

I. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY (30 Questions)

1.  Concept of development and its relationship with learning
2.  Principles of the development of children
3.  Influence of Heredity & Environment
4.  Socialization processes: Social world & children (Teacher, Parents, Peers)
5.  Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky: constructs and critical perspectives
6.  Concepts of child-centered and progressive education
7.  Critical perspective of the construct of Intelligence
8.  Multi-Dimensional Intelligence
9.  Language & Thought POSITIVE/NAGATIVE
10.  Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice
11.  Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.
12.  Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation: perspective and practice
13.  Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels of learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement
14.  Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived
15.  Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, "impairment"
16.  Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled Learners
17. How children think and learn; how and why children "fail" to achieve success in school performance
18.  Basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning
19.  Child as a problem solver and a "scientific investigator"
20.  Alternative conceptions of learning in children, understanding children's "errors" as significant steps in the learning process
21.  Cognition & Emotions
22.  Motivation and learning NEP_2020 AND NCF_2023
23. Factors contributing to learning - personal & environment OTHER IMPORTANT THEORIES

- II. Mathematics
 - Number System:
 - [Knowing our Numbers.](#)
 - [Playing with Numbers.](#)
 - [Whole Numbers.](#)
 - [Negative Numbers and Integers.](#)
 - [Addition, Subtraction](#), [Multiplication](#), and [Division](#).
 - [BODMAS rule](#)
 - [Decimal numbers](#)
 - [Divisibility , missing digits](#)
 - [Square root, Cube root,](#)
 - [Word problem](#),
 - [exponential](#)
 - [Factorisation \(integer & algebraic\)](#)
 - [LCM & HCF](#)
 - [Percentage](#)
 - [Fractions,](#)
 - [Ratio and Proportion.](#)
 - Pedagogical Issues in Mathematics:
 - [Nature of Mathematics / Logical thinking.](#)
 - [Narrow Aims and Broad Aims of Mathematics](#)
 - [Understanding Children's thinking and reasoning patterns and strategies.](#)
 - [Problems of Teaching](#)
 - [Diagnostic and Remedial Teaching.](#)
 - Science (Paper II – Upper Primary Only)
 - Content Area
 - [Acids, Bases and Salts](#)
 - [Air Around Us](#)
 - [Body Movements](#)
 - [Cell – Structure and Functions](#)
 - [Coal and Petroleum](#)
 - [Combustion and Flame](#)
 - [Crop Production and Management.](#)
 - [Nutrition in Plants, Reproduction in Plants.](#)
 - [Getting to Know Plants, Soil](#)
 - [Electric Current and its Effects.](#)
 - [Electricity and Circuits.](#)
 - [Chemical Effects of Electric Current](#)
 - [Food: Where Does it Come From,](#)
 - [Components of Food](#)
 - [Forests: Our Lifeline .](#)
 - [Conservation of Plants and Animals](#)
 - [Fun with Magnets](#)
 - [Heat](#)
 - [Light, Light, Shadows and Reflections](#)
 - [Materials: Metals and Non-metals](#)
 - [Nature & Structure of Sciences.](#)
 - [Aims & Objectives of Science.](#)
 - [Curriculum](#)
 - [Evaluation – Cognitive / Psychomotor / Affective.](#)
 - [Problems in Science Teaching, Remedial Teaching.](#)
 - [Integrated Approaches](#)
 - [Interest Simple & Compound](#)
 - [Algebra:](#)
 - [Basic algebraic concepts.](#)
 - Measurement & Geometry:
 - [Money, Weight, Profit and loss](#)
 - [Mensuration, Volume](#)
 - [Measurement.](#)
 - [Time.](#)
 - [Line and angle](#)
 - [Triangle](#)
 - [Symmetry, Patterns.](#)
 - [Probability](#)
 - [Geometrical ideas \(2-D\).](#)
 - [Understanding Elementary Shapes \(2-D & 3-D\).](#)
 - [Shapes and spatial Understanding.](#)
 - [Solids Around Us.](#)
 - Construction (using scale, compass, protractor).
 - [Data Handling:](#)
 - [Mathematical Tools and TLM](#)
 - [Place of Mathematics in Curriculum.](#)
 - Language of Mathematics & Community Mathematics.
 - [Evaluation \(formal/informal\).](#)
 - [Error analysis and related aspects of learning and teaching.](#)
 - [Van Hiele Theory ,Dienes theory](#)
 - [George Polya's problem solving model](#)
 - [Microorganisms: Friend and Foe,The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings](#)
 - [Motion and Time,Motion and Measurement of Distances,Force and Pressure,Friction](#)
 - [Physical and Chemical Changes,Changes Around Us = phy](#)
 - Pollution of Air and Water,Wastewater Story,Garbage in, Garbage out
 - Reaching the Age of Adolescence
 - [Reproduction in Animals,Nutrition in Animals](#)
 - Respiration in Organisms,Transportation in Animals and Plants
 - [Separation of Substances,Sorting Materials into Groups](#)
 - [Some Natural Phenomena](#)
 - [Sound](#)
 - [Stars and the Solar System](#)
 - [Synthetic Fibres and Plastics ,Fibre to Fabric](#)
 - [Water: A Precious Resource](#)
 - Weather, Climate and Adaptations of Animals to Climate
 - Winds, Storms and Cyclone
 - [Understanding & Appreciating Science](#)
 - [Observation / Experiment / Discovery, Innovation.](#)
 - [Text Materials / Aids.](#)

BLOOM TAXONOMY

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (EVS)

- 1.  Family and Friends:
- 2.  Relationships
- 3.  Work and Play
- 4.  Animals
- 5.  Plants
- 6.  Food
- 7.  Shelter

-  Water
-  Travel & Explore
-  Things We Make
and Do
- 7. More:
 Culture...
 Nature...

Time Distance and speed
Direction and Map related
EVS

- 1.  Concept ,Scope ,Nature, Significance , aims, objectives of EVS
- 2.  Environmental Studies & Environmental Education
- 3.  Learning Principles
- 4.  Concept Approaches
- 5.  Relation with Science , Social Science & Integrated EVS
- 6. Themes and Subthemes syllabus related..
- 7.  Activities / Experiments process skills,  Discussions
- 8.  CCE (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation)
- 9.  Teaching Materials / Aids
- 10.  Problems in EVS

11. LANGUAGE 1 & 2

- 12. Principles & Curriculum of language teaching
- 13. Assessment and evaluation techniques of comprehension & proficiency and other=ass
- 14. Strategies, methods, approaches and diverse classroom challenges for language and TLM
- 15. Listening phenomena in language learning
- 16. Speaking Related phenomena
- 17. Reading phenomena in language learning
- 18. Writing phenomena in language teaching
- 19. Assamese Language Grammar
- 20. English Language Grammar
- 21. Poem, Paragraph, Stories
- 22. Vocabulary and Dictation related
- 23. Language educational terms syntax,phoneme,morpheme,collocation,semantics,eclipse, pragmatics, and other
- 24. Important others

PASSAGES

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

- Part-I: Child Development and Pedagogy Part-II: Mathematics and Science
 Part-III: Language-I (Hindi) Part-IV: LANGUAGE-II: ENGLISH

Part-I: Child Development

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

- A creative learner refers to one who is
 - (1) very talented in drawing and painting
 - (2) highly intelligent
 - (3) capable of scoring consistently good marks in tests
 - (4) good at cognitive thinking and problem solving
- Individual learners differ from each other in
 - (1) principles of growth and development
 - (2) rate of development
 - (3) sequence of development
 - (4) general capacity for development
- Every learner is unique means that
 - (1) No two learners are alike in their abilities, interests and talents
 - (2) Learners do not have any common qualities, nor do they share common goals
 - (3) A common curriculum for all learners is not possible
 - (4) It is impossible to develop the potential of learners in a heterogeneous class
- Constructivism as a theory
 - (1) focuses on the role of imitation
 - (2) emphasises the role of the learner in constructing his own view of the world
 - (3) emphasises on memorising information and testing through recall

- (4) emphasises on the dominant role of the teacher
- Development of concepts is primarily a part of
 - (1) emotional development
 - (2) intellectual development
 - (3) physical development
 - (4) social development
- Heredity is considered as a social structure.
 - (1) primary
 - (2) secondary
 - (3) dynamic
 - (4) static
- The most intense and crucial socialization takes place
 - (1) throughout the life of a person
 - (2) during adolescence
 - (3) during early childhood
 - (4) during adulthood
- Helping learners recapitulate or recall what they have already learnt is important because
 - (1) it is a convenient beginning for any classroom instruction
 - (2) relating new information to prior knowledge enhances learning
 - (3) it is an effective way of revising old lessons
 - (4) it enhances the memory of learners thereby strengthening learning
- According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (birth to about 2 years age), a child learns best
 - (1) by using the senses
 - (2) by comprehending neutral words
 - (3) by thinking in an abstract fashion
- by applying newly acquired knowledge of language
- Theory of learning which totally and only depends on 'observable behaviour' is associated with _____ theory of learning.
 - (1) Cognitivist
 - (2) Developmental
 - (3) Behaviourist
 - (4) Constructivist
- Multilingual character of Indian society should be seen as
 - (1) a hindrance in teaching-learning process
 - (2) a resource for enrichment of school life
 - (3) a challenge to teacher's capacity to motivate students to learn
 - (4) a factor that makes school life a complex experience for the learners
- Creative answers require
 - (1) direct teaching and direct questions
 - (2) content-based questions
 - (3) open-ended questions
 - (4) a highly disciplined classroom
- Diagnosis of the gaps in the learning of students should be followed by
 - (1) appropriate remedial measures
 - (2) intensive drill and practice
 - (3) systematic revision of all lessons
 - (4) reporting the findings to learners and parents
- Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of learning?
 - (1) Learning is a continuous process
 - (2) Learning is a social process
 - (3) Learning is a cognitive process
 - (4) Learning is a feature of living organisms

