

## CTET Paper-I Answer Key (07 July 2024)

**Q.1** Learners feel engaged and actively involved in process of learning when:

- A. their prior knowledge is discarded and negated.
- B. activities are related to their context.
- C. focus of learning is repetition and memorization.
- D. socio-emotional needs of learners are ignored.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Activities related to learners' context make learning more meaningful and relevant, which increases engagement and active involvement. When students can connect new information to their own experiences and knowledge, they are more likely to be interested and motivated. Discarding prior knowledge, focusing on repetition and memorization, or ignoring socio-emotional needs does not contribute to meaningful engagement.

**Q.2** Assertion A: Teachers should provide emotional support to children in the classroom to ensure effective learning.

Reasons R: Emotions and cognition are related to each other in complex ways.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Both A and R are false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Emotions significantly impact cognitive processes such as attention, memory, and problem-solving. By providing emotional support, teachers help create a positive learning environment that enhances cognitive functioning and learning outcomes.

**Q.3** Children with 'learning difficulties' typically:

- A. Have very low IQ as diagnosed through standard intelligence tests.
- B. Have difficulties in reading due to their poor sight.
- C. Have problems in regulating their emotions.
- D. Have confusion with letter and alphabets that look alike.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Children with learning difficulties often confuse letters and alphabets that look alike, a characteristic symptom of dyslexia, a common learning difficulty. They might mix up 'b' and 'd' or 'p' and 'q'. Learning difficulties are not necessarily linked to low IQ or poor eyesight but to specific cognitive processing challenges.

**Q.4** Which of the following statement best describes the role of the teacher in progressive education?

- A. The teacher the children on their own to work independently.
- B. The teacher is the primary source of knowledge.
- C. The teacher serves as a facilitator.
- D. The teacher implements the prescribed curriculum 'as it is'.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** In progressive education, the teacher serves as a facilitator who guides and supports students in their learning process, encouraging them to explore and construct their own understanding rather than merely delivering knowledge.

**Q.5** Which of the following is correct in context of gifted children?

- A. Gifted students learn at comparatively advanced pace than other students.
- B. Gifted children are free from risk of learning disability.
- C. Gifted children certainly excel in all areas academic, social and emotional.
- D. Gifted students are always happy popular and well adjusted.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Gifted students typically learn at an advanced pace compared to their peers. They often grasp concepts more quickly and need less repetition. However, they are not immune to learning disabilities and may not excel in all areas or be well-adjusted socially or emotionally.

**Q.6** As per Jean Piaget, pre-operational stage is characterized by abilities to perform:

- A. Symbolic play and animism
- B. Classification and seriation
- C. Conservation and abstract thinking
- D. Imitation and reversibility

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The pre-operational stage, according to Piaget, spans ages 2 to 7 and includes symbolic play (using objects to represent other things) and animism (attributing lifelike qualities to inanimate objects). This stage lacks logical operations such as classification, seriation, conservation, and abstract thinking.

**Q.7** What is the primary purpose of asking critical thinking questions?

- A. To encourage students to memorize information.
- B. To enable students to develop procedural knowledge.
- C. To assess students' knowledge and understanding skills.
- D. To promote higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills.

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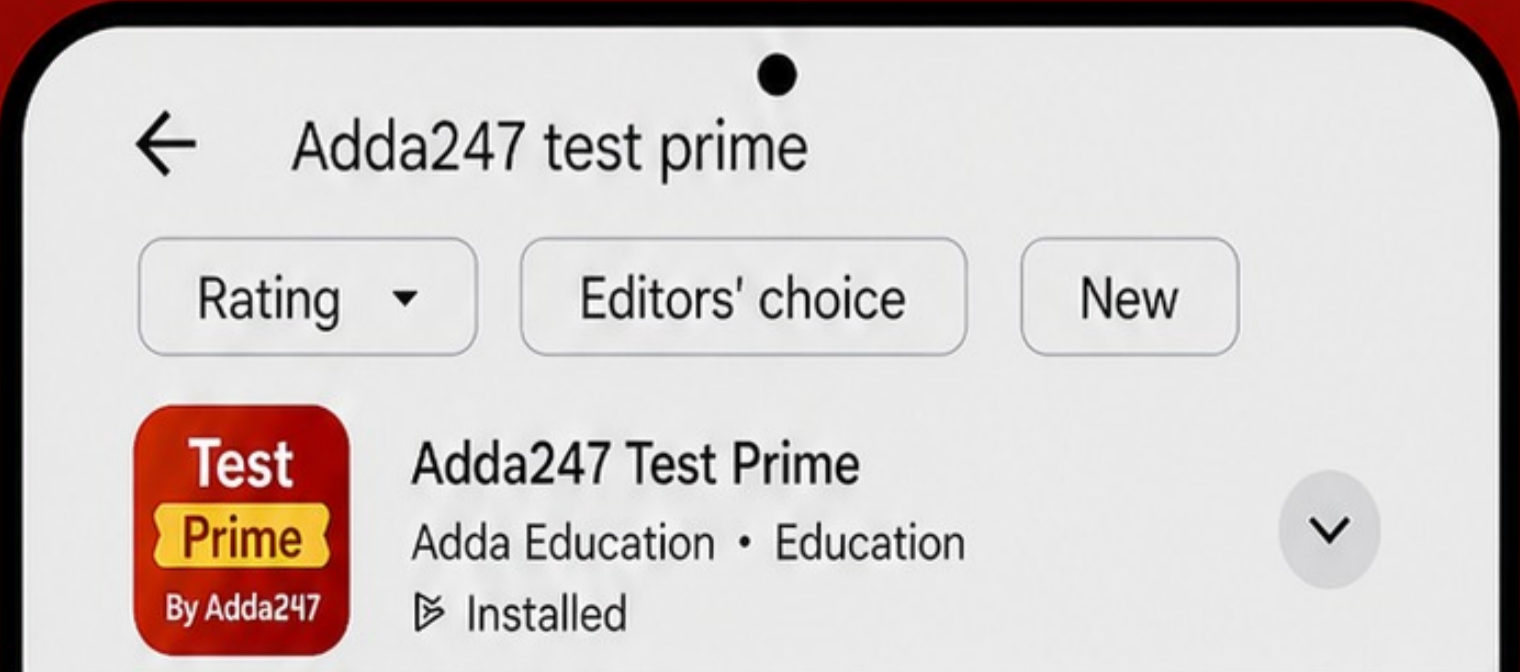
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**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Critical thinking questions aim to promote higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills. These questions encourage students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information rather than merely recalling facts.

**Q.8** Heredity totally determine an individual's:

- I. Sex
- II. Gender
- III. Academic Success
- IV. Learning Style

- A. II, III, IV
- B. I
- C. II
- D. I, III, IV

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Heredity completely determines an individual's sex, which is based on genetic factors (XX for females, XY for males). Gender, academic success, and learning style are influenced by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

**Q.9** Growth in height and weight of children is an example of:

- A. Change in cognitive domain
- B. Quantitative change
- C. Qualitative change
- D. Change in affective domain

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Growth in height and weight represents quantitative change, as it involves measurable, physical development. This is distinct from changes in cognitive abilities or emotional states, which are qualitative in nature.

**Q.10** According to Lev Vygotsky, children regulate their own behavior through the:

- A. Use of self-reinforcement
- B. Processes of adaptation
- C. Use of inner speech
- D. Process of equilibration

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Vygotsky emphasized the use of inner speech as a key mechanism for self-regulation in children. Inner speech helps children plan and guide their actions and is crucial for cognitive development.

**Q.11** Which of the following statement about development is correct?

- A. Different aspects of development are independent to each other.
- B. Development is a discontinuous process
- C. Development occurs in a spiral manner, not linear.
- D. Development proceeds from specific to general.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Development occurs in a spiral manner, not linear. This means that development is a dynamic process with progression and regression, where skills and abilities build upon each other in a complex, non-linear way.

**Q.12** Which pedagogical approach would be adopted by teachers who firmly believe in constructivism to each concepts of floating and sinking to class V children?

- A. Guided discovery
- B. Lecture method
- C. Showing videos
- D. Showing power point presentation

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Guided discovery is a constructivist approach where students explore concepts through hands-on activities and teacher facilitation, enabling them to construct their own understanding.

**Q.13** Preconceived generalizations about behavior of various gender are called:

- A. Gender typing
- B. Gender stereotypes
- C. Gender discriminations
- D. Gender identity

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Gender stereotypes are oversimplified generalizations about the attributes, differences, and roles of men and women. These are often culturally and socially constructed beliefs.

**Q.14** In an inclusive classroom:

- A. All children follow same curriculum and uniform pedagogy is adopted for all learners.
- B. 'Special children' always work on their own curriculum.
- C. All children have access to and are included in classroom activities.
- D. 'Special' children are looked upon as needy and dependent.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** In an inclusive classroom, all children have access to and are included in classroom activities. This approach ensures that every student, regardless of ability, participates in the same learning experiences.

**Q.15** According to Lev Vygotsky's theory, which of the following is a recommended approach in order to optimize students' learning experience?

- A. providing students with work that they can manage and complete individually.
- B. providing students with work that is completely unrelated to their current level of understanding.
- C. providing students with work that is just beyond their current level of understanding, with appropriate support and guidance.
- D. providing no support to students and leaving them to struggle on their own.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Vygotsky's concept of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) emphasizes providing tasks that are slightly beyond a learner's current abilities with appropriate scaffolding, to optimize learning.

**Q.16** When presented with Heinz's dilemma, Arunima reasons: "The law wasn't set up for these circumstances. Taking the drug in this situation isn't really right, but it's justified." Which stage of moral development is Arunima according to the theory of Lawrence Kohlberg?

- A. Instrumental purpose and exchange
- B. Social concern and conscience
- C. Morality of contrast, of individual rights and of democratically
- D. Orientation towards punishment and obedience accepted law

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Arunima's reasoning aligns with Kohlberg's stage of morality of contract, of individual rights, and of democratically accepted law (Stage 5). This stage involves understanding that laws are social contracts that can be changed when necessary to meet the greater good.

**Q.17** While talking about her poor marks in mathematics Avi says "I just don't have the sense for numbers Avi is attributing his performance to:"

- A. Lack of ability
- B. Luck
- C. Task difficulty
- D. lack of effort

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Avi attributes her performance to a lack of ability, indicating she believes her difficulty with numbers is due to an inherent deficit rather than external factors or effort.

**Q.18** Assertion A: While some children start babbling and uttering two word sentences at 12 months, others don't do this till they are 20 months old.  
Reasons R: Development milestones are only suggestive and development of individual children can be quite varied.  
Choose the correct option.

- A. Both A and R are false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Development milestones provide general guidelines, but individual variability means that children reach these milestones at different times.

**Q.19** Which of the following is not a characteristic of a well-formulated critical thinking question?

- A. It promotes higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills.
- B. It is open-ended and allows for multiple answers.
- C. It is based primarily on factual information.
- D. It required analysis and evaluation of information.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** A well-formulated critical thinking question is not based primarily on factual information. Instead, it should encourage deeper analysis, evaluation, and synthesis of information.

**Q.20** Assertion A: Teachers should constantly examine their own attitudes and biases while working with children.  
Reasons R: The process of problem-solving is hindered by functional fixedness.  
Choose the correct option.

- A. Both A and R are false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Teachers examining their biases is crucial for fair and effective teaching, while functional fixedness specifically refers to a cognitive bias that limits problem-solving ability by making it difficult to use familiar objects in novel ways.

**Q.21** Assertion A: Classroom pedagogy should be culturally responsive to meet the needs of students from diverse cultural backgrounds.  
Reasons R: Equity in classroom can be ensured only through standardized curriculum and assessment.  
Choose the correct option.

- A. Both A and R are false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** A is true but R is false. Culturally responsive pedagogy recognizes and incorporates students' diverse cultural backgrounds into teaching, making learning more relevant and effective. Equity cannot be achieved solely through standardized curricula and assessments, as these often fail to account for cultural differences and diverse learning needs.

**Q.22** Howard Gardner's concept of Intelligence implicates that:

- A. intelligence is only about 'practical' learning.
- B. everyone processes and understands the world in the same way.
- C. human beings differ in their abilities in different domains.
- D. intelligence has only one dimension.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences theory posits that individuals have different kinds of intelligences, such as linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic. This diversity implies that people understand and process the world in varied ways, excelling in different domains.

**Q.23** Which of the following is not an effective memory technique for meaningful learning?

- A. Elaborative Rehearsal
- B. Rote Rehearsal
- C. Mnemonics
- D. Concept Mapping

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Rote rehearsal involves memorizing information through repetition without understanding, which is less effective for meaningful learning. Elaborative rehearsal, mnemonics, and concept mapping promote deeper processing and better retention by linking new information with existing knowledge.

**Q.24** Which of the following sequence of representation of concept is in accordance with children's gradual development of cognitive abilities?

- A. symbol-based, image-based, action-based
- B. action-based, image-based, symbol-based
- C. image-based, symbol-based, action-based
- D. symbol-based, action-based, image-based

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Children's cognitive development typically progresses from action-based (enactive representation), to image-based (iconic representation), to symbol-based (symbolic representation), according to Jerome Bruner's theory.

**Q.25** Assertion A: Teachers should focus on asking questions in classroom and encouraging children also to ask questions rather than giving instructions.

Reasons R: Child-centred pedagogy means giving opportunities to children's voices and ensuring their participation.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Both A and R are false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Child-centred pedagogy emphasizes active participation and critical thinking, which is fostered through questioning and dialogue rather than passive instruction.

**Q.26** Jagriti has learned that her dog, Rusty, is a Golden Retriever. When she sees another dog that looks similar to Rusty but is a different breed, she calls it a dog too. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which concept does this demonstrate?

