

Adda247

# **CTET PAPER 1**

# **FREE**

# **MOCK TEST**



## **KEY POINTS**

- **Bilingual In Nature**
- **Detailed Solutions**
- **Based On the Latest Exam Pattern**

## CTET PAPER-I: TEACHING TEST MATE

**Q1. Assertion A.** A child learns to walk at 11 months while another learns to walk at 15 months.

**Reason R.** Development occurs at differing rates in individuals.

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q2.** Development is dependent upon

- A. Genetic make up
- B. Physical Environment
- C. Socio- cultural factors

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q3.** Make-believe play blossoms and supports all aspects of psychological development is-

- (a) Infancy
- (b) Early childhood
- (c) Middle childhood
- (d) Adolescence

**Q4.** Which of the following is an agency of primary socialization of children?

- (a) Book and magazine
- (b) Media
- (c) Religious institutions
- (d) Family

**Q5.** A 5 year old child fails to reason that when water is transferred from a tall and narrow glass to a wide container the quantity of water remains the same. According to Piaget, this is because-

- (a) She cannot reverse her thinking
- (b) She cannot do goal-directed behavior
- (c) She cannot symbolize
- (d) She cannot imitate

**Q6.** According to Lev Vygotsky, \_\_\_\_\_ create our cognitive structures and modify our thinking process.

- (a) rewards
- (b) cultural tools
- (c) schemas
- (d) cognitive conflict

**Q7.** Which of these factor plays an important role in cognitive development according to Lev Vygotsky?

- (a) Language
- (b) Maturation
- (c) Organization
- (d) Equilibration

**Q8.** Discussions in group and positive teacher-student relationships characterize a-

- (a) progressive classroom.
- (b) textbook-centric classroom.
- (c) behavioristic classroom.
- (d) teacher-centric classroom.

**Q9.** In a child-centered classroom students-

- (a) do not have much role in their own learning.
- (b) are active constructors of knowledge.
- (c) are looked upon as blank slates.
- (d) passively imitate the teachers and follow her.

**Q10.** Individuals reason that- 'Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience' in Kohlberg's stage of-

- (a) Good girl-good boy orientation
- (b) Social contract orientation
- (c) Social order maintaining orientation
- (d) Universal ethical principles

**Q11.** Individuals who have the ability to understand the motives, feelings and behaviors of others to bond with them are high on \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence in Howard Gardner's theory.

- (a) naturalistic
- (b) interpersonal
- (c) intrapersonal
- (d) spatial

**Q12.** As children enter the school-

- (a) They should be allowed to speak in their mother tongue since expression is important.
- (b) They should be fined for not speaking in the language of the school.
- (c) They should be told categorically that school has a different language and they should not speak in their mother tongue at all.
- (d) Their parents should be told to use the language of the school only at home.

**Q13.** Boys are often gifted cars and mechanical blocks while girls are gifted dolls and drawing supplies to play with. This is an appropriate practice illustrates-

- (a) gender constancy.
- (b) gender equity
- (c) gender bias.
- (d) gender empowerment.

**Q14.** How should a teacher respond to young children talking out loud to themselves (self-talk)?

- (a) Discourage it because it promotes geocentricism.
- (b) Discourage it because it is distracting for the child herself.
- (c) Encourage it because it facilitates self-regulation.
- (d) Encourage it because this ends teacher's responsibility.

**Q15.** Which of the following statements about questioning in the class is **not** correct?

- (a) Main focus of asking students to answer questions is to test them.
- (b) Asking analytical questions helps students to think critically.
- (c) Students should be encouraged to ask questions in the class.
- (d) Questions that promote analysis and application foster higher-order thinking skills.

**Q16.** Inclusive education requires:

- (a) Inculcation of competition among students
- (b) Inflexible curriculum and rigid school calendar
- (c) Reasonable accommodation as per students needs
- (d) Strict teacher-centric pedagogies

**Q17.** Which of the following learning disability impact the ability of hand-eye coordination, balance and manual dexterity?

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

**Q18.** For the successful inclusion of students with visual impairment, a teacher should:

- (a) Add verbal explanations to anything pictorial in surroundings.
- (b) Give handwritten notes to these students.
- (c) Only use blackboard for teaching content.
- (d) Place them in a separate section of school.

**Q19.** For the successful inclusion of students from Tribal communities, a teacher should **avoid**:

- (a) Bringing up examples from their everyday lives and surroundings.
- (b) Giving importance and respect to their socio-cultural context.
- (c) Including folklores and songs prevalent in their culture in curriculum.
- (d) Teaching concepts totally irrelevant to their lives.

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

- (a) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder-Show long-duration movies
- (b) Autism-Stick to same schedule as much as possible
- (c) Dyscalculia-Give questions based on complex computation
- (d) Speech impairment-Accept only oral form of assessment

**Q21. Assertion A.** Teachers should involve the students in decision-making and encourage active participation in the classroom.

**Reason R.** Learning is transmitted directly from the teacher to the student.

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

**Q22.** Children construct new knowledge on the basis of:

- (a) what is already understood and believed by them.
- (b) what is ambiguous and irrelevant for them.
- (c) what is completely alien and foreign to them.
- (d) what is extremely beyond their current cognitive level.

**Q23.** Which of the following statements regarding learning in social context is **not** correct?

- (a) Communication and interaction are important for learning.
- (b) All learning is undertaken by individuals in their own heads.
- (c) Students come to school with a lot of understanding that comes from their culture.
- (d) When students work collaboratively to assist one another, their leaning is strengthened, reinforced and refined.

**Q24.** Which of the following factor is responsible for students, failure?

- (a) Decontextualized curriculum
- (b) Multiple means of representing content
- (c) Student-centric activities
- (d) Consideration of individual differences

**Q25.** Effective learning requires \_\_\_\_\_ involvement of learner.

- (a) active
- (b) docile
- (c) partial
- (d) passive

**Q26.** Metacognitive skills-

- (a) regulate thinking learning.
- (b) do not impact cognition and problem- solving.
- (c) are based one mere memorization of content.
- (d) represent delay in cognitive development of students.

**Q27.** Which of the following statements about errors is correct?

- (a) Student's error plays no role in the process of learning.
- (b) A teacher should eliminate error-making behavior of students using rewards and punishments.
- (c) Errors can be turned into meaningful learning by discussion and analysis of them.
- (d) Students are not capable to find-out and correct their errors themselves.

**Q28.** Learning and information processing are\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) significantly influenced by emotions.
- (b) not related to emotions.
- (c) negatively impacted by positive emotions.
- (d) positively impacted by negative emotions.

**Q29.** A student is reading books to satisfy her curiosity about certain concepts.

This is an example of:

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

**Q30.** The central focus on national Education Policy 2020 is on-

- (a) Rigid curriculum, pedagogy and assessment.
- (b) Multidisciplinary and holistic education.
- (c) Learning towards and for exams.
- (d) Adoption of summative methods of assessment.

**Q31.** Dinu starts his spice business. He buys 10 kg turmeric powder, 8 kg red chili powder and 15 kg coriander powder. He makes small packets of 20 g of each of the spices. How many small packets of spices he prepares to sell?

- (a) 2100
- (b) 1850
- (c) 1650
- (d) 1975

**Q32.** The chart shows the height and weight of five teachers of a school:

Name Height Weight

Radhika 5 feet 4 inches 55.5kg

Aman 5 feet 10 inches 67kg

Vineet 6 feet 10 inches 72.5 kg

Kavita 5 feet 1 inches 60 kg

Rohini 4 feet 10 inches 45 kg

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Vineet is longest but his weight is less than Aman
- (b) Rohini's height is 6 inches less than Kavita's height
- (c) The sum of Radhika and Vineet's weights is less than the sum of Aman and Kavita's weights.
- (d) Rohini's weight is  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of Kavita's weight.

**Q33.** The perimeters of two equilateral  $\Delta ABC$  and  $\Delta PQR$  are 15 cm and 30cm respectively. Which of the following statements is correct about their interior angles?

- (a) Each interior angle of  $\Delta ABC$  is less than each interior angle of  $\Delta PQR$ .
- (b) Each interior angle of  $\Delta PQR$  is half the each interior than angle of  $\Delta ABC$ .
- (c) The interior angles of  $\Delta ABC$  and  $\Delta PQR$  are equal
- (d) Each interior angle of  $\Delta PQR$  is double the each interior angle of  $\Delta ABC$

**Q34.** Amongst the following shapes, the shape(s) that will look exactly the same on a half turn is (are): Equilateral Triangle, Square, Rectangle, Parallelogram

- (a) Only Square
- (b) Square and Rectangle
- (c) All Shapes except equilateral triangle
- (d) Only Equilateral Triangle

**Q35.** The average of five consecutive natural number is 15. What is the sum of the first and last numbers

- (a) 27
- (b) 30
- (c) 31
- (d) 33

**Q36.** Bishal uses 30mL of cooking oil at a time. He cooks three times a day. How much oil he will use if he cooks for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months? (Take 1 month = 30 days)

- (a) 10 L 250mL
- (b) 12 L 250mL
- (c) 10 L 150mL
- (d) 12 L 150mL

**Q37.** On a holiday, Mary wakes up at 9:00 and eats lunch at 2:00 pm. Which of the following angles are made by the hands of her clock respectively at the above two times?

- (a) Acute Angle, Right Angle
- (b) Right Angle, Straight Angle
- (c) Obtuse Angle, Right Angle
- (d) Right Angle, Acute Angle

**Q38.** Rekha learns to make a cube using paper folding. She makes 12 cubes each of a side 10 cm. Now she needs a big box to keep all these cubes. What should be the volume of the big box so that all small cubes can be kept in it without leaving any empty space?

- (a)  $7200 \text{ cm}^3$
- (b)  $10000 \text{ cm}^3$
- (c)  $12000 \text{ cm}^3$
- (d)  $14500 \text{ cm}^3$



**Q39.** Kerla Sampark Kranti Train departs from New Delhi Railway station on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2021 at 13: 10 and reaches Kochuveli on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2021 at 3: 20. The total travel time of the journey is:

- (a) 41 hours 20 minutes
- (b) 39 hours 40 minutes
- (c) 38 hours 40 minutes
- (d) 36 hours 10 minutes

**Q40.** What is the difference between the largest and smallest of the following numbers?

1010, 1101, 1001, 1011,

- (a) 111
- (b) 110
- (c) 101
- (d) 100

**Q41.** What is the next number:

2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , \_\_\_\_\_

- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{2}{6}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{16}$

**Q42.** The rate list of fruits is given below:

Fruit Price per kg

Apple Rs. 135

Banana Rs. 60

Mango Rs. 75

Orange Rs. 50

Guava Rs. 45

Which of the following is NOT correct?

