



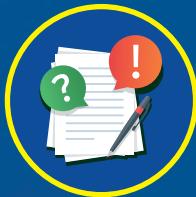
22
YEAR-WISE

CTET

PAPER - 1

SOLVED PAPERS

CLASS (1-5)



22

SOLVED PAPERS

(2024-2011)

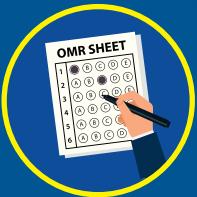
Includes December 2024 Paper



05

PRACTICE SETS

(According to Latest Pattern)



05

OMR Sheets

Includes: CDP Revision Notes

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CTET Paper 1 Trend Analysis (2024- 2018)

Child Development and Pedagogy						
Chapter Name	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2018
Child Development	18	14	19	17	20	11
Concept of Inclusive Education & understanding Children with Special Needs	4	6	3	4	4	3
Learning & Pedagogy	8	10	8	9	6	16
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mathematics						
Number System	5	8	4	5	6	7
Money	1		2	1	4	1
Geometry	3	4	2	2		1
Data Handling	1	1		1		1
Spatial Understanding			2	2		2
Simplification	1		4		1	
Time		1	1	1	1	1
Mensuration	1	1		3	2	2
Measurment	3	1			1	
Pedagogical Issue	15	14	15	15	15	15
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30
Environmental Studies						
Geography	1	6	4	5	6	4
Famous Personalities in Sports		1		1	1	2
Plants & Plant Life	2	2	1	2	1	1
Ecosystem and Bio-diversity	1	1	3	3	2	2
Indian History	3	2	3	2	1	1
Cultural Diversity & Folk Dances of India	1	1	1			2
Animal Classification & Identification	3	2	1	2	2	2
Regional Delicacies & Food Pairings	1	1		1	1	1
Traditional Housing Architecture				1	1	1
Health & Disease	1	3	3	1	1	1
Experimental Learning in EVS	1	1	1	1	1	1
Objective of Teaching EVS	1	1	2	1	1	1
EVS: Curriculum for Class III to V	3	3	3	2	2	2
Pedagogy and Approaches in Teaching EVS	10	6	7	7	9	8
Themes in EVS	2		1	1	1	1
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30
भाषा-1: हिंदी						
ग्रन्थांश	9	9	9	9	9	9
काव्यांश	6	6	6	6	6	6
भाषा	8	8	3	5	2	5
भाषा कौशल	1	2	5	3	4	4
भाषा अर्जन	1			1		
भाषा-क्षमता का आकलन	1	2	2	2	2	
पाठ्य - पुस्तक	1	2	1	3	3	2

शिक्षण सामग्री	2		1		2	1
साहित्य शिक्षण						
भाषा शिक्षण	1	1	3	1	1	2
भाषाई विविधता					1	1
कुल	30	30	30	30	30	30
Language - 2: English						
Language Comprehension	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pedagogy of Language Development	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30

Growth and Development

(वृद्धि एवं विकास)

Growth is the net increase in the size or mass of the tissue. It is quantitative in nature. It includes changes in height, weight, general physical appearance and body proportions.

वृद्धि का संदर्भ ऊतक के द्रव्यमान या आकार में समग्र वृद्धि से है। यह मात्रात्मक प्रकृति की होती है। इसमें ऊंचाई, वजन, सामान्य शारीरिक बनावट और शरीर के अनुपात में परिवर्तन शामिल होते हैं।

According to **Crow and Crow**, “Growth refers to structural and physiological changes”.

क्रो एण्ड क्रो के अनुसार, “वृद्धि का संदर्भ संरचनात्मक और शारीरिक परिवर्तनों से है”।

Development is the qualitative change in an organism as a whole. Development is a continuous change that includes all the other changes like physical, social, intellectual and emotional. As compared to growth, it is a more wide and comprehensive term. Development is the attainment of skills and abilities.

विकास का तात्पर्य किसी जीव में समग्र, गुणात्मक परिवर्तन से है। विकास परिवर्तन की एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसमें शारीरिक, सामाजिक, बौद्धिक और संवेगात्मक सहित अन्य सभी प्रकार के परिवर्तन शामिल होते हैं। यह विकास की तुलना में एक व्यापक और अधिक पूर्ण शब्द है। कौशल और क्षमताओं की प्राप्ति ही विकास है।

According to **Crow and Crow**, “development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in the behaviour which results from environmental situations”.

क्रो एण्ड क्रो के अनुसार, “विकास का सम्बन्ध वृद्धि के साथ-साथ व्यवहार में उन परिवर्तनों से है जो पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितियों से उत्पन्न होते हैं।”

Stages of Development/विकास की अवस्थाएँ



Human Development

□ **Prenatal Period (Conception - Birth):** This is the period of nine calendar months. This formation of an embryo is called prenatal growth. All the organs are formed in this stage.

प्रसवपूर्व काल (गर्भाधान - जन्म): यह अवधि नौ कैलेंडर महीनों की होती है। भ्रूण के विकास की इस प्रक्रिया प्रसवपूर्व वृद्धि कहा जाता है। इस अवस्था में सभी अंगों का निर्माण होता है।

□ **Infancy (Birth-2 years):** It is the shortest of all the developmental periods. By 6 weeks after birth babies start smiling and make a vocal sound. By 6 months they spend a lot of time babbling and also learn to sit and crawl.

शैशवावस्था (जन्म- 2 वर्ष): सभी विकासात्मक चरणों में, यह सबसे छोटा होता है। जन्म के 6 सप्ताह पश्चात बच्चे मुस्कुराना और बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। जब वे 6 महीने के होते हैं तब तक वे बैठना और रेंगना शुरू कर देते हैं और अपना अधिकांश समय बड़बड़ाने में व्यतीत करते हैं।

□ **Childhood (2- 12 years):** It is the time of tremendous growth and development. Here, the new born grows into a young person and can take care of his own body and interact effectively with others. This is the stage of skill development.

बाल्यावस्था (2- 12 वर्ष): यह अवस्था तीव्र विकास और वृद्धि की होती है। इस में नवजात शिशु एक युवा व्यक्ति के रूप में विकसित होता है जो अपना देखभाल कर सकता है और दूसरों के साथ प्रभावी रूप से व्यवहार सकता है। यह अवस्था कौशल विकास की होती है।

□ **Adolescence (12 - 18 years):** In this period hormonal changes play an important role. In boys, this stage starts from 12-15 and in girls, spurt begins two years earlier.

किशोरावस्था (12 - 18 वर्ष): इस अवधि में हार्मोनल परिवर्तन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। लड़कों में यह अवस्था 12-15 साल के बीच होती है, जबकि लड़कियों में यह दो साल पहले शुरू हो जाती है।

□ **Adulthood (18 - 60 years):** An important sign of adulthood is reproductive maturity. The end of growth of height is also regarded as a sign of maturity.

प्रौढ़ावस्था (18 - 60 वर्ष): प्रजनन परिपक्वता प्रौढ़ावस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है। ऊंचाई में वृद्धि रुक जाना परिपक्वता की निशानी मानी जाती है।

□ **Old Age (60 - Death):** This is the age when the bones become a little brittle as they are losing calcium and other minerals. The joints also lose fluids and the cartilage starts rubbing

Heredity and Environment

(आनुवंशिकता एवं पर्यावरण)

Growth and development are the product of both heredity and environment. The environment includes everything that influences the child other than the chromosomes, not after the birth but even at the time of conception itself.