- A. Assimilation
- B. Egocentrism
- C. Object permanence
- D. Conservation

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Assimilation is when a child incorporates new information into existing schemas. Jagriti recognizes the new dog as fitting into her existing schema of "dog" despite the differences.

**Q.27** Feral children, those who experienced severe (human) social deprivation since very young age usually have delayed or hindered development and despite rehabilitation the improvement in certain domains of development is likely to be subordinate. This period wherein development is significantly influenced by environmental support is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sensitive period
- B. deductive period
- C. intuitive period
- D. native period

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Sensitive periods are times when a child is particularly receptive to certain environmental influences, and appropriate experiences are crucial for optimal development.

**Q.28** Repetitive and ritualistic behavior is an identifying characteristics of:

- A. Cerebral palsy
- B. Autism Spectrum Disorder
- C. Learning Disabilities
- D. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is characterized by repetitive and ritualistic behaviors, along with difficulties in social communication and interaction.

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**Q.29** Which of the following would support continuous and comprehensive evaluation?

- A. Standardized intelligence test
- B. Best works portfolio
- C. Growth and learning progress portfolio
- D. Standardized achievement test

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** A growth and learning progress portfolio tracks students' development over time and supports continuous and comprehensive evaluation, reflecting ongoing progress rather than a single performance measure.

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**Q.30** Which of the following is correct about the process of learning, according to socio-constructivist theories?

- A. Learning is a social process of meaning making.
- B. Learning is an individualistic process that occurs in isolation.
- C. Learning occurs only in a classroom or formal education setting.
- D. Learning is a passive process that occurs solely through observation.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Socio-constructivist theories emphasize that learning is a social process of meaning making. Interaction with peers and teachers helps learners construct knowledge through collaborative dialogue and shared experiences.

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**Q.31** 12 thousand + 13 hundred + 2 tens is equal to:

- A. 121320
- B. 12132
- C. 130132
- D. 13320

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**  $12000 + 1300 + 20 = 13320$

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**Q.32** One crore is:

- A. hundred million
- B. ten million
- C. one million
- D. on billion

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** one crore = ten million

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**Q.33** Which of the following resources is best suited to explain the concept of decimals?

- I. Number Chart
- II. Dienes Blocks
- III. Taylor's Abacus
- IV. Graph paper

- A. A and B
- B. Only B
- C. B and D
- D. A and C

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** B & D

Dienes Blocks are physical manipulatives that help in visualizing decimal concepts by representing units, tenths, and hundredths. Graph paper is useful for plotting decimals and understanding their relative values and positions. Together, these tools provide a concrete and visual method to comprehend decimals.

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**Q.34** Which of the following letters has no line of symmetry?

- A. X
- B. L
- C. A
- D. M

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The letter 'L' has no line of symmetry because it cannot be divided into two identical halves by any line, whether horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. Unlike other options, 'L' lacks symmetry due to its distinct shape.

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**Q.35** In a certain week, the number of patients in a dental clinic was as follows:

Day	Number of patients
Monday	25
Tuesday	38
Wednesday	45
Thursday	18
Friday	36
Saturday	39

Based on above table, choose the wrong statement:

- A. Total number of patients was 200
- B. Range of the data is 27
- C. On most of the days, number of patients was more than 30
- D. Difference between the number of patients on Monday and Wednesday is 20

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Total number of patients =  $25+38+45+18+36+39 = 201$   
Range =  $45-18 = 27$

**Q.36** If  $x:y=p:q$ , the which of the following is true?

- (I)  $x+y=p+q$
- (II)  $x-y=p-q$
- (III)  $x:p=y:q$
- (IV)  $x+y-x-y=p-q$

- A. I, II and III
- B. I and II
- C. Only III
- D. I and IV

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

Given  $x:y = p:q$

Option(a)  $x + y : y = p + q : q$

$$\frac{x + y}{y} = \frac{p + q}{q}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} + 1 = \frac{p}{q} + 1$$

$$\frac{x}{y} + 1 = \frac{p}{q} + 1$$

$$\frac{x}{y} + 1 = \frac{p}{q} + 1$$

This is true so similarly we can check option (b) and (c) also true.

**Q.37** Which of the following Indian mathematician are known as founders of 'numerical analysis'?

- I. Ramanujan
  - II. Bhaskaracharya
  - III. Varahmihir
  - IV. Aryabhata
- Choose the correct option.

- A. I and IV
- B. I and III
- C. II and IV
- D. II and III

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Numerical analysis is a branch of mathematics that deals with the numerical solution of mathematical problems. Among Indian mathematicians, Aryabhata (IV) is considered a founder of numerical analysis, as his works focused on algebraic and arithmetic methods. Ramanujan (I) also made significant contributions to numerical analysis, particularly in number theory and infinite series. While Bhaskaracharya (II) and Varahmihira (III) were renowned mathematicians, their contributions were mainly in the fields of algebra and astronomy, respectively. Therefore, the correct option is (b) I and III.

**Q.38** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about numbers?

- A. All positive integers are whole numbers.
  - B. All whole numbers are integers.
  - C. All rational numbers are real numbers.
  - D. All irrational numbers are real numbers.
- Choose the correct option.

- A. A and D
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. B, C and D

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Whole number = 0,1,2,3,4,.....  
Integers numbers = .....-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,.....

**Q.39** The main approach suggested by National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 in teaching learning of mathematics is:

- A. Constructivism
- B. Instructivism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Behaviourism

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** **Constructivism** is a theory of learning that suggests learners construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences. It emphasizes active learning where learners build upon their existing knowledge and experiences to construct new understandings.

**Instructivism** is a theory of learning that views learning as a process of transferring knowledge from the teacher (or instructional material) to the learner. It emphasizes direct instruction, where the teacher plays a central role in imparting knowledge and skills to students.

**Pragmatism** is a philosophical approach that emphasizes the practical application of ideas and the importance of consequences, outcomes, and effects in determining the validity of concepts, theories, and beliefs. In education, pragmatism focuses on learning through experience and problem-solving, with an emphasis on real-world applications and the relevance of knowledge to students' lives.

**Behaviorism** is a theory of learning that emphasizes observable behaviors and external stimuli as the determinants of learning. According to behaviorism, learning occurs through interactions with the environment where behaviors are conditioned through reinforcement and punishment. In education, behaviorism focuses on structured teaching methods and the use of rewards and consequences to shape student behavior and learning outcomes.

**Q.40** Students in a class are solving questions based on percentage discounts. One question requires the students to calculate the cost of two bikes, with a 8% discount on each bike. One of the groups calculate the total cost of the bike and then deducts 16% from the total cost. The method used by this group is:

- A. False, since they have deducted 16% from the total instead of 16% from the average of the total.
- B. Correct and is the only way to calculate the discount and cost.
- C. An alternate strategy to solve the question.
- D. False, since they have deducted 16% discount from the total instead of 8%.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** False, since they have deducted 16% discount from the total instead of 8%.

The group's method is incorrect because each bike should receive an 8% discount individually, not a combined 16% discount on the total cost. This miscalculation results in an incorrect total discount applied.

**Q.41** While teaching equations a teacher explains the concept of a liner equation having unique solution. She further asks, "If a solution is given then how many equations you can create"? Choose the correct option:

- A. Two equations
- B. One equation
- C. No equations
- D. Many equations

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Many equations

Given a solution, many different linear equations can be created that have this solution. This is because there are infinite ways to form equations that intersect at a particular point on the coordinate plane.

**Q.42** Two columns are given as shown below:

- | Column -I                | Column -II                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. face of a black-board | I. two end points                 |
| B. a line has            | II. One end point                 |
| C. a ray has             | III. Represents a part of a plane |
| D. a line segment has    | IV. No definite length            |

Column -I and II are matched as:

- A. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- B. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- C. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- D. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct matches are:

- A. The face of a blackboard (III. Represents a part of a plane)
- B. A line has (IV. No definite length)
- C. A ray has (II. One endpoint)
- D. A line segment has (I. Two endpoints)

**Q.43** If  $(7 * 2) \times (123) = 92496$ , then value of \* is:

- A. 5
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

$$(7 \times 2) \times 123 = 92496$$

$$7 \times 2 = 752$$

$$x = 5$$

**Q.44** Saumya joined her job on 13-01-1992 and she took retirement on 31-03-2023. Duration of her service was:

- A. 31 years 2 months and 18 days
- B. 30 years 10 months and 19 days
- C. 30 years 9 months and 18 days
- D. 31 years 2 months and 19 days

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** 2023-03-31

- 1992-01-13

31-02-18

31 years 2 months and 18 days

**Q.45** In order to identify individual differences of students in the mathematics class, which of the following assessment technique will not appropriate?

- A. Peer assessment
- B. Summative assessment
- C. Formation assessment
- D. Diagnostic assessment

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **Summative assessment** is a type of assessment that evaluates student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark. It is typically used to determine whether students have mastered specific learning goals or objectives.

**Peer assessment** is a form of evaluation where students assess the performance or work of their peers. It involves students providing feedback, evaluating each other's work, and often assigning grades or scores based on established criteria.

**Formative assessment** refers to assessments conducted during the learning process to provide feedback that can be used by instructors and students to improve learning. It is often informal and ongoing, focusing on identifying students' strengths and weaknesses in order to modify teaching and learning activities.

**Diagnostic Assessment:** This is a specific type of formative assessment conducted at the beginning of instruction to assess students' existing knowledge, skills, and understanding of a topic. It helps teachers plan instruction and differentiate learning experiences based on students' needs

**Q.46** Which among the following is/are true about the computation in basic operations for Grade-II learners?

- A. It involves child's ability to develop informal strategies.
- B. It involves child's ability to estimate.
- C. it involves child's ability to do calculations with large numbers.

Choose the correct option:

- A. A and B
- B. Only C
- C. B and C
- D. A and C

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** For Grade-II learners, computation in basic operations focuses on developing informal strategies and estimating rather than handling large numbers. At this stage, children are encouraged to understand concepts through practical and relatable methods rather than complex arithmetic with large numbers.

**Q.47** In a mathematics class a teacher explains the concept of different angles. He/she realized that scissors is a best example to explain\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Vertically opposite angles
- B. Linear pair of angles
- C. Corresponding angles
- D. Alternate angles

Choose the correct option:

- A. B and C
- B. A and B
- C. A and C
- D. C and D

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** A & B

Scissors are a practical example to explain vertically opposite angles and linear pair of angles. When the blades of the scissors are opened, they form two pairs of vertically opposite angles and also show a linear pair of angles, making it a useful visual aid for these concepts.

**Q.48**  $1233210 \div 5555 - 222$  is equal to:

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 0
- D. 2

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**  $1233210 \div 5555 - 222$   
 $222 - 222 = 0$

**Q.49** Arrangement of fractions  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{12}{63}$  in decreasing order is:

- A.  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{21}$
- B.  $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{1}{21}$
- C.  $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{12}{63}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{21}$
- D.  $\frac{12}{63}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{9}$

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**  $3/7 = 0.4285$   
 $12/63 = 0.1904$   
 $1/9 = 0.1111$   
 $1/21 = 0.0476$

**Q.50** One egg has a mass of about 65g, what is the mass of 2 dozen eggs?

- A. 1 kg 544g
- B. 1.56g
- C. 1kg 56g
- D. 1.304kg

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** one egg -----65g  
 2 dozen = 24 egg-----24 x 65 = 1560g = 1.56 kg

**Q.51** Which of the following represents the features of a mathematics laboratory?

- A. It is place to enjoy mathematics through informal exploration.
- B. It provides opportunities to prove mathematical theorems through experiments.

C. it provides opportunities to make conjectures, test them and to generalize observed patterns.  
D. It is used to assess student's knowledge of mathematics and grade them accordingly.  
Choose the correct option.

- A. B and C
- B. A and D
- C. A and C
- D. B and D

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** A & C

A mathematics laboratory is a place where students can explore mathematical concepts informally and enjoyably. It provides opportunities for students to make conjectures, test them, and generalize observed patterns, fostering a deeper understanding of mathematical principles through hands-on activities and experiments.

**Q.52** National Curriculum Framework For Foundational Stage (NCFFS), 2022 highlighted the importance of the following components while teaching an abstract mathematical concept:

- A. Written Symbols
- B. Experience
- C. Spoken Language
- D. Picture

Which of the following is the appropriate sequence of these components while teaching an abstract mathematical concept?

- A. B → C → D → A
- B. C → A → D → B
- C. B → C → A → D
- D. C → D → A → B

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** B → C → D → A

The appropriate sequence for teaching an abstract mathematical concept, as highlighted by the National Curriculum Framework For Foundational Stage (NCFFS), 2022, is to start with experience (B), followed by spoken language (C) to discuss and verbalize the concept. Then, use pictures (D) to visualize it, and finally, introduce written symbols (A) to formalize the understanding.

**Q.53** Raju has turpentine oil in 5 containers each of 20 L size. He fills them in 10 cans of 5L, 10 cans of 2 L and rest in 1 L cans. Number of 1 L cans filled is:

- A. 27
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 22

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Total filled turpentine oil in 5 containers =  $5 \times 20 = 100$   
Filled in 10 cans of 5L = 50  
Filled in 10 cans of 2L = 20  
The number of 1 L can filled =  $100 - (50 + 20) = 100 - 70 = 30$

**Q.54** Which of the following learning experiences for children does not reflect the contribution of mathematics to everyday life and society?

- A. Play small group games that draw on mathematical skills and concepts.
- B. Communication of mathematical ideas in writing using both formal and informal languages.
- C. Meeting people from different areas of employment and exploring how they use mathematics in their work.
- D. Collecting, organizing, representing and interpreting data in day-to-day life.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Communicating mathematical ideas does not reflect the practical application of mathematics in everyday life and society. The other options involve direct interactions with mathematical concepts through games, real-life employment scenarios, and data handling, all of which illustrate mathematics' relevance to daily activities and societal functions.