- (a) Price (per kg) of banana and guava together is more than the price (per kg) of mango.
- (b) Orange's price (per kg) is three fourth of mango's price (per kg)
- (c) Price (per kg) of banana and mango together is equal to the price (per kg) of apples
- (d) Apples are three times costlier than guava's

**Q43.** The value of

$24.4 \times 5 - 90 \div 5 - 25.5 \times 4$  is

- (a) 20
- (b) 12.5
- (c) 2
- (d) 18.8

**Q44.** What should be subtracted from the sum of 99090, 90990 and 90099 so that the result will be 250, 000?

- (a) 28179
- (b) 280179
- (c) 30179
- (d) 301790

**Q45.** 25 millions can be written in Indian Number System as-

- (a) 25 crores
- (b) 2 crores 50 lakh
- (c) 25 lakh
- (d) 2 lakh 50 thousand

**Q46.** Which of the following could **NOT** be a contributing factor towards underachievement in Mathematics?

- (a) Socio-cultural background
- (b) Teacher's beliefs about the students
- (c) Language of instruction
- (d) Gender differences

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

- (a) Prove that  $\frac{1}{3}$  is the same as  $\frac{2}{6}$ .
- (b) Identify the next letter in the sequence A, D, G, \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) If a bus can carry 40 children then how many children can 3 buses carry?
- (d) Show that  $2 \times$  is the same as  $3 \times 2$

**Q48.** Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for a teacher to use in an introductory class on division?

- (a) What is the m meaning of '10 divided by 2'?
- (b) If try to divide 100 books among 3 people, how many books will be left with me?
- (c) How much work will be completed in a single day is a person takes 10 days to complete a task?
- (d) Your mother has nine pencils. She wants to distribute them equally among you, your brother and your sister. How many pencils will you get?

**Q49.** One of the major reasons for student's failure in Mathematics at school level is that our assessment process:

- (a) gives more weightage to formative assessment than summative assessment
- (b) includes more subjective questions than objective type questions.
- (c) emphasizes on testing procedural knowledge and facts than mathematization of thinking and abilities of a child
- (d) emphasizes on problem solving than ion recall based questions.

**Q50.** Mr. Raju wanted to build 'number sense' in his Grade 3 students. Which of the following activities can **BEST** help?

- (a) Taking a jar marble and asking students to guess how many marbles are there.
- (b) Asking students to climb up a set of stairs counting one number for each stair.
- (c) Asking students to estimate how many students are there in their whole school based on the number of classes.
- (d) Giving building blocks and asking students to construct a number as hundreds, tens and ones.

**Q51.** Which of these exercise will be most appropriate to show if your students have built the skill of 'estimating unknown quantities'?

- (a) Add two given numbers mentally and give an approximate answer.
- (b) Measure the length of the table using an inch tape.
- (c) Guess the approximate distance from the earth to the sun.
- (d) Come up with the likely number of children in your colony.

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

- (a) Optimization
- (b) Rote memorization
- (c) Visualization
- (d) Comparison

**Q53.** Mr. Javed is introducing the concept of multiples. He has planned three learning activities:  
A. Write multiples of 2 on the blackboard and relate them to a real-life example.

- B. Explain that multiples are formed by skip counting of a number
- C. Take a lot of 2-rupee coins and make stacks of 1 coin, 2 coins, 3 coins, etc.

Help him order these activities in the most appropriate sequence to build the concept well.

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

**Q54.** Which of the following preparatory activities is **MOST** suitable, **BEFORE** teaching the concept of area?

- (a) Asking students to superimpose 2-D shapes and compare the sizes
- (b) Asking students to find the perimeter of various shapes
- (c) Asking students to divide a 2-D shape into smaller equal pieces
- (d) Asking students to count the number of unit squares in a 2-D shape

**Q55.** "The sum of any two whole numbers is a whole number". This property of whole numbers is referred to as:

- (a) Closure property
- (b) Distributive property
- (c) Commutative property
- (d) Associative property

**Q56.** According to National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005;

- (a) Narrow aim of teaching mathematics is to teach numbers and number concepts and higher aim is to teach m measurements.
- (b) Narrow aim teaching mathematics is to teach precise calculation and higher aim to teach calculus
- (c) Narrow aim of teaching mathematics is to develop numeracy related skill and higher aim is to develop problem solving skills.
- (d) Narrow aim of teaching mathematics is to develop mathematical language and higher aim is to solve word problems

**Q57.** In a Mathematics classroom, emphasis should be on

- (a) Only mathematical content
- (b) Mathematical processes and reasoning
- (c) Solving mathematical problems
- (d) Formal mathematical algorithms and processes

**Q58.** Majority of students in a class say,  $360 + 55$  is equal to

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ +55 \\ \hline 3115 \end{array}$$

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

- (a) Addition with regrouping
- (b) Forward counting
- (c) 3-digit addition
- (d) One to one correspondence

**Q59.** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (a) Mathematics is a discipline with mostly abstract concepts
- (b) There is just one correct way of approaching the solution to mathematical problems
- (c) People who cannot read or write also have mathematical knowledge
- (d) Most of the sub-branches of mathematics are inter-connected

**Q60.** Which among the following names is associated with a model geometrical development that describes the levels of geometric reasoning in children?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Michael Cole
- (c) Van Heles
- (d) B F Skinner

**Q61.** The distance between New Delhi Railway Station and Lucknow railway station is 504 kilometers. This distance is covered by a train in 7 hours. The average speed of the train in meters per second is

- (a) 72
- (b) 40
- (c) 36
- (d) 20

**Q62.** A child at X wants to play with her friend who is located at Y. For this she first goes 40m due-south to reach at O. After this she goes towards due-east and reaches at after covering a distance of 30m. The distance of X from Y and the direction of X with respect to Y are respectively-

- (a) 50m; North-west
- (b) 50m; North-east
- (c) 70m; North-east
- (d) 70m; North-west

**Q63.** Select from the following the true statements about sloths.

- (a) Sloths live for about 40 years and in that time they move around 50 trees.
- (b) Sloths live for about 10 years and in that time they move around only 8 trees.
- (c) Sloths live for about 40 years and in that time they can move around 8 trees.
- (d) Sloths live for about 8 years and in that time they move around 40 trees.

**Q64.** Excess cutting of forests can lead to the following possibilities-

- A. Nearby areas will be cooler
- B. Percolation of rain water will be reduced
- C. Run off rain water will carry away soil
- D. level of ground water will increase

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q65.** On the map of Golconda Fort printed in the class V textbook, 1cm distance is equal to a distance of 110m on the ground. On this map, the distance of Patanncheru Darwaja from Fateh Darwaja is 15.4cm. On the ground the minimum distance between the two would be-

- (a) 16.94 km
- (b) 15.40 km
- (c) 1.694 km
- (d) 1.540 km



**Q66.** The three neighboring states surrounding Mizoram are-

- (a) Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh
- (b) Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Assam
- (c) West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam
- (d) Tripura, Assam, Manipur

**Q67.** In which of the following States/ Union territory Of India, the Village Council of forests on the hills hold a special meeting and through a lottery decide which family will get how much land that year for farming?

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Jharkhand

**Q68.** Mount Everts is part of

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Nepal
- (c) India
- (d) China

**Q69.** Identify a reversible change from the following:

- (a) Preparing a coating of Plaster of Paris (POP)
- (b) Preparing molten wax
- (c) Preparing paneer from milk
- (d) Preparing Bio gas from cow dung

**Q70.** Consider the following characteristics features of the roots found in different trees/plants.

- A. Look like hanging branches of the tree but are actually its roots
- B. The length of the root is about 30 times the height of the tree
- C. Roots providing strong support to the tree like pillars
- D. Roots storing food materials
- E. Hanging branches grow and reach deep under the ground

The features found in the roots of Banyan trees are-

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

**Q71.** Consider the following statements given by a student:

“I have come from a place which is a hilly area. At our place it rains heavily and snows as well, when it is cold we like to sit in the sun. our houses are made of stone or wood”.

This student must be from.

- (a) Tinsukhiya (Assam)
- (b) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- (c) Manali (Himachal Pradesh)
- (d) Udaipur (Rajasthan)

**Q72.** Your friend remains ill because of weak teeth and bones. Which of the following options is the best for her to recover?

- (a) Rice, Lemon, Amla, Jaggery
- (b) Ghee, Dal, Roti, Rice
- (c) Milk, Vegetables, Spinach, Fruits
- (d) Oil, Eggs, Rice, Roti

**Q73.** Consider the following statements about beehives:

- A. Every beehive has many queen bee which lay eggs.
- B. There are only a few males in the hive.
- C. Most of the bees in the hive are worker bees who collect nectar from the flowers for honey.
- D. Without worker-bees there would be neither hive nor any nectar collection.
- E. The male bees are very important for the hive as they help in finding the flowers with nectar.

The correct statements are

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

**Q74.** Select from the following the characteristics which if found in all animals given below.

Turtle, Python, Eagle, Lizard, Honeybee

- A. Bodies covered with scales
  - B. Can live on land as well as in water
  - C. Lay eggs
  - D. Are poisonous
- (a) A and B
  - (b) B and C
  - (c) C only
  - (d) C and D

**Q75.** Consider the following statements about earthworms:

- A. They soften the soil as they keep digging underneath to make tunnels.
- B. They eat the dead leaves and plants and their droppings fertilize the soil.
- C. They turn the waste into compost.
- D. They produce compost which costlier than the fer fertilizers made in factories.
- E. spraying chemicals (pesticides) does not affect the earthworms.

The true statements are

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

**Q76.** The child centered nature of Environmental Studies at primary level is due to-

- A. activity based learning
- B. rote learning
- C. textbook based leaning
- D. involvement of school, home and the community for the learning

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q77.** The objective of Environmental Studies at primary level is

- A. to encourage children to reflect on their own learning.
- B. to make children able to solve the environmental problems.
- C. to engage children to create new knowledge.
- D. to treat children as receiver of a fixed body of knowledge.

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q78.** Which of the following statements is true in relation to Environmental Studies at primary level?

- (a) Environmental studies integrates the concepts and issues of science, social science and environmental education.
- (b) Uses only single teaching-learning method for developing creativity.
- (c) EVS textbooks are the only resource for its learning.
- (d) It is teaching based.

**Q79.** Challenge for EVS learning at primary level is

- (a) rote learning.
- (b) memory based level of learning.
- (c) descriptions of concepts.
- (d) to give opportunities to children to construct knowledge for themselves.