पर्यावरण और आनुवंशिकता दोनों ही वृद्धि और विकास में योगदान करते हैं। पर्यावरण का संदर्भ गुणसूत्रों के अलावा अन्य सभी कारकों से है जो गर्भाधान के दौरान और उससे पूर्व बालक को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Meaning of Heredity/आनुवंशिकता का अर्थ

Heredity refers to all the factors that were present in the individual when he began life, not at birth but at the time of conception about nine months before birth of a child.

आनुवंशिकता उन सभी कारकों को संदर्भित करती है जो व्यक्ति में तब मौजूद थे जब उन्होंने जीवन शुरू किया था, जन्म के समय नहीं बल्कि बच्चे के जन्म से लगभग नौ महीने पहले गर्भाधान के समय।

In other words, passing on characteristics from parents to offspring is known as heredity.

दूसरे शब्दों में, आनुवंशिकता वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा माता-पिता से बच्चों में लक्षण स्थानांतरित होते हैं।

- The study of heredity is called genetics.
- आनुवंशिकता के अध्ययन को आनुवंशिकी कहा जाता है।
- The process of heredity is universal among all human beings.
- सभी मनुष्यों में आनुवंशिकता की सार्वभौमिक प्रक्रिया के अधीन है।

Principles of Heredity/आनुवंशिकता के सिद्धांत

1. Principle of Continuity: This principle states that every organism has the ability to transform its DNA, and give it to its offspring. All organisms require cellular division and differentiation for growth, development and sexual reproduction.

निरंतरता का सिद्धांत: इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार, प्रत्येक जीवित वस्तु में अपने डीएनए को संशोधित करने और इसे अपनी संतति में स्थानांतरित करने की क्षमता होती है। सभी जीवों की वृद्धि, विकास और यौन प्रजनन के लिए कोशिकीय विभाजन और विभेदीकरण आवश्यक है।

2. Principle of Similarity: Principle of similarity states that things which share visual characteristics such as shape, colour, texture, value or orientation will be seen as belonging together.

समानता का सिद्धांत: समानता के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, वस्तुओं को एक समान माना जाएगा यदि उनके आकार, रंग, बनावट, मान या अभिविन्यास जैसे सामान्य लक्षण हों।

3. Principle of Variation: This principle states that all species, individuals differ in their genetic makeup, producing many variations in their physical features, every individual is different from the other.

भिन्नता का नियम: इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार, प्रत्येक प्रजाति में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आनुवंशिक भिन्नताओं के कारण दूसरों से भिन्न होते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी शारीरिक विशेषताओं में व्यापक भिन्नताएँ होती हैं।

4. Principle of Regressin: This principle was introduced by Galton, he tried to find out that the average height of children born of parents of a given height tended to move or regress toward the average height in the population as a whole.

प्रत्यागमन का सिद्धांत: इस सिद्धांत को प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेय गैल्टन को दिया जाता है। उन्होंने यह निर्धारित करने की प्रयास की कि क्या किसी विशेष ऊंचाई के माता-पिता से पैदा हुए बच्चों की औसत ऊंचाई जनसंख्या की औसत ऊंचाई के अनुपात में बढ़ती या घटती है।

5. Principle of Transformation of Acquired Trait: This principle states that an individual changes during life in order to adapt to its environment, those changes are passed on to its offspring.

अर्जित विशेषता के परिवर्तन का सिद्धांत: इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार, कोई व्यक्ति अपने पूरे जीवनकाल में अपने पर्यावरण के अनुकूल होने के लिए विकसित होता है, और ये परिवर्तन अपनी संतान को पारित कर दिए जाते हैं।

Impact of Heredity on Development/विकास पर आनुवंशिकता का प्रभाव

1. Height and the structure of body organs are determined by the growth potentials in the genes.

जीन में वृद्धि क्षमता शरीर के अंगों की संरचना और ऊंचाई को निर्धारित करती है।

2. The structure of the nervous system is also determined by genes.

तंत्रिका तंत्र की संरचना भी जीन द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है।

3. Children are born with a very wide range of general mental potential and with different potentialities for music, painting, etc, for which limits are set genetically.

बालकों के जन्म से ही सामान्य मानसिक क्षमता की एक विशाल श्रृंखला होती है, साथ ही विशिष्ट संगीत, कलात्मक और अन्य क्षमताएँ होती हैं, जिनमें से सभी की वंशानुगत सीमाएँ होती हैं।

Meaning and Types of Environment/पर्यावरण का

अर्थ और प्रकार

Environment refers to all the living and non-living things or objects that an organism interacts with. Such as animals, plants, air, water, etc. Environment is a set of conditions that are uncountable in nature and affects growth and development of a child.

It has two components: It includes:

वह सब कुछ, चाहे वह सजीव हो या निर्जीव, जो किसी जीव के साथ परस्पर क्रिया करता है उसका पर्यावरण कहलाता है। उदहारणस्वरूप, पशु, वायु, जल, आदि। पर्यावरण परिस्थितियों का एक संग्रह है जो प्रकृति में असंख्य हैं और किसी बालक की वृद्धि और विकास पर प्रभाव डालते हैं।

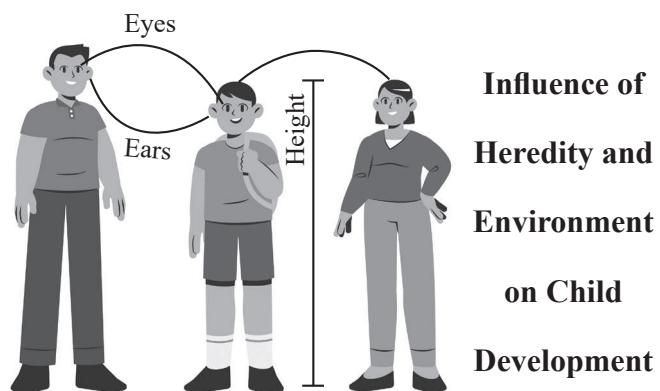
इसके दो घटक होते हैं: इसमें निम्न शामिल हैं:

(a) Internal Environment: It refers to all the factors which lie within the individual. It includes heredity factors, intelligence, emotional development, and social development.

आंतरिक पर्यावरण: इसका संदर्भ उन कारकों से है जो व्यक्ति के अन्तर्निहित होते हैं। इसमें आनुवंशिकता, बुद्धि, संवेगात्मक विकास और सामाजिक विकास से संबंधित गुण शामिल हैं।

(b) External Environment: It includes immediate environment i.e. family and their circumstances at home, their socioeconomic background and the education they receive from institutions or their family.

बाह्य वातावरण: यह व्यक्ति के आस-पास के पर्यावरण, जैसे कि उसका परिवार और उसके रहने की परिस्थिति, सामाजिक आर्थिक परिस्थिति और संस्थानों या अपने स्वयं के परिवारों से प्राप्त शिक्षा के प्रकार को दर्शाता है।



Relation Between Heredity and Environment/

आनुवंशिकता और पर्यावरण के बीच संबंध

Both heredity and environment are important in the development, personality patterns depend on at least three variables, the trait that is affected, the feature of the environment that is brought to bear on the developing trait, and the scope & intensity of the environmental forces.

व्यक्तित्व विकास में आनुवंशिकता और पर्यावरण दोनों महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। व्यक्तित्व पैटर्न कम से कम तीन कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें प्रभावित होने वाली विशेषता, विकासशील विशेषता पर असर डालने वाली पर्यावरणीय विशेषता, और पर्यावरणीय शक्तियों का दायरा और तीव्रता शामिल है।

Some traits are relatively stable. They vary little, regardless of environmental influences. Other traits are unstable; they are easily influenced by environmental conditions.