- (1) Learning is a process that mediates behaviour
 (2) Learning is something that occurs as a result of certain experiences
Concept of development and its relationship with learning..
 (3) Study of behaviour is learning
 (4) Unlearning is also a part of learning
- 15.** 'Self-regulation' of learners refers to
 (1) their ability to monitor their own learning
Cognition & Emotions.
 (2) creating regulations for student behaviour
 (3) rules and regulations made by the student body
 (4) self-discipline and control
- 16.** Which of the following does not reflect 'teaching for understanding'?
 (1) Ask students to explain a phenomenon or a concept in their own words
Motivation and learning
 (2) Teach students to provide examples to illustrate how a law works
 (3) Help students see similarities and differences and generate analogies
 (4) Enable students to memorize isolated facts and procedures
- 17.** Which of the following statements is true about 'learning'?
 (1) Errors made by children indicate that no learning has taken place.
Concept of development and its relationship with learning..
 (2) Learning is affective in an environment that is emotionally positive and satisfying for the learners.
 (3) Learning is not affected by emotional factors at any stage of learning.
 (4) Learning is fundamentally a mental activity.
- 18.** Human development is based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development?
Principles of the development of children.
 (1) Continuity
 (2) Sequentiality
 (3) General to Specific
 (4) Reversible
- 19.** The main purpose of assessment should be
Distinction between Assessment for learning
- (1) to point out the errors of the learners
 (2) to measure the achievement of learners
Distinction between Assessment for learning
 (3) to decide if a student should be promoted to the next class
 (4) to diagnose and remedy gaps in learning
- 20.** Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for disabled children aims at providing educational opportunities to children with disabilities in
Concept of Inclusive education and Urdu
 (1) regular schools
 (2) special schools
 (3) open schools
 (4) Blind Relief Association schools
- 21.** Which of the following is not a sign of reading difficulty among young learners?
Concept of Inclusive education and Urdu
 (1) letter and word recognition
 (2) reading speed and fluency
 (3) understanding words and ideas
 (4) spelling consistency
- 22.** A teacher wants the gifted children of her class to achieve their potential. Which of the following should she not do to achieve her objective?
 (1) Teach them to enjoy non-academic activities
 (2) Teach them to manage stress
 (3) Segregate them from their peers for special attention
 (4) Challenge them to enhance their creativity
- 23.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of intrinsically motivated children?
Motivation and learning
 (1) They always succeed
 (2) They enjoy doing their work
 (3) They display a high level of energy while working
 (4) They like challenging tasks
- 24.** Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for Formative Assessment?
Distinction between Assessment for learning
 (1) Assignment
 (2) Oral questions
- 25.** Learners should not be encouraged to
Basic processes of teaching
 (1) ask as many questions as possible both inside and outside the class
 (2) actively interact with other learners in group work
 (3) participate in as many co-curricular activities as possible
 (4) memorize all the answers to questions which the teacher may ask
- 26.** Irfan breaks toys and dismantles them to explore their components. What would you do?
 (1) Never let Irfan play with toys
Child as a problem solver and a "scientific investigator"
 (2) Always keep a close watch
 (3) Encourage his inquisitive nature and channelize his energy
 (4) Make him understand that toys should not be broken
- 27.** The statement 'Men are generally more intelligent than women'
 (1) is true
Gender & Social
 (2) may be true
 (3) shows gender bias
 (4) is true for different domains of intelligence
- 28.** Understanding the principles of development of a child helps a teacher in
Principles of the development of children..
 (1) identifying the social status of the learner
 (2) identifying the economic background of the learner
 (3) rationalizing why the learner ought to be taught
 (4) effectively catering to the different learning styles of learners
- 29.** Christina took her class for a field trip and after coming back, she discussed the trip with her students. It may be commutated as
Assessment for learning
 (1) Assessment of Learning
 (2) Assessment for Learning
 (3) Learning for Assessment
 (4) Learning of Assessment

30. The statement : 'An important precondition for the proper development of a child is ensuring her/his healthy physical development'

- (1) is untrue as physical development does not affect other domains of development in any way
- (2) Principles of the development of children may be incorrect as development varies from individual to individual
- (3) is true because physical development occupies the topmost place in the sequence of development
- (4) is true because physical development is interrelated with other domains of development

Part-II: Mathematics & Science

31. In class VI, the teacher gives one cm grid paper and scissors to each student. She wants the students to tell how two dimensional figures can be folded in three dimensional objects. The students are finding which among the following concepts?

- (1) Reflection
- (2) Nets
- (3) Decimal
- (4) Rotation

32. If the two adjacent sides of a square paper are reduced 20% and 40% respectively, then what will be the percentage reduction in the new area?

- (1) 50%
- (2) 52%
- (3) 60%
- (4) 48%

33. What is the ratio of the side and height of an equilateral triangle?

- Ratio x
- (1) $1 : 1$
 - (2) $2 : \sqrt{3}$
 - (3) $\sqrt{3} : 2$
 - (4) $2 : 1$

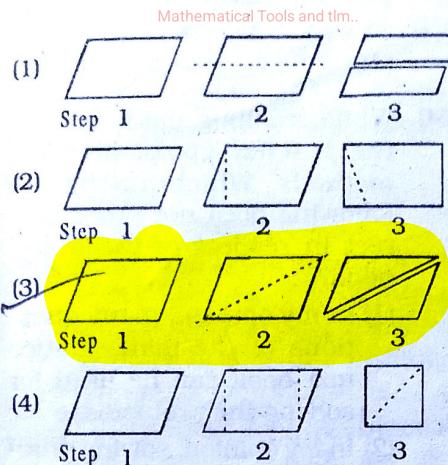
34. If $\frac{547.527}{0.0082} = x$, then what will

be the value of $\frac{547527}{82}$?

- (1) $10 x$
- (2) $100 x$
- (3) $\frac{x}{100}$
- (4) $\frac{x}{10}$

35. While folding the paper, a teacher tries to show the relationship between the areas of

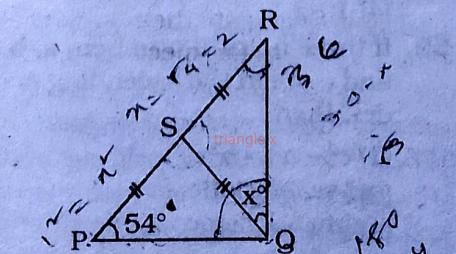
parallelograms and triangles. Which among the following represents the best diagram of the stage-wise activity?



36. Students make mistakes while solving mathematical problems because...

- (1) They do not read more than one text book
- (2) Their social and economic status affects their performance.
- (3) They make alternative choices of concepts in their effort to make meaning
- (4) They do not do enough practice

37. In the given figure $PS=SQ=SR$ and $\angle SPQ = 54^\circ$, then find the value of $\angle Q$?



- (1) 72°
- (2) 108°
- (3) 36°
- (4) 54°

38. What is the equivalent fraction of 57.12% ?

- (1) $\frac{359}{625}$
- (2) $\frac{357}{625}$
- (3) $\frac{347}{625}$
- (4) $\frac{349}{625}$

39. $2x - 13, 2x - 11, 2x - 9, 2x - 7$ are sequential ...numbers.

(1) Even numbers

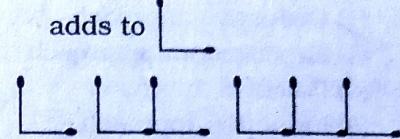
number system x

(2) Odd numbers

(3) Natural numbers

(4) Indivisible numbers

40. Amina is playing with match sticks and at every stage she adds to



On the other hand Appu makes a table

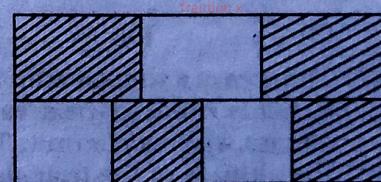
Number of L	1	2	3
Number of Matchsticks	2	4	6

Teaching learning strategies

In this situation, what is your observation about both the children?

- (1) For reaching generalization Amina will need many matchsticks, while Appu will do it quickly
- (2) Amina and Appu are both trying to reach generalization.
- (3) Amina is learning by doing but Appu may not be able to see the pattern
- (4) Amina is only playing but Appu is doing Maths

41. A rectangle is distributed into two parts horizontally. The upper part is again divided into three equal parts and the lower part is divided into four equal parts. What part of the original rectangle is shaded?



- (1) $\frac{2}{7}$
- (2) $\frac{4}{7}$

- (3) $\frac{7}{12}$
- (4) $\frac{3}{5}$

42. To improve in maths a person needs....

mathematics and its applications

(1) Proficiency in counting

(2) To solve problems and organize them through abstract thinking and logical analysis.

- (3) To remember formulae
 (4) Remember the solution
43. While teaching trigonometry, the teacher writes all the formulae Teaching learning strategies on the board. This method shows that she is following the.....

- (1) Deductive approach
 (2) Experimental approach
 (3) Practical approach
 (4) Inductive approach

- 44.** While recasting an iron rod, its length is reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ th. If its volume remains the same, what will be its new length?

- (1) $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the original length
 (2) 16 times original length
 (3) 4 times original length
 (4) **1/4th of the original length**

45. $\frac{4}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}; \frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4}{-2}$

The above represents the work of a student, if the same mistake pattern continues, then what will his answer for

$$\frac{5}{11} - \frac{2}{7} ?$$

pattern x

- (1) **$\frac{3}{4}$** (2) $\frac{3}{7}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{18}$ (4) $\frac{7}{18}$

- 46.** What is the value of

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} ?$$

square root x

- (1) 6 (2) $\sqrt[3]{2}$
 (3) $\sqrt[3]{3}$ (4) **$\sqrt{6}$**

- 47.** The area of a triangle with base x unit is equal to the area of a square with side x unit. Then the altitude of the triangle is?

- (1) x unit (2) $2x$ unit
 (3) $3x$ unit (4) $x/2$ unit

- 48.** The factor of $25 - p^2 - q^2 - 2pq$ is?

- (1) **$(5+p+q)(5-p-q)$**
 (2) $(5+p-q)(5-p+q)$
 (3) $(5+p-q)(5-p-q)$
 (4) $(5+p+q)(5-p+q)$

- 49.** Which is the biggest among

$33\frac{1}{2}\%$, $\frac{4}{15}$ and **0.35?**

- (1) $\frac{4}{15}$
 (2) **0.35**
 (3) Cannot be compared
 (4) $33\frac{1}{2}$

- 50.** While teaching mathematics, the teacher spoke about 4 methods. Which among the following does not prove correct in respect of these methods?

- (1) In my opinion, many questions of the mathematics text book can be used for solving the problems.
 (2) In my opinion, solving problems can be linked to the general mathematics class.
 (3) In my opinion, there is no relationship between problem-solving and mathematical logic.
 (4) In my opinion, the questions for problem-solution should be made from real life situations

- 51.** The ratio of the length and perimeter of a rectangular plot is 1:3. What is the ratio of the length and the width of the plot?

- (1) 2 : 1
 (2) 3 : 2
 (3) Data is insufficient
 (4) 1 : 2

- 52.** If three natural numbers a , b , and c are in the ascending order, then....

- (1) $c^2 - a^2 = b^2$
 (2) $c^2 - a^2 < b^2$
 (3) $c^2 + b^2 = a^2$
 (4) **$c^2 - a^2 > b^2$**

- 53.** If $a^*b = a^2 + b^2$ and $a.b = a^2 - b^2$, then what will be the value of $(5 * 2)$. 25?

- (1) 225 (2) 226
 (3) **216** (4) 215

- 54.** What will come at the unit place in 13^{2003} ?

- (1) 3 (2) **7**
 (3) 9 (4) 1

- 55.** Which smallest number should be multiplied with

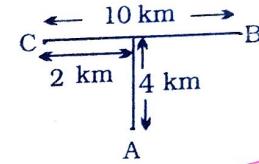
68600 to obtain a whole cube number?