**Q80.** What should be maximum in the EVS classroom for children?

- A. Provision of debates
  - B. Experiential learning
  - C. Stories
  - D. Facts and information's
- Choose the correct option.

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

**Q81.** Subtheme in the syllabus of EVS at primary level is

- (a) Family and friends
- (b) Shelter
- (c) Plants
- (d) Travel

**Q82.** Meaningful learning of EVS can be given

- A. by organizing EVS content thematically.
  - B. by real dialogues and narratives.
  - C. by experimentations.
  - D. by oral assessment of answers given by students.
- Choose the correct option.

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

**Q83.** In relation to EVS contextualizing means  
(a) learning EVS from simple to complex.  
(b) learning EVS from known to unknown.  
(c) learning EVS through examples.  
(d) learning EVS contents by relating it to real life situations and immediate environment of the learners.

**Q84.** Issues of theme “Food” can be meaningful and authentic for the students if  
(a) groups work and discussions are conducted around the issues.  
(b) quizzes are conducted.  
(c) demonstrations are given by teachers.  
(d) textbooks as resource are involved.

**Q85.** Which can be very good resource for EVS learning?  
(a) Organization of field trips  
(b) School library  
(c) Twitter  
(d) Facebook

**Q86.** Issues related to Water Theme can be learnt effectively if  
A. role-plays are conducted.  
B. real dialogues among children are encouraged.  
C. structured field trips are organized.  
D. children’s are asked to write an essay.  
Choose the correct option.  
(a) A, B and C  
(b) C and D  
(c) D only  
(d) C only

**Q87.** EVS textbook contain real incidents for the learning of EVS because  
A. they are rich source of learning.  
B. they provide contextual environment for the children.  
C. they provide opportunity to revisit familiar earlier events.  
D. teachers can conduct teaching-learning process around themes of EVS easily.

Choose the correct option.

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

**Q88.** Focus of assessment on improvement in learning is  
(a) assessment for learning.  
(b) assessment of learning.  
(c) assessment as learning.  
(d) assessment involving formal situations.

**Q89.** Peer-assessment in EVS is  
A. assessment as learning.  
B. assessment about learning.  
C. evaluation of learning outcomes.  
D. assessment of learning.  
Choose the correct option.

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

**Q90.** An EVS teacher, use an assessment tool that collects not just the best but all kinds of a child’s work or activities done over a period of time teacher is using  
(a) Rubrics  
(b) Portfolio  
(c) Anecdotal record  
(d) Observation sheet

**Directions (Q91 to Q99):** Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options.

1. the world faces an energy crisis today- but withing the folds of this crisis lies a deeper challenges. Millions of people globally struggle with energy poverty, defined by the World Economic Forum as the lack of access to sustainable modern energy services and products. The World Bank estimates that 759 million people live without access to basic electricity- UNCTAD finds over half the people in the world’s least developed countries

(LDCs) have no access to electricity while three billion people lack clean cooking fuels and technologies. Such privation defines an individual's energy inequity. This also reflects at a global scale with rich countries enjoying relative energy affluence-

Americans, for instance, used 79, 897 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy per capita in 2019 as compared to China at 27, 452 kWh, India at 6, 924 kWh, Ethiopia at 777, Somalia at 244 and Chad accessing just 98 kWh.

2. such energy inequity has profound implications for sustainability. Energy is the keystone humans need to achieve their potential through education and economic productivity. Steady energy availability shores up essential social services including life-saving healthcare. Moreover, energy inequality spins out cycles of poverty- the UN finds worldwide, women pay the heaviest price for energy poverty, spending several hours daily gathering firewood, collecting water and doing hard chores manually. Women's lack of access to time-saving energy systems weakens their education and employment opportunities, keeping them endemically deprived. It is clear why access to affordable, inclusive and clean energy is the UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)7. However, for many, this remains a poignant dream- the World Bank finds the Covid- 19 pandemic's harsh impacts have made basic electricity unaffordable for 30 million more people.

3. Energy inequality limits the lives, livelihood and fulfilments of millions of people. As the world moves towards transition with renewable, it must also ensure energy equality for those who've never had it.

**Q91.** The term energy poverty refers to

- A. high cost of energy services.
- B. huge gap between demand for and supply of energy.
- C. inadequate supply of energy to millions of people.
- D. lack of access to modern energy services and products.

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

**Q92.** According to the author, availability of regular energy

- A. ensures essential services to the people.
- B. is essential for fast industrial progress.
- C. is a must for improvement in living standards.
- D. is a boon for education.

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

**Q93.** Which of the following is **not true** according to the passage?

- A. Energy poverty forces women to spend hours collecting firewood.
- B. It weakens their education and employment activities
- C. It forces them to do hard chores manually.
- D. Extremely hard work affects their health adversely.

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

**Q94.** According to the World Bank, Covid-19 pandemic

- A. put brakes on fast paced industrial development.
- B. made basic electricity unaffordable for millions of people.
- C. resulted in huge loss of livelihoods.
- D. took a heavy toll on human lives, killing more than 33 million people.

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

**Q95.** Select the correct option.

A. In 2019 India used more per capita energy than China.

B. China used less per capita energy than both India and Somalia.

C. America used less per capita energy than China

D. Ethiopia used less per capita energy than Somalia

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q96.** Which of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'privation' as used in para 1 of the passage?

A. compulsion

B. hardship

C. handicap

D. prevention

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q97.** Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word, 'Steady' in para 2 of the passage?

A. Different

B. Poor

C. Uncertain

D. Irregular

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

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

We must ensure energy equity for those who never had it.

A. Conjunction

B. Adverb

C. Adjective

D. Noun

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q99.** Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

He got fed of with all the travelling he had to do.

A B C D

1. D

2. B

3. A

4. C

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Directions (Q100 to Q105):** Read the following poem and answer the questions by choosing the correct/most appropriate options.

Life has loveliness to sell,  
All beautiful and splendid things,  
Blue waves whitened on a cliff,  
Soaring fire, that sways and sings,  
And children's faces looking up  
Holding wonder in a cup.  
Life has loveliness to sell,  
Music like a curve of gold,  
Scent of pine trees in the rain,  
Eyes that love you and arms that hold,  
And for your spirit's still delight,  
Holy thoughts that star the night.  
Spend all you have for loveliness,  
Buy it and never count the cost;  
For one white singing hour of peace  
Count many a year of strife well lost,  
And for a breath of ecstasy  
Give all you have, or could be.

**Q100.** The lovely and splendid things life has to sell

A. can be had for free.

B. appeal equally to all age groups

C. are very expensive

D. are not easily found

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D



**Q101.** Which of the following things don't have a sensuous appeal?

1. Blue waves crashing against a cliff
2. Soaring fire that sways and sings
3. Holy thoughts
4. Scant of pine trees

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

**Q102.** How do holy thoughts impact us according to the poet?

- A. They lift us above mundane concerns.
- B. They fill our soul with delight
- C. They help us understand the true meaning of life
- D. They help us curb our wild desires

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

**Q103.** Why is 'a breath of ecstasy' so precious?

- A. It is the ultimate aim of our life.
- B. It can transform us spiritually
- C. It can help us experience bliss.
- D. It makes us calm and contented.

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

**Q104.** Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'Music like a curve of gold'. (Stanza 2)

- A. Metaphor
- B. Personification
- C. Alliteration
- D. Simile

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

**Q105.** Identify and name the figure of speech used in the line 'Swaying fire that sways and sings'.

- (Stanza 1)
- A. Metaphor
  - B. Personification
  - C. Synecdoche
  - D. Simile

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

**Q106.** A learner in a village in the state of Jharkhand knows her mother tongue and Hindi, the language of home and in her neighborhood. She learns English in school. Which of the languages come under language acquisition and which of the languages come under language learning?

- A. Mother tongue and Hindi come under language acquisition
- B. English comes under language learning
- C. Hindi comes under language learning
- D. All the three language come under language acquisition

1. A & B are true
2. C & D are true
3. A & D are true
4. D & B are true

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

**Q107.** Which of the following represents the typical pedagogical sequence to teach students how to write?

- A. get students to write letters with straight lines and curves
- B. get students to draw a number of specific shapes
- C. get students to read aloud and write letters multiple times

1. A, B, C
2. C, A, B
3. B, A, C
4. B, C, A

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

**Q108.** A 'word wall' is a set of words written or printed in a large font and pasted on classroom wall in a visible manner.

Which of these literacy concepts of skills CANNOT be taught using a word wall?

- A. Awareness of spelling patterns.
- B. Pronunciation of difficult words.
- C. Understanding phonics rules
- D. Understanding root words.

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

**Q109.** After introducing "tense forms" to grade 5 students, a teacher set up a pair activity.

Student A takes a piece of text in simple present tense from a book and conveys it to Student B in past tense. Student B tries to guess what the present tense would have been. Student A modifies his conversion from present to past tense if needed, repeatedly, till Student B guesses correctly.

The above activity MOST closely represents....

- A. Krashen's Input hypothesis
- B. Swain's Output hypothesis
- C. Bruner's theory of development
- D. Krashen's Acquisition-Learning hypothesis

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

**Q110.** A teacher conducts a pair work activity in class IV and asks Student A to be the waiter and Student B the customer, and asks each pair to carry out a conversation.

This activity provides the LEAST opportunity of improve.....

- A. clarity of expression
- B. active listening
- C. sentence construction
- D. vocabulary

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

**Q111.** Which of these would be the MOST apt to teach 'visualization' to students?

A. What location do you think this story took place in?

B. Look at the image given in the text and tell me what you see.

C. How does the author describe the dog's character?

D. Imagine and write an alternative version of the last scene.

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

**Q112.** Which of the following will be the MOST appropriate exercise for a teacher to develop 'inference making' in students after reading a story?

A. What place have you been to that is similar to the one in the story?

B. What person you know is likely to react in the same way as the character in the story?

C. Pick an imagery in the story and use it in a sentence of your own.

D. Watch this video based on the story we read and describe the setting in your own words.

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

**Q113.** Which of the following exercises is NOT an example of a teacher using 'scaffolding'?

A. Ask students to listen to a podcast and share two new words they learnt through it.

B. Give students a short poem to read, with meanings of difficult words provided at the beginning of the passage.

C. Ask students several simple questions orally and then summaries these to answer one big question.

D. Provide a list of topics starters a student can speak 2 minutes on with prompts on the areas to be covered.

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

**Q114.** Which of these follows the ‘deductive method’ to teach ‘prepositions’ to students”

A. Explain the rules of using prepositions and give examples

B. Give several examples of prepositions and ask students to derive the rules.

C. Explain the rules of using prepositions while teaching a prose.

D. Giving sentences, ask students to identify words that are NOT nouns, pronouns, verbs or adjectives.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q115.** All children in India ideally begun their schooling in their mother tongue or home language and move on study two or more languages in high school. What is this language-in-education strategy known as?