कुछ गुण तुलनात्मक रूप से स्थिर होते हैं। बाह्य कारकों के बावजूद, ये शायद ही कभी परिवर्तित होते हैं। कुछ शीलगुण अस्थिर होते हैं और पर्यावरण द्वारा सरलता से परिवर्तित कर दिए जाते हैं।

The intensity of environmental influences likewise affects the degree to which different traits will change.

विभिन्न गुणों में किस मात्रा में परिवर्तन होगा यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव कितने प्रबल हैं।

Nature vs. Nurture/प्रकृति बनाम पोषण

Psychologists who are on the nature side of the debate are those who emphasize the influence of heredity, universal maturation processes guided by genes, and biological influences such as hormones and brain growth spurts.

मनोवैज्ञानिक जो आनुवंशिकता पर जोर देते हैं, जीन द्वारा नियंत्रित सार्वभौमिक परिपक्वता प्रक्रियाएं, और हामोन और मस्तिष्क के विकास जैसे जैविक प्रभाव उन लोगों की श्रेणी में आते हैं जो प्रकृति का पक्ष लेते हैं।

On the nurture side of the nature-nurture debate are those who emphasize the change in response to the environment- all the external physical and social conditions, stimuli, and events that can affect us, polluted air to social interactions with family members, peers, and teachers, to the neighbourhood and broader cultural context in which we develop.

प्रकृति-पोषण बहस के पालन-पोषण पक्ष में लोग इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि पर्यावरण की अनुक्रिया में परिवर्तन पर जोर देते हैं- सभी बाहरी भौतिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियाँ, उद्दीपन और परिघटनाएँ जो हमें प्रभावित कर सकती हैं, प्रदूषित हवा परिवार के सदस्यों, साथियों के साथ सामाजिक संपर्क, और शिक्षक, आस-पड़ोस और व्यापक सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ जिसमें हम विकसित होते हैं।

Both heredity and environment play a vital role in the development of the child. Any trait of the individual is the 'product' of both heredity and environment.

बालक के विकास में आनुवंशिकता और पर्यावरण दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। व्यक्ति की कोई भी शीलगुण पर्यावरण और आनुवंशिकता दोनों का "उत्पाद" होता है।

Personality = Heredity*Environment

व्यक्तित्व = आनुवंशिकता*पर्यावरण

Socialization Process

(समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया)

Meaning/अर्थ

Socialization is the process by which an individual learns from others. It continues all across the life span, as long as people continue to learn from social experiences. It is the culture that provides opportunities for men to develop their personality. Society prescribes its own ways and means of giving social training to its members, and this training is known as socialization.

समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा एक व्यक्ति दूसरों से सीखता है। जब तक लोग अपने सामाजिक संबंधों से ज्ञान प्राप्त करना जारी रखते हैं, यह उनके पूरे जीवनकाल में जारी रहता है। यह संस्कृति व्यक्तियों को अपने व्यक्तित्व के विकास का अवसर प्रदान करती है। समाज अपने सदस्यों को सामाजिक प्रशिक्षण देने के अपने तरीके और साधन निर्धारित करता है और इस प्रशिक्षण को समाजीकरण के रूप में जाना जाता है।



Socialization Process

Types of Socialization/समाजीकरण के प्रकार

1. Primary Socialization/प्राथमिक समाजीकरण

- This is the most essential and basic type of socialization
यह समाजीकरण का सबसे मौलिक और महत्वपूर्ण रूप है।
- It takes place in the early years of the life of the newborn individual.
यह नवजात शिशु के जीवन के प्रारंभिक वर्षों के दौरान होता है।
- It concentrates on the teaching of language and cognitive skills.
यह भाषा और संज्ञानात्मक कौशल के शिक्षण पर केंद्रित होता है।
- It also focuses on the internalization of cultural norms and values.
यह सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों और मूल्यों के आंतरिककरण पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

2. Anticipatory Socialization/प्रत्याशित समाजीकरण

- An individual not only learns the culture of the group of which they are immediate members. They may also learn the culture of groups to which they do not belong.
कोई व्यक्ति न केवल उस समूह की संस्कृति के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त करता है जिसका वे प्रत्यक्ष सदस्य होते हैं। वे उन समूहों की संस्कृति भी सीख सकते हैं जिनसे वे संबंधित नहीं हैं।
- It is a process whereby men socialize themselves into the culture of a group with the anticipation of joining the groups.
इस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से समूह में प्रवेश करने की प्रत्याशा में व्यक्ति स्वयं को किसी समूह की संस्कृति में सामूहीकरण करते हैं।

3. Re Socialization/पुनःसमाजीकरण

- It takes place mostly when a social role is radically changed.
यह प्रायः तब होता है जब सामाजिक भूमिका में भारी परिवर्तन होता है।
- It may also happen in periods of rapid social mobility.
यह तीव्र सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधि में भी घटित हो सकता है।
- Not only do individuals change roles within the group, but also change membership groups.
व्यक्ति न केवल समूह के भीतर भूमिकाओं को परिवर्तित करते हैं, बल्कि सदस्यता समूहों को भी परिवर्तित करते हैं।

4. Developmental Socialization/विकासात्मक समाजीकरण

- This kind of learning is based on the achievements of primary socialization.
इस तरह का अधिगम प्रारंभिक समाजीकरण के परिणामों पर आधारित होता है।
- New learning is added and blended with old in a relatively smooth and continuous process of development.
विकास की एक बड़े पैमाने पर निर्बाध और निरंतर प्रक्रिया में, नए अधिगम को पूर्व ज्ञान के साथ जोड़ा जाता है।
- It builds on already acquired skills and knowledge as the adult progresses through new situations such as marriage or new jobs.
जैसा कि वयस्क नई परिस्थितियों के माध्यम से विकसित होता है, जैसे विवाह या एक नया करियर, यह पहले से अर्जित कौशल और ज्ञान पर आधारित होता है।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. The test is of 2½ hours duration and consists of 150 questions. There is no negative marking.
2. This Test Paper has five Parts, I, II, III, IV and V, consisting of 150 Objective Type Questions and each carries 1 mark :

Part-I : Child Development and Pedagogy (Q. Nos. 1-30)

Part-II : Mathematics (Q. Nos. 31-60)

Part-III : Environmental Studies (Q. Nos. 61-90)

Part-IV : Language-I (English) (Q. Nos. 91-120)

Part-V : Language-II (हिन्दी) (Q. Nos. 121-150)

Child Development & Pedagogy

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

1. Mastery Oriented learners typically attribute success to _____ and failure to _____.
 (a) ability and good luck; task difficulty
 (b) ability and effort; bad luck
 (c) ability and good luck; low ability
 (d) ability and effort; insufficient effort

2. Which of the following statement represents 'Proximodistal' principle of development?
 (a) Development is multidirectional and multidimensional.
 (b) Identical twins living in different cultures can develop at different rates.
 (c) Children develop ability to grasp the ball before putting beads in thread.
 (d) Children develop ability to sit up before standing.

3. According to Vygotsky children speak to themselves:
 (a) To aid thought and for self-regulation.
 (b) To provide self-reinforcement when adults are ignoring them.
 (c) Because they are egocentric.
 (d) Because their thought is illogical.