- (1) 10 (factorisation x) (2) 8
 (3) 12 (4) 5

- 56.** One free on purchase of three. What is the percentage of discount offered here?

- (1) 25% (percentage x) (2) 20%
 (3) 28.56% (4) 33.33%

- 57.** A cyclist is cycling from C to B. How long will he need to cycle from C before being equidistant from A and B?



- (1) 3 km (2) 6 km
 (3) **5 km** (4) 4 km

- 58.** Of the given linear equation I, II, and III, a student could not solve III algebraically. The following could be the area of difficulty which the student could not understand.

- I. $4x + 6y = 12$, $2x + 6y = 8$
 II. $5x + 4y = 8$, $9x + 4y = 10$
 III. $6x + 2y = 1$, $4x + 3y = 1$

- (1) The two equations can be solved by substitution method

- (2) The equations can be solved using the graphical method

- (3) The equation given in three can be changed by multiplication with the right numbers

- (4) For solving two equations, their addition or subtraction can be performed

- 59.** While doing exponentiation, what was seen in the notebook of a student was as follows:

$$4^3 \times 4^2 = 4^5; 6^4 \times 6^4 = 6^8; 7^3 \times 3^7 = 21^{10}$$

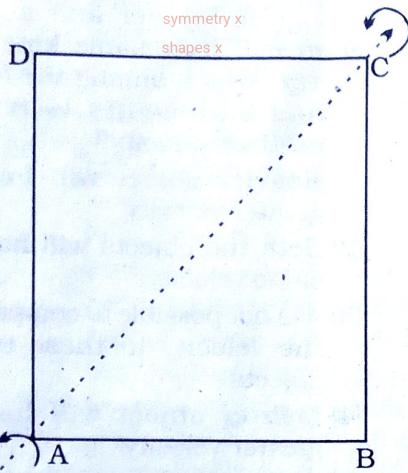
Teaching learning strategies.

The student could not understand, how..... is performed.

- (1) The sum and the multiplication of exponentials
 (2) Multiplication of the numbers having same base

- (3) Multiplication of numbers having different bases
 (4) The sum of exponentials

60. When a rectangular paper ABCD is rotated along diagonal AC as its axis of rotation then which among the following solid figure will be formed?



- (1) Spindle (2) Cylinder
 (3) Trapezoid (4) Cone

61. Food material can be preserved for a long time by adding salt and sugar in high quantity. This is so because due to excess salt and sugar.....

- Food Where Does it Come From.
 (1) Microbial cells burst
 (2) Cells of micro-organisms change their shape
 (3) Water is removed from the food material
 (4) Fluid compression of microbes takes place

62. Root-cap is not found in...

- Crop Production and Management, Nutrition.
 (1) Aquatic plants
 (2) Mesophytes
 (3) Halophytes
 (4) Desert plants

63. A teacher is trying to teach the concept of how force can change the shape of an object. The following activity is planned to teach the concept.

i. Clarification of the concept using commonly observed examples

ii. Giving students dough in a plate and asking them to press it with their hand

iii. Showing audio-video films that clarify this concept with examples

The teacher uses different methods to clarify the concept.

- (1) She knows that she has to progress according to the syllabus plan
 (2) She is preparing students for the exam

(3) There are different kinds of students in the class and she is trying to address multi-dimensional intelligence.

- (4) She is trying to prove her knowledge

64. Miss Patel is the headmistress of XYZ school. She wants to use unified learning in science in place of teaching of different subjects. Its basis is....

- (1) Teachers face problem in organizing time table

Concepts approaches and Learning strategies
 (2) Students are unable to coordinate with different teachers

(3) All the subjects are interrelated and the teacher can establish relation between them.

Miss Patel wants to use unified method to teach science in place of teaching different subjects separately because all subjects are interrelated and the teacher can establish correlation between them.

65. A man goes to different houses as a goldsmith and promises to give a fresh shine to old gold jewellery. A lady trusting him gives him her gold bangles, which he dips in a solution. The bangles get their shine but their weight decreases. The solution used by this cheat could possibly be:

- (1) Concentrated HCl

(2) Mixture of concentrated HCl and concentrated HNO_3

- (3) Concentrated HNO_3

- (4) Dilute HCl

66. A teacher plans to teach elements of food to the students of class VI. Which among the following can be used as the major question?

Concepts approaches and Learning strategies
 (1) Why does your mother give you food of different varieties?

- (2) Does your mother prepare the same variety of food in the afternoon?

- (3) Do you eat all food items in the afternoon meal?

- (4) Make a list of food items your mother serves in the afternoon meal?

67. When an iron nail is dipped in the solution of copper sulphate and slowly the colour of the copper sulphate solution becomes lighter and a brown colour layer gets deposited on the iron nail. This is an example of:

- (1) Dissolution reaction
 (2) Double displacement reaction

(3) Displacement and redox reactions

- (4) Combination reaction

68. Bleeding stops by applying alum on the wound because

- (1) Alum coagulates the blood and makes it clot

(2) Alum decreases temperature around the wound

- (3) Alum is an antiseptic

- (4) Piece of alum covers the wound

69. Which among the following can be evaluated when Gita is evaluating "Human Nutrition" topic through multiple choice questions only?

- (1) Misconceptions regarding food habits

(2) Capacity of preparing the play using the knowledge of students and presenting the same in the prayer hall

- (3) Ability of students to comprehend the elements of food and their ability to write an essay on it

- (4) Analytical ability to classify food material and to make posters

70. In which of the following examples of motion, the distance covered and the perimeter of the displacement are equal?

- (1) A car moving in a circular path

- (2) Oscillating oscillator

- (3) Earth revolving around sun
 (4) A car moving on a straight road
Motion and Time.
- 71.** Bakelite is used in the electric instruments because...
 (1) It is a good conductor of heat
Electric Current and its Effects.
 (2) It is a good conductor of electricity
 (3) It is a bad conductor of electricity
 (4) It is thermoplastic
- 72.** As source of light in homes, both LED and CFL are generally used. Which among the following statements is correct?
 (1) LED is better because CFL contain poisonous material
 (2) Both are equally good
 (3) None of the two is good because both contain poisonous material
 (4) CFL is better because LED contains poisonous material.
- 73.** To find out "How does water influence germination of seeds" the teacher asked students to keep bean seeds on wet cotton for few days and observe the changes in it. Which one important advise she forgot to give?
 Keep the seeds in the following manner :
 (1) Small quantity of seeds on wet cotton
 (2) Many seeds on dry cotton
 (3) Small quantity of seeds on dry cotton
 (4) Large quantity of seeds on wet cotton
- 74.** The main cause of Green House gases effect leading to increase in temperature is...
air around us.
 (1) Nitrogen
 (2) Carbon dioxide
 (3) Sulphur
 (4) Oxygen
- 75.** Adrenaline hormone
 (1) Helps the body when someone is in extreme anger or worried to reduce the level of stress
Reproduction in Animals, Nutrition in Plants.
- (2) Helps in controlling the length
 (3) Helps balance body's electrolyte
 (4) Helps control blood sugar
- 76.** If the pressure on a liquid increases, then its boiling point....
 (1) Increases
Motion and Time.
 (2) Doesn't change
 (3) Decreases first and then increases
 (4) Decreases
- 77.** The human thumb moves more freely than other fingers because of the presence of....
 (1) Gliding Joint
Crop Production and Management, Nutrition.
 (2) Hinge Joint
 (3) Saddle Joint
 (4) Axle Joint
- 78.** Four candidates for TGT (Science) post were asked to prepare a lesson plan for "Consequences of deforestation". Which among the following plans presents scientific approach?
 (1) Presents a lot of examples to understand the concept of the lesson
 (2) Includes such activities which children can do in a group and arrive at conclusion through power point presentation
 (3) Talks about using ICT to teach the concept to the children
 (4) Explains in detail about the consequences of felling forest trees
- 79.** The major purpose of organizing mathematics and science Olympiad is...
Social Curriculum and Understanding.
 (1) To evaluate students according to their competence
 (2) Help students score high marks in competitive exam
 (3) Evaluating schools on the basis of the performance of the students
 (4) To enhance proficiency in the subject by promoting creativity and experimentation
- 80.** Non-metallic oxides are.
 (1) Alkaline in nature
Acids, Bases and Salts.
 (2) Amphoteric in nature
- (3) Turn red litmus paper in blue
Acids, Bases and Salts.
- 81.** A doctor prescribes medicine for acidity. The main ingredient in this medicine is...
 (1) $MgCl_2$ (2) $CaCO_3$
 (3) Na_2CO_3 (4) $Al(OH)_3$
- 82.** A 5 gram feather and a 10 gram nail have same kinetic energy. Which among the following statements is true about their velocity?
 (1) Heavier object will have greater velocity
 (2) Both the objects will have same velocity
 (3) It is not possible to compare the velocity in these two objects
 (4) Lighter object will have greater velocity
- 83.** The inner surface of the box containing food is layered with tin and not zinc because....
 (1) Zinc is more reactive than tin
Acids, Bases and Salts.
 (2) Melting point of zinc is more than that of tin
 (3) Zinc is less reactive than tin
 (4) Zinc is costlier than tin
- 84.** Green plants appear to release oxygen during the day time and not carbon dioxide because...
Crop Production and Management, Nutrition.
 (1) Green plants respire only during the night time
 (2) Green plants respire during the day time and do photosynthesis during the night time
 (3) The rate of photosynthesis during the day is more than during the night
 (4) Green plants do not respire during the night time.
- 85.** A teacher will choose a lesson plan to develop research skills among students of science class...
Concepts, approaches and Learning strategies.
 (1) Which is liked by most of the students of the class
 (2) Which she thinks is useful for students
 (3) Which is related to the daily life of students and is also a part of syllabus for that class

- (4) From the study material of the syllabus which is to be completed in given time
86. A science teacher makes a plan for group activity to teach "qualities of air". On what qualities will she choose the students who will lead the group?

Concepts approaches and Learning strategies

- (1) Instructing students to perform their roles and make do work according to their understanding
- (2) Giving major roles to intelligent students to ensure their group performs the task first
- (3) **Giving work according to competence, motivate them and to coordinate with all members of the group**
- (4) Freedom to select roles, work and understand according to their pace

- 87.** Air bubble works likeunder water.

Light, Light, Shadows and Reflections

- (1) Convex lens
- (2) Plane-convex lens
- (3) Concave mirror
- (4) Concave lens**

- 88.** Most educational boards have banned the slaughter of animals because...

Concepts approaches and Learning strategies

- (1) Procuring animals is expensive
- (2) It is necessary to make students sensitive towards cruelty to animals**
- (3) They can spread new diseases
- (4) Animals are no longer available for slaughter

- 89.** The sieve tube cells of plants and red blood cells of mammals have a special structural similarity

Plant Tissues and Plant Cells

- (1) Absence of green leaves
- (2) Absence of cell wall
- (3) Presence of haemoglobin
- (4) Absence of centriole**

- 90.** To dilute sulphuric acid, it is recommended to add acid to water because...