A. Mother tongue based multi linguicism

B. Language education policy

C. Official education policy

D. Multi linguicism policy education

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q116.** \_\_\_\_\_ for children is considered as an authentic source reading

A. Letters

B. Text books

C. Literature

D. Dictation

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q117.** Which one of the following is most effective assessment tool for language learning?

A. Written test

B. Dictation

C. Assignment

D. Observation

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q118.** A common feature of teaching English is the use of “authentic texts”.

which of the following best fulfils the purpose of authentic texts?

A. A rule sheet for phonics

B. A food menu at a local restaurant.

C. A two minute video that you recorded on your phone.

D. A Japanese story translated into English by the teacher

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q119.** Which of the following online tools would be the BEST suited to help students understand the structure of complex plots?

A. A rewording program converting complex words to simpler ones.

B. A levelled- reading program converting text into different reading levels.

C. A ming-mapping program where thoughts and ideas are split into components.

D. A gamification program that awards coins for reading and answering questions.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q120.** A student wrote a paragraph on New Year’s celebrations:

For New Year’s day my family and I invited our friends for midnight count down. One new year’s eve we went to the cake shop to order cake. We also bought decorations drinks, other snacks for party. My parents blew the balloons and I helped decorate the house. Our friends came over after dinner and we played till mid night.

What step of paragraph writing should you ask the student to MOST focus on now?

- A. Ideating
  - B. Structuring
  - C. Drafting
  - D. Editing
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Directions (Q121 to Q128):** दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

उस धन को व्यर्थ समझा जाए जिसे सहेज-सहेज कर दशकों तक संचित किया गया और अंत में वह न तो अपने और न ही परिजनों के काम आ सका क्योंकि उसकी अब उतनी आवश्यकता न रही। धन की भाँति जिस ज्ञान, विद्य, कौशल या विचार को इनके किरदारों ने सीलबंद कर दिया, उसका लोप हो जाना भी निश्चित है। उसके पल्लवित होने, विस्तार पाने और निखरने के आसार खत्म कर दिए गए। नैतिक दृष्टि से ऐसे किरदारों को अपराधी या मानवता विरोधी कहना अनुचित ना होगा क्योंकि प्रकृति के दिए गुणों का लाभ ज़रूरतमंदों तक नहीं पहुँचाया गया। सही ज्ञान वही है जिसका उपयोग समाज के हित में किया जा सके। सेवानिवृत्ति या कारोबार को तिलांजलि देने के बाद बिस्तर पकड़ लेने वाले आराम परस्त व्यक्ति नीरस, उत्साहविहीन, मशीन जीवन बिताने को अभिशप्त इसलिए होते हैं, क्योंकि वह बाँटने के लायक ज्ञान, अनुभव और हुनर स्वयं तक सीमित रखते हैं। यह प्राकृतिक विधान के प्रतिकूल है और इसका मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता है। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के व्यक्ति को गुमसुमी या हताशा बड़ी आसानी से लील सकती है। समाज से सायास दूरी बनाने का अर्थ है- अलग-अलग पड़कर मन से बीमार होना।

**Q121.** किन व्यक्तियों का जीवन नीरस और उत्साहविहीन होता है?

- A. जो अपने काम से निवृत्त हो जाते हैं।
  - B. जो अपने हुनर को स्वयं तक सीमित रखते हैं।
  - C. जो बहुत अधिक सफल होते हैं।
  - D. जो सदैव काम ही करते रहते हैं।
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Q122.** लेखक ने सही ज्ञान किसे माना है?

- A. जिसके रहते व्यक्ति ज्ञानी कहलाए।
  - B. जिसके माध्यम से धन कमाया जा सके।
  - C. जिसके आधार पर सफलता प्राप्त की जा सके।
  - D. जिसके उपयोग समाज के हित में किया जा सके।
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Q123.** मन से बीमार हो जाने का प्रमुख कारण है-

- A. स्वयं को अपराधी मानना।
  - B. केवल अपने परिजनों तक सीमित रहना।
  - C. समाज में घुलमिल कर रहना।
  - D. समाज का अभिन्न अंग बनकर रहना।
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Q124.** 'विस्तर पकड़ लेना' का अर्थ है-

- A. विस्तर को कसकर जकड़ना।
  - B. बीमारी हो जाना।
  - C. विस्तर का प्रबंध करना।
  - D. विश्राम के बारे में विचार करना।
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Q125.** "नैतिक" शब्द में प्रत्यय है-

- A. इक
  - B. ईक
  - C. क
  - D. तिक
- (a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D

**Q126.** ज्ञान के संदर्भ में प्रकृति के नियमों के विरुद्ध क्या है?

- A. दूसरों की भलाई के लिए ज्ञान का प्रयोग करना।
- B. ज्ञान, स्वयं के अनुभव और विचारों को दूसरों के साथ साझा न करना।
- C. स्वयं के अनुभव और विचारों को प्रसारित करना।
- D. स्वयं के अनुभव और विचारों से लाभान्वित होना।

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

**Q127.** ज्ञान और कौशल कब विलुप्त हो जाते हैं?

- A. जब उनका अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- B. जब सभी तक इनकी पहुँच बनाई जाती है।
- C. जब उन्हें स्वयं तक सीमित रखा जाता है।
- D. जब इनमें नवाचार किया जाता है।

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

**Q128.** सेवानिवृत्ति का समास विग्रह है-

- A. सेवा और निवृत्ति
- B. सेवा से निवृत्ति
- C. सेवा में निवृत्ति
- D. सेवा के लिए निवृत्ति

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

**Directions (Q129 to Q135):** दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

कई लोगों को ज़रूरत न होने पर भी चीज़ों को खरीदने और इकट्ठा करने की आदत होती है। यह आदत टी.वी., समाचारपत्रों आदि के विज्ञापनों से बहुत प्रभावित होती है। समाज में बड़े पैमाने पर मौजूद इस स्थिति को उपभोक्तावाद कहते हैं। उपभोक्तावाद के विस्फोट पर अब सवाल उठाने लगे हैं क्योंकि इसने पृथ्वी पर जीवन के अस्तित्व पर ही सवाल खड़ा कर दिया

है। उपभोक्तावाद, अति उपभोग, बेहिसाब कचरा-उत्पान और प्रदूषण का दानव तेल संसाधनों की नींव पर खड़ा है। तेल अपने-आप में कोई विरस्थायी ऊर्जा स्रोत नहीं है। इन जीवाश्म ईंधनों ने बेहिसाब मात्रा में प्रदूषण पैदा किया है जो जीवन के विविध रूपों के लिए बेहद विनाशकारी है। इसके मद्देनज़र नई सदी में पश्चिमी जगत अपने भविष्य के एिल पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से भरोसेमंद और टिकाऊ पद्धतियाँ ही जीवन का आधार रही हैं। साइकिल रिक्शा एक ऐसा ही विकल्प है। यह पूरे एशिया और विशेषकर भारतीय में परिवहन का एक लोकप्रिय साधन है।

**Q129.** उपभोक्तावाद के विस्फोट का सबसे भयंकर परिणाम क्या है?

- A. जनसंख्या में वृद्धि।
- B. जीवन के अस्तित्व पर संकट।
- C. बहुमंजिली इमारतों का निर्माण।
- D. विलासितापूर्ण जीवन।

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

**Q130.** उपभोक्तावाद किसे कहते हैं?

- A. आवश्यकता के अनुसार वस्तुएँ खरीदना।
- B. अनावश्यक रूप से वस्तुएँ खरीदना व संग्रहण।
- C. संसाधनों को साझा करना।
- D. संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग।

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

**Q131.** पृथ्वी पर प्रदूषण का मुख कारक कौन-सा है?

- A. जीवाश्म ईंधन
- B. सौर ऊर्जा
- C. पवन ऊर्जा
- D. जल ऊर्जा

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



**Q132.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समूह से भिन्न है?

- A. पश्चिमी जगत
- B. एशिया महाद्वीप
- C. भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप
- D. जीवाश्म ईंधन

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

**Q133.** हमें टिकाऊ विकल्पों की ओर क्यों जाना होगा?

- A. अधिक उत्पाद के लिए।
- B. चिरस्थायी सुविधाओं के लिए।
- C. शक्ति व सत्ता के लिए।
- D. पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए।

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

**Q134.** “साइकिल रिक्शा” पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से भरोसेमंद क्यों है?

- A. यह लकड़ी से बना होता है।
- B. इसमें कम लागत आती है।
- C. यह यातायात का लोकप्रिय साधन है।
- D. इसमें जीवाश्म ईंधन का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

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

**Q135.** निम्नलिखित में कौन सा ‘जगत’ का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है?

- A. संसार
- B. दुनिया
- C. विश्व
- D. पृथ्वी

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

**Q136.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विचार बिन्दु नामें चॉमस्की के सिद्धांत के विपरीत है?

- A. मनुष्य के पास भाषा अर्जन की सहजात क्षमता होती है।
- B. बच्चे अनुकरण एवं पुनबलन के माध्यम से भाषा सीखते हैं।
- C. भाषा अधिगम चुनौतीपूर्ण अवधि के दौरान होता है।
- D. सभी भाषाओं में कुछ सामान्य संरचनाएँ और विशिष्टताएँ होती हैं।

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

**Q137.** कक्षा तीन के द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी सीख रहे बच्चों को शब्द संपदा तथा वर्तनी सिखाने के लिए कौन-सा सबसे अधिक प्रभावशाली उपकरण है?

- A. पॉडकास्ट
- B. टेम्प्लेट्स लेखन
- C. चित्र शब्दकोश
- D. द्विभाषी पठन सामग्री (दो भाषाओं में लिखी हुई)

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

**Q138.** समग्र भौतिक उपागम के अनुसार अध्यापक को क्या करना चाहिए?

- A. विषय से संबंधित खेल एवं शारीरिक गतिविधियों का अकसर आयोजन करना चाहिए।
- B. विद्यार्थियों को आपस में भाषा बोलने के लिए चर्चा एवं संवाद द्वारा मदद करनी चाहिए।
- C. उपयुक्त हाव-भाव व मुद्राओं के साथ शब्दों को जोड़ते हुए शब्द संपदा सिखानी चाहिए।
- D. अपनी भाषिक क्षमता का प्रयोग करते हुए अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन के काम पूरे करने चाहिए।

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

**Q139.** क्लैशन की परिकल्पना के अपुसार, कक्षा-3 में भाषा अर्जन के लिए कौन-सी कक्षायी स्थिति अनुकूल नहीं है?

A. विद्यार्थी स्वयं की इच्छा से लेखन अभ्यास के लिए विषय (टॉपिक) कर चयन कर सकते हैं।

B. भाषा का प्रयोग करते समय गलती करने पर बच्चों को डाँटा नहीं जाता है।

C. बहुत से सामान्य विषयों पर सहपाठी अकसर एक-दूसरे के साथ चर्चा करते हैं।

D. अध्यापक किसी प्रसिद्ध नाटककार का नाटक ऊँचे स्वर में पढ़ते हैं।

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q140.** बच्चों को काव्य पढ़ाने/से परिचिप्त कराने का सबसे कम प्रासंगिक उद्देश्य कौन-सा है?