4. Challenges in social communication are evident in:
 (a) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 (b) Cerebral palsy
 (c) Autism Spectrum Disorder
 (d) Learning Disabilities

5. According to Vygotsky's theory of learning and development, which of the following is an example of scaffolding?

- Breaking a task down into smaller steps and providing support as needed.
- Providing a student with a grade for their work as motivation.
- Providing a student with a reading assignment and asking them to answer questions independently.
- Demonstrating a skill to a student and then having them master it on their own.

6. Dysgraphia is characterised by :

- Delayed motor skills
- Difficulties in writing
- Lack of reading fluency
- Repetitive behavioural patterns

7. In order to help students to become good problem solvers, a teacher should emphasize on the practice of :

- focusing on information that confirms existing beliefs and preconceptions.
- approaching problems in a particular fixed fashion.
- breaking large complex problems into smaller manageable problems.
- centering only on one particular piece of information related to problem.

8. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should use multisensory materials to cater to needs of students in an inclusive classroom.

Reason (R): Inclusive classrooms should adopt standardization of curricular materials as well as assessment strategies.

Choose the **correct** option :

- (A) is true but (R) is false.

- Both (A) and (R) are false.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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

9. In the constructivist view:

- Individuals are passively influenced by environmental events.
- Individuals are conditioned to learn new behaviours.
- Learning is extending and transforming the current understanding.
- Learning is simply writing associations on the blank slates of our brains.

10. **Assertion (A):** Effective teachers familiarize themselves with daily lives and socio-cultural backgrounds of learners.

Reason (R): Learning takes place in a social context.

Choose the **correct** options.

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

11. Meaningful learning is primarily NOT about:

- memorizing information
- understanding the concept
- constructing knowledge
- developing skills

12. **Assertion (A):** Teacher should encourage boys of her class to participate in sports while assigning art decoration to girls.

Reason (R): Children acquire gender roles primarily because of the underlying biological differences.

Choose the **correct** options.

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

13. Kinesthetic learners prefer to learn through _____.

- seeing
- touching
- doing and moving
- listening

14. According to Howard Gardner while a scientist would exhibit high _____ Intelligence, a sculptor would have high _____ Intelligence

- Naturalistic; Spatial
- Transductive; Spatial
- Logical-mathematical; Bodily Kinesthetic
- Spatial; Bodily Kinesthetic

15. Inclusion needs to be promoted through :

- Flexible curriculum
- Cooperative learning
- Segregation and labelling
- Accessibility of building

- (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (i) (ii) (iii)
- (i) (ii) (iv)

16. Children learn better if they experience:

- Low level of alertness during activity
- Moderate level of excitement to learn
- High degree of anxiety to perform
- Learned helplessness

17. **Assertion (A):** Children below the age of 5-6 years should not be pressurized to write properly and 'within the lines'.

Reason (R): Children gain of control of finer motor skills from 5-6 years onwards.

Choose the **correct** option.

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

18. Children often come up with their own explanations of events around them. On being probed as to why does it rain Sia says - "God was tired of carrying the buckets of water on his shoulders". Such explanations:

- Depict that children have an egocentric view and cannot consider other's viewpoint.

- Illustrate that children are not capable of any reasoning.
- Prove that children's thinking is much lesser than adults quantitively.
- Indicate that children have naive understanding rooted in their cultural context with which they try to understand events.

19. Piaget described cognitive development as occurring in:

- A continuous continuum
- Four overlapping culture specific stages
- Four qualitatively different stages
- Three progressive levels

20. During play time at school, Rishabh, a 7-year-old boy picked a doll to play with. Some of his peers made fun of him for his choice of toy. As a teacher who wants his students to grow up with gender role flexibility, which of the following would be the best response to the situation by the teacher?

- Talk to Rishabh that dolls are suitable for girls and boys should not play with dolls.
- Tell Rishabh that he should play with something else because his friends won't approve of him playing with doll.
- Let Rishabh play with doll and tell other children that they can also choose any toy of their choice.
- Quiteley take away the doll and give a car toy to Rishabh without saying anything.

21. In developmental terms, a time frame where an individual upholds an amplified sensitivity to particular incentives for developing particular skills to function in an efficient manner is referred to as _____ of development.

- Incentive period
- Stimulus period
- Critical period
- Encoding period

22. In order to cater to needs of students struggling with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder teachers should avoid:

- Creating distractions and making noises
- Flexibility in curricular materials and instructions
- Breaking the task into small easily manageable parts
- Using multi-sensory materials

23. Lawrence Kohlberg argued that:

- moral development in children occurs in a continuous manner.
- there are cultural differences in moral reasoning of children.
- moral development occurs progressively in stages.

- there are gender differences in moral reasoning of children.

24. At which level of Kohlberg's moral development does individual's ethical behaviour mainly depends on the mindset that "what do people think of me"?

- Postconventional
- Non-conventional
- Preconventional
- Conventional

25. According to Jean Piaget a child who is unable to understand the logic behind simple mathematical reversals such as $4 + 5 = 9$ so $9 - 5 = 4$, it is because of :

- animistic thinking
- irreversibility
- egocentrism
- perceptual centration

26. **Assertion (A):** Teachers should distance themselves from students and place primary responsibility for learning on them only.

Reason (R): Learning takes place affectively in an authoritative rather than a democratic environment.

Choose the **correct** option.

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

27. **Assertion (A):** Scaffolding provided by the teachers hinders the learning process of children.

Reason (R): Lev Vygotsky proposed that children learn independently by acting upon and manipulating the environment.

Choose the **correct** option:

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

28. Which of the following correctly describes extrinsic motivation?

- Motivation that comes from environmental consequences.
- Motivation that comes from a sense of personal satisfaction.
- Motivation that comes from personal enjoyment of the task.
- Motivation that comes from internal factors.

29. Two important cognitive development milestones of sensorimotor stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development are :

- (a) Animism and Transformation
- (b) Classification and seriation
- (c) Object permanence and deferred imitation
- (d) Reversibility of thought and hypothetic-deductive reasoning

30. Children :

- (a) Are born unruly and need to be socialized.
- (b) Come into this world with genetic codes that determine their destiny.
- (c) Are greatly influenced by the social cultural context they grow up in.
- (d) Come into this world as *tabula rasa* or blank slate.

MATHEMATICS

Direction: Answer the following questions by selecting the *correct/most appropriate* options.

31. What is the result when 7 kg 7 g is subtracted from 9 kg?

- (a) 1.93 kg
- (b) 1.093 kg
- (c) 1.3 kg
- (d) 1.993 kg

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

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

Choose the **correct** option :

- (a) Equal number of children have Apple and Guava as their favourite fruit.
- (b) The difference between the number of children who like grapes and those who like banana is 16.
- (c) The number of children who like Mangoes and Banana is two times the number of children who like Guava.
- (d) Ten children do not like any fruit given in the table.

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

- (a) It helps to identify students' misconceptions
- (b) It provides cumulative evaluations that helps to rank children
- (c) To check the progress of students during instructional activities
- (d) To identify students' conceptual understanding

34. A person withdrew ₹ 4,560 from his bank account on 4th of a month and deposited ₹ 2,567 on 20th of the same month. If at the end of the month, balance is ₹ 3,125, then money (in ₹) at the start of the month in his account was :

- (a) ₹5,128
- (b) ₹5,118
- (c) ₹4,998
- (d) ₹5,213

35. A primary class mathematics teacher gave his students the following problem to solve: "How many classes of 28 pupils would be needed for a school of 616 pupils?"