Acids, Bases and Salts

- (1) Acid can break the glass vessel
- (2) The process of dilution of acid is exothermic**

- (3) The process of dilution of acid is endothermic
- (4) Acid has strong affinity towards water

Part-III: Language-I (Hindi)

निर्देश (91-96) : नीचे दी गई कविता की पक्कियाँ ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

जग-जीवन में जो चिर महान्, सौन्दर्य पूर्ण और सत्यप्राण, मैं उसका प्रेमी बनूँ नाथ!

जिससे मानव-हित हो समान!

मिले जावे जिसमें अखिल व्यक्ति!

जिससे जीवन में मिले शक्ति छूटे भय-संशय, अन्ध-भक्ति, मैं वह प्रकाश बन सकूँ नाथ!

- 91.** कवि ने 'चिर महान्' किसे कहा है?

- (1) ईश्वर को
- (2) जो सत्य और सुन्दरता से सम्पूर्ण हो
- (3) शक्ति को
- (4) मानव को

- 92.** कवि कैसा प्रकाश बनना चाहता है?

- (1) अन्धकार दूर हो जाए
- (2) जो जीने की शक्ति देता है
- (3) जिसमें मनुष्य सभी भेदभाव भुलाकर एक हो जाते हैं
- (4) जिससे सब तरफ उजाला हो जाए

- 93.** कवि ने 'अखिल व्यक्ति' का प्रयोग क्यों किया है?

- (1) कवि अमीर लोगों की बात करना चाहता है
- (2) कवि भारत के व्यक्तियों की ओर संकेत करना चाहता है
- (3) कवि सांसारिक बात करना चाहता है
- (4) कवि समस्त विश्व के व्यक्तियों की बात करना चाहता है

- 94.** कविता के किस अंश में तकहीन आस्था का उल्लेख हुआ है?

- (1) मिल जावे जिसमें अखिल व्यक्ति!
- (2) मैं वह प्रकाश बन सकूँ, नाथ!
- (3) जिससे मानव-हित हो समान!
- (4) छूटे भय-संशय, अन्ध-भक्ति,

- 95.** कवि ने कविता की पक्कियों के अन्त में विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न का प्रयोग क्यों किया है?

- (1) कवि अपनी इच्छा प्रकट कर रहा है
- (2) इससे कविता का सौन्दर्य बढ़ता है

- (3) पूर्ण विराम की लीक से हटने के लिए
- (4) कविता को तुकान्त बनाने के लिए

- 96.** कविता का मूल भाव क्या है?

- (1) अमर दान की प्राप्ति
- (2) विश्व-परिवार की भावना
- (3) सत्य की प्राप्ति
- (4) कल्याण

- निर्देश (97-105) :** नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प चुनिए।

मैं जिस घर में रहती थी, वहाँ मेरी आदत बहुत सबरे उठने की थी। एक दिन उतने सबरे एक छोटा बच्चा, जो शायद डेढ़ साल से कम का होगा, मेरे कमरे में आया। मैंने सोचा कि वह शायद भूखा होगा और उससे पूछा कि वह कुछ खाना चाहता है? उसने उत्तर दिया, 'कीड़े।' मैंने आश्चर्य से कहा, 'कीड़े?' जब उसने देखा कि मेरी समझ में उसकी बात नहीं आ रही है तो मेरी सहायता के लिए उसने एक शब्द और जोड़ा, 'अण्डा' मैंने अपने मन में सोचा कि इतने सबरे कुछ पीना चाहता है क्या? यह अखिल कहना क्या चाह रहा है? उसने फिर कहा, 'नीना, अण्डे, कीड़े।' अब मुझे पूरी बात समझ में आ गई। एक दिन पहले, उसकी बहन नीना कागज पर अण्डे की शक्ति बनाकर उसमें रंग भर रही थी। इस बच्चे की इच्छा थी कि वह भी रंग भरे, पर नीना ने उसे गुस्से में आकर भगा दिया। उसने नीना का विरोध नहीं किया और बड़े धैर्य और लगन के साथ मौके का इन्तजार करता रहा। मैंने उसे क्रेयॉन का रंग दे दिया और उसका चेहरा खुशी से दमक उठा। उससे अण्डे के आकार की रेखा नहीं खींची गई, तो मैंने उसके लिए चित्र बना दिया। फिर उसने अपनी टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लकीरों से उसमें रंग भरना शुरू कर दिया। उसकी बहन सीधी रेखाओं में रंग भरती थी और उसने कीड़े की तरह लहरदार रेखाओं में रंग भरा।

- 97.** बच्चे ने 'कीड़े' के बाद 'अण्डा', 'नीना अण्डे कीड़े' शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, क्योंकि

- (1) वह रंग भरने की बात बताना चाहता था
- (2) वह अण्डा बनाना चाहता था
- (3) वह कागज और क्रेयॉन चाहता था
- (4) वह जान गया था कि लेखिका उसकी बात समझ नहीं पाई है

- 98.** अनुच्छेद से पता चलता है कि डेढ़ वर्ष के बच्चे

- (1) कागज चाहते हैं
- (2) सम्प्रेषण के लिए कथ्य के मुख्य शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं

116. भाषा-शिक्षण के सन्दर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- (1) भाषा-अर्जन और भाषा-अधिगम में अन्तर होता है
- (2) भाषा-शिक्षण में केवल भाषायी शुद्धता पर ही अधिक बल रहता है
- (3) भाषा सीखने में अन्य विषयों का अध्ययन-अध्यापन सहायक होता है
- (4) समृद्ध भाषा-परिवेश भाषा अर्जित करने में सहायक होता है

117. एक बहुसांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि वाली कक्षा में भाषा सीखने के बारे में कौन-सा विचार उचित है?

- (1) अधिकाधिक पुस्तकों का निर्माण किया जाए
- (2) भाषा सिखाने के लिए व्याकरणिक नियमों का और अधिकाधिक प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
- (3) भाषा परिवेश का निर्माण किया जाए ताकि भाषा-अर्जन की सहज स्थिति बन सके
- (4) बच्चों में भाषा सीखने की क्षमता बलपूर्वक विकसित करनी होती है

118. स्वलीन विकार (ऑटिस्टिक डिसऑर्डर) में बच्चा

- (1) अपने हाथ-पैर हिलाने में कठिनाई का अनुभव करता है
- (2) सामाजिक अन्तःक्रिया और सम्झेषण में कठिनाई का अनुभव करता है
- (3) अक्सर खाने से मना कर देता है
- (4) अपने ही कार्यों में लीन रहता है

119. भाषा-शिक्षण का सम्प्रेषणप्रकर उपायम

- (1) भाषिक संरचनाओं की जानकारी पर बल देता है
- (2) सन्दर्भ में भाषा-प्रयोग की कुशलता पर बल देता है
- (3) मातृभाषा-प्रयोग का निषेध करता है
- (4) 'बोलना' कौशल पर बल देता है

120. भाषा-शिक्षण की कौन-सी विधि मातृभाषा को मध्यस्थ बनाए बिना दूसरी भाषा को सिखाने पर बल देती है?

- (1) द्विभाषी विधि
- (2) अनुवाद विधि
- (3) व्याकरण एवं अनुवाद विधि
- (4) प्रत्यक्ष विधि

Part-IV: Language-II (English)

Directions (121-135) : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

121. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners?

- (1) Reading a prose and drama aloud
- (2) Oral language drill
- (3) Debates and group discussions followed by role play
- (4) Recitation of poetry

122. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has overall development as an aim. It means

- (1) nurturing both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas
- (2) coaching all the children for academic excellence
- (3) training the children for different careers
- (4) training the children for the development of the country

123. A class is reading a story based in a village. The teacher asks some students to mark the villages in an outline map of their locality. Some other students are asked to collect information about the different crops grown in these villages. Yet, another group works on the nutritional value of the grains, fruits and vegetables grown in the locality. Later, the students exchange their work and have a class discussion, relating the information with the story. What is the underlying principle of this approach?

(1) Making connections across disciplines and bringing out the inter-relatedness of knowledge

- (2) Teaching language through written assignments and projects
- (3) Giving importance to the practical and scholastic aspects of literary pieces

(4) Treating knowledge in specific segments based on geography, science, language, etc.

124. Effective learning takes place when students are

- (1) interactive
- (2) quiet
- (3) good at preparing for examinations
- (4) passive

125. A test to assess the potential of students for specific abilities and skills such as music, spatial ability or logical ability is called a/an

- (1) aptitude test
- (2) attitude test
- (3) achievement test
- (4) proficiency test

126. Some noise in the language class indicates

- (1) teacher's lack of control over the class
- (2) incompetence of the teacher
- (3) constructive activities with learners engaged in language learning
- (4) indiscipline of learners

127. Fluency in English can be developed through

- (1) the teacher talking for most of the time
- (2) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correct them
- (3) allowing students who are not confident to have the freedom to be quiet
- (4) creating opportunities to use the target language for communication

128. A play can be best taught by

- (1) encouraging the students to stage the play after working in groups to understand the plot, characters, etc.
- (2) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students.
- (3) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items.
- (4) making the students read it silently a number of times to understand the story.

129. Which of the following will be most effective to remove conventional beliefs about gender roles?

- (1) Teaching all the learners to sweep, wash and sew in the craft class without any gender discrimination
- (2) Encouraging girls to develop interest in household chores from a young age
- (3) Telling the girls that talking freely is not a trait of good girls
- (4) Showing a picture in which the mother is seen cooking and the father is seen reading a newspaper

130. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by

- (1) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
- (2) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
- (3) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities
- (4) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside.

131. Enquiry based learning

- (1) encourages quiet learners
- (2) does not nurture creative thinking in students
- (3) allows learners to raise questions
- (4) does not place students in thought provoking situations

132. In large language classes, group work can be accomplished by

- (1) asking students to turn around for group work
- (2) asking all students to stand in a circle
- (3) asking half the class to go out to the playground
- (4) asking 4-5 students to sit together on a narrow bench despite lack of space

133. "Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children,

especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education."— This observation found in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 is related to

- (1) constructivist learning
- (2) gender equality
- (3) critical pedagogy
- (4) inclusive education

134. Which among the following is a feature of a child-centred language classroom?

- (1) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
- (2) Children work individually to prepare projects
- (3) Teacher plans assessment every day
- (4) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined

135. An effective lesson for teaching a language begins with

- (1) Presenting the content of the lesson
- (2) recapitulation and motivation through fun activity
- (3) writing on the blackboard
- (4) listening the learning objectives of the lesson

Directions (136-141) : Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

The Hand Holders:

A Tribute To Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours, no job anywhere else in the land. You are the keepers of the future; you hold the smallest of hands. Into your care you are trusted to nurture and care for the young, and for all of your everyday heroics, your talents and skills go unsung. You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured. You rock babies brand new in your arms. You encourage the shy and unsure child.