A. विद्यार्थियों की याद करने ओर प्रत्यास्मरण करने की क्षमता में सुधार करना।

B. विद्यार्थियों को लेखन के विभिन्न प्रकारों से परिचित करवाना।

C. किसी आसान तरीके से बच्चों में स्व-अनुमान के कौशल विकसित करना।

D. शिशुगीत और आवृत्ति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों को शब्द और वर्तनी के साथ सुविधाजनक संबंध बनाना।

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q141.** एक अध्यापक ने कक्षा दो में 'शब्द ढूँढो' नामक खेल करवाया। विद्यार्थियों को एक पन्ने की कहानी दी गई और उन्हें अध्यापक द्वारा बोले जा रहे शब्दों पर जल्दी से घेरा लगाना था। इस गतिविधि की सहायता से कौन -से भाषा कौशल का विकास होगा?

A. प्रूफ़ रीडिंग

B. बारीकी से पठन (स्कैनिंग)

C. निष्कर्ष निकालना

D. गहन पठन

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q142.** अधिकांश कक्षा दो के स्तर की ही पठन सामग्री पढ़ पाते हैं। कौन-सी गतिविधि अधिकांश विद्यार्थियों में सहभागिता करने और भाषा ग्रहण करने में मदद करेगी?

A. आज के दिन का मुहावरा- अध्यापक प्रतिदिन पाठ से संबंधित मुहावरा प्रस्तुत करेगी।

B. सप्ताहांत के लिए पठन- विद्यार्थी एक-दूसरे के साथ अपने पढ़े हुए उपन्यास या पुस्तक साझा करेंगे।

C. प्रतिदिन बातचीत- विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन, पिछले दिन की गई गतिविधि पर बातचीत करेंगे।

D. जर्नल लेखन- विद्यार्थी कक्षा आरंभ होने से पहले लगभग पाँच मिनट के लिए अपने मन से कुछ लिखेंगे।

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q143.** राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा, 2005 के अनुसार बहुभाषिक कक्षा में अध्यापन करते समय अध्यापक को कौन स सिद्धांत ध्यान में रखना चाहिए?

A. बच्चों की भाषिक निपुणता अधिक से अधिक अवसर देने से समृद्ध होती है।

B. कक्षा में भाषिक विविधता किसी भी भाषा के अध्यापन में अवरोध पैदा करती है

C. बच्चे और ड्रिल और अतिशय अभ्यास से बेहतर सीख पाते हैं।

D. भाषा बच्चे की सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक अस्मिता से बनती है।

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q144.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षणशास्त्रीय विधि 'काल' सिखाने के लिए 'संदर्भ सहित उपागम' का अनुसरण करती है?

A. एक वाक्य के उदाहरण के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार के 'काल' समझाना।

B. 'काल' के नियमों की अवधारणा को अपनी प्रथम भाषा के संदर्भ में प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

C. किसी कार्यपत्रक के माध्यम से नियमों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए 'काल' के प्रत्येक नियम का अभ्यास करना।

D. पहले से लिखे गए संवाद जिनमें 'काल' के प्रकारों का प्रयोग किया गया है,के माध्यम से 'काल' पढ़ाना।

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

**Q145.** 'लाल रंग की गेंद फ़र्श पर एकदम से उछलते हुए गिरी जो पहले से ही गीली थी, यह लुढ़कते हुए दूर चली गई'। इस वाक्य में क्रिया विशेषण को रेखांकित करने के लिए कहा गया। किरन ने 'उछलते हुए' और 'लुढ़कते हुए' को रेखांकित किया। किरन को क्रिया विशेषण के संबंध में कौन-सा भ्रम है?

- A. क्रिया विशेषण सिर्फ क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, विशेषण की नहीं।  
B. क्रिया विशेषण में सदैव 'हुए'का प्रयोग होता है।  
C. क्रिया विशेषण क्रिया से पहले आते हैं।  
D. किरन ने क्रिया विशेषण की सही तरह से पहचान की है।

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

**Q146.** श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी ने कक्षा पाँच के विद्यार्थी को 'स्वयं' पर निबंध लिखने के लिए कहा। इस प्रदत्त कार्य के बाद, कौन-सा प्रश्न 'आकलन अधिगम के रूप में' इस गतिविधि के संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक सहायता करेगा?

- A. आप और आपकी मित्र एक-दूसरे से भिन्न से किस प्रकार से भिन्न हैं?  
B. दिए गए बिन्दुओं की सूची पढ़ो और जाँचो कि तुमने अपने निबंध में किन बिन्दुओं को शामिल किया है?  
C. तुम्हारी सर्वाधिक प्रिय गतिविधि कौन-सी है?  
D. आपने यह कैसे निर्णय लिया कि आपके बारे में कौन-सी बात निबंध में आनी चाहिए?

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

**Q147.** भारतीय संविधान में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का क्या स्थान है?

- A. विदेशी भाषा  
B. कार्यालयी भाषा  
C. सह कार्यालयी भाषा  
D. भारतीय भाषा

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

**Q148.** भाषा की कक्षा में विराम चिह्नों के उपयुक्त प्रयोग के उद्देश्य को लेकर शिक्षण कार्य हो रहा था। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रदत्त कार्य इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायक है?

A. विद्यार्थियों को निम्नलिखित में विरामचिह्न लगाने के लिए कहें-

रमेश को आइसक्रीम खाना बहुत पसंद है वह हलवा और इस तरह की और भी बहुत-सी चीजें खाना पसंद करता है।

B. विद्यार्थियों को निम्नलिखित में विरामचिह्नों की पहचान करने के लिए कहें-

राधा विद्यालय में देर से गई। वह सीढ़ियों पर जल्दी-जल्दी चढ़ी और कहा, "क्या मैं आ सकती हूँ?"

C. विद्यार्थियों के दो दो के जोड़े बनवाएँ और उन्हें निम्नलिखित को सही तान-अनुतान में पढ़ने को कहें-

"क्या मैंस सैर करने जा सकती हूँ?" "नहीं! तुम नहीं जा सकतीं। अपना काम पूरा करो।"

D. विद्यार्थियों को पूर्ण विराम, अर्द्धविराम तथा प्रश्नचिह्नों आदि की सूची बनाने के लिए कहें।

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

**Q149.** एक ऑनलाइन कक्षा में प्रत्येक ध्वनि पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए शब्दों को धीमी गति से पढ़ा जाता है, फिर पठन की गति बढ़ायी जाती है, फिर सामान्य गति से पढ़ा जाता है। यह विधि किसके लिए सर्वोत्तम रूप से प्रयोग की जा सकती है?

- A. अर्थबोध  
B. मिश्रण (ध्वनि और शब्द की आकृति में मेल)  
C. शब्द संपदा  
D. छन्द शास्त्र

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

**Q150.** रेणु जी अपनी कक्षा पाँच में अंग्रेज़ी में एक कहानी सुनाती है और विद्यार्थियों को अपनी भाषा में सही कहानी सुनाने के लिए कहती हैं। इसके बाद वह बारी-बारी से पाँच के समूह में कहानी कहने के लिए कहती हैं। वह कक्षा में किस युक्ति का अनुसरण कर रही हैं?

- A. बहुभाषिकता  
B. द्विभाषिकता  
C. ट्रान्सलैंग्विजिंग  
D. समूह कार्य

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

## SOLUTION

### S1. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The important principles of human growth and development are:

Development is continuous.

Development is gradual.

Development is Sequential.

Rate of Development varies from person to person.

Development proceeds from General to Specific.

Most traits are correlated in development.

Growth and development is a product of both heredity and environment.

Development is predictable.

There is a constant interaction between all factors of development.

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

### S2. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** Development refers to the qualitative changes in the organism as whole. Development is a continuous process through which physical, emotional and intellectual changes occur.

It is the pattern of progressive, orderly and predictable changes that originate at conception and continue to take place throughout an individual's life.

Development is influenced by genes, environmental factors and socio-cultural factors.

Genetic Influence – Different genes are transferred to child from parents. Most characteristics that we

observe in human beings are combinations of a large number of genes and it effects the differences in physical and psychological characteristics.

Environment Influence – Nature defines the hereditary aspects such as genes, which will determine the physical traits, and help build a child's personality traits. Nurture, on the other hand, points to the environmental factors and how they may affect experiences while growing up, social relationships, and behavioral characteristics. Socio-cultural factors – The socio-cultural factors also affects the development of the child. Society plays an important role in the development of the child.

Thus, it can be concluded that development is influenced by genes, environmental factors and socio-cultural factors.

### S3. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Make-believe play blossoms and supports all aspects of psychological development in Early Childhood. It encourages creativity and imagination among the child. It helps as an important part of child development, as it builds confidence, creativity communication, physical development, and problem-solving.

### S4. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** Several agents of primary socialization involve institutions such as the family, childhood friends, the educational system, and social media. All these agents influence the socialization process of a child that they build on for the rest their life. Family is the primary socializing agency. Secondary Agents of Socialization- These are a school, neighbourhood, media, government, peer group, laws of society etc.



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**S5. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The pre-operational child cannot understand relational terms such as larger than, darker than, etc. At this stage, the reversible thinking is not developed, so the child is unable to understand the concept like Conservation of Number, Conservation of Liquid, Conservation of Length, Conservation of Mass, etc.

**S6. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Vygotsky's sociocultural theory views human development as a socially mediated process in which children acquire their cultural values, beliefs, and problem-solving strategies through collaborative dialogues with more knowledgeable members of society. Vygotsky's theory is comprised of concepts such as culture-specific tools, private speech, and the Zone of Proximal Development. According to Vygotsky, cultural tools create our cognitive structures and modify our thinking process. Knowledgeable and have better expertise in the given field. MKO can help in improving the skills and abilities of the learner.