**Q.55** 22 hm 8 dam is equal to:

- A. 22080m
- B. 22800m
- C. 2208m
- D. 2280m

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** 1 hm = 100 m and 1 dam = 10 m  
22hm 8 dam =  $2200 + 80 = 2280$  m

**Q.56** A mathematics teacher discusses the concept of open and closed curve in class. For better understanding of students she gave an example with four points. if the curve is open then nature of four points is:

- A. Three of them must be non-collinear
- B. All are collinear
- C. Two of them must be collinear
- D. Three of them must be collinear

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** If all four points are collinear, they lie on a single straight line, which represents an open curve. This is because a line extends infinitely in both directions without forming a closed shape, thus remaining open.

**Q.57** Two angles of a triangle are  $50^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ . Then, the third angle of the triangle is:

- A.  $80^\circ$
- B.  $100^\circ$
- C.  $40^\circ$
- D.  $60^\circ$

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Given two angles are  $50^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ .  
 Let 3<sup>rd</sup> angle =  $x^\circ$   
 Sum of three angle =  $180^\circ$   
 $50^\circ + 30^\circ + x = 180^\circ$   
 $80^\circ + x = 180^\circ$   
 $x = 180^\circ - 80^\circ = 100^\circ$

**Q.58** Which of the following are correct examples of the statement "mathematics is hierarchical in levels that are logically structured".

- A. The concept of integers needs to be developed before the concept of multiplication and division of numbers.
- B. Multiplication follows and builds on the concept of addition.
- C. Number sense needs to be developed before the concepts of addition and subtraction.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Only B
- B. A and B
- C. B and C
- D. A and C

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** B & C

Mathematics is structured hierarchically, meaning foundational concepts must be understood before more complex ideas. Multiplication builds on addition, as it involves repeated addition. Similarly, number sense is crucial for understanding and performing addition and subtraction, as it encompasses recognizing numbers, their values, and their relationships.

**Q.59** The difference between the greatest and smallest 6-digit numbers formed by using the digits 5, 1, 0, 3, 9 and 6 is:

- A. 851731
- B. 861741
- C. 862731
- D. 951741

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** 6-digit greatest number = 965310

And smallest number = 103569

Difference =  $965310 - 103569 = 861741$

**Q.60** The missing number (?) in the following:

43, 47, 53, 59, ?, 67, 71, 73 is:

- A. 65
- B. 61
- C. 60
- D. 63

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** All are prime numbers so next number is 61.

**Q.61** Consider the following statements A and B.

Statement A: Crows build nests on very low branches on a tree.

Statement B: Weaver bird stitches two leaves to make its nest.

Select the correct code from the following:

- A. A is wrong but B is correct.
- B. A and B both are correct.
- C. A and B both are wrong.
- D. A is correct but B is wrong.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Both statements A and B are incorrect. Crows typically build their nests on high branches of trees, not on very low branches. This positioning helps protect their nests from predators and provides a good vantage point. On the other hand, the weaver bird does not stitch two leaves together to make its nest. Weaver birds are known for their intricate nests, which they weave from grass, twigs, and other plant materials. These nests are often complex structures that hang from branches, providing safety from ground predators.

**Q.62** EVS at primary level is recommended to be transacted in an integrated approach. The most appropriate reasons are:

- A. EVS draws issues from subjects like Science, Social Science and Environmental Education
- B. It helps in developing holistic understanding.
- C. It helps to reduce burden of students and teachers.
- D. It is convenient to teach integrated EVS.

- A. A and D
- B. C and D
- C. B and C
- D. A and B

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The integrated approach in Environmental Studies (EVS) is recommended because it draws issues from multiple disciplines such as Science, Social Science, and Environmental Education (A), and helps in developing a holistic understanding (B). These aspects ensure that students receive a comprehensive education that is interconnected, making the correct answer (d) A and B.

**Q.63** Select incorrect statement about elephant herds from the following:

- A. Male elephants of more than 15 years of age leave the herd and move around alone.
- B. Female elephants live in herds.

- C. A herd has 20 to 25 female elephants and their young ones.
- D. Male elephants live in the herd till they are 14-15 years old.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) A herd has 20 to 25 female elephants and their young ones.

An elephant herd has mainly females and baby elephants. The oldest female is the leader of the herd. A herd may have 10 to 12 female elephants and young ones. Male elephants live in the herd till they are 14–15 years old. Then they leave their herd and move around alone. Nandu will also leave his herd when he is that old.

**Q.64** You are located at X and your school is located at Y. there is no straight path from your house to your school. So you first go to A which is about 125m due north of X, then go to B which is 75 m due west of A, then go to C which is about 150m due north of B and finally reach your school at Y which is 75m due east of C. With respect to your school at Y, the correct direction of houses at X is:

- A. South east
- B. Due North
- C. Due South
- D. North west

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Due south

**Q.65** There is a species 'X' of plants that grow in a huge number but is found only in 'Y' part of India in the whole world. Which type of species is it?

- A. Endangered
- B. Abundant
- C. Exotic
- D. Endemic

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** A species that is found in a huge number but is restricted to a specific geographical area is known as an endemic species. Hence, the correct answer is (d) Endemic.

**Q.66** Select from the following a group consisting of alloys only:

- A. Steel, Brass, Bronze
- B. Brass, Bronze, Lithium
- C. Magnesium, Aluminium, Steel
- D. Steel, Brass, Tin

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, and bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. Therefore, the group consisting of alloys only is (a) Steel, Brass, Bronze.

**Q.67** An EVS teacher asks her students to imagine and answer, "What would have happened if all birds were killed at once from earth?" Such a question is:

- A. Philosophical question
- B. Convergent question
- C. Hypothetical question
- D. Divergent question

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The question posed by the EVS teacher, "What would have happened if all birds were killed at once from earth?" is a divergent question. Divergent questions are designed to encourage a wide range of possible answers and stimulate creative thinking. They often lead to discussions and exploration of various ideas and scenarios. This type of question does not have a single correct answer but rather encourages students to think critically and consider multiple perspectives and potential outcomes.

**Q.68** It is 7.30 P. M. in India today. It is 2 PM. Of the same day:

- A. in Karachi
- B. in London
- C. in Japan
- D. in Dhaka

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** India is 4.5 hours ahead of London (during standard time, considering no daylight saving time adjustments). Therefore, when it is 7:30 PM in India, it would be 3:00 PM in London. However, since the closest time given is 2:00 PM, it is implied there is a slight discrepancy. In correct time zones without discrepancies, London is the best match. Hence, the correct answer is (b) in London.

**Q.69** Which of the following strategy promotes inquiry while teaching the theme 'Travel'?

- A. Showing pictures of various places of interest in nearby areas.
- B. Asking students to collect pictures of various means of transport.
- C. Asking students to narrate their or their neighbours' experiences of travelling.
- D. Asking students to make a digital presentation on vintage cars.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Promoting inquiry involves encouraging students to ask questions, explore, and investigate topics. Asking students to narrate their or their neighbors' experiences of traveling fosters inquiry by prompting them to explore personal and observed experiences, ask questions about those experiences, and share insights. Hence, the correct answer is (c) Asking students to narrate their or their neighbours' experiences of travelling.

**Q.70** A teacher follows the following methods while teaching EVS: Think-Pair-Share, Reciprocal Peer Tutoring, Jigsaw Strategy and Peer Review. These are examples of:

- A. Inductive approach
- B. Peer group approach

- C. Constructivist approach
- D. Both (b) & (c)

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Statements (b) and (c) are correct as the methods mentioned are primarily designed to enhance collaborative learning and knowledge construction among students.

The Think-Pair-Share strategy encourages students to think individually about a topic, pair up to discuss their thoughts, and then share with the larger group, fostering a collaborative learning environment. Reciprocal Peer Tutoring allows students to take turns in teaching each other, reinforcing their understanding through teaching. The Jigsaw Strategy promotes cooperation by assigning different segments of a topic to different groups, necessitating interdependence among students to piece together the entire subject. Lastly, Peer Review involves students giving feedback to each other's work, enhancing critical thinking and collaborative skills.

**Q.71** Saleem and Raju are young school goers. Saleem likes to eat lot of fried food and 'maida' products. Raju on the other hand eats home made healthy food but he never eats spinach and other green leafy vegetables. Which of the following disorders they are likely to suffer from, respectively?

- A. Pellagra and Anaemia
- B. Scurvy and Anaemia
- C. Kwashiorkor and Anaemia
- D. Obesity and Anaemia

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Saleem's diet, which includes a lot of fried food and maida (refined flour) products, puts him at risk of obesity due to high calorie intake and low nutritional value. Raju, despite eating generally healthy food, avoids spinach and other green leafy vegetables, which are rich in iron; this dietary habit can lead to anemia due to iron deficiency. Hence, the correct answer is (d) Obesity and Anaemia.

**Q.72** Map Reading activity in EVS classes develops certain abilities and skills in primary students. Those are:

- A. Understanding relative positions of places
- B. Understanding directions of places
- C. Understanding symbols and scale
- D. Drawing precisely according to the scale maps

- A. B and C
- B. A, B and C
- C. B, C and D
- D. A, C and D

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Map reading activities help students understand the relative positions of places (A), the directions of places (B), and the symbols and scale used in maps (C). Drawing precisely according to scale maps (D) is more advanced and not typically expected at the primary level. Hence, the correct answer is (b) A, B and C.

**Q.73** With respect to Telangana the respective locations of Gujarat and Bihar are:

- A. North west; North east
- B. North west; South east
- C. South west; North east
- D. North east; North west

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Gujarat is located to the northwest of Telangana, and Bihar is located to the northeast of Telangana. Hence, the correct answer is (a) North west; North east.

**Q.74** Which of the following best reflect experiential strategies in teaching EVS at primary level?

- A. Discussion
- B. Demonstration
- C. Field Trips
- D. Art integrated learning

- A. A, B and C
- B. A, B and D
- C. B, C and D
- D. A, C and D

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d). Experiential strategies involve learning through experiences and activities. Discussion (A), field trips (C), and art-integrated learning (D) provide hands-on experiences that are essential for experiential learning. Discussion (A), while useful, is more reflective than experiential. Hence, the correct answer is (d) A, C and D.

**Q.75** Environment in EVS means:

- A. Man -made environment
- B. Natural environment
- C. Social environment
- D. Cultural environment

- A. A, B, C and D
- B. A and B
- C. B and C
- D. A and C

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Environment in the context of EVS includes all aspects of our surroundings: man-made environment (A), natural environment (B), social environment (C), and cultural environment (D). Hence, the correct answer is (a) A, B, C and D.

**Q.76** Read the Assertion A and Reason R below and choose the correct option.

Assertion A: Travellers like Al-Biruni and Ibn Batuta travelled from India to different countries.

Reason R: Travelling led to sharing of ideas between people.

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a) A is false but R is true. The assertion (A) states that travelers like Al-Biruni and Ibn Batuta traveled from India to different countries, which is incorrect. Both Al-Biruni and Ibn Batuta traveled to India from different countries; Al-Biruni from Uzbekistan and Ibn Batuta from Morocco. However, the reason (R) stating that traveling led to sharing of ideas between people is true. Travelers like Al-Biruni and Ibn Batuta documented their journeys and interactions, which contributed significantly to the exchange of cultural, scientific, and geographical knowledge.

**Q.77** Statement I: The EVS curriculum is framed within social constructivist perspective of learning.  
Statement II: Piaget's ideas about children's learning with his in-depth study of children represent the social constructivist perspective.

- A. Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- B. Both the Statement I and Statement II are correct
- C. Both the Statement I and Statement II are false
- D. Statement I is true but Statement II is false

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The EVS curriculum is framed within a social constructivist perspective, emphasizing learning through interaction and experiences. However, Piaget's ideas represent cognitive constructivism rather than social constructivism, which is more associated with Vygotsky's theories. Hence, the correct answer is (d) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**Q.78** In NCERT textbook of class V there is a real story of Suryamani who lives in Jharkhand. The chapter depicts tribal life and role of Suryamani. Select the most important aspects addressed by the chapter relevant for students.

- A. Popular perceptions and biases about the tribal communities.
- B. Close relationship between forest dwellers (communities) and forests.
- C. Girls education how it changes their life.
- D. The forest product used by tribes.

- A. B and C
- B. A, B and C
- C. B, C and D
- D. A, C and D

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The chapter addresses multiple important aspects, including, the close relationship between forest dwellers and forests (B), and the impact of girls' education on their lives (C), the forest products used by tribes (D). Hence, the correct answer is (c) B, C and D.

**Q.79** "Record how the seeds germinate into saplings from day 1 to day 10." Rita gave this task to her students before teaching the lesson on 'Germination'. She is trying to assess her students' ability to:

- A. draw and represent
- B. predict how germinating seeds would look like
- C. observe and record
- D. infer from the given activity

- A. A, B and C
- B. A and b
- C. B and C
- D. B, C and D

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct option is (d) B, C and D. When Rita asks her students to record how seeds germinate into saplings from day 1 to day 10, she is assessing multiple abilities:  
 B. Predict how germinating seeds would look like: Students need to anticipate changes and growth stages of the seeds.  
 C. Observe and record: Students must carefully observe daily changes in the seeds and accurately document their observations.  
 D. Infer from the given activity; Students should be able to draw conclusions and make inferences based on their recorded observations over the 10 days.  
 This activity helps students develop skills in prediction, observation, recording data, and making inferences, which are crucial in scientific inquiry and understanding the process of germination.

**Q.80** Mountaineers suffer nose bleeding at higher altitudes because:

- A. Blood becomes thick at higher altitudes.
- B. The pressure in blood vessels exceeds outside pressure.
- C. The pressure in blood vessels decreased than outside pressure.
- D. The pressure in blood vessels equals the outside pressure.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** At higher altitudes, the external atmospheric pressure is significantly lower compared to sea level. This causes the pressure inside the blood vessels to exceed the outside pressure, which can lead to nosebleeds as the delicate blood vessels in the nose burst under the increased internal pressure. Hence, the correct answer is (b) The pressure in blood vessels exceeds outside pressure.