One of the student solved the problem in the following way :

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ Class} &= 28 \text{ Pupils} \\ 10 &\rightarrow 280 \\ 10 \rightarrow \frac{280}{560} &\qquad 2 \rightarrow \frac{56}{616} \\ &\rightarrow 10 + 10 + 2 = 22 \text{ Classes} \end{aligned}$$

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

- (a) The student has used both the distributive and associative laws of division to solve the problem
- (b) The student has used an incorrect algorithm to solve the problem
- (c) The student has used the associative law of division across addition to solve the problem
- (d) The student has used the distributive law of division across addition to solve the problem

36. A triangle having all sides of different lengths is called:

- (a) A scalene triangle
- (b) A right triangle
- (c) An equilateral triangle
- (d) An isosceles triangle

37. The sum of the prime numbers between 31 and 60 is:

- (a) 280
- (b) 311
- (c) 221
- (d) 227

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

- (a) 965560
- (b) 965650
- (c) 956200
- (d) 956400

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

- (a) Conservation
- (b) Decomposition
- (c) Classification
- (d) Seriation

40. Students feel difficulty in solving division problems because :

- (a) Division problems have no utility in daily life.
- (b) There are no informal ways of solving division problems

- (c) For solving division problems students need to know addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.

- (d) Students do not like the sign of division.

41. Most II graders are able to add two quantities like four candies and three candies, but when asked to do 4 + 5 on a worksheet a large number of the same set of learners is unable to do so. What is the most appropriate explanation of this observation according to National Curriculum Framework 2005?

- (a) Learners are not interested in learning real-life mathematics
- (b) The learners are not ready for the use of abstract mathematical symbols
- (c) Learners are not taught addition properly
- (d) Some learners are poor in mathematical skills

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

- (a) s/he needs more help in understanding the concept of place value
- (b) s/he is unfit to learn mathematics
- (c) The student is a slow learners
- (d) s/he is mischievous

43. Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the concept of Fractions?

- (a) If represents a part of a collection of same objects
- (b) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a ratio
- (c) It represents a part of a whole which is greater than 1
- (d) The mathematical notation of a fraction can be represented as a division problem

44. Radha walks 3 km 725 m per day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, whereas she walks 2 km 9 m per day on Tuesday and Thursday. Total distance covered by her from Monday to Friday is :

- (a) 15.355 km
- (b) 15.193 km
- (c) 16.975 km
- (d) 16.202 km

45. Jasmine said, "A rectangle has two pairs of opposite sides parallel; a square also has two pairs of opposite sides parallel and so does a parallelogram. So, both rectangle and square are also parallelograms".

Jasmine is at _____ stage of Van Hieles theory of geometric thinking.

- (a) Formal Deduction
- (b) Visualization
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Relationships

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

(a) 1192290 (b) 1192209
(c) 1292290 (d) 1292209

47. The missing numbers in the pattern 12, 14, 17, 13, 8, 14, 21, __, __ are respectively:

(a) 14, 5 (b) 13, 4
(c) 15, 7 (d) 12, 3

48. The smallest four-digit number which is as multiple of 6, 7 and 4 is:

(a) 1006 (b) 1008
(c) 1000 (d) 1002

49. Which of the following has a definite length?

(a) a ray (b) a plane
(c) a line (d) a line segment

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

(a) These questions develop critical thinking in students
(b) Answers to these questions are not given in the book
(c) These questions take more time to solve
(d) These questions are not easy to copy from each other

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

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

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

(a) 45 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 48

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

(a) Child does not know how to represent fractions on number line
(b) Child has extended the concept of addition of natural numbers to addition of fractions
(c) Child does not know addition of numbers.
(d) Child does not know how to take L.C.M.

54. According to National Education Policy 2020 Mathematics and Computational

Thinking is to given increased importance as:

(a) It is foundational to evolving technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning and Data science etc.
(b) It can be as substitute for a teacher
(c) It is the most difficult aspect of learning in school
(d) It is foundational to human survival

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

(A) Promoting memorization and rigorous algorithms
(B) Mathematical reasoning and logic
(C) Becoming sole authority for right answers

Choose the **correct** option :

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

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

(a) Formula based method
(b) Approximation and Estimation
(c) Tessellations
(d) Abacus

57. The value of $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{14} - \frac{7}{8}$ is:

(a) $\frac{3}{56}$ (b) $\frac{5}{56}$
(c) $\frac{3}{14}$ (d) $\frac{5}{28}$

58. Which of the following letters has two lines of symmetry?

(a) E (b) U
(c) H (d) B

59. Which of the following is NOT related to Indian mathematics?

(a) Surya Siddhant
(b) Baudhayan Sulba Sutra
(c) Lilavati
(d) Charak Samhita

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

(a) 49997 (b) 50007
(c) 49930 (d) 49993

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Direction: Answer the following questions by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

61. Read the Assertion and Reason properly.

Assertion: An elephant herd has only female and baby elephants.

Reason: Male elephants leave their herd after 14-15 years and move around alone.

Choose the **correct** answer from the following:

(a) Assertion is true but Reason is false
(b) Assertion is false but Reason is true
(c) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
(d) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

62. Chapter 4 "Mangoes Round the Year" of NCERT Environmental Studies textbook has a story on making mango papad so that children not only understand the process and technique but also appreciate the skills of cooking and preservation. As per NCF 2005, which general objective of teaching EVS is being achieved through this lesson?

(a) To explain how much labor is needed to make an object.
(b) To discuss how various things can be made from the natural environment.
(c) To develop understanding with the help of observation and examples related to our experiences in place of abstraction
(d) To develop an understanding of how Aam papad is made.

63. Mohan is a class V teacher of Environmental Studies. He writes the following activity on the blackboard in his class. "Find out about the availability of water at the time of your parents and grandparents and compare it with the current situation. "For the above activity, which of the following strategies would be most appropriate?

(a) Role Play (b) Project
(c) Discussion (d) Interview

64. Archana is a teacher of Environmental Studies teaching class IV. She forms two groups of children in her class and conducts a debate activity on the topic "Should the school have uniforms or not". Why did Archana organize a debate in her class? Which of the following may not be the most appropriate reason?

(A) Debate gives children an opportunity to think about and understand different aspects of a topic.
(B) Children are encouraged to express their views in the classroom.
(C) Children get an opportunity to share their experiences in the classroom.
(D) Children assess the knowledge of their peers through debate.
(a) (A), (C) and (D)
(b) (B) and (D)
(c) (B), (C) and (D)
(d) (A), (B) and (C)

65. Child describes different skilled work related to farming and their inheritance (from elders) in daily life.

The above statement is :

- (a) Learning indicator
- (b) Learning objective
- (c) Statement of competency
- (d) Learning outcome

66. The state/union territory having coast on the Bay of Bengal is:

- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
- (c) Telangana (d) Andhra Pradesh

67. Lesson 13 In NCERT's Class V Environmental Studies textbook describe the amazing journey of "Gaurav Jani". This lesson is a part of which of the following themes?

- (a) Interrelationship
- (b) Work and Play
- (c) Family and Friends
- (d) Shelter

68. In a constructivist EVS classroom, which of the following is NOT seen to be happening?

- (a) Children are just solving familiar problems.
- (b) Children are using their experiences to make new connections between concepts.
- (c) Children are learning by doing activities with concrete objects.
- (d) Children's experiences are being respected.

69. Siddhi is a teacher of class 4. She takes all the children of her class to the playground to play Kabbadi, while teaching them lesson 10 "Hu tu tu, hu tu tu" of the NCERT Environmental Studies textbook. Before playing the game, she also explains the rules of this game to all the children. Why does the teacher tell the children the rules before playing this game? Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason?

