we are not really doing these things another," says Pierre Jolicoeur, the research Chairperson in Experimental Cognitive Science at the University of Montreal, Canada, who studies how the human brain handles multiple tasks. "Task switching" is probably a more accurate description, and though the switch may occur in a fraction of second, there is an associated task-switch cost, the amount of time lost with each switch.

3. As we try to do more and more things in less and less time, 'often error creeps in, we call that a speed accuracy trade-off', says Jolicoeur.

91. The term "Multitasking means :

- (a) a skill to do a number of different tasks simultaneously
- (b) a skill investing money in different profitable shares
- (c) a job in which you are posted at different stations.
- (d) difficulty faced by an individual in moving from one task to another simultaneously

Ans. (a) : The term 'Multitasking' means a skill to do a number of different task simultaneously as it was mentioned in the first stanza of the passage. Hence option (a) is correct.

92. 'The book is far from closed implies :

- (a) The debate is over
- (b) the debate is meaning less
- (c) the discussion is still ongoing
- (d) the results of the discussion is still pending

Ans. (c) : The book is far from closed implies discussion is still ongoing. It was mentioned in the last line of the first stanza. Hence option (c) is correct.

93. Your co-worker is forced to ask, "Are you still there?"

- (a) Networking issue
- (b) Multi-tasking issue
- (c) Lack of etiquette
- (d) Lack of interest

Ans. (b) : Your co-worker is forces to ask, "Are you still there?" is a multitasking issue. It was mentioned in the second stanza of the passage. Hence option (b) is correct.

94. What, according to Pierre Jolicoeur, is 'multitasking'?

- (a) doing many different tasks within a very short span of time
- (b) accomplishing many different tasks within a very short span of time.

- (c) many people working on a particular task simultaneously
- (d) doing one task and then another almost immediately

Ans. (a) : According to Pierre Jolicoeur, 'multitasking' is doing many different tasks within a very short span of time. It was mentioned in the second stanza of the passage. Hence option (a) is correct.

95. Read the following statements. Errors creep in when

- (A) We do more things in less time because the information which goes to our brain gets all mixed up.
- (B) The information which goes to our brain queues up to be processed within the fraction of a second
- (a) (A) is true and (B) false
- (b) (A) is false and (B) true
- (c) both (A) and (B) are true
- (d) both (A) and (B) are false

Ans. (b) : According to the passage, statement (A) 'We do more things in less time because the information which goes to our brain gets all mixed up' is false while statement (B) 'The information which goes to our brain queues up to be processed within the fraction of a second' is true as it was mentioned in the last lines of the second stanza of the passage. Hence option (b) is correct.

96. In 'cognitive science' the word cognitive is used as a/an

- (a) adjective
- (b) adverb
- (c) noun
- (d) verb

Ans. (a) : In 'cognitive science' the word cognitive is used as an 'Adjective'. It means connected with the processes of understanding (मेब%eeveelcekeâ). Hence option (a) is correct.

97. 'Switch cost' in para 2 means

- (a) time loss in each switch over process
- (b) time gained in each switch over process
- (c) calculation of cost of each switch
- (d) process of multitasking

Ans. (a) : 'Switch cost' in para 2 means time loss in each switch over process. Switching costs are the costs a consumer pays as a result of switching brands or products. Hence option (a) is correct.

98. The word 'jargon' in para 1 means :

- (a) magic
- (b) mystery
- (c) idiom
- (d) explanation

Ans. (c) : The word 'jargon' in para 1 means idiom. Jaraon is used as a noun for some special or technical words that are used by a particular group of people in a particular profession an that other people do not understand (शब्दजाल). Hence option (c) is correct.

99. 'put on hold' in para 2 implies

- (a) turn your attention
- (b) suspend
- (c) handle
- (d) manipulate