**Q.81** Which one/are of the following mountains is/are considered to be volcanic in origin?

- A. Mt. Kilimanjaro
- B. Fujiyama
- C. The Alps

Choose the correct option:

- A. A and B
- B. A and C
- C. B and C
- D. Only C

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania and Fujiyama (Mount Fuji) in Japan are both volcanic in origin. The Alps, however, are a range of fold mountains formed by the collision of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates. Hence, the correct answer is (a) A and B.

**Q.82** Roshni, an EVS teacher displays a data chart for how many seeds out of 20 seeds each of mustard green gram, Bengal gram and chilli seeds germinated. She asks students to explain why variation in the germination rates of different seeds occur. She wants to assess the skill of:

- A. investigation
- B. experiment

- C. prediction
- D. drawing inference

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Roshni is asking students to explain the variations in germination rates, which involves analyzing the data and deriving conclusions based on their observations. This skill is best described as prediction. Hence, the correct answer is (c) Prediction.

**Q.83** Assertion: Stories and narratives have been used throughout the EVS textbooks.  
Reason: Objective is to sensitise the child since he or she can empathise with characters in a story or narrative. Textbooks should sensitise the child to wide differences that exist within our society.

- A. The Assertion is false but Reason is true.
- B. Both the Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. Both the Assertion and Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- D. Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Both the assertion and reason are true. Stories and narratives are used in EVS textbooks to engage students and help them empathize with different characters, which sensitizes them to social differences. The reason provided correctly explains why stories and narratives are used. Hence, the correct answer is (b) Both the Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

**Q.84** On a Union Territory map on its one corner following scale is mentioned.  
Scale, 1 cm = 155m  
If a person measure the distance between two cities as 19.7 cm, the actual distance between the two cities is approximately:

- A. 30.5 km
- B. 3.10km
- C. 31.00km
- D. 3.05km

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** 3.05 Km

**Q.85** The volume of the earth consists of the following:

- A. 1% Crust
- B. 84% Mantle
- C. 15% Core

Choose the correct option from the following:

- A. All A, B and C are correct
- B. Only A and B are correct.
- C. Only B and C are correct.
- D. Only A and C are correct.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a) All A, B and C are correct. The volume distribution of the Earth's layers is approximately as follows:  
 Crust (A): The Earth's crust makes up about 1% of its volume. It is the outermost layer, consisting of continental and oceanic crust.  
 Mantle (B): The mantle accounts for about 84% of the Earth's volume. It lies between the crust and the core and is composed of silicate rocks that are rich in iron and magnesium.  
 Core (C): The core, which includes both the outer and inner core, makes up approximately 15% of the Earth's volume. The core is primarily composed of iron and nickel and is responsible for the Earth's magnetic field.

**Q.86** Read the Assertion A and Reason R below and choose the correct option.  
Assertion A: People can easily float on the surface of water of Dead Sea even if they do not know to swim.  
Reason R: Dead Sea has 300 gm of salt in one litre of water making it, the sea having highest salt concentration.

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Both the assertion and reason are true. The high salt concentration in the Dead Sea increases the water's density, making it easier for people to float. The reason provided correctly explains the assertion. Hence, the correct answer is (b) Both A and R are true and R explains A.

**Q.87** As an EVS teacher, you wish your students to be aware of their own safety around adults so that they (can take care of themselves and) do not fall prey to sexual harassment. Which step you think is most appropriate?

- A. Hold self-defence workshops for girl students
- B. Teach them about POCSO Act, 2012
- C. Teach them to avoid strangers
- D. Hold workshops about 'Good Touch' and 'Bad Touch'

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Holding workshops about 'Good Touch' and 'Bad Touch' is the most appropriate step to make students aware of their own safety around adults. This helps children understand the difference between appropriate and inappropriate behavior and equips them with the knowledge to protect themselves. Hence, the correct answer is (d) hold workshops about 'Good Touch' and 'Bad Touch'.

**Q.88** Select the group of poor conductors of heat from the following:

- A. Wool, Plastic, Wood
- B. Wool, Wood, Iron
- C. Air, Water, Copper
- D. Air, Wool, Aluminium

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a) Wool, Plastic, Wood. These materials are known for being poor conductors of heat, also known as insulators. Insulators are materials that do not easily allow the transfer of heat.

**Q.89** Samar asks his students to consult their family members to find out the names of different food items cooked by different methods like steaming, roasting, boiling, frying etc. the most appropriate reason for this activity is to:

- A. encourage home work
- B. encourage experimentation
- C. improve social interaction
- D. provide opportunities for children to work in groups

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c) improving social interaction. The activity encourages students to consult their family about different cooking methods, which helps in improving social interaction.

**Q.90** Select maximum number of suitable tools of assessment to assess process skills in EVS.

- A. Teacher diary
- B. Project work
- C. Drawing diagrams
- D. Picture reading

- A. A, B and D
- B. A, B and C
- C. B, C and D
- D. A, C and D

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c) B, C and D. These tools are suitable for assessing various process skills in Environmental Studies (EVS):

- Project work (B): This allows students to engage deeply with a topic, requiring them to research, plan, execute, and present their findings. It assesses skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration.
- Drawing diagrams (C): This helps students represent information visually, which is a crucial skill in understanding and communicating scientific concepts and processes.
- Picture reading (D): This develops observational skills and the ability to interpret and analyze visual information, which is important for understanding environmental phenomena and processes.

**Q.91** राजा का अनिवार्य गुण नहीं है-

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपके विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई का समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. निर्भयता
- B. मानवीय संवेदना
- C. अच्छे कर्म
- D. धर्मभीरू होना

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** "धर्मभीरू होना" राजा का अनिवार्य गुण नहीं है। गद्यांश में उल्लेखित गुणों में राजा के लिए आवश्यक गुण निर्भयता, मानवीय संवेदना, और अच्छे कर्म बताए गए हैं। राजा को निर्भीक होना चाहिए ताकि वह अन्याय और अधर्म के खिलाफ मजबूती से खड़ा हो सके। राजा को मानवीय संवेदना रखनी चाहिए, जिसका अर्थ है कि वह अपने शासन में करुणा और दया के भाव को बनाए रखे। इसके अलावा, राजा से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अच्छे कर्म करे, जिससे वह अपने राज्य और प्रजा की भलाई कर सके।

इसके विपरीत, "धर्मभीरू होना" अर्थात् धर्म का अत्यधिक डर रखना, राजा का गुण नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह उसे अन्याय और अधर्म के खिलाफ साहसिक निर्णय लेने से रोक सकता है। एक राजा को धर्म का पालन तो करना चाहिए, लेकिन धर्मभीरू होकर डर के आधार पर निर्णय लेना उसके नेतृत्व की क्षमता को कमजोर कर सकता है।

**Information Booster:**

- निर्भयता: राजा को अन्याय और अधर्म के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए निर्भीक होना चाहिए।
- मानवीय संवेदना: एक सच्चा राजा वह है जो करुणा और दया का भाव रखता है।
- अच्छे कर्म: राजा से अपेक्षा होती है कि वह हमेशा अच्छे कर्म करे और समाज के लिए आदर्श बने।
- धर्मभीरू होना: धर्म का अत्यधिक भय राजा को न्याय और साहसपूर्ण निर्णयों में बाधित कर सकता है।
- राजा को अपने निर्णय स्वतंत्रता और न्याय पर आधारित लेने चाहिए, न कि धर्म के भय से।

**Additional Information:**

- निर्भयता: राजा की सबसे बड़ी ताकत उसके साहस में होती है, जिससे वह अन्याय और बुराई का सामना कर सकता है।
- मानवीय संवेदना: एक राजा का हृदय कोमल होना चाहिए, जिससे वह अपने प्रजाजनों के दुख-दर्द को समझ सके।
- अच्छे कर्म: राजा के निर्णय और कार्य उसकी प्रजा के हित में होने चाहिए।
- धर्मभीरू होना: राजा को धर्म का पालन करना चाहिए, लेकिन धर्म के डर से फैसले लेना उसे कमजोर बनाता है।

**Q.92** अपने मन का राजा होने से तात्पर्य है-

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपके विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई का समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. अपने जीवन पर अंकुश लगाना
- B. दूसरों पर अंकुश लगाना
- C. अपने लक्ष्य के लिए सत्ता हड़पना
- D. मन को नियंत्रित करना

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** "अपने मन का राजा होने" का तात्पर्य है अपने मन को नियंत्रित करना। गद्यांश में यह बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति को अपने विचारों, इच्छाओं और भावनाओं पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। जब व्यक्ति अपने मन का राजा होता है, तो वह अपनी भावनाओं और मनोवृत्तियों को अनुशासन में रखता है और उन्हें सही दिशा में ले जाता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह दूसरों पर नियंत्रण रखे, बल्कि अपने आंतरिक विचारों और भावनाओं को समझते हुए उन्हें नियंत्रित करे और अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार अपनी मानसिक दशा को बदले।

यह आत्म-संयम और आत्म-नियंत्रण की दिशा में पहला कदम होता है। मन को नियंत्रित करने से व्यक्ति अपने जीवन को अधिक व्यवस्थित और अनुशासित बना सकता है, जिससे वह अपने लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की दिशा में सही निर्णय ले सकता है। इससे नकारात्मक विचारों, इच्छाओं और विकारों पर काबू पाना संभव होता है, जो अध्यात्मिक उन्नति का आधार है।

**Information Booster:**

- मन का नियंत्रण व्यक्ति को मानसिक शांति और स्थिरता प्रदान करता है।
- अपने मन का राजा बनने से व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छाओं और भावनाओं पर काबू पा सकता है।
- आत्म-संयम सफलता की कुंजी है, क्योंकि यह व्यक्ति को अपने लक्ष्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने में मदद करता है।
- मन को नियंत्रित करने से विचारों की स्पष्टता और निर्णय लेने की क्षमता में सुधार होता है।
- अध्यात्म का मार्ग मन के नियंत्रण से शुरू होता है, जिससे व्यक्ति आत्मिक उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर होता है।

**Additional Information:**

- अपने जीवन पर अंकुश लगाना: इसका अर्थ होता है अपने संपूर्ण जीवन को अनुशासन में रखना, जो सही उत्तर नहीं है क्योंकि यह संपूर्णता में जीवन का संदर्भ देता है न कि मन का।

- दूसरों पर अंकुश लगाना: इसका अर्थ दूसरों को नियंत्रित करना है, लेकिन मन का राजा बनने का अर्थ स्वयं को नियंत्रित करना है, न कि दूसरों को।
- अपने लक्ष्य के लिए सत्ता हड़पना: यह सत्ता की भूख को दर्शाता है, जो गद्दाश के अनुसार सही परिप्रेक्ष्य नहीं है।
- मन को नियंत्रित करना: यह सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यह आत्म-नियंत्रण और मन की शक्ति को दर्शाता है।

**Q.93** राजा के किन गुणों की चर्चा गद्दाश में की गई है?

निम्नलिखित गद्दाश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपके विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. समता, समानता
- B. शुद्ध विचार, अंकुश लगाना
- C. अच्छे कार्य, दान करना
- D. शुद्ध विचार, अच्छे कर्म

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** गद्दाश में राजा के शुद्ध विचार और अच्छे कर्मों की चर्चा की गई है। गद्दाश के अनुसार, राजा को अपने मन और विचारों पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए, यानी उसे शुद्ध विचार रखने चाहिए ताकि वह न्याय और सही दिशा में शासन कर सके। इसके साथ ही, राजा को अच्छे कर्म करने चाहिए, जिससे वह प्रजा का भला कर सके और समाज में समानता और न्याय की स्थापना कर सके। शुद्ध विचारों से ही राजा अपनी सत्ता को न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से चला सकता है, और अच्छे कर्म राजा को नैतिकता और मानवता का प्रतीक बनाते हैं। यह गुण राजा को शक्तिशाली और प्रजाप्रिय बनाते हैं।

**Information Booster:**

- शुद्ध विचार: राजा को अपने विचारों को शुद्ध और सकारात्मक रखना चाहिए, ताकि उसके निर्णय सही दिशा में हों।
- अच्छे कर्म: एक राजा का कार्य नैतिक और समाज के भले के लिए होना चाहिए।
- राजा को न्यायप्रिय होना चाहिए, जो शुद्ध विचारों से ही संभव है।
- अच्छे कर्म राजा को प्रजाजनों का प्रिय बनाते हैं और समाज में शांति और व्यवस्था स्थापित करते हैं।
- शुद्ध विचार और अच्छे कर्म एक आदर्श राजा के मूलभूत गुण हैं, जिनसे वह समाज में आदर्श स्थापित करता है।

**Additional Information:**

- समता, समानता: यह समानता की अवधारणा को दर्शाता है, जो राजा के गुणों में शामिल हो सकती है, लेकिन गद्दाश में इसका विशिष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है।
- शुद्ध विचार, अंकुश लगाना: शुद्ध विचार सही है, लेकिन अंकुश लगाने का संदर्भ यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं है।
- अच्छे कार्य, दान करना: अच्छे कार्य महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन दान करने का विशेष उल्लेख गद्दाश में नहीं है।
- शुद्ध विचार, अच्छे कर्म: यह सही उत्तर है, क्योंकि गद्दाश में इन्हीं गुणों की चर्चा की गई है।

**Q.94** 'अध्यात्म' शब्द में \_\_\_\_\_ प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

निम्नलिखित गद्दाश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपके विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. ई
- B. ईय
- C. इक
- D. ता

