PART - I / भाग - I
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY / बाल विकास व शिक्षागता

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

1. In order to address learners from diverse backgrounds, a teacher should
(1) use standardized assessment for all.
(2) use statements that strengthen negative stereotypes.
(3) avoid talking about aspects related to diversity.
(4) draw examples from diverse settings.

2. Problem-solving abilities can be facilitated by
(1) encouraging use of analogies.
(2) generating fear among students.
(3) focusing on drill and practice.
(4) encouraging fixed process of solving the problems.

3. In order to address the needs of students who are facing learning difficulties, a teacher should NOT
(1) do individualized educational planning.
(2) practice rigid structures for pedagogy and assessment.
(3) use multiple audio-visual aids.
(4) use constructive pedagogical approaches.

4. is the primary identifying feature of creativity.
(1) Hyperactivity
(2) Inattentiveness
(3) Low comprehension
(4) Divergent thinking

1. विचार पूर्णमिति के अधिगमकर्ताओं को संबोधित करने हेतु, एक अध्यापक को -
(1) सभी के लिए मानकीकृत आंकलनों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।
(2) ऐसे कामों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जो नकारात्मक रूढ़िवाद धारणाओं को मजबूत करे।
(3) विचार पूर्णमिति मुद्दों पर बातचीत टालनी चाहिए।
(4) विचार विनिमयों से उदाहरण लेने चाहिए।

2. समस्या-समाधान क्षमताओं को किस प्रकार सुसाइद किया जा सकता है?
(1) समस्याओं के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देकर।
(2) विधायिकों में डर की भावना देना कर।
(3) लगातार अभ्यास और कार्यान्वयन पर जोर देकर।
(4) समस्याओं के हल हेतु अटल प्रक्रिया के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देकर।

3. अधिगम कटिबाहिनियों से जुड़ते छात्रों की जरूरतों को संबोधित करने के लिए, एक अध्यापक को क्या नहीं करना चाहिए?
(1) व्यक्तिगत शैक्षिक योजना बनाना।
(2) शिक्षागत और आकलन की जरूरि संस्थाओं का प्रयोग।
(3) दूर क्षेत्रीय सामूहिक का इस्तेमाल।
(4) संस्थानिक शिक्षाशास्त्री उपयोगी का इस्तेमाल।

4. सर्वनामात्मकता की पहचान का प्रमुख लक्षण क्या है?
(1) अतिसक्रियता
(2) अतिसक्रियता
(3) कम पारित्यागता/योग्यता
(4) असारी चिन्तन
5. Which of the following is most effective mode of teaching-learning?
(1) Observation without analysis
(2) Imitation and repetition
(3) Rote memorization of content
(4) Exploration of relationships between concepts

6. A teacher should analyse the various errors made by students on a given task because
(1) she can segregate those who made more errors in comparison to others.
(2) learning is solely based on correction of errors.
(3) she can decide degree of punishment accordingly.
(4) understanding of errors are meaningful in the teaching-learning process.

7. Motivation to learn can be sustained by
(1) giving very easy tasks to children.
(2) focusing on rote-memorisation.
(3) punishing the child.
(4) focusing on mastery-oriented goals.

8. Shame _________
(1) is very effective to motivate the children to learn.
(2) should be generated frequently in teaching-learning process.
(3) has no relation to cognition.
(4) can have negative impact on cognition.

5. निम्न में से अध्यापन-अधिगम का सबसे प्रभावशाली माध्यम कौन सा है?
(1) बिना विश्लेषण के अवलोकन करना
(2) अनुकरण/नकल और दोहराना
(3) विषय-वस्तु को यंत्रवत याद करना
(4) संकल्पनाओं के बीच संबंध खोजना

6. एक अध्यापिका को, दिये गए किसी कार्यकलाप में छात्रों की विश्लेषण जुटियाँ का विश्लेषण करना चाहिए, क्योंकि
(1) इसके आधार पर वह ज्ञाता जुटियाँ करने वाले छात्रों को दूर से छात्रों से अलग कर सकती है।
(2) अध्यापन केवल जुटियाँ के शोधन पर निर्भर है।
(3) इसके आधार पर वह दंड की मात्रा निर्धारित कर सकती है।
(4) जुटियाँ की समस्या, अध्यापन-अधिगम प्रक्रिया के लिए अर्थपूर्ण है।