You make sure they are safe from all harm. You foster the bonds of friendships, letting no child go away mad. You respect and you

honour their emotions. You give hugs to each child when they're sad. You have more impact than does a professor, a child's mind is moulded by four; so whatever you lay on the table is whatever the child will explore. Give each child the tools for adventure, let them be artists and writers and more; let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars and build castles of sand on the shore. It is true that you don't make much money and you don't get a whole lot of praise, but when one small child says "I love you", you're reminded of how this job pays.

136. The expression 'smallest of hands' refers to

- (1) caregivers with small hands
- (2) parents with small hands
- (3) people with small hands
- (4) babies

137. Though caregivers look after the young, they are

- (1) not properly recognised
- (2) not loved by the children under care
- (3) paid very well in return
- (4) never tired of their work

138. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because

- (1) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
- (2) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
- (3) the caregiver can teach better than a professor
- (4) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor

139. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets?

- (1) Praise from the parents
- (2) Money for her services
- (3) Love from children
- (4) Acknowledgement of the society

140. "You give hugs to each child when it is sad." This act can be described as one of

- (1) encouragement
- (2) recrimination
- (3) reassurance
- (4) empathy

- 141.** 'Letting no child go away mad' — the meaning of this line is
- no child is permitted to go away from school without permission
 - no child is allowed to become mad
 - no caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child
 - no child is allowed to be angry for long

Directions (142-150) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

(a) If you are living in a house with a child on the cusp of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being sarcastic; you are about to embark on an amazing voyage. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugar coat it: you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers — modern teenagers are under so much pressure; it's no wonder they get moody!

(b) Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. Gone is the baby who adored you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.

(c) But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting

teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make their life easier. News flash : you can't. What you can — and must — do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

**Source Raising Teenagers
Lynn; Muggins-Cooper
(adapted)**

- 142.** According to the author, living with a teenager is like an amazing voyage because
- the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous
 - both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights
 - the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth
 - during this voyage, the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult
- 143.** I won't try to sugar coat it—By this the author wants to convey that
- parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner
 - parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment
 - she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers
 - she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges

- 144.** Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of
- the failed relationships with friends and lovers
 - failing in examinations

- the enormous stress they experience at this age
- the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development

- 145.** 'Only shadows remain of the child'. The word 'shadows' here refers to
- old memories of the teenager
 - old memories of the parents
 - the darker aspect of the growing teenager
 - faint traces of the adoring child

- 146.** 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's
- natural rebellious tendency
 - excessive sentimentality
 - need for identification with family values
 - innate tendency to become physically violent

- 147.** 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager
- derives much pleasure in going against the family
 - is capable of programming his behaviour carefully
 - rejects parents' values out of sheer spite
 - behaves in such a way because of biological factors

- 148.** The author says that parents cannot prevent their teenage children from making mistakes. What is his advice to the parents?
- Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier
 - Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice
 - Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful
 - Be available for consultation and listen to the teenagers

- 149.** Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means '**strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.**'
- Raging
 - Sarcastic
 - Cusp
 - Angst

150. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. The underlined part of this sentence is a/an
 (1) Adjective Clause
 (2) Prepositional Phrase
 (3) Noun Clause
 (4) Adverb Clause

Short Answer

PART-I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (2)
5. (2)	6. (4)	7. (2)	8. (2)
9. (1)	10. (3)	11. (2)	12. (3)
13. (1)	14. (4)	15. (1)	16. (4)
17. (2)	18. (4)	19. (4)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (3)	23. (1)	24. (3)
25. (4)	26. (3)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (1)	30. (4)		

PART-II MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

31. (2)	32. (2)	33. (2)	34. (4)
35. (3)	36. (3)	37. (3)	38. (2)
39. (2)	40. (4)	41. (3)	42. (2)
43. (1)	44. (1)	45. (1)	46. (4)
47. (2)	48. (1)	49. (2)	50. (3)
51. (1)	52. (4)	53. (3)	54. (2)
55. (4)	56. (1)	57. (3)	58. (3)
59. (3)	60. (4)	61. (3)	62. (1)
63. (3)	64. (4)	65. (2)	66. (1)
67. (3)	68. (1)	69. (1)	70. (4)
71. (3)	72. (1)	73. (1)	74. (2)
75. (1)	76. (1)	77. (3)	78. (2)
79. (4)	80. (4)	81. (2)	82. (1)
83. (1)	84. (3)	85. (3)	86. (3)
87. (4)	88. (2)	89. (4)	90. (2)

PART-III : LANGUAGE-I (HINDI)

91. (4)	92. (3)	93. (4)	94. (4)
95. (1)	96. (4)	97. (4)	98. (2)
99. (4)	100. (3)	101. (1)	102. (2)
103. (4)	104. (4)	105. (2)	106. (2)
107. (4)	108. (4)	109. (3)	110. (1)
111. (3)	112. (4)	113. (2)	114. (4)
115. (2)	116. (3)	117. (3)	118. (2)
119. (2)	120. (4)		

PART-IV : LANGUAGE-II (ENGLISH)

121. (3)	122. (1)	123. (1)	124. (1)
125. (1)	126. (3)	127. (4)	128. (1)
129. (1)	130. (3)	131. (3)	132. (1)
133. (4)	134. (1)	135. (1)	136. (4)
137. (1)	138. (2)	139. (3)	140. (3)
141. (4)	142. (4)	143. (4)	144. (3)
145. (1)	146. (1)	147. (4)	148. (4)
149. (4)	150. (4)		

Explanation

PART-I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. (4) Creativity is a cognitive ability to produce something original by offering a fresh perspective.
 • It is related to divergent thinking which refers to a way of solving problems by more than one approach.
2. Children who give evidence of high-performance capability in areas such as intellectual, creative arts, leadership capacity or specific academic fields.
3. Individual learners differ from each other in rate of development because of differences in socio-economic & cultural backgrounds.
4. Every learner is unique means No two learners are alike in their abilities, interests and talents is called individually different.
5. Constructivism as a theory emphasizes the role of the learner in constructing his own view of the world.
 According to constructivism theory of learning, children learn primarily through adaptation. Children are not passive learners, but they actively make meaning, testing out theories and try to make sense out of the world and themselves.
6. Development of concepts is primarily a part of intellectual development.
 • Development proceeds from General to Specific

- Most traits are correlated in Development
- Growth and Development is a Product of both Heredity and Environment
- 6. (4) Heredity is considered as a static social structure. Through heredity, variation exhibited by individuals can accumulate and cause some species to evolve through the natural selection of specific phenotype traits.

7. (2) The most intense and crucial socialization takes place during adolescence.
 Primary socialisation is learning from family and friends at an early age.
8. (2) Helping learners recapitulate or recall what they have already learnt is important because relating new information to prior knowledge enhances learning
9. (1) According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (birth to about 2 years age), a child learns best by using the senses is called psycho-motor development according Jean Piaget.
10. (3) Theory of learning which totally and only depends on 'observable behavior' is associated with theory of Behaviorist. Behaviorism or the behavioral learning theory is a popular concept that focuses on how students learn. This learning theory states that behaviors are learned from the environment, and says that innate or inherited factors have very little influence on behavior. A common example of behaviorism is positive reinforcement.
11. (2) Multilingual character of Indian society should be seen as a resource for enrichment of school life.
 Multilingual students in most of the world, including India, are the resources, not the exception. There is many research and evidence of the cognitive and practical benefits of multiple language

Part-I : Child Development Part-II : Mathematics Part-III : Environment
 Part-IV : Language-I (Hindi) Part-V : Language-II (English)

PART-I :
CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. "Development is a never ending process."

This idea is associated with

- (1) Principle of integration
- (2) Principle of interaction
- (3) Principle of interrelation
- (4) Principle of continuity

2. Four distinct stages of children's intellectual development are identified by

- (1) Skinner (2) Piaget
- (3) Kohlberg (4) Erikson

3. Parents should play a _____ role in the learning process of young children.

- (1) sympathetic
- (2) neutral
- (3) negative
- (4) proactive

4. The 'insight theory of learning' is promoted by

- (1) Jean Piaget
- (2) Vygotsky
- (3) 'Gestalt' theorists
- (4) Pavlov

5. Motivation, in the process of learning,

- (1) makes learner think unidirectionally
- (2) creates interest for learning among young learners
- (3) sharpens the memory of learners
- (4) differentiates new learning from old learning

6. Which of the following is not a sign of an intelligent young child?

child as a problem solver and a 'scientific investigator'.

- (1) One who carries on thinking in an abstract manner
 - (2) One who can adjust oneself in a new environment
 - (3) One who has the ability to cram long essays very quickly
 - (4) One who has the ability to communicate fluently and appropriately
7. Which is the place where the child's 'cognitive' development is defined in the best way?
- (1) Auditorium
 - (2) Home
 - (3) Playground
 - (4) School and classroom environment
8. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is known as
- (1) Pre-operational stage
 - (2) Concrete operational stage
 - (3) Sensori-motor stage
 - (4) Formal operational stage
9. Which of the following is not related to the socio-psychological needs of the child?
- (1) Regular elimination of waste products from the body
 - (2) Need for company
 - (3) Need for appreciation or social approval
 - (4) Need for emotional security
10. Which of the following will foster creativity among learners?
- (1) Emphasizing on achievement of goals from the beginning of school life
 - (2) Giving coaching to students for good marks in examination
 - (3) Teaching students practical value of good education
 - (4) Providing opportunities to question and to nurture the innate talent of every learner
11. 'Brain mapping' refers to
- (1) drawing the picture of a mind
 - (2) researching the functioning of brain
 - (3) a technique to enhance comprehension
 - (4) a plan of action for an adventure
12. "A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to
- (1) 'Law of Attitude' of learning process
 - (2) 'Law of Readiness' of learning
 - (3) 'Law of Analogy' of learning
 - (4) 'Law of Effect' of learning
13. The best way, specially at primary level, to address the learning difficulties of students is to use
- (1) easy and interesting textbooks
 - (2) story-telling method
 - (3) a variety of teaching methods suited to the disability
 - (4) expensive and glossy supportive material
14. Education of children with special needs should be provided