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** 'अध्यात्म' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, जिससे 'आध्यात्मिक' शब्द बनता है। 'इक' प्रत्यय का उपयोग किसी विशेषण रूप में होता है, जो किसी गुण या अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है। जब 'अध्यात्म' शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय जोड़ा जाता है, तो यह शब्द 'आध्यात्मिक' बन जाता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है आध्यात्म से संबंधित या आध्यात्मिक गुणों वाला व्यक्ति। इस प्रकार यह शब्द किसी व्यक्ति के आंतरिक विकास, वैचारिक शुद्धता और आत्मा की पवित्रता को दर्शाता है।

**Information Booster:**

- इक प्रत्यय: यह विशेषण बनाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, जैसे अध्यात्म से आध्यात्मिक।
- आध्यात्मिक: इसका अर्थ है आत्मा और विचारों से जुड़ी शुद्धता।
- आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति वह होता है, जो अपनी आत्मा और मन के विकास की ओर अग्रसर होता है।
- 'इक' प्रत्यय का उपयोग संज्ञा से विशेषण बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।
- यह प्रत्यय व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुणों को स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करता है।

**Additional Information:**

- ई: इसका प्रयोग शब्द को स्त्रीलिंग में बदलने के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे गुरु से गुरुई।
- ईय: यह प्रत्यय विशेषण बनाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जैसे राज से रजाईय।
- ता: यह प्रत्यय गुण या अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है।

**Q.95** राजा बनने के लिए \_\_\_\_\_ की राह पर अग्रसर होना होगा।

निम्नलिखित गद्दाश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपके विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।

राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. कल्याण
- B. प्रगति
- C. अध्यात्म
- D. सत्य

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** गद्दाश में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि राजा बनने के लिए व्यक्ति को अध्यात्म की राह पर अग्रसर होना होगा। अध्यात्म का अर्थ है आत्मिक और मानसिक शुद्धता की ओर बढ़ना, जहाँ व्यक्ति अपने विचारों, भावनाओं और इच्छाओं पर नियंत्रण रखता है। एक सच्चा राजा वह होता है जो केवल बाहरी सत्ता या अधिकार से नहीं, बल्कि आत्मिक दृष्टिकोण से भी अपने जीवन को संतुलित रखता है। अध्यात्म की राह पर चलने से राजा अपने मन पर अंकुश लगाता है, शुद्ध विचारों और अच्छे कर्मों की ओर अग्रसर होता है, और इस प्रकार वह अपने राज्य में न्याय, समता, और मानवीय मूल्यों की स्थापना करता है।

अध्यात्म की राह पर चलने वाला राजा अपने विकारों और बुराईयों से दूर रहता है, जो उसे सच्चा और न्यायप्रिय राजा बनने में मदद करता है। राजा को अन्याय, अधर्म, और बुराई से निर्भक होकर लड़ने की शक्ति अध्यात्म से ही प्राप्त होती है।

**Information Booster:**

- अध्यात्म का अर्थ है आत्मिक और मानसिक विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना।
- अध्यात्मिक राजा अपने राज्य में न्याय, समानता और शांति की स्थापना करता है।
- अध्यात्म व्यक्ति को शुद्ध विचार और अच्छे कर्म करने की प्रेरणा देता है।
- अध्यात्मिकता से व्यक्ति नकारात्मक भावनाओं और विचारों से मुक्त होता है।
- अध्यात्मिक राजा अपने राज्य में मानवीय संवेदनाओं का प्रसार करता है।

**Additional Information:**

- कल्याण: यह व्यक्ति या समाज की भलाई की ओर संकेत करता है, लेकिन गद्दाश में यह प्राथमिक मार्ग नहीं बताया गया है।
- प्रगति: यह उन्नति की ओर संकेत करता है, लेकिन गद्दाश में राजा बनने के लिए यह विशेष मार्ग नहीं बताया गया है।
- सत्य: सत्य का अनुसरण महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन गद्दाश के अनुसार अध्यात्म की राह ही राजा बनने के लिए प्रमुख है।

**Q.96** आध्यात्मिक होने का अर्थ है-

निम्नलिखित गद्दाश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का

राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपाकें विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।  
राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. विचारों की सुंदरता
- B. वैचारिक प्रबुद्धिता
- C. दूसरों पर दया करना
- D. शारीरिक सुंदरता

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** गद्यांश के अनुसार, आध्यात्मिक होने का अर्थ है विचारों की सुंदरता। इसका तात्पर्य है कि आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति के विचार शुद्ध, सुसंस्कृत, और सकारात्मक होते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति अपनी आत्मा और विचारों को गहराई से समझते हैं और अपने आंतरिक जीवन को संतुलित रखते हैं। आध्यात्मिकता व्यक्ति को न केवल आंतरिक शांति प्रदान करती है, बल्कि उसे जीवन की चुनौतियों और कठिनाइयों का सामना करने की शक्ति भी देती है। आध्यात्मिकता का मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यक्ति के मन और आत्मा को शुद्ध करना होता है, जिससे व्यक्ति में नैतिकता, करुणा, और सकारात्मकता का विकास होता है। आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति अपने विचारों और भावनाओं पर नियंत्रण रखता है, जिससे वह विकारों और बुराइयों से मुक्त रहता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, उसके विचार सुंदर और प्रेरणादायक बनते हैं, जो उसे जीवन में सफलता और शांति की ओर ले जाते हैं।

**Information Booster:**

- विचारों की सुंदरता: आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति के विचार शुद्ध और सकारात्मक होते हैं।
- आध्यात्मिकता से व्यक्ति में आंतरिक शांति और संतुलन आता है।
- आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति अपने मन और आत्मा की शुद्धता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।
- आध्यात्मिकता विकारों और बुराइयों से व्यक्ति को दूर रखती है।
- विचारों की सुंदरता व्यक्ति को जीवन में सही दिशा और शक्ति प्रदान करती है।

**Additional Information:**

- वैचारिक प्रबुद्धिता: इसका अर्थ है विचारों की बौद्धिक प्रगति, जो आध्यात्मिकता से संबंधित हो सकती है, लेकिन गद्यांश में इसका विशिष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है।
- दूसरों पर दया करना: यह करुणा का एक गुण है, लेकिन यह पूरी तरह से आध्यात्मिकता को नहीं दर्शाता।
- शारीरिक सुंदरता: इसका संबंध केवल बाहरी रूप से है, जबकि आध्यात्मिकता आंतरिक सुंदरता से संबंधित होती है।

**Q.97** गद्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य जीवन में \_\_\_\_\_ का बहुत महत्व है।

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपाकें विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।  
राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. राजा
- B. विस्तार
- C. लक्ष्य
- D. अंकुश

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** गद्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य जीवन में "लक्ष्य" का बहुत महत्व है। गद्यांश में कहा गया है कि मनुष्य को अपने जीवन का एक स्पष्ट और निश्चित लक्ष्य बनाना चाहिए और उसे प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहना चाहिए। लक्ष्य बनाना और उसकी प्राप्ति के लिए कार्य करना ही जीवन का असली उद्देश्य होता है। जब व्यक्ति अपने जीवन में लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है, तो वह अपनी ऊर्जा और प्रयासों को एक दिशा में केंद्रित कर सकता है।

लक्ष्य का निर्धारण मनुष्य को दिशा और प्रेरणा देता है, जिससे वह अपने विचारों और कार्यों को सही तरीके से मार्गदर्शित कर पाता है। गद्यांश में यह भी बताया गया है कि अपने मन का राजा बनने के लिए और जीवन में सफल होने के लिए मनुष्य को लक्ष्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए। सही लक्ष्य के बिना जीवन अनियंत्रित और दिशाहीन हो सकता है, इसलिए लक्ष्य का महत्व सर्वोपरि है।

**Information Booster:**

- लक्ष्य का अर्थ है जीवन में एक उद्देश्य निर्धारित करना।
- जीवन का लक्ष्य व्यक्ति को दिशा और प्रेरणा प्रदान करता है।
- बिना लक्ष्य के जीवन अनियंत्रित और उद्देश्यहीन हो जाता है।
- सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए लक्ष्य का निर्धारण अनिवार्य है।
- लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए मेहनत और आत्म-संयम की आवश्यकता होती है।

**Additional Information:**

- राजा: इसका यहाँ पर सही संदर्भ नहीं है, क्योंकि गद्यांश में जीवन के लक्ष्य पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है।
- विस्तार: इसका अर्थ व्यापकता हो सकता है, लेकिन यह गद्यांश के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है।
- अंकुश: अंकुश का भी महत्व है, लेकिन गद्यांश के अनुसार लक्ष्य का महत्व सर्वोपरि है।

**Q.98** एक राजा को \_\_\_\_\_ और \_\_\_\_\_ से नहीं डरना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपाकें विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।  
राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. अन्याय, अधर्म
- B. असमानता, समता
- C. वैचारिक सुंदरता, लक्ष्य-निर्माण
- D. अध्यात्म, अन्याय

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार, अध्यात्म व्यक्ति को आत्म-नियंत्रण की ओर ले जाता है और बुराई के सामने कमजोर होने से बचाता है। राजा को शुद्ध विचारों और अच्छे कर्मों का पालन करते हुए अन्याय और अधर्म जैसे भय से नहीं डरना चाहिए। गद्यांश में यह भी कहा गया है कि राजा समानता की स्थापना करता है और विकारों से मुक्त रहता है।

**Information Booster:**

- अध्यात्म व्यक्ति को आत्म-नियंत्रण और मन का राजा बनने में मदद करता है।
- अन्याय और अधर्म से डरने की बजाय, उन्हें सामना करना चाहिए।
- राजा बनने का अर्थ अपने विचारों और कर्मों पर नियंत्रण रखना है।
- समानता और मानवीय संवेदना का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाला राजा ही सच्चा राजा होता है।
- अध्यात्म मन को विकारों से मुक्त कर, विचारों की सुंदरता प्रदान करता है।

**Additional Information:**

- अन्याय: अन्याय का मतलब है न्याय की अनुपस्थिति, जहाँ सत्य का पालन नहीं होता।
- अधर्म: अधर्म वह है जो धार्मिक और नैतिक नियमों का उल्लंघन करता है।
- असमानता: इसका मतलब समाज में असमानता या भेदभाव है।
- समता: समानता या बराबरी का सिद्धांत, जहाँ सभी के साथ समान व्यवहार हो।

**Q.99** विशेषण -विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

अध्यात्म भी मन का राजा होने का मार्ग खोलता है। अपने मन का राजा होना मतलब मन पर स्वयं का अंकुश रखना। उसकी चाल का निर्धारण करना, अपना लक्ष्य बनाना, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना। अध्यात्म आपको अपने मन का राजा बनने की ओर ले जाता है। यह स्थिति आपाकें विकारों से दूर रखती है, वैचारिक सुंदरता का वरदान है और बुराई क समक्ष कमजोर होने से बचाती है। प्रकृति से उपहार में जो जीवन मिला है, उसके मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र का राजा बनने के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए, जिस पर मानवता का विस्तार हो।  
राजा बनिए लेकिन शुद्ध विचारों, अच्छे कर्मों और मानवीय संवेदना का राजा बनिए। अन्याय, अधर्म आदि के भय से भयभीत न हों और एक ऐसी सत्ता बनाएँ, जिसमें समानता हो। जो स्वयं में राजा होकर समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है, वह अध्यात्म के क्षेत्र का भी राजा बन जाता है।

- A. लक्ष्य-निर्माण
- B. वैचारिक सुंदरता
- C. अच्छे कर्म
- D. मानवीय संवेदना

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** "लक्ष्य-निर्माण" विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है। विशेषण वह शब्द होता है जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताता है, जबकि विशेष्य वह संज्ञा होती है जिसे विशेषण द्वारा परिभाषित किया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, 'वैचारिक सुंदरता' में 'वैचारिक' विशेषण है और 'सुंदरता' विशेष्य। इसी तरह, 'अच्छे कर्म' में 'अच्छे' विशेषण है और 'कर्म' विशेष्य है। लेकिन 'लक्ष्य-निर्माण' में कोई विशेषण नहीं है। यह एक संयोजन है, जहाँ 'लक्ष्य' और 'निर्माण' दोनों संज्ञाएँ हैं, जो एक साथ मिलकर एक प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कर रही हैं। यह शब्द विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें विशेषण की भूमिका नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक प्रक्रिया या क्रिया को दर्शाता है।

**Information Booster:**

- विशेषण वह शब्द होता है जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताता है।
- विशेष्य वह संज्ञा होती है, जिसकी विशेषता विशेषण द्वारा बताई जाती है।
- "वैचारिक सुंदरता" में "वैचारिक" विशेषण है और "सुंदरता" विशेष्य है।
- "अच्छे कर्म" में "अच्छे" विशेषण है और "कर्म" विशेष्य है।
- "लक्ष्य-निर्माण" एक संज्ञा संयोजन है, विशेषण-विशेष्य का उदाहरण नहीं है।

**Additional Information:**

- वैचारिक सुंदरता: 'वैचारिक' विशेषण है और 'सुंदरता' विशेष्य।
- अच्छे कर्म: 'अच्छे' विशेषण है और 'कर्म' विशेष्य।
- मानवीय संवेदना: 'मानवीय' विशेषण है और 'संवेदना' विशेष्य।

**Q.100** 'हिमालय' का संधि-विच्छेद है-

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबको देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. हिमा + अलय
- B. हिमा + लय
- C. हिम + आलय
- D. हिम + अलय

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** हिमालय का सही संधि-विच्छेद 'हिम + आलय' है। 'हिम' का अर्थ है बर्फ, और 'आलय' का अर्थ है निवास। इसलिए 'हिमालय' का अर्थ होता है 'बर्फ का घर' या 'बर्फ का निवास स्थान'। संस्कृत भाषा में यह संधि नियमों के अनुसार बना हुआ शब्द है और इसका उपयोग बर्फ से ढके पर्वतों के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखला, जो भारत, नेपाल, और तिब्बत में फैली है, इसी नाम से जानी जाती है।