7. अधिगम की अभिमृत्ति को किस प्रकार काम रखा जा सकता है?
(1) बच्चों को बहुत आसान शिक्षाकलाप दें।
(2) यंत्रवत याद करने पर जोर दें।
(3) बच्चों को दंड दें।
(4) प्रवीणता-अभिमृत्ति लड़कों पर जोर दें।

8. शर्मदीर्घा _________
(1) बच्चों को अधिगम इतनु अभिमृत्ति करने के लिए बहुत प्रभावशाली है।
(2) के भाव को अध्यापन-अधिगम प्रक्रिया में बांधकाम पैदा करना चाहिए।
(3) का संसार से कोई संबंध नहीं है।
(4) का संसार पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।
9. Constructivist view of learning suggests that children _______ construction of their own knowledge.
   (1) play an active role in
   (2) are solely dependent on textbooks in
   (3) have no role to play in
   (4) are solely dependent on adults for

10. Which of the following belief is good for learning?
   (1) Efforts don’t make any difference.
   (2) Failure is uncontrollable.
   (3) Ability is improvable.
   (4) Ability is fixed.

11. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasise on
   (1) frequent examinations.
   (2) inquiry and dialogue.
   (3) competitions.
   (4) textbook-centric pedagogy.

12. It is difficult for children to learn when
   (1) learning is socially contextualized.
   (2) content is represented through multiple ways.
   (3) information is presented in disconnected chunks.
   (4) they are intrinsically motivated.

13. Best state of learning is
   (1) moderate arousal, no fear.
   (2) no arousal, no fear.
   (3) high arousal, high fear.
   (4) low arousal, high fear.
14. Individual differences in development of children can be attributed to
(1) neither heredity nor environment.
(2) interplay of heredity and environment.
(3) heredity only.
(4) environment only.

15. During a task, Saina is talking to herself about ways she can proceed on the task. According to Lev Vygotsky's ideas on language and thought; this kind of 'private speech' is a sign of
(1) Ego-centricism.
(2) Psychological disorder.
(3) Cognitive immaturity.
(4) Self-regulation.

16. Evaluation practices should aim at
(1) identifying students’ needs and requirements.
(2) identification of high-achievers for prize distribution.
(3) labelling of students.
(4) segregation of students for ability-based groups.
17. After observing that students are struggling to proceed further on an ongoing activity, a teacher decides to provide cues and hints in the form of what, why, how. According to Lev Vygotsky’s theory, this strategy of teacher will

(1) cause withdrawal tendency among students.
(2) be meaningless in process of learning.
(3) demotivate the children to learn.
(4) act as a scaffold for learning.

18. After getting hurt during a play activity, Rohan started crying. Seeing this, his father responded, “Don’t behave like girls, boys don’t cry”. This statement by the father

(1) reduces gender bias.
(2) promotes gender equality.
(3) reflects gender stereotype.
(4) challenges gender stereotype.

19. In a progressive classroom

(1) ample opportunities should be provided for construction of knowledge.
(2) students should be labelled on the basis of their academic scores.
(3) a teacher should follow fixed curriculum.
(4) the emphasis should be on competition among students.
20. According to Lawrence Kohlberg’s theory, “Performing an act and doing something because others approves it”, represents ________ stage of morality.

(1) Post-conventional
(2) Formal conventional
(3) Pre-conventional
(4) Conventional

21. Which of the following is correct in the context of socialization of children?

(1) Peers are primary socialization agents and family is a secondary socialization agent.
(2) Family and mass-media both are secondary socialization agents.
(3) School is a secondary socialization agent and family is a primary socialization agent.
(4) School is a primary socialization agent and peers are secondary socialization agents.

22. Theory of multiple intelligence emphasizes that

(1) There are several forms of intelligences.
(2) There are no individual differences in intelligence.
(3) Intelligence Quotient (IQ) can be measured only by objective tests.
(4) Intelligence in one domain ensures intelligence in all other domains.