- (A) She wants to draw the attention of the children that in life like in sports, we make rules.
- (B) So that all the work is done properly.
- (C) We are all bound by the rules in the same way in the society by which we settle differences and conflicts among ourselves.
- (D) By making rules, the attention of all children is much more on the rules than on the game.
- (a) (C) and (D) (b) (A) and (D)
- (c) (A), (B) and (C) (d) (A) and (B)

70. Read the following statements and choose the **correct** option.

Assertion (A): Biomass and Fossil Fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy.

Reason (R): Conventional sources are those which are renewable in nature.

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

71. Consider the following statements A and B.

Statement A : In 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

Statement B: In 2007, Kalpana Chawla set a new record for the longest space flight by a woman.

Select the correct code from the following:

- (a) A is correct but B is wrong.
- (b) A is wrong but B is correct.
- (c) A and B both are correct
- (d) A and B both are wrong

72. It has been observed that some mistakes are made while observing the learning and progress of children. These mistakes may be the result of our biases. Which of the following information should not be recorded as a bias?

- (a) Samples of the children's work in the portfolio.
- (b) Prior experiences regarding the ability and performance of the children.
- (c) Previous results related to the examination of any one subject and any area thereof.
- (d) Social background of the child.

73. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully:

Assertion (A): The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected are found on very high altitudes of 5000 meters in extreme cold.

Reason (R): A coat of warm hair grows on goats body which protects it from extreme cold.

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (b) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)

74. Read the statements I and II.

Statement I: Due to anaemia, children do not grow well, and their energy levels are low.

Statement II: Anaemia affects both, children's physical as well as mental health. Choose the correct answer from the following:

- (a) I is true but II is false
- (b) I is false but II is true
- (c) Both I and II are true
- (d) Both I and II are false

75. Select the correct match from the following:

- (a) Lavani - Tamil nadu
- (b) Bharatnatyam - Odisha
- (c) Kathak - Karnataka
- (d) Bihu - Assam

76. Cows have Short front teeth and Large and flat side teeth for which one of the following?

- (a) Cutting grass and gnawing grass respectively.
- (b) Gnawing grass and cutting grass respectively
- (c) Snipping grass and chewing grass respectively
- (d) Chewing grass and snipping grass respectively

77. What is the reason why tales and stories have been given an important place in the textbooks of Environmental Studies? Which of the following may be the most appropriate reason?

- (A) At the primary level, the teachers of Environmental Studies narrate tales and stories with interest, that is why they have been given an important place.
- (B) The use of stories has often been considered important in developing children's sensitivity to environmental issues.
- (C) Because children easily relate themselves to the characters of the story, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks.
- (D) Tales and stories are liked by the society, that is why they have been given an important place in the textbooks of the environment.

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

78. In the following question, Assertion and Reason are followed. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option from the following :

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

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

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

79. How much time 'boiled milk' takes for digestion in the stomach? Choose the correct answer from the following:

- (a) 4 hours (b) 5 hours
- (c) 2 hours (d) 3 hours

80. A person would not drown in the dead sea or a salty lake even if the person does not know how to swim. This is due to:

- (a) neither high nor low density of sea water
- (b) volume of sea water
- (c) high density of sea water
- (d) low density of sea water

81. Which one of the following is a group consisting of elements only?

- (a) Steel, Iron, Zinc
- (b) Tin, Lithium, Sodium
- (c) Sodium, Brass, Potassium
- (d) Bronze, Copper, Aluminium

82. A teacher of Environmental Studies, while conducting an activity with some children, observes some important incidents and also makes a descriptive note of the same. Which of the following may be the tool of assessment?

- (a) Observation List
- (b) Anecdotal Records
- (c) Rating Scale
- (d) Portfolio

83. Two Indian birds make nests which hang from the branches of trees or bushes. These two birds are:

- (a) Barbet and Sun-bird
- (b) Tailor bird and Indian Robin
- (c) Indian Robin and Weaver bird
- (d) Sun-bird and Tailor bird

84. Read the statements A and B carefully.

Statement A: During the cold season lizards go into a long deep sleep.

Statement B: Some animals go into a long, deep sleep in certain season.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- (a) 'A' is correct but 'B' is incorrect
- (b) 'A' is incorrect but 'B' is correct.
- (c) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct and 'B' explain 'A'.
- (d) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct and 'B' not explains 'A'.

85. A teacher in his environmental studies class, divides the children into groups and asks them to collect some objects present in the school. After that he sits with the children and asks them to distribute those objects into different groups. Children divide objects into different groups on the basis of their properties. What could be the most appropriate purpose for the teacher to conduct this activity?

- (a) Activity strengthens the cognitive domain to a greater extent than the other domains of learning in children
- (b) The activity develops the child's understanding of all the concepts.
- (c) At the primary stage, children learn better by interacting with each other.
- (d) By doing the activity, children make very few mistakes in understanding the definition and facts

86. Rakesh is a teacher of Environmental Studies of class V. He asks the children in his class to do an activity. In which, all children observe which "object floats in water and which sinks in water"? After the activity some children ask the teacher why some objects sink in water and some objects float in water. What is the most appropriate thing a teacher should do in the following situation?

- (A) The teacher should tell the children that this is happening because of the density.
- (B) Give each child the freedom to observe, record their observations, and interpret those observations.
- (C) Provide opportunity to each child to hypothesize, test and make activity based generalizations.
- (D) Teacher should say that the main reason for this you will understand in your higher classes?

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

87. It is 10 A.M. now in India today, it is around noon of today in _____.

- (a) Japan (b) Singapore
- (c) London (d) Karachi

88. In a child centered EVS classroom, which of the following activities would be LEAST likely to occur

- (a) Children will also be seen sharing their experiences while discussing in the class.
- (b) Children will be seen in the classroom, listening to the teacher.
- (c) Children will be seen actively working in a variety of activities.
- (d) The seating arrangement will be seen to change according to the activity of the children.

89. A person boarded an express train on 30 January 2023 at New Delhi for Bangalore. The train departed from New Delhi at 17:00 hours and reached Bangalore at 17: 00 hours on 31st January 2023. If the distance between New Delhi and Bangalore by train route is nearly 1776 km. The average speed of the train during this Journey was:

- (a) 77.21 km/hr (b) 71.04 km/hr
- (c) 74 km/hr (d) 80.72 km/hr

90. In the following question, Assertion and Reason are followed. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option from the following:

Assertion: The curriculum of Environmental Studies is theme-based and each theme is interrelated.

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

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

LANGUAGE - I : ENGLISH

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (91-99)

Shreeram Lagoo was acting in a play staged at Ambernath's Gandhi School. We had managed to get the tickets for the play after much running around. We left the hostel quietly after eating dinner in the mess. The play started at 9.30 p.m. and it was already 9.15 p.m. Patil and I were rushing along the road to the station. Suddenly we saw Upadhyayji coming from the opposite direction. He had seen us.

'Maharshi, where are you off to at this time?' he said reprovingly.

We looked at each other's face. Suddenly Patil spoke up, 'Sir, I have a headache. We are going to the station to have some tea or coffee. We will be back right after drinking a cup'.

'Why, don't you get tea and coffee in the mess?'

'We do, Sir. But today there wasn't any milk in the mess. That's why we are going to the station'. Patil improvised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) a teacher (b) the hostel warden
- (c) an administrator (d) the principal

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

- (a) Past Indefinite
- (b) Present Continuous
- (c) Present Perfect
- (d) Past Perfect

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

- (a) She received them coldly.
- (b) She was displeased with her husband for bringing them home.
- (c) She welcomed them.
- (d) She was unhappy to see them.