**Information Booster:**

- 'हिम' का अर्थ बर्फ होता है।
- 'आलय' का अर्थ निवास या घर होता है।
- 'हिमालय' संस्कृत शब्द है, जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ 'बर्फ का घर' होता है।
- हिमालय पृथ्वी की सबसे ऊँची पर्वत श्रृंखला है, जिसमें माउंट एवरेस्ट भी शामिल है।
- हिमालय न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से भी इसका विशेष स्थान है।

**Additional Information:**

- हिमा + अलय: यह विकल्प गलत है क्योंकि सही संधि 'हिम + आलय' है।
- हिमा + लय: यह संधि नियमों के अनुसार सही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह शब्द का गलत रूप है।
- हिम + अलय: यह गलत विकल्प है, क्योंकि इसमें 'आलय' का सही रूप नहीं है।

**Q.101** कविता में किन महापुरुष कर उल्लेख किया गया है?

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबको देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. सुखदेव
- B. चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद
- C. महात्मा गांधी
- D. राजगुरु

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** कविता में महात्मा गांधी, बाल गंगाधर तिलक, सुभाष चंद्र बोस, और जवाहरलाल नेहरू का उल्लेख किया गया है। ये सभी भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महान नेता थे, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया। महात्मा गांधी ने अहिंसा और सत्याग्रह का मार्ग अपनाया और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को एक नई दिशा दी। बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने स्वराज्य की मांग की, सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने आज़ाद हिंद फौज की स्थापना की, और जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने स्वतंत्रता के बाद देश का नेतृत्व किया।

**Information Booster:**

- महात्मा गांधी: स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के प्रमुख नेता, जिन्होंने अहिंसा और सत्याग्रह के सिद्धांतों का पालन किया।
- बाल गंगाधर तिलक: स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के शुरुआती नेताओं में से एक, जिन्होंने स्वराज्य की मांग की।
- सुभाष चंद्र बोस: आज़ाद हिंद फौज के संस्थापक, जिन्होंने सशस्त्र संघर्ष द्वारा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया।
- जवाहरलाल नेहरू: स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले प्रधानमंत्री, जिन्होंने देश के विकास की नींव रखी।
- इन महापुरुषों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

**Additional Information:**

- सुखदेव: सुखदेव एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे, लेकिन उनका उल्लेख कविता में नहीं है।
- चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद: चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद का भी उल्लेख कविता में नहीं किया गया है।
- राजगुरु: राजगुरु का उल्लेख इस कविता में नहीं है।

**Q.102** 'वीर' का बहुवचन रूप है-

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबको देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. वीरांगना
- B. वीरों
- C. वीर
- D. वीरों

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** 'वीर' का बहुवचन भी 'वीर' ही होता है। हिंदी व्याकरण में कई शब्दों का बहुवचन रूप उनके एकवचन रूप के समान होता है। 'वीर' शब्द भी ऐसे ही शब्दों में से एक है। यह शब्द बहादुर और साहसी व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, चाहे वह एक व्यक्ति हो या अनेक, 'वीर' शब्द का ही प्रयोग होता है।

**Information Booster:**

- वीर का अर्थ होता है बहादुर या साहसी व्यक्ति।
- 'वीर' का बहुवचन रूप भी 'वीर' ही होता है।
- हिंदी में कुछ शब्दों के बहुवचन रूप उनके एकवचन रूप के समान होते हैं, जैसे 'वीर'।
- कविता में 'वीर' शब्द उन साहसी लोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिए बलिदान दिया।
- ऐसे शब्द हिंदी में नियम के अनुसार स्थिर रूप में रहते हैं, जैसे 'पक्षी' और 'मछली'।

**Additional Information:**

- वीरांगना: यह स्त्रीलिंग रूप है, जो वीर स्त्रियों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
- वीरों: यह रूप गलत है क्योंकि 'वीर' का बहुवचन रूप 'वीर' ही होता है।
- वीरों: यह रूप गलत है, व्याकरणिक रूप से यह मान्य नहीं है।

**Q.103** भारत देश की क्या विशेषता है?

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबकों देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. उत्तर में सुंदर वादियाँ हैं।
- B. उत्तर में प्रहरी खड़े हैं।
- C. दक्षिण में अरब सागर है।
- D. दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर है।

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** कविता के अनुसार, भारत की विशेषता यह है कि इसके दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर स्थित है। गद्यांश में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि उत्तर में हिमालय प्रहरी के रूप में खड़ा है और दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर भारत की रक्षा करता है। हिंद महासागर भारत के लिए रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है और इसका भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, और सांस्कृतिक महत्व भी है। भारत की समुद्री सीमा दक्षिण में इसी महासागर से मिलती है।

**Information Booster:**

- भारत के दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर स्थित है।
- हिंद महासागर का भारत के भौगोलिक और सामरिक महत्व है।
- भारत की समुद्री सीमा इस महासागर से मिलती है, जो व्यापार और सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- भारत के उत्तर में हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखला स्थित है।
- हिंद महासागर में कई महत्वपूर्ण समुद्री व्यापारिक मार्ग गुजरते हैं।

**Additional Information:**

- उत्तर में सुंदर वादियाँ: यह उत्तर का वर्णन है, लेकिन सही उत्तर नहीं है।
- उत्तर में प्रहरी खड़े हैं: यह सही है, लेकिन कविता में विशेषता के रूप में दक्षिण का वर्णन किया गया है।
- दक्षिण में अरब सागर: यह गलत है, क्योंकि कविता में हिंद महासागर का उल्लेख है।

**Q.104** कविता में किन वीरों के यशगान की बात की गई है?

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबकों देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. जिन्होंने दसों दिशाओं का भ्रमण किया
- B. जिन्होंने शांति-यात्रा का शुभारंभ किया
- C. जिन्होंने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए जीवन दिया
- D. जिन्होंने दूसरों के सुख की प्रार्थना की

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** कविता में उन वीरों के यशगान की बात की गई है जिन्होंने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया। इन वीरों ने अपने साहस, बलिदान और समर्पण से भारत को आजादी दिलाई। उनके बलिदानों की गाथा दसों दिशाओं में गूँज रही है, और उनके शौर्य को हमेशा याद किया जाएगा। भारत की आजादी के संघर्ष में कई वीरों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जिनकी वीरता और बलिदान का यशगान कविता में किया गया है।

**Information Booster:**

- वीर वे होते हैं जिन्होंने साहस और बलिदान का परिचय दिया हो।
- कविता में उन वीरों की गाथा गाई गई है, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिए संघर्ष किया।
- भारत की स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति में इन वीरों के योगदान को कविता में सराहा गया है।
- उनकी वीरता की गाथाएँ दसों दिशाओं में गूँज रही हैं।
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महान वीरों का बलिदान भारतीय इतिहास में अमर है।

**Additional Information:**

- दसों दिशाओं का भ्रमण: यह कविता का संदर्भ नहीं है, इसलिए गलत है।
- शांति-यात्रा का शुभारंभ: यह भी कविता में वर्णित नहीं है।
- दूसरों के सुख की प्रार्थना: यह कविता का विषय नहीं है, इसलिए गलत है।

**Q.105** कविता में किस संदेश की बात की गई है?

नीचे दी गई कविता को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सबसे उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

गांधी, तिलक, सुभाष, जवाहर का प्यारा यह देश है, जियो और जीने दो का सबकों देता संदेश है। प्रहरी बनकर खड़ा हिमालय जिसके उत्तर द्वारा पर, हिंद महासागर दक्षिण में इसके लिए विशेष है। लगी गूँजने दसों दिशाएँ वीरों के यशगान से, हमें मिली आज़ादी वीर शहीदों के बलिदान से।

- A. जियो और जीने दो
- B. सुख से जीवन जियो
- C. दूसरों को जीने दो
- D. दुखों से घबराना नहीं

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** कविता में 'जियो और जीने दो' का संदेश दिया गया है। यह संदेश अहिंसा, सहनशीलता और समभाव का प्रतीक है। इसका अर्थ है कि हमें न केवल खुद के लिए जीना चाहिए, बल्कि दूसरों के जीवन का भी आदर करना चाहिए। यह संदेश भारतीय संस्कृति और महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धांतों से मेल खाता है, जहाँ सभी को समान अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता दी जानी चाहिए। यह संदेश समाज में शांति, सहयोग और परस्पर सम्मान को बढ़ावा देता है।

**Information Booster:**

- जियो और जीने दो का अर्थ है दूसरों के जीवन का सम्मान करना।
- यह संदेश शांति और सह-अस्तित्व को बढ़ावा देता है।
- यह महात्मा गांधी के अहिंसा और सत्याग्रह के सिद्धांतों से मेल खाता है।
- समाज में सभी को स्वतंत्रता और समान अधिकार होना चाहिए।
- यह संदेश सामाजिक शांति और सद्भावना का प्रतीक है।

**Additional Information:**

- सुख से जीवन जियो: यह व्यक्तिगत सुख पर केंद्रित है, लेकिन कविता में यह संदेश नहीं दिया गया है।
- दूसरों को जीने दो: यह संदेश भी सही है, लेकिन पूरा संदेश 'जियो और जीने दो' है।
- दुखों से घबराना नहीं: यह भी सही जीवन मूल्य हो सकता है, लेकिन कविता में इसका उल्लेख नहीं है।

**Q.106** आप हिंदी भाषा अध्यापक हैं और आपकी नियुक्ति पंजाब के किसी प्राथमिक विद्यालय में होती है। अब चूँकि आप स्था भाषा नहीं जानते हैं तो आपको क्या करना चाहिए?

- A. समुदाय को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए।
- B. किसी हिंदी भाषी क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरण के लिए आवेदन कर देना चाहिए।
- C. बच्चों की भाषा को एक संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने चाहिए और शिक्षण आरंभ करना चाहिए।
- D. अंग्रेजी में सम्प्रेषण करना चाहिए।

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** बच्चों की भाषा को एक संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और शिक्षण आरंभ करना चाहिए।

जब आप एक हिंदी भाषा अध्यापक के रूप में पंजाब के किसी प्राथमिक विद्यालय में नियुक्त होते हैं और आपको स्थानीय भाषा नहीं आती, तो सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि आप बच्चों की भाषा को एक संसाधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करें और उनके माध्यम से शिक्षण शुरू करें। यह दृष्टिकोण बच्चों के लिए शिक्षण को अधिक सुलभ और प्रभावी बनाता है।

**Q.107** किसी टॉपिक पर मानस मंथन करने के बाद भी एक बालिका अपने आप से अनुच्छे नहीं लिख पा रही है। हालाँकि वह वयस्क या सहपाठी के मार्गदर्शन में लिख लेती है। इस प्रकार के मार्गदर्शन को क्या कहेंगे?

- A. टीम शिक्षण
- B. मदद (स्काफोल्डिंग)
- C. सहपाठी शिक्षण
- D. सहपाठी परामर्श

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** मदद (स्काफोल्डिंग)

जब एक बालिका किसी टॉपिक पर मानस मंथन करने के बाद भी स्वयं अनुच्छेद नहीं लिख पाती लेकिन वयस्क या सहपाठी के मार्गदर्शन में लिख लेती है, तो इस प्रकार के मार्गदर्शन को स्काफोल्डिंग (मदद) कहते हैं। यह एक शिक्षण विधि है जिसमें शिक्षक या सहपाठी छात्र की सहायता करते हैं ताकि वह धीरे-धीरे स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करने में सक्षम हो सके।

**Q.108** भाषा अर्जन केवल तभी घटित होता है जब \_\_\_\_\_।

- बच्चों को भाषा का परिवेश (एक्सपोज़र) दिया जाए
- बच्चों को व्याकरण के नियम सिखाए जाएँ
- बच्चों को अनुवाद करने का अभ्यास करवाया जाए
- बच्चों को पठन के अवसर दिए जाएँ

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** बच्चों को भाषा का परिवेश (एक्सपोज़र) दिया जाए।

भाषा अर्जन केवल तभी घटित होता है जब बच्चों को भाषा का पर्याप्त परिवेश और एक्सपोज़र दिया जाए। व्याकरण के नियम सिखाना, अनुवाद का अभ्यास करवाना, या पठन के अवसर देना, भाषा अर्जन के पूरक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वास्तविक अर्जन भाषा के प्राकृतिक परिवेश से ही होता है।

**Q.109** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन पाठ्यपुस्तक के बारे में सही है?

- पाठ्यपुस्तक का स्थान कोई दूसरा नहीं ले सकता।
- पाठ्यपुस्तक अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी के लिए एकमात्र महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री है।
- यह पाठ्यचर्या में उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है।
- ये सत्र लिए शैक्षिक गतिविधियों की योजना है।

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** यह पाठ्यचर्या में उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है।

पाठ्यपुस्तक का मुख्य उद्देश्य शिक्षण सामग्री को विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचाना और पाठ्यचर्या में उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करना है। हालाँकि, यह एकमात्र महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री नहीं है और इसका स्थान अन्य संसाधन भी ले सकते हैं।

**Q.110** आप कक्षा पाँच के अध्यापक हैं। आपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री अच्छी तरह से पढ़ने के लिए कहा है। उसके बाद आप संदर्भ और प्रसंग को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए कहते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया के द्वारा आप विद्यार्थियों को किस तरह के पठन के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं?