20. लॉर्नेस कोल्हर्स के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, “किसी कार्य को इसीलिए किया, क्योंकि दूसरे इसे स्वीकृति देते हैं”, नैतिक विकास के ________ चरण को दर्शाता है।

(1) ऊपर-प्रथागत
(2) अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक
(3) प्रथा-पूर्व
(4) प्रथागत

21. बच्चों के समाजीकरण के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

(1) समकक्षी समाजीकरण के प्राथमिक कारक हैं और परीक्षा समाजीकरण का एक द्वितीय कारक है।
(2) परीक्षा एवम् जन-संचार दोनों समाजीकरण के द्वितीय कारक हैं।
(3) विद्यालय समाजीकरण का एक द्वितीय कारक है और परीक्षा समाजीकरण का प्राथमिक कारक है।
(4) विद्यालय समाजीकरण का प्राथमिक कारक है और समकक्षी समाजीकरण के द्वितीय कारक हैं।

22. बुद्धि का सिद्धांत जोर देता है कि –

(1) बुद्धिमत्ता की विभिन्न दशाएँ हैं।
(2) बुद्धिमत्ता में कोई व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नताएँ नहीं होती हैं।
(3) बुद्धि-लक्ष्य केवल वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षणों द्वारा ही मापी जा सकती है।
(4) एक आयाम में बुद्धिमत्ता, अन्य सभी आयामों में बुद्धिमत्ता निर्धारित करती है।
23. Pre-operational stage in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development characterizes ________.
   (1) Hypothetico deductive thinking
   (2) Ability to conserve and seriate objects.
   (3) Development of abstract thinking
   (4) Centration in thought

24. Which of the following statement is correct in context of development?
   (1) Development occurs only during the period of childhood.
   (2) Development is multi-dimensional.
   (3) Development has the same rate of growth across cultures for everyone.
   (4) Development occurs only through learning that takes place in school.

25. Lev Vygotsky's social-cultural perspective of learning emphasizes importance of ________ in the learning process.
   (1) Motivation
   (2) Equilibration
   (3) Cultural tools
   (4) Attribution

26. In his theory of cognitive development, Jean Piaget explains cognitive structures in terms of ________.
   (1) Zone of proximal development
   (2) Schemas
   (3) Psychological tools
   (4) Stimulus-response association
27. In an Inclusive classroom emphasis should be on

(1) segregation of students based on their social identity.
(2) providing opportunities aiming at maximizing potential of individual children.
(3) performance oriented goals.
(4) undifferentiated instructions

28. According to Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), which of the following term is appropriate to use?

(1) Student with physical disability
(2) Student with crippled body
(3) Retarded student
(4) Handicapped student

29. Sequence of development among children from birth to adolescence is

(1) concrete, abstract, sensory.
(2) abstract, concrete, sensory.
(3) sensory, concrete, abstract.
(4) abstract, sensory, concrete.

30. Individual differences in a progressive classroom should be treated as

(1) criteria for making ability-based groups.
(2) important for planning of teaching-learning process.
(3) a hindrance to the process of learning.
(4) a failure on the part of teacher.

27. एक समावेशी कक्षा में ______ पर जोर होना चाहिए।

(1) समावेशी पहुँच के आधार पर छात्रों के अलगाव
(2) हर बच्चे के सामस्य को अधिकतम करने के लिए अवसर प्रदान करने
(3) प्रदर्शन-अभिमुखी लक्ष्यों
(4) अभिवेदी/समरूपी निर्देशों

28. दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम (2016) के अनुसार, रिम में से किस शब्दवाली का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है?

(1) छात्र जिसे शारीरिक दिव्यांगता है।
(2) छात्र जिसका अयात यदी है।
(3) मंदित छात्र
(4) विकल्प छात्र

29. जन्म से किशोरवयस्कता तक बच्चों में विकास किस क्रम में होता है?

(1) मूर्त, अमूर्त, सांवेदिक
(2) अमूर्त, मूर्त, सांवेदिक
(3) सांवेदिक, मूर्त, अमूर्त
(4) अमूर्त, सांवेदिक, मूर्त

30. एक प्रगतिशील कक्षा में व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नताओं को किस प्रकार देखा जाना चाहिए?

(1) शोधता-आयारित समूह बनाने का मापदंड।
(2) अध्यापन-अधिगम प्रक्रिया की परीक्षणा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।
(3) अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में बाधा।
(4) अध्यापक के पक्ष पर असफलता।
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. Which of the following is least likely to impact teaching-learning in mathematics?
   (1) Knowing ways in which assessment affected the confidence of learners.
   (2) Providing complete solutions to students' wrong answers.
   (3) Enhanced quality of feedback.
   (4) Using results of assessment to modify teaching.