**S7. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Language plays an important role in the cognitive development of children. As per Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective, interaction with adults and abler peers is of critical importance in the development and learning of children. Vygotsky viewed language as an important mediator between learning and development.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Discussions in groups and positive teacher-student relationships characterize a progressive classroom.

It promotes co-operative learning, children gain socially and academically knowledge from co-operative learning endeavors. Progressive classroom is the best way for students to experience real-world situations. The process of learning by doing is at the heart of this style of teaching.

**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Making learning productive by actively involving the children in the process of knowledge construction. Engaging children in exploring, observing, and discovering the world around them which helps in the construction of knowledge.

Students take leadership in classroom, present their work, and facilitate groups. Students take ownership of their reading, writing, and learning to develop, test, and refine their thinking. Students engage in talk that is accountable to the text or task, the learning community, and standards of reasoning.

**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Individuals reason that- 'Right action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience' in Kohlberg's stage of Universal Ethical Principles. According to Kohlberg, this is the highest stage of functioning. However, he claimed that some individuals will never reach this level. At this stage, the appropriate action is determined by one's self-chosen ethical principles of conscience. Trustworthiness and honesty. Benevolence (doing good) Preventing harm. Basic justice (being fair). Equality, justice, dignity, and respect are all ideas that form the basis of universal principles. Laws and rules are only effective if they support the universal principles, which each person at this stage works to uphold.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Individuals who have the ability to understand the motives, feelings and behaviours of others to bond with them are high on interpersonal intelligence in Howard Gardner's theory.

In this type of intelligence people have the ability to understand others' feelings, wishes, expectations, and needs & others' behavior. These people have better social communication skills and the ability to relate well with others and manage relationships.

The theory claims that human beings have different ways in which they process data, each being independent. The eight types of intelligence described by Gardner include: musical-rhythmic, visual-spatial, verbal-linguistic, logical-mathematical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalistic.

**S12. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Mother tongue is the language that a person has grown up speaking from his/her early childhood. It is a person's native language. It is therefore the medium of communication that a person is most familiar with.

First and foremost it should be noted that a child understands his mother tongue and hence if he/she is instructed in that language itself, his transition to school education is smooth and easy. If a student is made to learn in a foreign language, he/she will not only have to learn to read and write in that language but also learn that language itself, this approach burdens students with learning two incredibly complex concepts at the same time thus resulting in a much slower rate of learning. Even UNESCO has recommended that classes be taught in the community's mother tongue during the early years of primary school so that students can fully learn to read and write, and during this time they also are introduced to early mathematical concepts and other academic subjects.

Languages have words to express the actions (or activities), objects, and customs where the language is being used. If an object or custom does not exist in a particular area, the language being used may not have words for such things.

Thus, from the above mentioned points, it is clear that as children enter school they should be allowed to speak in their mother tongue because the expression is important.

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Boys are often gifted cars and mechanical blocks while girls are gifted dolls and drawing supplies to play with. This inappropriate practice illustrates gender bias. A gender bias is the differential treatment and/or representation of males and females, based on stereotypes and not on real differences.

Examples of Gender Stereotypes

- Girls should play with dolls and boys should play with trucks.

- Boys should be directed to like blue and green; girls toward red and pink.
- Boys should not wear dresses or other clothes typically associated with "girl's clothes"

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Vygotsky believed that people learn to self-regulate through control of their own actions. Self-regulation helps children and teenagers learn, behave well, get along with others and become independent. Self-regulation begins to develop rapidly in the toddler and preschooler years.

The primary mechanisms affecting self-regulation are language and the zone of proximal development (ZPD), or the amount of learning possible by a student given the proper instructional conditions. Therefore, a teacher respond to young children talking out loud to themselves (self-talk) because it facilitates self-regulation.

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Effective questioning involves using questions in the classroom to open conversations, inspire deeper intellectual thought, and promote student-to-student interaction. Effective questions focus on eliciting the process, i.e., the 'how' and 'why,' in a student's response, as opposed to answers which just detail 'what.'

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

**S16. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too. Inclusive classrooms features students of all learning styles and ability levels. For example, an inclusive classroom could have a mix of gifted

students, auditory learners, visual learners and students with disabilities such as ADHD, students who are in wheelchairs, and students with executive functioning issues.

Inclusive education requires –

- Quality education to every student without any barriers like ability, physical disability, language, culture, family background and age.
- Reasonable accommodation as per student's needs.
- Equity and equal opportunity for all.
- Accepting, understanding and attending to student differences and diversity, which can include physical, cognitive, academic, social, and emotional.

**S17. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Dyspraxia learning disability impacts the ability of hand-eye coordination, balance, and manual dexterity. A developmental disorder of the brain in childhood causing difficulty in activities requiring coordination and movement.

**S18. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A visually impaired child is one whose visual impairment interferes with his optimal learning and achievement.

A teacher should add verbal explanations to anything pictorial in surroundings so that Visual impaired children find feel more comfortable and easier for learning.

**S19. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** or the successful inclusion of students from tribal communities, a teacher should avoid teaching concepts totally irrelevant to their lives. All the other options have positive impact on inclusion process but the last option i.e., teaching concepts totally irrelevant has the negative impact on inclusion process.

**S20. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A learning disorder is an information-processing problem that prevents a person from

learning a skill and using it effectively. Learning disorders generally affect people of average or above average intelligence. As a result, the disorder appears as a gap between expected skills, based on age and intelligence, and academic performance.

Common learning disorders affect a child's abilities in reading, written expression, math or nonverbal skills.

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental disability caused by differences in the brain. People with ASD often have problems with social communication and interaction, and restricted or repetitive behaviors or interests. People with ASD may also have different ways of learning, moving, or paying attention.

Autism children should be treated with certain strategies by a teacher-

- use a planner
- make social groups
- give tasks in a group
- stick to the same schedule as much as possible
- meditation and exercise

Hence, by using the above steps a teacher should make the inclusion of children with Autism disabilities.

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Teachers play an important role to facilitate and attract each student towards learning and use different techniques for an effective learning process. Teachers should involve the students in decision making and encourage active participation in the classroom. Activities that generate participation in class help students for an interesting learning process. It helps students to take ownership of their learning.

There are several modes of transmission of learning. It can not only be transmitted by the teacher. Learning can be transmitted from other sources as well. Even students can construct their own learning through discussions, debate, interaction, etc.

So assertion is true but reason is false.

**S22. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Children construct new knowledge on the basis of what is already understood and believed by them. Piaget said that "children construct their own understanding through interactions with their environment.

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

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Learning in the social context refers to all learning that occurs in and among groups of people. These groups may be made up of students in a class. Teacher can think about how learning take place in social context through engagement in purposeful work, expert assistance and cooperation with others.

The statement all learning is undertaken by individuals in their own heads is wrong as per learning in social context because here the student will not be an individual but he will be collaborated in a group to construct knowledge. Students come to school with a lot of understanding that comes from their culture. When students work collaboratively to assist one another, their learning is strengthened, reinforced and refined.

**S24. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A curriculum is a standards-based sequence of planned experiences where students practice and achieve proficiency in content and applied learning skills. The curriculum is the central guide for all educators as to what is essential for teaching and learning so that every student has access to rigorous academic experiences.

Decontextualized curriculum is the responsible factor for students' failure. Here the flow of concepts will not be from simple to complex or concrete to abstract. As the curriculum is not designed according to particular context students cannot get connected or relate to the topics in the curriculum.

**S25. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Active learning is any learning activity in which the student participates or interacts with the learning process, as opposed to passively taking in the information. When given the opportunity to actively engage with the information they're learning, students perform better.

Active learning methods ask students to engage in their learning by thinking, discussing, investigating, and creating. In class, students practice skills, solve problems, struggle with complex questions, make decisions, propose solutions, and explain ideas in their own words through writing and discussion.

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Metacognitive skills are strategies applied consciously or automatically during learning, cognitive activity, and communication to manipulate cognitive processes before, during, or after a cognitive activity. Metacognitive skills include planning, mental scripting, positive self-talk, self-questioning, self-monitoring and a range of other learning and study strategies.

Metacognition is the ability to use prior knowledge to plan a strategy for approaching a learning task, take necessary steps to problem solve, reflect on and evaluate results, and modify one's approach as needed.

Metacognition is, put simply, thinking about one's thinking. More precisely, it refers to the processes used to plan, monitor, and assess one's understanding and performance. Metacognition includes a critical awareness of a) one's thinking and learning and b) oneself as a thinker and learner.

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** It is common for a student to make errors in the process of learning. Errors should be considered as a source of information to understand the student's misconceptions and learning difficulties and appropriately design teaching strategies according to their cognitive abilities.

An important side effect of discussing mistakes might be to change the perception of mistakes, not only for teachers, but for students as well. When teachers learn from their mistakes, they might be more willing to let students learn from theirs.



**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Emotion has a substantial influence on the cognitive processes in humans, including perception, attention, learning, memory, reasoning, and problem solving. Emotion has a particularly strong influence on attention, especially modulating the selectivity of attention as well as motivating action and behavior.

Learning and information processing are significantly influenced by emotions as emotions either enhances or impairs learning and long term memory retention, depending on a range of factors.

**S29. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A student is reading books to satisfy her curiosity about certain concepts. This is an example of Approach-oriented mastery goals.

Students with mastery-approach goals focus on the development of competence for its own sake (Elliot and McGregor, 2001). When students have mastery-approach goals, they strive to master or know the task they are working on; they are motivated to learn in order to improve their knowledge and abilities.

Mastery orientation is described as a focus on learning and improvement – that ideal student. Performance orientation refers to a focus on demonstrating competence relative to others – trying to appear smart or avoid looking stupid, for example.

Mastery goals focus students' attention on achievement based on intrapersonal standards of learning; performance goals focus on achievement based on normative or comparative standards of performing. Colloquially we often think of this as being learning-oriented as opposed to grade-oriented (Eison, 1982).

**S30. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The central focus on National Education Policy 2020 is on Multidisciplinary and holistic education. Multidisciplinary and holistic education aims to develop diverse capacities of human beings including intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, interpersonal, humanistic and moral capacities in an integrated manner.

The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. This policy aims at reducing the curriculum load of students and allowing them to be more "inter-disciplinary" and "multi-lingual".

The new NEP 2020, adopted on 29th July 2020, aims to universalize education from pre-school to secondary level by 2030. It envisions an India-centric education system and the provision of quality education and equitable access to all students in a sustainable manner.

**S31. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**  $10 + 8 + 15 = 33 \text{ kg} = 33000\text{g}$

So, he has to make =  $33000/20 = 1650$  small packets

**S32. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Rohini's weight is  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of Kavita's weight.