- गहन पठन
- विस्तृत पठन
- बारीकी से पठन
- सरसरी तौर पर पठन

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** गहन पठन।

जब आप कक्षा पाँच के विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य सामग्री को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ने के लिए कहते हैं और फिर संदर्भ और प्रसंग को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए कहते हैं, तो आप उन्हें गहन पठन के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। यह पठन का एक तरीका है जिसमें पाठ के अर्थ और विवरणों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है।

**Q.111** किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से गहनपूर्वक या गहराई से उस पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ने का कौशल \_\_\_\_\_ बोध है।

- मूल्यकेंद्रित परक
- वैश्विक
- स्थानीय
- निष्कर्षात्मक

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** स्थानीय

किसी पाठ्य सामग्री से विशिष्ट सूचना निकालने के उद्देश्य से गहनपूर्वक या गहराई से उस पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ने का कौशल स्थानीय बोध कहलाता है। यह कौशल पाठ के विवरण और विशिष्ट जानकारी को समझने और प्राप्त करने पर केंद्रित होता है।

**Q.112** व्याकरण पढ़ाने का निगमनात्मक उपागम अनुशंसा करता है कि हमें सबसे पहले \_\_\_\_\_।

- ड्रिल के माध्यम से अभ्यास करवाना चाहिए
- उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए
- नियम प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए
- वास्तविक सम्प्रेषण प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** नियम प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए

व्याकरण पढ़ाने का निगमनात्मक उपागम अनुशंसा करता है कि हमें सबसे पहले नियम प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए। इस उपागम में, शिक्षक पहले व्याकरण के नियमों को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत करते हैं, और फिर विद्यार्थियों को इन नियमों के आधार पर अभ्यास करने के लिए कहते हैं। इससे विद्यार्थियों को व्याकरण के नियमों को समझने और उन्हें लागू करने में मदद मिलती है।

**Q.113** \_\_\_\_\_ तथ्यों से कहीं आगे जाकर अनुमान लगाने का तरीका है।

- पाठ्यसामग्री का विस्तार (एक्सट्रापोलेशन)
- व्याख्या करना
- विश्लेषण करना
- निष्कर्ष निकालना

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** पाठ्यसामग्री का विस्तार (एक्सट्रापोलेशन)

पाठ्यसामग्री का विस्तार (एक्सट्रापोलेशन) तथ्यों से कहीं आगे जाकर अनुमान लगाने का तरीका है। इसमें उपलब्ध जानकारी से आगे की जानकारी का अनुमान लगाया जाता है, जिससे विद्यार्थियों की समझ और विश्लेषण क्षमता का विकास होता है।

**Q.114** कक्षा में मातृभाषा को स्थान न देना किस विधि की विशेषता है?

- प्रत्यक्ष (डायरेक्ट)
- प्राकृतिक

- C. द्वि भाषिक  
D. श्रव्य भाषिक

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** प्रत्यक्ष (डायरेक्ट)

कक्षा में मातृभाषा को स्थान न देना प्रत्यक्ष विधि की विशेषता है। इस विधि में केवल लक्ष्य भाषा का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है, और मातृभाषा का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता। इसका उद्देश्य छात्रों को लक्ष्य भाषा में सोचने और संप्रेषण करने के लिए प्रेरित करना होता है।

**Q.115** एक अध्यापक होने के नाते आप एक बच्चे की उसके 'कुल भाषा प्रयोग' क लिए प्रशंसा करते हैं। यद्यपि उसने कुछ शब्दों की वर्तनी गलत लिखी है। आप कक्षा में किस उपागम का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं?

- A. संरचनात्मक  
B. समग्र भाषा  
C. सम्प्रेषणात्मक  
D. रचनावादी

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** समग्र भाषा

एक अध्यापक के रूप में, बच्चे की उसके 'कुल भाषा प्रयोग' के लिए प्रशंसा करने का मतलब है कि आप उसके संपूर्ण भाषा कौशल को महत्व दे रहे हैं, भले ही उसने कुछ शब्दों की वर्तनी गलत लिखी हो। यह समग्र भाषा उपागम का उदाहरण है, जो भाषा को एक संपूर्ण और एकीकृत प्रक्रिया के रूप में देखता है और संप्रेषण और अर्थ पर जोर देता है।

**Q.116** एक भाषा अध्यापक को चाहिए कि वह शिक्षार्थियों को स्वच्छन्द लेखन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें क्योंकि स्वच्छन्द लेखन का शिक्षार्थियों के लिए लाभ है:

- A. शिक्षार्थी अपनी प्रथम भाषा के लिखित स्वरूप के गुणधर्म समावेशित कर सकते हैं।  
B. यह शिक्षार्थियों को प्रवाह के साथ और रचनात्मक तरीके से लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।  
C. शिक्षार्थी लिखने या ना लिखने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।  
D. शिक्षार्थी ये महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उन्हें कुछ अधिक या एकदम सटीक लिखना है।

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** यह शिक्षार्थियों को प्रवाह के साथ और रचनात्मक तरीके से लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

एक भाषा अध्यापक को शिक्षार्थियों को स्वच्छन्द लेखन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह उन्हें प्रवाह के साथ और रचनात्मक तरीके से लिखने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। स्वच्छन्द लेखन विद्यार्थियों को अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप से व्यक्त करने का अवसर देता है और उनकी रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देता है।

**Q.117** यह अधिगम का एक प्रकार है जिसमें बच्चे को उच्च स्तरीय मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं जैसे बुद्धि या तर्क करना आदि का प्रयोग करना होता है:

- A. संरचना अधिगम  
B. मौखिक अधिगम  
C. अवधारणा अधिगम  
D. गत्यात्मक कौशल अधिगम

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** अवधारणा अधिगम

अवधारणा अधिगम वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें बच्चे को उच्च स्तरीय मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं जैसे बुद्धि, तर्क करना आदि का प्रयोग करना होता है। इसमें बच्चे नई अवधारणाओं को समझते और उन्हें अन्य जानकारी के साथ जोड़ते हैं, जिससे उनकी संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं का विकास होता है।

**Q.118** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कक्षाधी अभ्यास विद्यार्थियों में मौखिक भाषा के विकास में मदद करेगा?

- A. नए या अपरिचित शब्दों के सही उच्चारण का अभ्यास करना।  
B. अध्यापक के साथ पाठ्यसामग्री का समवेत पठन।  
C. कविता को कंठस्थ कर लेने के बाद कविता का समवेत गायन।  
D. रो प्ले में भाग लेना।

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** रो प्ले में भाग लेना कक्षाधी अभ्यास विद्यार्थियों में मौखिक भाषा के विकास में मदद करेगा। मौखिक भाषा का विकास विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से होता है जो विद्यार्थियों को बातचीत करने, अपनी विचारों को व्यक्त करने और संवाद कौशल को सुधारने के अवसर प्रदान करती हैं। रो प्ले में भाग लेना इस दिशा में अत्यंत प्रभावी सिद्ध होता है।

**Q.119** जब हम यह कहते हैं कि 'भाषा यादृच्छिक है' तो इसका तात्पर्य है-

- A. भाषा पहले से निर्धारित सिद्धान्तों का पालन करती है।  
B. भाषा के शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच अन्तर्निहित संबंध है।  
C. शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच संबंध किसी ठोस कारण पर आधारित है न कि बस यूँ ही।  
D. भाषा शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच किसी प्रकार का अन्तर्निहित संबंध नहीं है।

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** भाषा शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच किसी प्रकार का अन्तर्निहित संबंध नहीं है।

जब हम कहते हैं कि 'भाषा यादृच्छिक है' तो इसका तात्पर्य है कि भाषा शब्दों और उनके अर्थों के बीच कोई अन्तर्निहित संबंध नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि शब्द और उनके अर्थ किसी ठोस कारण पर आधारित नहीं होते, बल्कि सामाजिक समझौते और परंपराओं पर आधारित होते हैं।

**Q.120** भाषा अधिगम में निदानात्मक परीक्षण का उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. विद्यार्थियों के प्रगति रिपोर्ट कार्ड में प्राप्तफल लिखना।  
B. योगात्मक आकलन के लिए योजना एवं प्रश्न बनाना।  
C. अभिभावक-शिक्षक बैठक में अभिभावकों को सूचित करना और ध्यान देने के लिए कहना।  
D. बच्चों की समझ में रह गए अंतरों को जानना और उपचारात्मक कदम उठाना।

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** बच्चों की समझ में रह गए अंतरों को जानना और उपचारात्मक कदम उठाना।

भाषा अधिगम में निदानात्मक परीक्षण का उद्देश्य बच्चों की समझ में रह गए अंतरों को जानना और उन अंतरों को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक कदम उठाना है। यह परीक्षण शिक्षकों को विद्यार्थियों की कमजोरियों की पहचान करने और उन्हें सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करने में मदद करता है।

**Q.121** One benefit of travelling in the express lift of Gagarin was that:

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanly unnerving,"

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

The, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. he was zipped into his complicated space-suit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an air Force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (name Vostok) with a wave to those below.

- A. he could come down in less time.
- B. he did not have to pay for it.
- C. it was very thrilling.
- D. he experienced zero gravity.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) he experienced zero gravity. The passage describes how Gagarin used the express lift in the Moscow University building to experience weightlessness. By using this lift, he could simulate zero gravity, an essential part of his training for space travel.

**Q.122** Study the following statements:

- A. On April 12, Gagarin woke up at 5.00
- B. He wore a blue space suit.
- C. He travelled in space in Vostok.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanly unnerving,"

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- A. A and B are wrong but C is right.
- B. A and B are right but C is wrong.
- C. B and C are right but A is wrong.
- D. A and C are right but B is wrong.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) A and B are wrong but C is right. **Statement A:** "On April 12, Gagarin woke up at 5:00." This is incorrect. The passage states that Gagarin rose at 5:30. **Statement B:** "He wore a blue space suit." This is incorrect. The passage mentions that he was zipped into his complicated space suit, on top of which went a pale blue fiber suit, and finally an orange one. **Statement C:** "He traveled in space in Vostok." This is correct. The passage clearly states that he entered the cabin named Vostok.

**Q.123** Gagarin was a/an:

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanly unnerving,"

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- A. paratrooper
- B. space traveller
- C. adventure tourist
- D. physicist at Moscow University

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) space traveler. The passage clearly identifies Gagarin as a space traveler who underwent various training exercises, including parachute jumps and weightlessness simulations, before his space mission.

**Q.124** '... looking at the world passing beneath him.'

The underlined word is a/an\_\_\_\_\_.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanly unnerving,"

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

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- A. conjunction
- B. article
- C. preposition
- D. adverb

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) **preposition**. The word "beneath" is a preposition as it indicates the position of the world in relation to Gagarin, showing that the world is below him.

**Q.125** Study the following statements:

A. In his private life Gagarin was poet.

B. In the experimental darkroom there was no air.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanny unnerving,"

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

The, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

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A. Both A and B are right.

B. A is right and B is wrong.

C. B is right and A is wrong.

D. Both A and B are wrong.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Statement B is correct as it is mentioned in the passage that during Gagarin's time in the darkroom, there was no movement of the air, indicating that the air was completely still. However, statement A is incorrect because there is no information in the passage to suggest that Gagarin was a poet in his private life. He only recited half-remembered poetry to himself during solitary confinement, but that does not make him a poet.

**Information Booster:**

Gagarin recited poetry to pass the time during confinement, but this does not imply he was a poet by profession or in his private life.

The experimental darkroom had complete silence and no air movement, making it an unsettling experience.

The passage provides a detailed description of Gagarin's training but does not discuss his personal interests in poetry.

The stillness of the air in the darkroom added to the eerie and unnerving atmosphere.

The experience in the darkroom helped simulate conditions of isolation that Gagarin might face in space.

**Additional Information:**

**Statement A:** Gagarin reciting poetry does not imply that he was a poet.

**Statement B:** There was no movement of air, so B is correct.

**Q.126** '... and he entered the cabin'

The underlined is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanny unnerving,"

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

The, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. he was zipped into his complicated space-suit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an air Force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (name Vostok) with a wave to those below.

A. Coordinate

B. Noun

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) **Coordinate**. In the sentence, "and he entered the cabin" is a coordinate clause. A coordinate clause is linked to another clause of equal rank by a coordinating conjunction such as "and," "but," "or," etc. Here, "and" is the coordinating conjunction connecting the clause to a preceding clause, making it a coordinate clause.

**Q.127** Gagarin was shut up in a dark room:

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanny unnerving,"

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

The, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

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On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. he was zipped into his complicated space-suit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an air Force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (name Vostok) with a wave to those below.

A. to feel like in a space cabin

B. as punishment

C. to meditate

D. as an experiment

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** According to the passage, when Gagarin was shut in the dark room, he imagined himself in a space cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him. This helped him prepare mentally for the experience of space travel. The isolation and silence were meant to simulate the conditions he might face in space, allowing him to acclimate to solitude and confinement similar to being in a space cabin.

**Information Booster:**

The dark room was used to simulate the isolation and solitude of a space cabin.

Gagarin would imagine being in space while confined in the room.

This training helped him mentally prepare for space travel.

The dark room training was unnerving but crucial for developing endurance.

Such methods helped astronauts adjust to the psychological challenges of space missions.

**Additional Information:**

**Option (b):** It was not for punishment but for training.

**Option (c):** Meditation was not the purpose; it was to simulate space conditions.

**Option (d):** While it was an experiment, the focus was on simulating space cabin conditions.

**Q.128** '... a convenient and inexpensive way...'

Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined one.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air-nothing. It was sacanny unnerving, "

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

The, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was

used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without

support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. he was zipped into his complicated space-suit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an air Force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (name Vostok) with a wave to those below.

- A. cracking
- B. contrite
- C. cordial
- D. handy

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) handy. The word "handy" is nearest in meaning to "convenient," implying something that is easy to use or access and helpful in a practical way.

**Q.129** Study the following statements:

A. Children were given enough pocket money on the fair day.

B. Small children would travel with their parents in a separate cart.

C. Well-to-do villagers liked to oblige the writer's father.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there

was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by

walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth

enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that

coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the

delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. A and B are wrong but C is right.
- B. A and B are right but C is wrong.
- C. B and C are right but A is wrong.
- D. A and C are right but B is wrong.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) A and B are wrong but C is right. **Statement A:** "Children were given enough pocket money on the fair day." The passage mentions that the writer saved money for the fair and tucked it firmly in his pockets, but it does not specify that children were given enough pocket money.