32. Rohit realises that square is both a rhombus and a rectangle. He is at what stage of Van Hiele's visual thinking?
   (1) Level 2 (Relationships)
   (2) Level 3 (Deduction)
   (3) Level 0 (Recognition)
   (4) Level 1 (Analysis)

31. गणित के शिक्षण-अध्यापन पर निम्नलिखित में से किसका प्रभाव होने की संभावना न्यूनतम है?
   (1) मूल्यांकन के कारण छात्रों के आत्मविश्वास पर प्रभाव पड़ने के तरीकों की जानकारी होगा।
   (2) छात्रों के गलत उत्तरों के पूरे हल देना।
   (3) प्रश्नों की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि।
   (4) मूल्यांकन के परिणामों के प्रयोग से शिक्षण में परिवर्तन करना।

32. रोहित ने अनुमोद किया कि वर्ग एक समच्युत और एक आयत, दोनों ही है। वह वैन हील के मानस चिंतन के कौन से चरण पर है?
   (1) स्टैर 2 (संबंध)
   (2) स्टैर 3 (विश्लेषण)
   (3) स्टैर 0 (पहचानना)
   (4) स्टैर 1 (विश्लेषण)
33. "The sum of any two whole numbers is a whole number."

This property of whole numbers is referred to as

(1) associative property
(2) distributive property
(3) closure property
(4) commutative property

34. Which of the following statements regarding mathematics teaching-learning is incorrect?

(1) Mathematical knowledge can be created in primary class students through observation of pattern and generalisations.
(2) Argumentation and negotiation play an important role in creating mathematical knowledge.
(3) Mathematical learning is a social process involving dialogue.
(4) Culture and context has no role in constructing mathematical knowledge.

33. "किन्हीं दो पूर्ण संख्याओं का योग एक पूर्ण संख्या होता है !

पूर्ण संख्याओं के इस गण को इस प्रकार अलग अलग किया जाता है :

(1) सहायचर गण
(2) वितरण गण
(3) संचयक गण
(4) क्रमविनिमेय गण

34. गणित के शिक्षण-अधिगम के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?

(1) नमूनों के अवलोकन और सामान्यकरण से प्राथमिक कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों में गणितीय ज्ञान का सर्जन किया जा सकता है।
(2) गणितीय ज्ञान के सर्जन में तर्क और वार्ता की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।
(3) गणितीय अधिगम एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें संवाद सम्मिलित है।
(4) गणितीय ज्ञान की रचना में संस्कृति और संदर्भ की कोई भूमिका नहीं है।
35. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding teaching ‘Numbers’ at primary level?

A. Intuitive understanding of numbers should be encouraged.
B. Writing numbers should be taught in sequence.
C. Writing of numbers as Numerals should precede counting.
D. Order irrelevance of numbers should be encouraged.

(1) A and D
(2) C and D
(3) A and B
(4) B and C

36. Which of the following is the most important aspect of teaching of mathematics at primary level?

(1) Preparing for higher education and employment.
(2) Promoting and preparing for technology.
(3) Making mathematics part of children’s life experiences.
(4) Developing rigour in calculations.

35. प्राथमिक स्तर पर ‘संख्याओं’ को पढ़ने के लिए
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

A. संख्याओं की अंतर्द्देशीय समझ को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
B. संख्यांकों को लिखना अनुक्रम में पढ़ना चाहिए।
C. गणना से पहले संख्याओं को संख्यांक रूप में लिखना सिखाना चाहिए।
D. संख्याओं में अनुक्रम असंगति को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

(1) A और D
(2) C और D
(3) A और B
(4) B और C

36. प्राथमिक स्तर पर गणित पढ़ने के लिए
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पहलू अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है?

(1) उच्चतर पढ़ाई और रोजगार के लिए तैयार करना।
(2) प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए प्रोत्साहन और तैयारी करना।
(3) गणित को बच्चों के जीवन के अनुभवों का भाग बनाना।
(4) परिकल्पन में परिस्थितियाँ विकसित करना।
37. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with regard to nature of mathematics?
(1) Primary level mathematics is concrete and does not require abstraction.
(2) Mathematics uses special vocabulary to communicate ideas precisely.
(3) Argumentation skill is important in construction of mathematical knowledge.
(4) Mathematical concepts are hierarchical in nature.