- (1) in special schools
 (2) by special teachers in special schools
Concept of inclusive education and underprivileged children
 (3) along with other normal children
 (4) by methods developed for special children in special schools
- 15.** _____ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.
Concept of inclusive education and underprivileged children
 (1) Novelty in expression
 (2) Curiosity
 (3) Creative ideas
 (4) Fighting with others
- 16.** A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be
 (1) treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs
Concept of inclusive education and underprivileged children
 (2) given special treatment in the classroom
 (3) excused to do a lower level of work
 (4) helped with his/her routine-work by parents and friends
- 17.** 'Dyslexia' is associated with
 (1) Reading disorder
 (2) Behavioural disorder
Concept of inclusive education and underprivileged children
 (3) Mental disorder
 (4) Mathematical disorder
- 18.** Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of the process of learning ?
 (1) Learning is goal-oriented
 (2) Unlearning is also a learning process
 (3) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place
 (4) Learning is a comprehensive process
- 19.** Learning can be enriched if
 (1) teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
Concept of development and its relationship with learning
 (2) due attention is paid to periodic tests in the class
 (3) situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates
 (4) more and more teaching aids are used in the class
- 20.** To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about
 (1) using a variety of ways to collect information about the students learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries
 (2) using technical language to give feedback
 (3) making comparisons among different students
 (4) labelling students as intelligent or average learner
- 21.** A teacher, because of his/her democratic nature, allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly and read themselves. A parent does not like it. Which of the following may be the best way to handle the situation ?
 (1) Parents should show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher
 (2) Parents should take away the child from that school
 (3) Parents should complain against the teacher to the principal
 (4) Parents should request the principal to change the section of their ward
- 22.** Which of the following should be considered the most important quality of a teacher at primary level ?
 (1) Competence in methods of teaching and knowledge of subjects
 (2) Competence to teach in highly standardised language
 (3) Eagerness to teach
 (4) Patience and perseverance
- 23.** _____ is considered a sign of motivated teaching.
 (1) Questioning by students
Motivation and learning
 (2) Pin drop silence in the class
 (3) Maximum attendance in the class
 (4) Remedial work given by the teacher
- 24.** In lower class, play-way method of teaching is based on
 (1) psychological principle of development and growth
 (2) sociological principle of teaching
 (3) theory of physical education programme
 (4) principle of method of teaching
- 25.** The term 'curriculum' in the field of education refers to
 (1) evaluation process
 (2) text-material to be used in the class
 (3) methods of teaching and the content to be taught
 (4) overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis
- 26.** According to Piaget, at which of the following stages does a child begin to think logically about abstract propositions ?
 (1) Sensori-motor stage (Birth - 02 years)
 (2) Pre-operational stage (02 - 07 years)
 (3) Concrete operational stage (07 - 11 years)
 (4) Formal operational stage (11 years and up)
- 27.** A teacher should make an attempt to understand the potential of her/his students. Which of the following field is related to this objective ?
 (1) Media - Psychology
 (2) Educational Psychology
 (3) Educational Sociology
 (4) Social Philosophy
- 28.** Kritika who does not talk much at home, talks a lot at school. It shows that
 (1) she does not like her home at all
Gender & Social
 (2) her thoughts get acknowledged at school
 (3) the school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot
 (4) teachers demand that children should talk a lot at school

- 29.** "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to
 (Principles of Kohlberg and Vygotsky)
 (1) Kohlberg (2) Skinner
 (3) Piaget (4) Pavlov
- 30.** In which of the following stages do children become active members of their peer group?
 (Principles of the development of children.)
 (1) Early childhood
 (2) Childhood
 (3) Adolescence
 (4) Adulthood

PART – II : MATHEMATICS

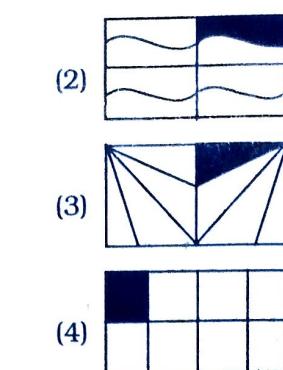
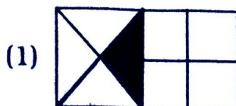
Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

- 31.** Which is true for a hexagonal pyramid ?
 (1) It has six faces and each face is a hexagon
 (2) It has a hexagonal base with six triangular faces meeting at a point
 (3) It has two hexagonal faces and six rectangular faces
 (4) It has six hexagonal faces joined by six rectangular faces
- 32.** The length of a rectangle is "L" and its width is half of its length. What will be the perimeter of the rectangle if the length is doubled keeping the width same ?
 (appr. x)
 (1) $4L$ (2) $5L$
 (3) $6L$ (4) $3L$

- 33.** In the following, which is the largest number ?
 (square root)
 (1) $(4)^2$
 (2) $(2 \times 2 \times 2)^2$
 (3) $[(2 + 2)^2]^2$
 (4) $(2 + 2 + 2)^2$

- 34.** A teacher asked in a class to represent $\frac{1}{8}$ of .

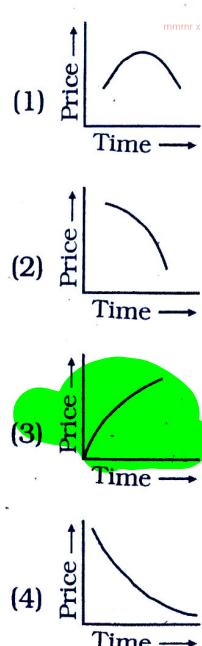
Which amongst the following is an incorrect representation?



- 35.** 407928 is read as
 (1) Four lakh seventy nine thousand twenty eight
 (2) Forty seven thousand nine hundred twenty eight
 (3) Forty thousand nine hundred twenty eight
 (4) Four lakh seven thousand nine hundred twenty eight

- 36.** If an operator \oplus is defined as
 $4 \oplus 3 = 4 + 5 + 6$
 $5 \oplus 4 = 5 + 6 + 7 + 8$
 $6 \oplus 4 = 6 + 7 + 8 + 9$
 what will $n \oplus 8$ be equal to ?
 (1) $n + 28$ (2) $8n + 28$
 (3) $8n + 36$ (4) $n + 36$

- 37.** "These days price have started rising."
 Which amongst the following graphs represent this situation ?



- 38.** The weight of some mangoes is 2 kg 600 g and that of some apples is 1 kg 450 g. The weight of the mangoes is greater than that of the apples by
 (not conversion)
 (1) 100 g (2) 150 g
 (3) 200 g (4) 250 g

- (1) 4 kg 50 g
 (2) 1 kg 150 g
 (3) 1 kg 200 g
 (4) 150 g

- 39.** Examine the following matchstick patterns :



If the pattern continues, how many matchsticks are needed in the 15th stage ?

- (1) 105 (2) 65
 (3) 61 (4) 62

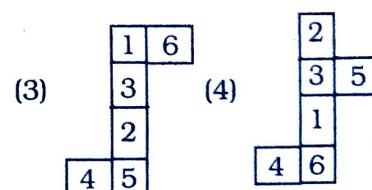
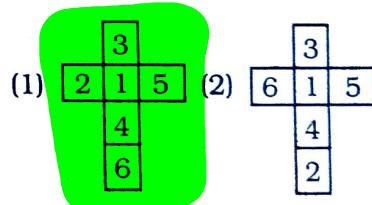
- 40.** Look at the following table :

Station	Bus 1	Bus 2	Bus 3
New Delhi	Departure	19:15	12:30 16:45
Faridabad	Arrival	20:22	13:25 19:10
Departure		20:37	13:35 19:22
Mathura	Arrival	00:40	18:10 21:55

Which bus takes the least time to reach Mathura from New Delhi ?

- (1) Bus 1
 (2) Bus 2
 (3) Bus 3
 (4) Both Bus 2 and Bus 3 take equal time

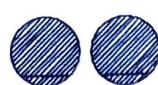
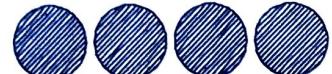
- 41.** The numbers on the opposite faces add up to 7. Which amongst the following will fold into a dice ?



- 42.** The number 49532 rounded off to the nearest thousand is
 (round figure x)
 (1) 49000 (2) 49500
 (3) 41000 (4) 50000

- 43.** How many 4-digit numbers are there in the Hindu-Arabic Numeration System ?
 (number system x)
 (1) 99 (2) 8999
 (3) 9999 (4) 9000

44.  is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a 'unit'. What will be $1\frac{1}{2}$?

- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

45. A rhombus has diagonals of length 8 cm and 6 cm. Find its perimeter.

- (apv x)
 (1) 18 cm (2) **20 cm**
 (3) 24 cm (4) 28 cm

46. When faced with word problems, Rajan usually asks "Should I add or subtract?" "Should I multiply or divide?". Such questions suggest
Assessment strategies for maths

- (1) Rajan seeks opportunities to distract the class
- (2) **Rajan has problem in comprehending language**
- (3) Rajan lacks understanding of number operations
- (4) Rajan cannot add and multiply

47. When teaching 'shapes', a teacher can plan a trip of historical places as

- (1) she has completed most of the syllabus well in time and needs to provide leisure
Teaching learning strategies...
- (2) it would be a good break from the routine mathematics class and an opportunity to improve communicative skills
- (3) field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they are a must
- (4) shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage connections across disciplines

48. The NCF (2005) considers that Mathematics involves 'a certain way of thinking and reasoning'.

From the statements given below, pick out one which does not reflect the above principle :

- (1) The way the material presented in the textbooks is written
maths curriculum and connection... NCF
- (2) The activities and exercises chosen for the class
- (3) The method by which it is taught
- (4) **Giving students set formulae to solve the numerical questions**

49. Sequence the following tasks as they are taken up while developing the concept of measurement :

- a. Learner use standard units to measure length.
 - b. Learner use non-standard units to measure length.
 - c. Learner verify objects using simple observation.
 - d. Learner understand the relationship between metric units.
- (1) a, b, d, c (2) b, a, c, d
 (3) c, b, a, d (4) d, a, c, b

50. Sequence the following tasks as they would be taken up while developing the understanding of shapes and space across primary classes:

- a. Match the properties of 2-D shapes by observing their sides and corners
Teaching learning strategies...
 - b. Describe intuitively the properties of 2-D shapes
 - c. Sort 2-D shapes
 - d. Describe the various 2-D shapes by counting their sides, corners and diagonals
- (1) d, b, a, c (2) c, b, d, a
 (3) a, d, b, c (4) **c, a, d, b**

51. "Problem solving" as a strategy of doing mathematics involves
Teaching learning strategies...

- (1) extensive practice
- (2) using clues to arrive at a solution
- (3) **activity based approach**
- (4) estimation

52. The purpose of a diagnostic test in mathematics is

- (1) to know the gaps in learner understanding
- (2) to give feedback to the parents
- (3) to fill the progress report
- (4) to plan the question paper for the end term examination

53. Vikas teaches mathematics to a class of 56 students. He believes that conducting a test is effective if the feedback is given immediately. He conducted a short class test of 10 marks. What is the best possible way of giving the feedback effectively ?