**Statement B:** "Small children would travel with their parents in a separate cart." The passage states, "We children will be in a separated cart," indicating that children traveled separately from their parents, not with them.

**Statement C:** "Well-to-do villagers liked to oblige the writer's father." This is correct as the passage mentions that the writer's father's clients, who were villagers, arranged bullock carts for them.

Thus, **Statement C is right and Statements A and B are wrong**, making option (a) A and B are wrong but C is right the correct answer.

**Q.130** Which one of the following statements is not true?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there

was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by

walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth

enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that

coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the

delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. Prasad distributed there was very delicious.
- B. People visited the fair for divine blessings.
- C. Most of the people visited the fair only for its market.
- D. Prasad distribution was quite chaotic.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Most of the people visited the fair only for its market. The passage states that devotees thronged the fair for divine blessings and various entertainments. It does not suggest that the market was the main attraction.

**Q.131** Which one of the following statements is true?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was

a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by

walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth

enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that

coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the

delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. People visited his home town for religious reasons also.
- B. The narrator's home town was in a remote area.
- C. Life was comfortable in all respects.
- D. It was known for an annual fair.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) The narrator's home town was in a remote area. The passage describes the narrator's home town as a laid-back place resembling a remote rural area.

**Q.132** The devotees thronged the fair.

Choose the option which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. appreciated
- B. attacked
- C. visited
- D. crowded

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) crowded. The word "thronged" means to crowd into a place, indicating a large number of people gathered at the fair.

**Q.133** 'I used to eagerly look forward.....'

Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined one.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. indifferently
- B. heartily
- C. uneasily
- D. easily

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) indifferently. The opposite of "eagerly" is "indifferently," meaning without interest or enthusiasm.

**Q.134** Study the following statements:

I. The writer would be very carefully while travelling in the cart.

II. In spite of the jerks and jolts, the journey was enjoyable.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. Both A and B are wrong.
- B. A is right and B is wrong.
- C. B is right and A is wrong.
- D. Both A and B are right.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Both A and B are right. The writer mentions holding pockets tightly to prevent coins from spilling and describes the journey as enjoyable despite the jerks and jolts.

**Q.135** 'Only a mud track led to the village'.

The underlined word is a/an\_\_\_\_\_.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family friends and relatives to attend the air.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in as separated cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be trucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganized, especially the food counter where prasadam was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jiggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

- A. Adverb

- B. Noun
- C. Pronoun
- D. Adjective

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Adjective. The word "mud" describes the type of track, functioning as an adjective modifying the noun "track."

---

**Q.136** At primary level a teacher generally motivated learners for colouring and drawing as it helps in:

- A. relaxing the teacher from teaching.
- B. engaging learners to maintain silence in the class.
- C. developing fine motor skills.
- D. entertaining learners.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) developing fine motor skills. Coloring and drawing activities help young learners develop fine motor skills, which are essential for writing and other tasks that require precise hand movements.

---

**Q.137** The statements that describe the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students should acquired by the end of a particular class or course come under\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. foundational literacy outcomes
- B. teaching outcomes
- C. learning outcomes
- D. numeracy outcomes

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are the specific statements that outline what students are expected to know, be able to do, and value by the end of a course or class.

---

**Q.138** A teacher promotes group discussion and peer interaction in her classroom. She does not bother to correct spelling or pronunciation errors. She is using\_\_\_\_\_ approach in her classroom.

- A. Constructivist
- B. Traditional
- C. Eclectic
- D. Structural

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) Constructivist. The constructivist approach emphasizes active learning through discussion and interaction, focusing on students' construction of knowledge rather than rote correction of errors.

---

**Q.139** To teach tense in your class you use two pictures of the same person-one picture taken 15 years ago and another just clicked. You initiate a talk in the class about his present and past-his appearance, his habits. Now, you are using:

- A. Rule based Grammar
- B. Prescriptive Grammar
- C. Structural Grammar
- D. Pedagogical Grammar

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Pedagogical Grammar. Pedagogical Grammar involves using practical examples and real-life contexts, such as comparing pictures to discuss tenses, to teach grammar in a way that is meaningful to students.

---

**Q.140** While preparing a Lesson Plan on the topic 'Pollution' what will be you first step?

- A. Frame objectives
- B. Prepare introductory questions
- C. Go through the topics many times
- D. Select teaching aids

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) Frame objectives. The first step in preparing a lesson plan is to frame clear objectives, which define what the students should achieve by the end of the lesson. This guides the rest of the planning process.

---

**Q.141** When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice, it is called:

- A. Learning
- B. Erudition
- C. Acquisition
- D. Acceptance

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Acquisition. Language acquisition refers to the process of learning a language naturally and subconsciously, typically through immersion and interaction, without formal instruction or systematic practice.

---

**Q.142** Children learn a language most effectively when they have\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. motivation
- B. a proficient language teacher
- C. a good textbook

D. inhibition

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Children learn a language most effectively when they have **motivation**. Motivation is a crucial factor in language learning as it drives the learner to engage actively with the language. Intrinsic or extrinsic motivation encourages children to participate in various language activities such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing. While having a proficient teacher, good textbooks, and overcoming inhibition are important, motivation fuels the desire to explore and practice the language, making learning more effective.

**Information Booster:**

- Motivation enhances a child's willingness to engage in language learning tasks.
- Intrinsic motivation comes from personal interest, while extrinsic motivation may come from external rewards.
- Motivation helps children to participate actively and sustain their effort over time.
- Children with strong motivation are more likely to experiment with new words and structures.
- Encouraging a positive learning environment boosts children's motivation to learn.

**Additional Information:**

- A proficient language teacher:** While essential, the teacher alone cannot ensure effective learning without student motivation.
- A good textbook:** A helpful resource, but motivation drives children to use it effectively.
- Inhibition:** Inhibition hinders learning, making it an incorrect option.

**Q.143** Linguistic competence enables learners to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. use more and more English
- B. differentiate grammatically correct and incorrect sentences
- C. know how and when to use the language appropriately
- D. Both b and c

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Linguistic competence enables learners to **differentiate grammatically correct and incorrect sentences** and **know how and when to use the language appropriately**. Linguistic competence refers to the mastery of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary, allowing a learner to form sentences that follow the rules of the language. Additionally, pragmatic competence, a part of linguistic competence, helps learners understand the appropriate use of language in different social contexts.

**Information Booster:**

- Grammatical competence enables learners to recognize the structure of correct and incorrect sentences.
- Pragmatic competence helps learners understand how language should be used in different social contexts.
- Linguistic competence includes knowledge of vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and semantics.
- It enables learners to communicate effectively and appropriately in various situations.
- Language learners develop competence through practice and exposure to both formal and informal language use.

**Additional Information:**

- Use more and more English:** While linguistic competence helps in increasing English usage, it focuses more on accuracy and appropriateness.
- Differentiate grammatically correct and incorrect sentences:** Linguistic competence includes this ability.
- Know how and when to use the language appropriately:** Pragmatic and sociolinguistic knowledge, part of linguistic competence, allows for appropriate usage.

**Q.144** A teacher brings real-life objects like umbrella, raincoat, screwdriver etc to her class. She asks the learners to describe the objects in two to three sentences. The materials that the teacher brings in the class is technically called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Realia
- B. Language input
- C. Teaching instruments
- D. Tools

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) Realia. Realia refers to real-life objects brought into the classroom to help students connect language learning to real-world experiences.

**Q.145** Today Raju is very happy as he is going to school. He is the first from his family to come to school. None in his family, not even his parents, had ever been enrolled in and school. Raju is thus a \_\_\_\_\_ learners.

- A. Minority
- B. First generation
- C. Second generation
- D. Marginalized

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) First generation. A first-generation learner is someone who is the first in their family to attend school or receive formal education.

**Q.146** One of the important features of \_\_\_\_\_ is that the learners solve problems collectively-either in a pair or in a group.

- A. structural approach
- B. communicative language teaching
- C. behaviorist approach
- D. whole language approach

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) communicative language teaching. Communicative language teaching (CLT) emphasizes interaction and communication in language learning, often through group work and pair activities to solve problems collectively.

**Q.147** A teacher asks her learners to write a paragraph on 'water'. Then the learners start discussion what they have been taught in science and social science classes. Then they being to write paragraph on water. This is an example of:

- A. Communicative approach
- B. Language in use
- C. Language of science
- D. Language across curriculum

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Language across curriculum. Language across the curriculum refers to using language skills to explore and express content knowledge in various subjects, integrating language learning with other areas of study.

Test

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By Adda247

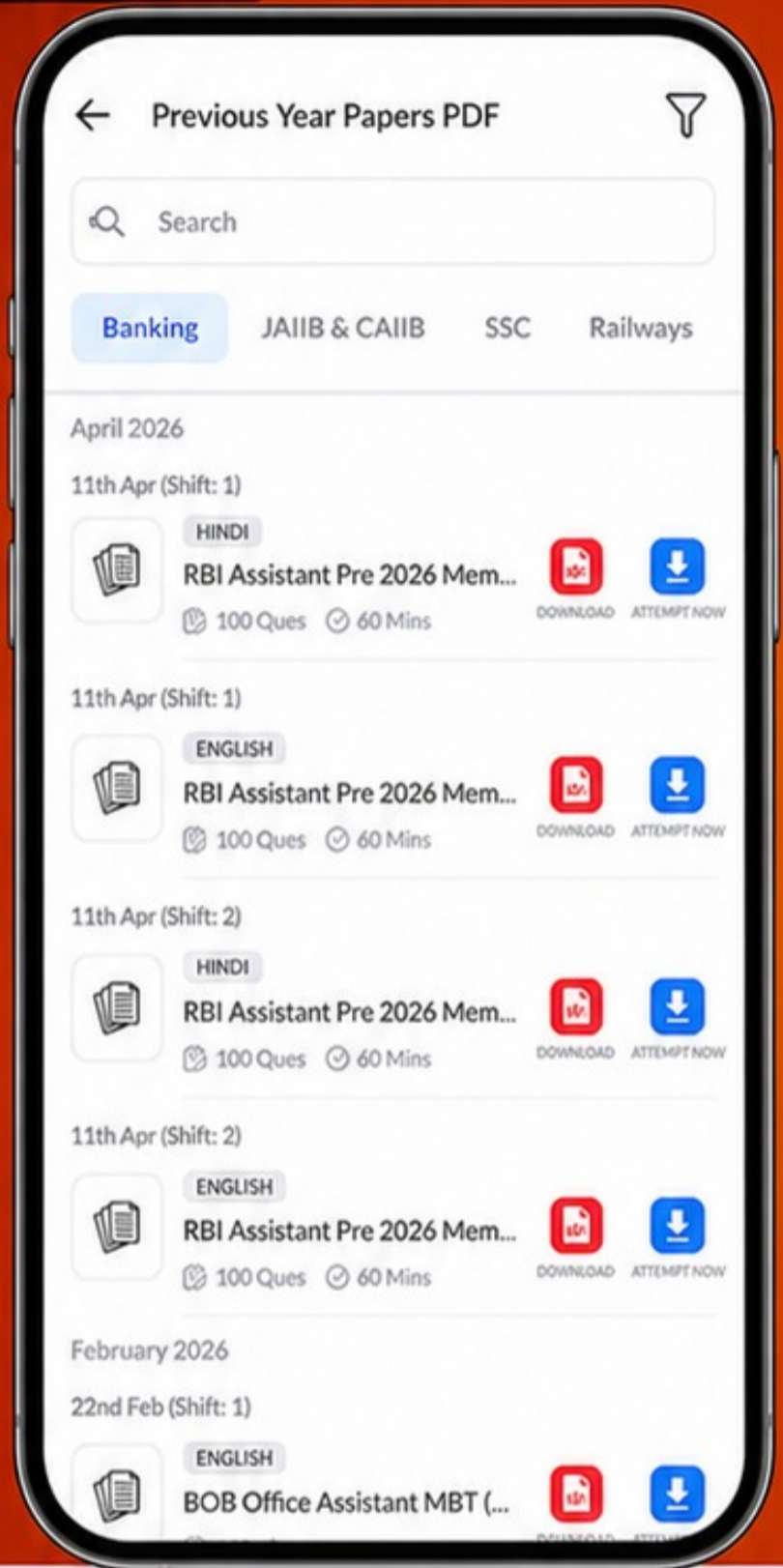
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**Q.148** You as a teacher find that the language used in the lesson is very difficult for your learners. You simplify the language and also make certain changes in the content to suit your learners. What you have done is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Review
- B. Adopting
- C. Adaptation
- D. Evaluation

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Adaptation. Adaptation involves modifying the content and language of a lesson to make it more accessible and suitable for the learners' level and needs.

---

**Q.149** You were born and brought up in a village where everybody spoke Hindi and you too began using this language without going to any school. Later when you went to school you went to school you studies English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu. Now, you speak English very fluently. Now which is your first language?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. English
- C. Hindi
- D. Urdu

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Hindi. Your first language, or mother tongue, is the language you learned first and used naturally in your environment without formal education, which in this case is Hindi.

---

**Q.150** When you go to teach, you find that the textbook begins with rhymes and picture stories and end with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement suggest in language pedagogy

- A. Aesthetic approach
- B. Bottom up approach
- C. Top down approach
- D. Eclectic approach

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) **Top-down approach**. The top-down approach in language pedagogy emphasizes understanding language in context from the very beginning. This approach starts with larger concepts and meaningful content, such as stories and rhymes, to help students grasp the language through context and usage. By using picture stories and rhymes, the textbook helps students understand and enjoy the language, building comprehension and familiarity with the language structure in a holistic manner.

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