38. Which of the following activities is most likely to develop spatial reasoning among students?
(1) Identifying tessellating figures
(2) Drawing bar graphs to represent data
(3) Identifying patterns in a number-chart
(4) Solving Sudoku puzzles

39. Which of the following is most suitable for teaching children the concept of fractions?
(1) Number charts
(2) Cuisenaire rods
(3) Abacus
(4) Geoboards

40. गणित की प्रकृति के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कठिन सत्य नहीं है?
(1) प्राथमिक स्तर पर गणित प्रवृत्त नहीं है और कल्पना की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
(2) गणित में विचारों के सही संचालन के लिए विशेष शब्दावली का प्रयोग होता है।
(3) गणितीय ज्ञान की संरचना में तर्क कोशल महत्वपूर्ण है।
(4) गणितीय संकल्पनाओं की प्रकृति श्रेणीवत है।

41. निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों में से किससे विद्यार्थियों में विस्तृत विचारन (दिक्षण उपयुक्त) विकसित होने की संभावना है?
(1) चौखंड आकृतियों को पहचानना।
(2) आंकड़ों को निरूपित करने के लिए दशाए आलेख बांधना।
(3) एक संख्या चार्ट में नमूने को पहचानना।
(4) सूडोकू पहेली को हल करना।

42. बच्चों को बनने की संकल्पना बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से क्या आवश्यक उपयुक्त है?
(1) संख्या चार्ट
(2) किसिने की छड़ें
(3) गिनतारा
(4) जिओबोर्ड
40. In which of the following statements, number ‘three’ is used in ordinal sense?

(1) All groups have three team members.
(2) This box contains many sets of three pencils.
(3) I live on the third floor of this building.
(4) This house has three rooms.

41. Identify the correct statement.

(1) The units of perimeter and area are same.
(2) The shape of figure determines the perimeter.
(3) If two figures have same area, their perimeters are equal.
(4) If two figures have same perimeter, their areas are equal.
42. Identify the correct statement with respect to the mathematics curriculum.

(1) The concept of negative numbers should be introduced at primary level for better understanding.

(2) The concept of area-measurement should be introduced only at upper primary level.

(3) The foundation of algebraic thinking can be laid at primary level.

(4) The concept of fractions should be introduced only at upper primary level.

43. Identify the correct statement with regard to introducing the concept of triangles at primary level.

(1) Children should be exposed to triangles of all types but exposure to other figures should be avoided.

(2) Children should be exposed to triangles of all types and also to other figures.

(3) Definition of a triangle should be provided first.

(4) Children should only be exposed to equilateral triangles to avoid confusion.
44. In a division sum, the divisor is 5 times the quotient and twice the remainder. If the remainder is 5, what is the number?

(1) 25
(2) 48
(3) 52
(4) 15

45. The sum of five consecutive numbers is 20. What is the sum of first three consecutive numbers?

(1) 11
(2) 12
(3) 5
(4) 9
46. A wire in the form of a square encloses an area of 144 cm². How much area is enclosed if the same wire is bent in the form of a rectangle of length 16 cm?

(1) 128 cm²
(2) 96 cm²
(3) 124 cm²
(4) 48 cm²

47. Amongst the following fractions, the largest and second largest fractions, respectively are

\[ \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5} \]

(1) \(\frac{3}{5}\) and \(\frac{2}{3}\)
(2) \(\frac{3}{4}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\)
(3) \(\frac{5}{6}\) and \(\frac{3}{4}\)
(4) \(\frac{5}{6}\) and \(\frac{3}{5}\)
48. Asmita reaches school for a meeting 15 minutes before 8.30 am. She reached half an hour earlier than her colleague who is 40 minutes late for meeting. What is the scheduled time of the meeting?

(1) 8.45 am  
(2) 8.05 am  
(3) 8.15 am  
(4) 9.10 am

49. In how many ways, 48 small squares of 1 cm x 1 cm can be arranged so that the resulting area is 48 cm²?

(1) 5  
(2) 2  
(3) 6  
(4) 4

50. In school assembly, students of a class are standing in a line. Ruhi is 19th from both ends. How many students are present in that class?

(1) 36  
(2) 40  
(3) 38  
(4) 37
51. A number is larger than half of 100. It is more than 6 tens and less than 8 tens. The sum of its digits is 9. The tens digit is the double of the ones digit. What is the number?