- (1) He can let the students check each other answer
- (2) He can explain the solution of each problem on the board and ask the students to check their answer on their own
- (3) **He can have a whole class discussion on ways in which they have got their solutions and which is the effective strategy to arrive at the correct answer**

(4) Pick out any copy randomly and discuss the method followed in the copy on the board

54. To introduce the concept of area, a teacher can start with

- (1) **comparing area of any figure with the help of different objects like palm, leaf, pencil, notebook, etc.**
- (2) calculating area of a rectangle by finding length and breadth of a rectangle and using the formula for area of a rectangle (i.e. length breadth)
- (3) calculate area of figures with the help of counting unit square
- (4) explaining formulae for finding area of figures of different shapes

55. To introduce the concept of fractions, a teacher can begin with

- (1) identifying numerators and denominators of different fractions

- (2) finding fractions on a number line
 (3) writing fractions in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where $b \neq 0$
 (4) identifying fractional parts of things around them
- 56.** While teaching comparison of fractions in which the numerators are same .
 e.g. $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$

Rohit's response was "since the numerators are same and since 7 is larger than 5, therefore $\frac{3}{7}$ is bigger than $\frac{3}{5}$ "

This suggests that

- (1) Rohit does not understand the magnitude of fractions
 - (2) Rohit does not know the concept of numerator and denominator
 - (3) Rohit does not know the concept of equivalent fractions
 - (4) Rohit has not practised well
- 57.** When teaching addition of fractions, a teacher came across the following error :

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$$

What remedial action can be taken by teacher in such a situation ?

- (1) Ask the child to practice as much as she/he can
- (2) No intervention is needed because she will understand as she/he grows
- (3) Helps the child to understand the magnitude of each fraction
- (4) Helps the child to understand the concept of LCM

- 58.** The chapters in the NCERT textbook of mathematics of Class-IV have titles like "The Junk Seller", "Trip to Bhopal", "The Way the World Looks". This shift has been done to
- (1) challenge the students to guess the mathematical content in the chapters

- (2) make them understand differently
 (3) make it interesting by relating it to everyday life
 (4) know about selling junk and travelling
- 59.** To be a "good" mathematician one must be able to
- (1) memorise most of the formulae
 - (2) solve the problem in time
 - (3) understand, apply and make connection across the concepts
 - (4) master the technique of answering questions
- 60.** "Start a discussion in the class on things which roll and slide. Help children to look at their shapes and see how some things roll and others slide."
- Suggestions like this have been given in the NCERT textbook of Class-II to help a teacher understand that
- (1) discussion is the best strategy for the mathematics classroom
 - (2) it is imperative for the teachers to draw the children attention to the things around them
 - (3) discussions supplemented with demonstration help students to understand concepts better
 - (4) discussions bring multiple perspectives into the classroom

PART – III : ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

- 61.** It has been observed that the process of digestion is faster inside the stomach than outside because
- (1) the digestive juices inside the stomach are acidic, while outside they are alkaline
 - (2) the amount of digestive juices produced in the stomach in the presence of food is much more
- (3) the digestive juices when kept outside the stomach become inactive
- (4) the food is churned in the stomach thereby increasing the surface area for quicker enzyme action.
- 62.** Cooked rice can be preserved for a longer time in a refrigerator because
- (1) microbes become inactive at low temperature
 - (2) microbes are destroyed and killed at low temperature
 - (3) moisture content in the food is reduced at low temperature
 - (4) refrigerators contain certain chemicals which kill the microbes
- 63.** A lemon sinks in normal water but floats in salty water because the density of
- (1) salt water is more than normal water.
 - (2) normal water is more than salt water
 - (3) lemon increases in salt water
 - (4) lemon decreases in salt water
- 64.** Malaria can be detected by testing the blood for the presence of
- (1) ruptured liver cells in blood
 - (2) larvae of mosquito in blood
 - (3) eggs of mosquito in red blood cells
 - (4) Plasmodium in red blood cells
- 65.** A Shooting Star is a
- (1) shining object which moves with a constant speed in the atmosphere
 - (2) star with a tail at the end
 - (3) meteoroid which catches fire as it enters the Earth's atmosphere
 - (4) star which moves with a constant speed
- 66.** Durga lives in a village and cooks food on a chulha (earth-stove) using wood and cow dung cakes as fuel. She has been suffering from severe

cough for the last three months. This may be due to the

(1) carbon monoxide produced by burning fuel which may have been deposited in her respiratory tract

(2) soot produced by burning the fuels which may have been deposited in her respiratory tract

(3) smoke produced by burning fuels which may have caused her allergy

(4) old age and pollution inside and outside her hut

67. A man with blood group 'O' marries a woman with blood group 'A'. The chance of their first child having blood group 'O' is

(1) 50% (2) 100%

(3) 25% (4) 75%

68. The difference between boiling and evaporation is that

(1) boiling causes a change of state of water while evaporation does not

(2) evaporation can take place at any temperature while boiling cannot

(3) boiling causes reduction in volume of liquid while evaporation does not

(4) changing of boiling liquid into vapour can be seen but evaporation cannot be seen

69. A farmer wanted to separate the grains from the chaff. This can be achieved by the process called

(1) Threshing

(2) Winnowing

(3) Harvesting

(4) Handpicking

70. In rural areas, cow dung is used to coat the floor and walls of huts to

(1) make them smooth and clean

(2) make them rough to increase friction

(3) give a natural colour to the floor

(4) keep the insects away

71. Mira and Divya are young girls. Mira likes to eat samosas, cutlets and bread. Divya, on the other hand, takes an iron deficient diet. Which of the following disorders are Mira and Divya likely to suffer from, respectively?

(1) Anaemia and night blindness

(2) Obesity and anaemia

(3) Obesity and scurvy

(4) Scurvy and anaemia

72. Vitamins are substances

(1) required as medicines to make us healthy

(2) that build muscles to keep us strong

(3) required in small quantities to prevent deficiency diseases

(4) that increase our metabolic rate leading to loss of weight

73. Chipko Movement was started under the leadership of

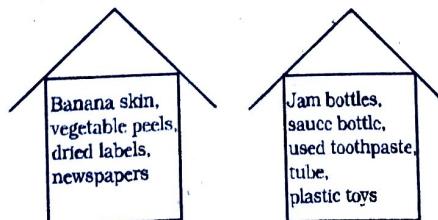
(1) Amrita Devi Bishnoi

(2) Medha Patkar

(3) A.K. Banerjee

(4) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

74. Rina separated the garbage from the house into two piles as shown below :



Rina has separated the garbage waste into two piles depending on the criteria

(1) can be decomposed/cannot be decomposed

(2) can be recycled/cannot be recycled

(3) are household/industrial waste

(4) have odour/are odourless

75. An egret bird is often seen on a buffalo's back. This is because the egret

(1) loves to sing while sitting on the buffalo's back

(2) rests after flying for a while

(3) feeds on parasites on the **buffalo's back**

(4) feeds on insects present in the grass Animals.

76. Which of the following statements is not an objective of teaching EVS at the primary level ?

(1) Arouse curiosity about the natural and social environment

(2) Engage in exploratory and hands-on activities that lead to the development of cognitive and psychomotor skills

(3) To load learners with terms and definitions for assessment

(4) To internalise the values of concern for life and environment

77. The idea of showing a sample of a railway ticket in the EVS textbook is to

(1) give the students an idea of the rail fare

(2) provide them the knowledge of various abbreviations used in the ticket

(3) enhance the skills of students to arrive at conclusions

(4) give them an opportunity to interact with real information and develop the skill of observation

78. The concept of 'seed germination' can be taught best by

(1) showing germinated seeds to the class and explaining the process of germination

(2) presenting the germination stages through drawings on the board

(3) asking the students to perform an activity to sow seeds, observe different stages and draw them

(4) showing photographs of seed germination

79. Which one of the following is not an objective of including riddles and puzzles in the EVS textbook ?

(1) To develop critical thinking ability in students

- (2) To develop reasoning ability in students
 (3) To confuse the mind of the students and let them enjoy the confusion
 (4) To develop curiosity and ability to think creatively
- 80.** As an EVS teacher, you plan to take the students to the zoo. Which of the following activities would you not allow the students to undertake ?
 (1) Collect photographs of the animals they expect to see at the zoo
 (2) Take their drawing books along with them to draw what they see at the zoo
 (3) Take along lots of eatables for the animals at the zoo
 (4) Try to find out the food taken up by different animals at the zoo
- 81.** At the primary stage, assessments should consist of
 (1) continuous and unstructured teacher observations to be shared with learners and parents
 (2) formal tests and games done every week and recorded in the Report Card
 (3) half-yearly and annual examinations at the end of the year
 (4) home assignments and class assignments every week to rate young learners under the categories of pass or fail
- 82.** Simple experiments and demonstrations can be performed in the EVS class
 (1) to enable children to learn on their own and sharpen their observation skills
 (2) to follow what is being done in the senior classes
 (3) to discuss ideas, record and analyse observations on the basis of questions raised by students
 (4) to control the students to ensure discipline in the class
- 83.** Which of the following statements about assignments is correct ?
- (1) Assignment needs to be given as classwork followed by homework every day to provide variety and practice
 (2) Assignments should be the only method of assessment
 (3) Assignments provide learners an opportunity to search for information, construct their own ideas and articulate them
 (4) Assignments can be done by parents, brothers or sisters depending on the talent that they possess
- 84.** The skills required to read a map include
 (1) excellent drawing and painting skills
 (2) ability to use calculations and sketch positions on a globe
 (3) excellent communication skills to draw out the expressive ability
 (4) ability to understand relative position of places, distances and directions
- 85.** The use of poems and story telling to explain concepts in an EVS class helps to
 (1) make the lesson enjoyable and interesting
 (2) promote the ability to imagine and explore the nature of the world at the local and global level
 (3) take care of the language and cultural diversity among learners
 (4) channelize the energies of the students in the right direction
- 86.** To make children aware of different kinds of fuel, a teacher can
 (1) show pictures of fuels on a chart
 (2) ask children to list different fuels
 (3) show some samples of fuels in the class
 (4) discuss with children about possible kinds of fuel that can be used for cooking, along with a short film
- 87.** Giving importance to individual experiences of children in an EVS class will benefit the teacher
 (Process skills, Activities / Experiments)
 (1) to know the unique experiences of children
 (2) to help and improve the language and communication skills of the children
 (3) to connect the subject to the learners' experiential world and promote reflection and learning
 (4) to save her energy as children enjoy talking
- 88.** Which of the following represents one of the objectives of teaching EVS at Primary School ?
 (Nature Scope,Aims, and objectives of EVS)
 (1) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions
 (2) To assess technical terms related to EVS
 (3) To inform the learners about the books they should read to expand their knowledge
 (4) To connect the experiences of the learners in school with the outside world
- 89.** A school planned an educational trip for Class-V students to Rajasthan. What would be your expectation from the children during the visit ?
 (Concepts approaches and Learning strategies, TLM)
 (1) They should enjoy themselves
 (2) They should observe keenly, make notes and share their observations with other students and the teacher
 (3) They should note down their questions, if any, and ask the parents after reaching home
 (4) They should observe everything without asking questions about it
- 90.** After the lunch break, while teaching EVS, you find that students are not taking interest in the lesson. What would you do ?
 (Concepts approaches and Learning strategies, M)

120. कविता का उपयुक्त शीर्षक हो सकता है

- (1) जागृति
- (2) हर्ष
- (3) कोलाहल
- (4) आकाश

**PART-V:
LANGUAGE-II(ENGLISH)**

Directions (121-126) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

This was one of the Old Man's pet schemes; and one about which he would brook without interference. Each child would review the events of his school week in his own words, in his own way; he was free to comment, to criticise, to agree or disagree, with any person, subject or method, as long as it was in some way associated with the school. No one and nothing was sacred from the Headmaster down, and the child, moreover, was safe from any form of reprisal.