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

- (A) The boys had purchased the tickets in advance.
- (B) Mrs. Upadhyay supported the boys in their endeavour.
- (a) (A) is True but (B) is False.
- (b) (B) is True but (A) is False.
- (c) Both (A) and (B) are True.
- (d) Both (A) and (B) are False.

95. Choose the expression similar in meaning to 'improvised' as used in the passage.

- (a) to make it up (b) to declare
- (c) to tell the truth (d) to shout

96. Why were the boys sneaking away from the hostel?

- (a) To have a stroll
- (b) To play football
- (c) To watch a movie
- (d) To see a play

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

- (A) Mr. Upadhyay met the boys inside the hostel.

(B) The boys were already getting late for the play.

- (a) (A) is True but (B) is False
- (b) (B) is True but (A) is False
- (c) Both (A) and (B) are False
- (d) Both (A) and (B) are True

98. What did Mr. Upadhyay do after hearing the boys?

- (a) He talked to them and walked away.
- (b) He took them home for coffee.
- (c) He did not react at all.
- (d) He allowed them to go.

99. 'The tickets for the play were squirming in our pockets.'

What literary device has been used in the underlined expression.

- (a) Personification (b) Simile
- (c) Alliteration (d) Oxymoron

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (100-105)

O what is that sound which so thrills the ear
Down in the valley drumming, drumming?
Only the scarlet soldiers, dear,
The soldiers coming.

O what is that light I see flashing so clear
Over the distance brightly, brightly?
Only the sun on their weapons, dear,
As they step lightly.

O what are they doing with all that gear,
What are they doing this morning, this morning?
Only the usual manoeuvres, dear,
Or perhaps a warning.

O why have they left the road down there,
Why are they suddenly wheeling, wheeling?
Perhaps a change in the orders, dear,
Why are you kneeling?

100. Where is the 'sound' coming from?

- (a) From a crowded street
- (b) From a group of commoners
- (c) From a contingent of soldiers
- (d) From a market place

101. The poem presents itself as a conversation

- (a) among three persons
- (b) in a crowd
- (c) among a group of people
- (d) between two persons

102. Which literary device has been used in the expression 'scarlet soldiers'?

- (a) simile (b) metonymy
- (c) alliteration (d) transferred epithet

103. The poem has been written in the form of

- (a) an elegy (b) an epic
- (c) a ballad (d) a lyric

104. Identify the rhyme scheme of these lines.

- (a) abcb (b) abdc
- (c) baba (d) abab

105. What emotional state does 'kneeling' reflect?

- (a) indifference (b) anger
- (c) anxiety (d) jubilation

106. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that _____.

- (a) all children begin their schooling in English medium and in home language
- (b) all children study Hindi as their first language
- (c) all children begin their schooling in their mother tongue or home language
- (d) all children begin their schooling in the language of the State

107. Mark the INCORRECT statement among the following, regarding text-comprehension strategies:

- (a) Skimming is more apt for reviewing while scanning helps more with answering particular questions.
- (b) Both skimming and scanning involve rapid eye movement through the text.
- (c) Skimming involves going through the text rapidly while scanning involves looking for specific facts.
- (d) Skimming is more about in-depth reading while scanning is more of cursory reading.

108. When children start using language to ask about things, events and phenomenon around them, which of the following functions of language is used more than the others?

- (a) Informative (b) Heuristic
- (c) Imaginative (d) Regulatory

109. Which of the following features of human language enables humans to talk about things which are not present in immediate time and space?

- (a) Structure Dependence.
- (b) Discreteness.
- (c) Displacement. (d) Arbitrariness.

110. Which of the following skills is NOT considered as a mark of reading with comprehension?

- (a) Organizing and assessing the sequence of events or ideas.
- (b) Mentally summarising the text read till now.
- (c) Focusing on individual letters/ alphabets.
- (d) Anticipating the content ahead.

Answers with Explanations

1. (d) Mastery-oriented learners believe that success is due to their **ability and effort**, meaning they feel they can improve through hard work. They attribute failure to **insufficient effort**, rather than external factors, showing they focus on personal growth and learning from mistakes.
2. (c) The **Proximodistal principle of development** states that growth occurs from the **center of the body outward**. This means children first develop **control over their arms (gross motor skills)** before mastering **fine motor skills** like threading beads.
3. (a) According to **Vygotsky**, children's **private speech** (talking to themselves) helps in **cognitive development**, aiding thought organization and **self-regulation**. It is a tool for problem-solving and planning.
4. (c) Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is characterized by **challenges in social communication**, including difficulties in understanding social cues, maintaining conversations, and forming relationships.
5. (a) According to **Vygotsky's scaffolding theory**, learning occurs when a teacher or a more knowledgeable other provides **structured support** to help a student complete a task they cannot do alone. Breaking tasks into steps and **offering guidance** gradually leads to independence, aligning with the **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)** concept.
6. (b) Dysgraphia is a learning disability that affects writing abilities, including handwriting, spelling, and coherence.
7. (c) Good problem-solving skills develop when students learn to **break down complex problems** into smaller, manageable parts. This approach enhances **critical thinking** and helps them tackle problems systematically, rather than relying on rigid methods or focusing on limited information.
8. (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (A) is **true** because multisensory materials help diverse learners in an inclusive classroom by engaging different senses.
 - (R) is **false** because inclusive classrooms focus on **adaptation and flexibility**, not rigid standardization of curricular materials and assessment strategies.
9. (c) Constructivism emphasizes that learning is an **active process** where individuals build on prior knowledge, modify their understanding, and create new meanings rather than passively absorbing information.
10. (c) (A) is **true** because effective teachers understand students' **socio-cultural backgrounds**, helping them tailor learning experiences.
11. (a) (R) is also true as **learning occurs in a social context**, a key idea in **Vygotsky's social constructivism**.
12. (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (A) is **false** because assigning activities based on gender **reinforces stereotypes** rather than promoting **gender equality**.
 - (R) is **false** because **gender roles are primarily shaped by social and cultural influences**, not just biological differences.
13. (c) Kinesthetic learners learn best through **hands-on activities, movement, and physical engagement** rather than passive methods like seeing or listening.
14. (c)
 - According to **Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences Theory**, a scientist exhibits **logical-mathematical intelligence**, as they rely on reasoning, problem-solving, and analytical thinking.
 - A **sculptor** exhibits **bodily-kinesthetic intelligence**, as they excel in using their hands and physical skills to create art.
15. (d) Inclusion is promoted through a **flexible curriculum** that accommodates diverse needs, **cooperative learning** that fosters collaboration among students, and **accessible buildings** ensuring physical accessibility for all. **Segregation and labeling** go against inclusive education principles, making it incorrect.
16. (b) Learning is most effective when children experience a **moderate level of excitement and engagement**, as it keeps them motivated and attentive. Low alertness (**Option 1**), high anxiety (**Option 3**), or learned helplessness (**Option 4**) hinder effective learning.
17. (c) Children should not be pressured to write properly before age 5-6 because their fine motor skills are still developing (**A is true**). Fine motor control improves significantly from this age onward, making writing easier (**R is true**). Since writing ability depends on motor skill development, (R) correctly explains (A).
18. (d) Children construct explanations based on their **limited knowledge and cultural influences**. Their reasoning is not purely logical but shaped by **stories, beliefs, and observations from their surroundings**, making their understanding **simplistic yet meaningful**.
19. (c) Piaget's theory of cognitive development describes four distinct stages—**sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational**—each representing qualitative changes in thinking rather than a continuous or culturally specific process.
20. (c) Allowing Rishabh to play with the doll promotes **gender role flexibility** by challenging traditional gender stereotypes. By also telling other children that they can choose any toy, the teacher fosters an inclusive environment, teaching respect for individual choices and reinforcing that toys are not restricted by gender norms.
21. (c) The **critical period** in developmental terms refers to a specific time frame when an individual is particularly sensitive to certain stimuli or incentives, making it crucial for developing specific skills or functions efficiently.
22. (a) Students with **ADHD** struggle with focus, so **avoiding distractions** is crucial. Flexibility in curriculum, breaking tasks, and multi-sensory materials help in keeping them engaged and improving learning outcomes.
23. (c) Kohlberg's theory of moral development proposes that children progress through stages of moral reasoning in a fixed order, from **pre-conventional to conventional to post-conventional levels**, rather than in a continuous manner.
24. (d) In the **conventional stage**, people make moral decisions based on **society's expectations** and **what others think of them**.
25. (b) According to **Piaget's preoperational stage**, young children struggle with **irreversibility**, meaning they cannot mentally reverse a sequence of operations. If they learn $4 + 5 = 9$, they may not understand that $9 - 5 = 4$ follows the same logic. This inability to reverse operations is a key characteristic of early cognitive development.
26. (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (A) is **false** because teachers should actively engage with students, provide guidance, and create a supportive