(1) 54
(2) 81
(3) 72
(4) 63

52. The rates of various stationery items are given below:

- A packet of crayons = ₹ 15.50
- A packet of pencils = ₹ 14.00
- A packet of sketch pens = ₹ 22.50
- One scissors = ₹ 17.00
- One eraser = ₹ 2.00
- One sheet of glazed paper = ₹ 2.50
- A pack of decorative stickers = ₹ 5.00

Sohail buys one packet of crayons, two packets of pencils, one packet of sketch pens, one scissors, 5 sheets of glazed papers and one pack of decorative stickers. How much would he be required to pay?

(1) ₹ 100.50
(2) ₹ 102.00
(3) ₹ 98.00
(4) ₹ 86.50

51. एक संख्या 100 के आधे से अधिक है। यह 6 दहाई से आधिक और 8 दहाई से कम है। इसके अंकों का योग 9 है। इसका दहाई का अंक इकाई के अंक का दुगना है। संख्या क्या है?

(1) 54
(2) 81
(3) 72
(4) 63

52. विभिन्न स्टेशनरी (लेखन-सामग्री) बस्तूओं की दें नीचे दी गई हैं:

- क्रेयां का एक पैकेट = ₹ 15.50
- पेंसिलों का एक पैकेट = ₹ 14.00
- स्केच पेन का एक पैकेट = ₹ 22.50
- एक कैंची = ₹ 17.00
- एक रबड़ = ₹ 2.00
- चमकीले कागज की एक पत्र (शीट) = ₹ 2.50
- सजावटी स्टिकर का एक पैक = ₹ 5.00

सोहेल ने एक पैकेट क्रेयां, दो पैकेट पेंसिल, एक पैकेट स्केच पेन, एक कैंची, चमकीले कागज की 5 शीट और एक पैकेट सजावटी स्टिकर खरीदे। उसको कितना पैसा खर्च करना होगा?

(1) ₹ 100.50
(2) ₹ 102.00
(3) ₹ 98.00
(4) ₹ 86.50
53. A train starts from Patna on 30th May, 2020 at 23:40 hours and reaches Mumbai on 1st June, 2020 at 5:15 hours. What is the total travel time of the train?

(1) 29 hours 15 minutes
(2) 28 hours 25 minutes
(3) 28 hours 20 minutes
(4) 29 hours 35 minutes

54. In a five-digit number, the digit at the hundreds place is three-fourth of the digit at ten thousands place and the digit at tens place is two-third of the digit at hundreds place. The digit at tens place is square of the smallest prime number and the digit at thousands place is the largest single digit prime number. If the digit at unit place is the largest single digit odd number, then the number is

(1) 83419
(2) 42937
(3) 87649
(4) 49327
55. What should be subtracted from the sum of 8008, 8088 and 8808 to obtain 17863?

(1) 7041
(2) 7141
(3) 6121
(4) 6131

56. A bucket of 16 litres capacity is filled to the brim with water. Water from this bucket is to be transferred into smaller utensils. A mug filled to capacity has to be dipped 50 times to completely transfer the water in the bucket into the utensils. What is the capacity of the mug?

(1) 275 mL
(2) 320 mL
(3) 225 mL
(4) 250 mL

55. 17863 पानी के लिए 8008, 8088 और 8808 के बोग में से क्या घटाना होगा?

(1) 7041
(2) 7141
(3) 6121
(4) 6131

56. 16 लीटर घरिता चाली एक बालटी पूर्ण रूप से पानी से भरी हुई है। बालटी के इस पानी को छोटे-छोटे बर्तनों में भरा जाना है। बालटी में भरे समस्त पानी को एक मग (Mug) द्वारा 50 बार पूर्णतया भरकर छोटे-छोटे बर्तनों में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है। मग की घरिता क्या है?

(1) 275 mL
(2) 320 mL
(3) 225 mL
(4) 250 mL
57. A taxi meter shows charges of ₹ 50 for the first two kilometres of journey and ₹ 16 for every subsequent kilometre travelled. Manju pays ₹ 258 as fare to travel from her house to the railway station. How far is the railway station from her home?
(1) 15 km 
(2) 18 km 
(3) 12 km 
(4) 13 km 

58. The following table shows marks obtained out of 100 by Maria and Shehnaz in five subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Maria</th>
<th>Shehnaz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above identify the correct statement from among the following:

(1) Shehnaz’s aggregate marks in Maths and Science are more than Maria’s aggregate marks in these subjects.
(2) The aggregate marks of Maria and Shehnaz are equal.
(3) Maria has scored more marks than Shehnaz in all the subjects except the languages.
(4) Maria has scored more marks than Shehnaz in only two subjects.
59. Which of the following is a desirable teaching-learning practice in the context of Mathematics?
(1) Open book tests should be avoided.
(2) Students should be told to follow the prescribed steps of solving problems.
(3) Open ended questions should be avoided to prevent confusion.
(4) Intuitive understanding of concepts should be encouraged.