"Look at it this way," Mr. Florian had said. "It is of advantage to both pupil and teacher. If a child wants to write about something which matters to him, he will take some pains to set it down as carefully and with as much detail as possible; that must in some way improve his written English in terms of spelling, construction and style. Week by week we are able, through his reviews, to follow and observe the progress in such things. As for the teachers, we soon get a pretty good idea what the children think of us and whether or not we are getting close to them. It may sometimes be rather deflating to discover that a well-prepared lesson did not really excite Johnny Smith's interest, but, after all, the lesson was intended to benefit Johnny Smith, not his teacher.

121. The scheme, according to the Old Man, was useful because

- (1) it was excellent feedback for the teacher, principal and school
- (2) he was slightly eccentric
- (3) it was meant to humiliate the teacher
- (4) it was meant to give power to the teacher

122. Pet schemes in line 1 refers to

- (1) a student he is fond of
- (2) a formula he had discovered.
- (3) a pet animal
- (4) a method he has advocated

123. The Old Man refers to

- (1) a parent of the school
- (2) a student of the school
- (3) a teacher of the school
- (4) the headmaster called Mr. Florian

124. The advantages of the scheme were many. Pick out the disadvantage from the list given below.

- (1) Sometimes deflating to the teacher's ego
- (2) Diagnostic and remedial for the student and the teacher
- (3) Effective feedback
- (4) Enhanced writing skills

125. Sacred in the context of the Headmaster means

- (1) that even he was not above the scheme he advocated for students.
- (2) he believed in the sacred nature of all life.
- (3) that he was a holy man.
- (4) that he was the powerful head of the school.

126. Brook as a verb means to tolerate in para 1.

As a Noun, it means

- Diction and Vocabulary.
- (1) tolerance
 - (2) allow (3) suffer
 - (4) stream

Directions (127-135) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Karuna Verma is bewildered. "I don't know how she did it," she says about her mother, Renu Chopra. Karuna's childhood memories are of her father leaving late for office so that, by then, her mother would be back from work of her parents working in sync to make sure the kids were well taken care of. Of her mother handling kitchen and classroom with ease.

When her own daughter was born, Karuna too wanted to do the

(1) Use audio-visual aids based on multiple intelligences to make the lesson interesting

(2) Change the topic immediately

(3) Take the children out to play in the ground

(4) Ask them to put their heads down on the desk and relax

while she was away. Her daughter's formative years would be spent with an outsider a thought that did not appeal to Karuna. She quit her teaching job in a school.

For a woman who was encouraged to be independent throughout her life, the decision to quit and stay at home was a difficult one. Ironically it was her mother who urged her to quit the job and become a full-time mother. For Karuna, being a housewife is one of the toughest jobs she has had. "I have no time for myself," says Karuna. "I make sure all my personal work is done when Avni is asleep. Earlier I had a set routine. My husband and I used to wake up at 6 a.m. I would re-heat the food the maid had cooked the day before and pack it for lunch. Then we used to head off to work, and at night, we would go out. I had a lot of time to myself and for my husband then," says Karuna

The routine is quite different now, Karuna has taken to cooking. She wakes up quite early and makes sure all her work is done before the baby is up. The rest of the day flies by, pandering to two-year-old Avni's needs.

Source : The Week, March 13, 2011 (Adapted)

127. Karuna Verma is bewildered at

- (1) the responsibility of bringing up a daughter in big city
 - (2) her mother's ability to combine her career with household works
 - (3) the amount of work that she has to do after becoming a mother
 - (4) the late hours of work that her father followed
- 128.** ... parents working in sync' means
- (1) father earning and mother taking care of children

- (2) parents having staggered office hours and sharing household works.
- (3) parents pooling their resources together to take care of expenses.
- (4) husband and wife sinking their differences to preserve domestic harmony.
- 129.** '... Karuna too wanted to do the balancing act.' In this sentence, the term 'balancing act' implies
- managing the time efficiently so that parents can spend quality time with their children
 - making adjustments in order to balance work and leisure properly
 - sharing of responsibilities by both husband and wife
 - a mother's ability to look after her child without quitting her job
- 130.** 'As she was living with her husband in Andheri, Mumbai, away from their families In this sentence 'their families' refers to
- families of friends in Andheri, Mumbai
 - Karuna's parents and in-laws
 - Karuna's mother and father's families
 - Karuna's husband's family
- 131.** Karuna's parents and her husband's parents probably lived
- in Mumbai but not in Andheri
 - with Karuna and her husband
 - in Andheri, Mumbai
 - in some other city
- 132.** Karuna decided to quit her job because
- she wanted to have more time to herself and for her husband
 - she wanted to pay more attention to her cooking
 - she was not interested in her teaching job
 - she did not want her daughter to spend her early years with a maid

- 133.** It was ironical that Karuna's mother should advise her to quit her job and stay at home because
- Karuna's parents had always advised her that home was much more important than career
 - Karuna's mother herself had not quit her job to take care of children as she encouraged independence of women
 - Karuna herself was keen on quitting her job
 - Karuna's parents had insisted that household chores should be shared between husband and wife
- 134.** After Karuna quit her job
- she sent her maid away as she felt that the maid was a bad influence on Avni
 - she had no time for herself as Avni needed all her attention and care
 - she had a lot of time to herself and for her husband
 - she occupied herself with cooking to spend her time usefully
- 135.** "I have no time for myself." says Karuna. This sentence can be written in reported speech as
- Karuna said that she had no time for herself.
 - Karuna says that she has no time for herself.
 - Karuna says that she have no time for herself.
 - Karuna said that she has no time for myself.
- Directions (136-150) :** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.
- 136.** Remedial teaching as part of Formative Assessment means
- diagnosing and addressing gaps in learning
 - teaching beyond the textbooks
 - extra coaching by parents
 - teaching for gifted students
- 137.** Which of the following is a value associated with an inclusive classroom?
- Competition
 - Envy
 - Sympathy
 - Collaboration
- 138.** The aim of mechanical drills is to
- strengthen the rote learning capacity of the learners
 - encourage creative use of language among the learners
 - improve the fluency of the learners
 - improve the accuracy of the learners
- 139.** Learners are involved in individual activities pair work, group work and whole-class work because these
- provide the learners enough opportunities to relax in a language classroom
 - have the sole aim of introducing variety in a language classroom
 - enable the already over-worked teacher to preserve her energy thereby becoming more effective
 - afford the learners opportunities to use the language in a focused manner for real-life interaction
- 140.** Which of the following statements is true?
- All formative tasks are meant for assessment
 - Formative assessment, to be effective, must be conducted only after teaching a lesson
 - While all formative tasks are meant for improving teaching-learning, some are used for assessment too
 - Formative assessment helps us to grade students into good, average and poor
- 141.** When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the teacher should

- (1) tell a story or conduct an interesting activity
- (2) ask them to sit quietly for some time
- (3) allow them to go out and play
- (4) ask them to sleep for a while

142. The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has included 'all round development of the child' as one of the aims of education because

- (1) it nurtures the physical, mental and emotional aspects of the child
- (2) it ensures that every child is a part of a workforce
- (3) every child grows rapidly between six to fourteen years
- (4) proper health care is essential

143. Teachers do not give the meaning of new words to learners directly because

- (1) learners do not like to be given the meaning of words
- (2) it prevents learners from discovering the meaning through puzzling out using clues
- (3) learners already know the meaning of the words
- (4) vocabulary will not be enriched

144. Which of the following is an instance of non-formal learning?

- (1) Children learning to cook from their parents
- (2) Children learning a new game from friends
- (3) Children learning through correspondence lessons
- (4) Children learning to draw from their art teacher

145. Group project work helps in developing

- (1) a high level of ambition to achieve
- (2) collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving
- (3) competition among learners to excel in academics
- (4) good memory in the young learners

146. What type of questions promote thinking skills in children?

- (1) Factual questions
- (2) Questions based purely on the reading text
- (3) Personal response questions
- (4) Close-ended questions

147. 'Students need to brainstorm ideas, organise, draft, edit and revise their work,' is a 'process' which reflects

- (1) listening skills
- (2) speaking skills
- (3) reading skills
- (4) writing skills

148. Teachers help learners 'construct' their knowledge in English by

- (1) giving the learners a lot of assignments and projects that will lead to much practice
- (2) correcting every mistake a learner makes and giving the relevant rule of grammar as immediate feedback
- (3) giving extensive language drills in which learners practice language items mechanically
- (4) enabling them to see the relationship between the prior knowledge and the new knowledge

149. Reading for comprehension can be best achieved through

- (1) teaching learners to run a finger or pencil under the line being read
- (2) asking the children to read the text aloud
- (3) helping learners speak words softly while reading
- (4) learners reading silently and asking comprehension questions

150. A textbook describes a domestic scene which shows the father cooking in the kitchen, the mother coming home from work and their son sewing. What is the concept conveyed?

(1) Division of labour among sexes

(2) Work is worship

(3) Removing gender bias

(4) Dignity of labour

Short Answer

PART - I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (3)
5. (2)	6. (3)	7. (4)	8. (4)
9. (1)	10. (4)	11. (2)	12. (3)
13. (3)	14. (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (1)	18. (3)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (1)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (1)
25. (4)	26. (4)	27. (2)	28. (2)
29. (3)	30. (3)		

PART - II : MATHEMATICS

31. (2)	32. (2)	33. (3)	34. (3)
35. (4)	36. (2)	37. (3)	38. (2)
39. (4)	40. (3)	41. (1)	42. (4)
43. (4)	44. (3)	45. (2)	46. (2)
47. (4)	48. (1)	49. (3)	50. (4)
51. (3)	52. (1)	53. (3)	54. (3)
55. (4)	56. (1)	57. (3)	58. (3)
59. (3)	60. (3)		

PART - III : ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

61. (1)	62. (1)	63. (1)	64. (4)
65. (3)	66. (2)	67. (1)	68. (2)
69. (2)	70. (1)	71. (2)	72. (3)
73. (4)	74. (1)	75. (3)	76. (3)
77. (4)	78. (3)	79. (3)	80. (3)
81. (1)	82. (1)	83. (3)	84. (4)
85. (2)	86. (4)	87. (3)	88. (4)
89. (2)	90. (1)		

PART - IV : LANGUAGE-I (HINDI)

91. (1)	92. (3)	93. (3)	94. (4)
95. (4)	96. (1)	97. (1)	98. (2)
99. (1)	100. (1)	101. (2)	102. (1)
103. (4)	104. (3)	105. (4)	106. (1)
107. (4)	108. (1)	109. (2)	110. (4)
111. (3)	112. (1)	113. (4)	114. (1)
115. (4)	116. (1)	117. (4)	118. (3)
119. (1)	120. (1)		