**S33. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The interior angles of  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle PQR$  are equal

**S34. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** All Shapes except equilateral triangle

**S35. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Let 5 consecutive natural numbers are:

$x, x+1, x+2, x+3, x+4$

sum of 5 consecutive natural numbers = 75

or,  $x + x+1+x+2+x+3+x+4 = 75$

or,  $5x + 10 = 75$

or,  $5x = 75-10$

or,  $x = 65/5$

$x = 13$

so, the 5 consecutive numbers are:

13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Hence required sum =  $13 + 17 = 30$

**S36. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Bishal uses  $30 \times 3 = 90$  ml oil a day

If he cooks  $4\frac{1}{2}$  month =  $120+15 = 135$  days

So, he will use  $135 \times 90 = 12150$  ml = 12 L 150 ml oil.



**S37. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Right Angle, Acute Angle

**S38. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Each side of a cube = 10 cm

Cube's volume =  $10^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$

Total cubes = 12

Total volume =  $12 \times 1000 = 12000 \text{ cm}^3$

**S39. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 38 hours 40 minutes

**S40. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**  $1101 - 1001 = 100$

**S41. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{1}{8}$

**S42. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Orange's price (per kg) is three fourth of mango's price (per kg)

**S43. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**  $24.4 \times 5 - 90 \div 5 - 25.5 \times 4$

$= 122 - 18 - 102$

$= 122 - 120 = 2$

**S44. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**  $(99090 + 90990 + 90099) - x = 250000$

Or,  $280179 - x = 250000$

Or  $x = 280179 - 250000$

$x = 30179$

**S45. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** 25 millions can be written in Indian Number System as 2 crores 50 lakh

**S46. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Gender differences

**S47. Ans.(a)**

**S48. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Your mother has nine pencils. She wants to distribute them equally among you, your brother and your sister. How many pencils will you get?

**S49. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** One of the major reasons for student's failure in Mathematics at school level is that our assessment process emphasizes on testing procedural knowledge and facts than mathematization of thinking and abilities of a child.

**S50. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Taking a jar marble and asking students to guess how many marbles are there.

**S51. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Come up with the likely number of children in your colony.

**S52. Ans.(b)**

**S53. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** C, B, A

**S54. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Asking students to superimpose 2-D shapes and compare the sizes is the most suitable, before teaching the concept of area

**S55. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** "The sum of any two whole numbers is a whole number". This property of whole numbers is referred to as Closure property.

**S56. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** According to National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 narrow aim of teaching mathematics is to develop numeracy related skill and higher aim is to develop problem solving skills.

**S57. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In a Mathematics classroom, emphasis should be on Mathematical processes and reasoning.

**S58. Ans.(a)**

**S59. Ans.(b)**

**S60. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Van Heles

**S61. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The average speed is the total distance traveled by the object in a particular time interval. The average speed is a scalar quantity. It is represented by the magnitude and does not have direction.

Average speed = Total distance / Total time

Total distance = 504km

Total time = 7 hrs

Average speed of the car = total distance / total time taken

Average speed =  $504/7 = 72\text{km/hr}$

To convert km/hr into m/sec we multiply the speed by  $5/18$

To convert m/sec into km/hr we multiply the speed by  $18/5$

Average speed (meter/second) =  $72 \times 5/18 = 20\text{m/sec.}$

**S62. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** By Pythagoras theorem

$$XY^2 = XO^2 + YO^2$$

$$XY^2 = 40^2 + 30^2$$

$$XY^2 = 1600 + 900$$

$$XY^2 = 2500$$

$$XY = 50$$

Thus, the distance of X from Y is 50 m and the direction of X concerning Y is North-West.

**S63. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Sloths are animals that live on trees and sleep most of the time. Sloths have life span of about 40 years. They move only about 8 trees in this life span and come down almost once a week for relieving themselves. They eat the leaves of the tree on which they live.

**S64. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Rainfall and fertility of the soil will decrease. Changes in natural calamities will increase. It will also lead to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil which will result in floods. Animal life will also be affected.

**S65. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Scale 1cm = 110 meters

Patanncheru Darwaja from Fateh Darwaja is 15.4 cm

1cm on map = 110 meters on the ground.

The actual distance between cities =  $15.4 \times 110$  meters = 1.694 km

Thus, the actual distance between the two cities is approximately 1.694 km.

**S66. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Mizoram lies in the northeastern part of India.

· Its capital city is "Aizawl". It also shares its borders with three states – Assam, Tripura and Manipur. Mizoram became the 23rd state of Indian Union in February 1987.

**S67. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** This type of farming is practised in Mizoram. In the village council (panchayat) the lottery system is organized for which family will get how much land for the farming. They believe that the land belongs to the whole village and not to separate people.

**S68. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world with a height of 8840 meters.

It is known as Sagarmatha in Nepal and Chomolungma in Tibet.

The peak is located in the Mahalangur sub range of the Himalayas. Thus, Mt. Everest is a part of Nepal.

**S69. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Reversible alterations are any changes that can be undone or are temporary conversions. Melting and boiling of water, wax melting and ice freezing are some examples.

A reversible change changes physical appearance and is simple to reverse.

During the melting of wax, only the physical state of the wax changes from solid to liquid. Solid wax can be obtained from molten wax by freezing or cooling it. This is an example of physical and reversible change.

**S70. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

- Plants have different types of roots.
- Some store food, some breathe some hang from the branches.
- Not all roots are underground.

A banyan tree has three types of roots. Banyan trees are characterized by aerial roots, that hang from the branches. These roots mature into thick, woody trunks, called prop roots.

**S71. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Every region has a different house. The type of house depends on the climatic conditions in the region. Houses are built specially to suit the needs of the people.

The correct answer is Manali (Himachal Pradesh). Manali is a hilly area. It rains heavily and snows as well there. The houses are made of stone or wood with slanting roofs.

**S72. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Milk, vegetables, Spinach and fruits are rich in calcium and vitamins which will help her to recover from weak teeth and bones. Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.

**S73. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Honeybees are attracted to flowers. Honey bees live in a beehive, which is commonly used to describe the nest of any bee colony. Honeybees lay their eggs from October to December. Honey bees like to feed on the sugar syrup.

A honey bee colony typically consists of three kinds of adult bees: workers, drones, and a queen. Several thousand worker bees cooperate in nest building, food collection, and brood rearing.

Queen is a fertile, functional female, worker is a sterile female and the drone is a male insect. Queen and worker develop from fertilized egg while drone develops from unfertilized egg.

**S74. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Oviparous animals are those that lay eggs, with little or no other embryonic development within the mother. This is the reproductive method of most fish, amphibians, reptiles, all birds, and the monotremes.

The animals which give birth to young ones are called viviparous animals. For example – majority of mammals including human beings.

**S75. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Earthworms make the soil porous by digging burrows in the soil. Hence they are called friends of the farmers. The nitrogenous wastes and other waste products of the earthworms form food for plants. This process of increasing the fertility of the soil by earthworms is called vermicomposting.

**S76. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Child-centered pedagogy refers to a pedagogy that emphasizes to shift teaching to learning as it emphasizes upon: enabling children to express their ideas freely. allowing students to work at their own pace freely and willingly. giving primacy to children's voices and their active participation.

EVS involves activity-based learning which is integral to the process of experiential learning (learning by doing).

Why is the 'child-centred' approach important?

- it concentrates on the child as an individual.
- it looks at things from the child's perspective.
- it gives the child an opportunity to learn through experiences.
- the child will learn by doing.
- listening to children will teach them that their ideas are valued.

**S77. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Environmental Studies (EVS) at the primary stage envisages exposing children to the real situations in their surroundings to help them connect, be aware of, appreciate and be sensitized towards the prevailing environmental issues (natural, physical, social and cultural).

Objectives of EVS at the primary level-

- To create cognitive capacity and resourcefulness to make the child curious about social phenomena starting family and moving on to wider spaces.
- To encourage a child's curiosity and imagination, particularly in regard to the natural world.
- To encourage children to connect to their surroundings and make them able to solve environmental issues in an inclusive manner.
- To engage children in exploratory and hands on activities to acquire basic cognitive and psychomotor skills through observation, inference etc.

**S78. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Environmental science is an interdisciplinary academic field that integrates physical, biological and information sciences to the study of the environment, and the solution of environmental problems.

Environmental studies integrates the concepts and issues of science, social science and environmental education. Uses only single teaching-learning method for developing creativity. EVS textbooks are the only resource for its learning. It is teaching based.

**S79. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Challenge for EVS learning at primary level is to give opportunities to children to construct knowledge for themselves. At the elementary level, EVS aims to expose children to real-life events in order to help them connect with, understand appreciate and be aware of current environmental challenges (natural, physical, social and cultural.) As a result, giving youngsters the opportunity to develop their own knowledge should be avoided.

**S80. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** EVS is a subject which is concerned with nurturing children's curiosity about the natural environment. Important aspects of EVS teaching at

primary level: connecting learners to the natural and socio-cultural environment. exploring their surroundings and getting connected.

In the EVS classroom for youngsters, there should be experiential learning and stories. Experiential learning, and stories create interest among students and keep the learners alive.

**S81. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The syllabus of EVS consists of six themes – (1) Family and friends, which consists of four subthemes – (1.1) relationships (1.2) work and play, (1.3) animals and (1.4) Plants. Others are– (2) food, (3)Water; (4) Shelter; (5) Travel and (6) Things we make and do.

**S82. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The concept or theory of meaningful learning is that learned information is completely understood and can now be used to make connections with other previously known knowledge, aiding in further understanding.

Meaningful learning teaches students important cognitive skills they will use throughout their life. Cognitive skills are what students use to evaluate, analyze, remember and make comparisons. In the long run, meaningful learning is the most effective way for students to engage in learning.

Meaningful learning of EVS can be given:

Narratives – Narrative learning means learning through stories—stories heard, stories told, and stories recognized.

Real Dialogues – A dialogue sparks engaged learning through an open exchange of perspectives that deepens students' understanding of an issue or topic. The dialogue process promotes analysis of course content and encourages reflection. Dialogues provide a means to encourage inclusive practices in the classroom.

Experiment – Experimental teaching can be defined as a process that includes a procedure carried out to support laid down assumptions. The procedures entail hands-on activities that engage and motivate students to learn in the science classroom.

Organizing EVS content thematically – Students can learn better when EV's content will be arranged thematically. The NCERT divides the curriculum into “themes” rather than topics.

**S83. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Contextual teaching and learning involves making learning meaningful to students by connecting to the real world. It draws upon students' diverse skills, interests, experiences, and cultures and integrates these into what and how students learn and how they are assessed.