learning environment instead of distancing themselves.

- **(R) is false** because learning is more effective in a democratic, interactive environment where students feel valued and encouraged to participate, rather than in an authoritative setting that limits creativity and engagement.

27. (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.

- **Assertion (A):** Scaffolding supports learning by providing guidance and assistance, enabling children to perform tasks they cannot do independently. It does not hinder the learning process.
- **Reason (R):** Vygotsky emphasized social interaction and the importance of guidance (e.g., scaffolding) in learning through the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), rather than independent learning through manipulation of the environment.

28. (a) **Extrinsic motivation** refers to behavior driven by external rewards such as money, grades, praise, or avoiding punishment. It contrasts with intrinsic motivation, which is driven by personal satisfaction or enjoyment of the task. Here, the focus is on external factors influencing the individual's actions.

29. (c)

Object permanence: It is the ability to understand that objects exist even when not visible, developing around 8-12 months of age.

Deferred imitation: It is the ability to replicate actions observed earlier, indicating memory development, appearing toward the end of the sensorimotor stage.

30. (c) Vygotsky's **sociocultural theory** emphasizes that children's development is shaped by **interactions with society, culture, and environment**. Their beliefs, behaviors, and knowledge grow through these influences.

31 (d) $1 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ kg}$
 $9 \text{ kg} - 7 \text{ kg} + 7 \text{ g} = 9 \text{ kg} - 7.007 \text{ kg} = 1.993 \text{ kg}$

32. (d) In option d: Ten children do not like any fruit given in the table.

Total children surveyed = 150
Total children who like fruits = $28 + 26 + 44 + 14 + 28 = 140$
Therefore, $150 - 140 = 10$ children who do not like any fruit.

33. (b) It provides cumulative evaluations that help to rank children.

Formative assessment is designed to monitor students' learning and provide ongoing feedback that helps them improve. It is not focused on ranking students or comparing them to each other.

The purpose of formative assessments is to check the progress of students during the

learning process, identify misconceptions, and understand their conceptual grasp, rather than assigning ranks or cumulative evaluations.

34. (b) Let the amount at the start of the month be x
Then according to the question,
 $x - ₹4,560 + ₹2,567 = ₹3,125$
 $x - ₹1,993 = ₹3,125$
 $x = ₹5,118$
So, in the month starting the amount was ₹5,118.

35. (d) The student is using division to solve the problem by breaking 616 into parts that are easily divisible by 28. This approach applies both the distributive and associative laws of division. First, the student divides 616 into 280 (10 classes) and then divides 336 (remaining pupils) into 280 (10 more classes), which leads to a total of 22 classes. The student has used the distributive law of division across addition to solve the problem.
The student divided 616 by 28 and broke it into manageable parts (280 + 336), using addition to split the total number of pupils. The solution applies the distributive property of division:

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

36. (a) A scalene triangle is a triangle where all sides are of different lengths. The other options do not match as they refer to triangles with equal sides or specific angle properties.

37. (a) The prime numbers between 31 and 60 = 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59.
The sum of these prime numbers = $37 + 41 + 43 + 47 + 53 + 59 = 280$

38. (d) The predecessor of 201 is 200.
The successor of 4781 is 4782.
The product is = $200 \times 4782 = 956400$.

39. (c) Classification is the cognitive skill that helps students recognize and group shapes based on their attributes and properties. It involves sorting objects into categories based on shared characteristics.
It helps students develop logical thinking and problem-solving skills by recognizing patterns and categorizing objects.
Classification enables students to make sense of the world by understanding how different shapes, objects, or ideas relate to one another based on their common attributes.

40. (c) For solving division problems students need to know addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly. Division is a fundamental arithmetic operation that requires a strong understanding of addition, subtraction, and multiplication for successful problem-solving.

Division builds on prior skills: To solve division problems efficiently, students must first master multiplication and addition, as division often involves splitting groups or determining how many times one number fits into another.

Complexity of division: Without a solid foundation in subtraction and multiplication, students may find it difficult to break down division problems or perform long division steps correctly.

41. (b) The NCF emphasizes the importance of using concrete experiences to help students grasp abstract concepts.

Learners' readiness for abstract concepts: According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, children often need concrete experiences (like counting candies) before they can understand abstract mathematical symbols (like 4 + 5).

Progressive learning approach: The framework emphasizes a gradual introduction to mathematical concepts, ensuring students are comfortable with tangible examples before moving to abstract representations.

42. (a)

Place value understanding: The student may confuse the place values of digits, writing "1005" instead of "105," indicating a gap in grasping how hundreds, tens, and ones are represented numerically.

Targeted instructional support: The student requires additional guidance to solidify the concept of place value, which is crucial for performing basic arithmetic and understanding larger numbers.

43. (c) It represents a part of a whole which is greater than 1.

This statement is NOT true because a fraction typically represents a part of a whole, and that whole is generally 1 or less, not greater than 1. For example, $\frac{3}{2}$ represents a value greater than 1 but does not express a fraction of a whole greater than 1.

44. (b)

Distance covered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday = $3 \text{ km} 725 \text{ m} = 3 \times 1000 + 725 = 3725 \text{ m}$

Distance covered on Tuesday and Thursday: $2 \text{ km} 9 \text{ m} = 2 \times 1000 + 9 = 2009 \text{ m}$

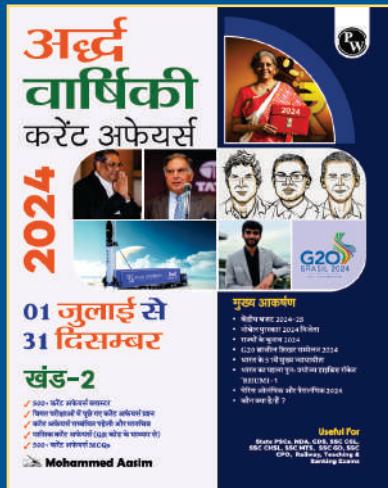
Total distance covered from Monday to Friday:

$$(3 \times 3725) + (2 \times 2009) = 11175 + 4018 = 15193 \text{ m}$$

Thus,

$$15193 \text{ मी} = \frac{15193}{1000} = 15.193 \text{ किमी}$$

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