Contextualizing EVS refers to the process of learning EVS from basic to advanced levels. The instructor must be familiar with the concepts of educational processes in order to participate in EVS transactions. From simple to complicated A Montessori classroom's presenting sequence is based on this idea.

EVS as an area of teaching-learning is extremely contextual because the perceptions and understanding of the environment, problems, and issues change with reference to the context from place to place.

**S84. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Discussion methods are a variety of forums for open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among a teacher and students or among students for the purpose of furthering students thinking, learning, problem solving, understanding, or literary appreciation.

Group work is used to construct knowledge socially. It is an important method for meaningful and authentic learning. Hence, we conclude that issues of theme food can be meaningful and authentic for students if group work and discussions are conducted around the issues

**S85. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Field trips describe opportunities for incorporating outside experiences into a particular course. This may take the form of field trips to relevant locations, or it may be more project-based field work with students regularly visiting or working at one site as part of a course project.

Going on a field trip enhances their critical thinking skills and gives students a chance to think about a topic or theme from a different perspective. Several children don't get to experience the typical field trip locations with their families. A school trip gives students the chance to experience new venues.

It can be a trip to a museum, botanical gardens, zoo, farms, tv station, radio station, aquarium, and other explorable places that have educational implications.

**S86. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Role playing can be effectively used in the classroom to: Motivate and engage students. Enhance current teaching strategies. Provide real-world scenarios to help students learn.

"Dialogic Teaching" means using talk most effectively for carrying out teaching and learning. Dialogic teaching involves ongoing talk between teacher and students, not just teacher-presentation.

A field trip allows students and teachers to get out of the formal context of the classroom and cultivate shared experiences. Shared experiences lead to better rapport between teachers and students, as well as a deeper bond among classmates.

Hence, we conclude that issues related to the water theme can be learned effectively if A, B & C methods are used. Essay writing will not encourage children's interest and motivation towards the subject as they are not actively involved in the learning process.

**S87. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Environmental Studies (EVS) at the primary stage envisages exposing children to the real situations in their surroundings to help them connect, be aware of, appreciate and be sensitized towards the prevailing environmental issues (natural, physical, social and cultural).

EVS textbooks give real-life examples of EVS learning because they are such a significant source of knowledge. They provide a conducive learning atmosphere for the kids. They allow you to relive experiences you've previously had.



EVS textbooks contain real incidents for the learning of EVS because they are rich source of learning, and provide contextual environment for the children. They provide opportunity to revisit familiar earlier events.

**S88. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Assessment for learning focuses on learning improvement. Assessment for learning (AFL) is a method of teaching and learning that generates feedback that can be utilised to help students improve their performance.

Assessment for learning is a process where teachers seek and use evidence to decide where learners are in their learning, where they need to go, and how best to get there.

Assessment is the systematic collection, review and use of information about educational programs to improve student learning. Assessment focuses on what students know, what they are able to do, and what values they have when they passed.

**S89. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Peer assessment or peer review provides a structured learning process for students to critique and provide feedback to each other on their work. It helps students develop lifelong skills in assessing and providing feedback to others, and also equips them with skills to self-assess and improve their own work.

In the EVS, peer assessment is viewed as a kind of learning. Assessment concerning learning is a continuous process that allows teachers to keep track of their pupils daily and adapt their instruction to meet their needs.

**S90. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A portfolio is a versatile and adaptable collection of tangible work samples that shows many aspects of a child's learning throughout time. An EVS teacher employs an evaluation tool to gather not only the best but all types of a child's work or activities throughout time. The portfolio is being used by the teacher.

An anecdotal record is a detailed descriptive narrative recorded after a specific behavior or interaction occurs. Anecdotal records inform teachers as they plan learning experiences, provide information to families, and give insights into identifying possible developmental delays.

A Student Observation Form is a document that can be used when evaluating a student based on his/her overall status in the class. This includes behavior, intellectual, socialization, studying skills, and communication.

A rubric is typically an evaluation tool or set of guidelines used to promote the consistent application of learning expectations, learning objectives, or learning standards in the classroom, or to measure their attainment against a consistent set of criteria.

**S91. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The term energy poverty refers to a lack of access to modern energy services and products.

**S92. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** According to the author, the availability of regular energy ensures essential services to the people.

**S93. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The extremely hard work affects their health adversely. – This is not true according to the passage

**S94. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** According to the World Bank, the Covid-19 pandemic made basic electricity unaffordable for millions of people.

**S95. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** China used less per capita energy than both India and Somalia.

**S96. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Hardship is similar in meaning to the word, 'privation'

**S97. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Irregular is most opposite of meaning to the word, 'Steady'

**S98. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** It is an adverb

**S99. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct statement is –  
He got fed up with all the travelling he had to do.

**S100. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The lovely and splendid things life has to sell can be had for trees.

**S101. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Holy thoughts don't have a sensuous appeal.

**S102. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** They fill our souls with delight

**S103. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'a breath of ecstasy' is so precious as it can help us experience bliss.

**S104. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** It is a simile.

**S105. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** It is personification

**S106. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Mother tongue and Hindi come under language acquisition & English comes under language learning

**S107. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The following represents the typical pedagogical sequence to teach students how to write-

- get students to draw a number of specific shapes
- get students to write letters with straight lines and curves
- get students to read aloud and write letters multiple times

**S108. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Pronunciation of difficult words cannot be taught using a word wall

**S109. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The above activity MOST closely represents Swain's Output Hypothesis

**S110. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** This activity provides the LEAST opportunity to improving vocabulary

**S111. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** What location do you think this story took place in?

**S112. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** What person do you know is likely to react in the same way as the character in the story?

**S113. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Ask students to listen to a podcast and share two new words they learned through it.

**S114. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Explain the rules of using prepositions and give examples

**S115. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** This language-in-education strategy is known as Mother tongue-based multi linguisticism

**S116. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Textbooks for children are considered an authentic source of reading

**S117. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Observation is the most effective assessment tool for language learning

**S118. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A food menu at a local restaurant best fulfills the purpose of authentic texts

**S119. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A mind-mapping program where thoughts and ideas are split into components would be the BEST suited to help students understand the structure of complex plots

**S120. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The student should be asked to most focus on editing

**S121. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** जो अपने हुनर को स्वयं तक सीमित रखते हैं।

**S122. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** जिसके उपयोग समाज के हित में किया जा सके उसे लेखक ने सही ज्ञान माना है।

**S123. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** मन से बीमार हो जाने का प्रमुख कारण केवल अपने परिजनों तक सीमित रहना है।

**S124. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** 'विस्तर पकड़ लेना' का अर्थ बीमारी हो जाना है।

**S125. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** "नैतिक" शब्द में प्रत्यय इक है।

**S126. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** ज्ञान, स्वयं के अनुभव और विचारों को दूसरों के साथ साझा न करना।

**S127. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** जब उन्हें स्वयं तक सीमित रखा जाता है।

**S128. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** सेवानिवृत्ति का समास विग्रह सेवा से निवृत्ति है।

**S129. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** उपभोक्तावाद के विस्फोट का सबसे भयंकर परिणाम क्या जीवन के अस्तित्व पर संकट है।

**S130. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** अनावश्यक रूप से वस्तुएँ खरीदना व संग्रहण।

**S131. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** पृथ्वी पर प्रदूषण का मुख कारक जीवश्म ईंधन है।

**S132. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** जीवश्म ईंधन

**S133. Ans.(d)****S134. Ans.(d)****S135. Ans.(d)****S136. Ans.(b)****S137. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** कक्षा तीन के द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी सीख रहे बच्चों को शब्द संपदा तथा वर्तनी सिखाने के लिए चित्र शब्दकोश सबसे अधिक प्रभावशाली उपकरण है

**S138. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** उपयुक्त हाव-भाव व मुद्राओं के साथ शब्दों को जोड़ते हुए शब्द संपदा सिखानी चाहिए।

**S139. Ans.(d)****S140. Ans.(a)****S141. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** एक अध्यापक ने कक्षा दो में 'शब्द ढूँढो' नामक खेल करवाया। विद्यार्थियों को एक पन्ने की कहानी दी गई और उन्हें अध्यापक द्वारा बोले जा रहे शब्दों पर जल्दी से घेरा लगाना था। इस गतिविधि की सहायता से बारीकी से पठन (स्कैनिंग) भाषा कौशल का विकास होगा।

**S142. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** प्रतिदिन बातचीत- विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन, पिछले दिन की गई गतिविधि पर बातचीत करेंगे।

**S143. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** भाषा बच्चे की सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक अस्मिता से बनती है।

**S144. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** पहले से लिखे गए संवाद जिनमें 'काल' के प्रकारों का प्रयोग किया गया है,के माध्यम से 'काल' पढ़ाना।

**S145. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** 'लाल रंग की गेंद फ़र्श पर एकदम से उछलते हुए गिरी जो पहले से ही गीली थी, यह लुढ़कते हुए दूर चली गई'। इस वाक्य में क्रिया विशेषण को रेखांकित करने के लिए कहा गया। किरन ने 'उछलते हुए' और 'लुढ़कते हुए' को रेखांकित किया। किरन को क्रिया विशेषण के संबंध में भ्रम है कि क्रिया विशेषण सिर्फ क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, विशेषण की नहीं।

**S146. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** आपने यह कैसे निर्णय लिया कि आपके बारे में कौन-सी बात निबंध में आनी चाहिए?

**S147. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** सह कार्यालयी भाषा

**S148. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** विद्यार्थियों को निम्नलिखित में विरामचिह्न लगाने के लिए कहे-

रमेश को आइसक्रीम खाना बहुत पसंद है वह हलवा और इस तरह की और भी बहुत-सी चीजें खाना पसंद करता है।

**S149. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** एक ऑनलाइन कक्षा में प्रत्येक ध्वनि पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए शब्दों को धीमी गति से पढ़ा जाता है, फिर पठन की गति बढ़ायी जाती है, फिर सामान्य गति से पढ़ा जाता है। यह विधि मिश्रण (ध्वनि और शब्द की आकृति में मेल) के लिए सर्वोत्तम रूप से प्रयोग की जा सकती है

**S150. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** रेणु जी अपनी कक्षा पाँच में अंग्रेजी में एक कहानी सुनाती है और विद्यार्थियों को अपनी भाषा में सही कहानी सुनाने के लिए कहती हैं। इसके बाद वह बारी-बारी से पाँच के समूह में कहानी कहने के लिए कहती हैं। वह कक्षा में ट्रान्सलैग्युजिंग का अनुसरण कर रही हैं।



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