60. Following are some questions posed by the teacher in the mathematics classroom:
A. What is the area of the rectangle whose one side is 5 cm and perimeter is 30 cm?
B. Find a set of numbers whose median is 4.
C. List all prime numbers between 0–8.
D. Tell me anything mathematical information you know about rectangles.
   (1) A is closed ended and B, C & D are open ended questions.
   (2) A & C are closed ended and B & D are open ended questions.
   (3) A & B are closed ended questions and C & D are open ended questions.
   (4) A, B & C are closed ended and D is open ended question.

59. गणित के शिक्षण-अभ्यास संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी प्रक्रिया वांछनीय है?
(1) खुली पुस्तक परीक्षा से बचना चाहिए।
(2) विद्यार्थियों को बताना चाहिए कि प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए निर्देशित कदमों का अनुकरण करें।
(3) प्रश्न को रोकने के लिए मुक्त उत्तर वाले (ऑपन एंडेड) प्रश्नों से बचना चाहिए।
(4) संक्षिप्तवारों की अंतर्दृष्टी समझ को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

60. गणित के कक्षा कक्ष में अभ्यासक ने निम्नलिखित कुछ प्रश्न प्रस्तुत किए:
A. उस आधार का क्षेत्रफल है, जिसकी एक भुजा 5 cm और परिमार्फ 30 cm है?
B. उन संख्याओं का सम्मेलन श्रेणी कीजिए जिनका माध्यम 4 है।
C. 0–8 के मध्य सभी अभाज्य संख्याओं की सूची बनाए।
D. आयतों के बारे में आपको जो भी गणितीय जानकारी है, यहाँ बताए।
   (1) A बंद सिरे बाला प्रश्न है और B, C व D मुक्त सिरे बाले प्रश्न है।
   (2) A व C बंद सिरे बाले प्रश्न हैं और B व D मुक्त सिरे बाले प्रश्न हैं।
   (3) A व B बंद सिरे के प्रश्न हैं और C व D मुक्त सिरे बाले प्रश्न हैं।
   (4) A, B व C बंद सिरे बाले प्रश्न हैं और D मुक्त सिरे बाले प्रश्न है।
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

61. Mapping skills in EVS help develop
   (1) recording skill
   (2) understanding of relative position of places
   (3) the skill of drawing landscapes
   (4) the skill of predicting and calculating

62. Smayan of class V usually does not do his given class work. The best measure to address the situation could be to
   (1) talk to parents and counsel them.
   (2) give him alternative and simpler home work.
   (3) talk to him to find his difficulty and adjust class work accordingly.
   (4) make another child help complete his class work.

63. Muskan organized a debate on the topic ‘Use of diesel vehicles in transportation should be prohibited’. What is the purpose of organizing this debate by Muskan in classroom?
   (1) She wants to sensitise students on advantages of using modern vehicles.
   (2) It helps students in appreciating multiple perspectives on this issue.
   (3) She wants to sensitize students on the need to ban diesel vehicles completely in transportation.
   (4) It would help in knowing student’s views and correcting them.
64. There is a paragraph in class V EVS textbook based on Al-Biruni’s observation of construction of ponds in India some thousand years ago. What would be the purpose of including this paragraph?
   a. It helps learners to identify sources of history.
   b. It helps learners to improve their recording of observations.
   c. It helps learners to appreciate technology present in India some 1000 years back.
   d. It helps learners to appreciate the role of evidence in history.
   (1) only a & d
   (2) only a & c
   (3) a, b, c
   (4) a, c, d

65. The integrated nature of EVS helps to
   (1) follow child-centered approach and introduce larger number of concepts.
   (2) learn from information and description provided.
   (3) reduce the curriculum load and introduce specific topics.
   (4) reduce curriculum load and help children to learn meaningfully.

66. Which of the following is NOT a broad indicator of EVS assessment?
   (1) Concern for equality
   (2) Concept mapping
   (3) Co-operation
   (4) Concern for justice
67. Questioning as a strategy in teaching-learning of EVS is used for
   (1) Promoting adherence to rules
   (2) Arousing curiosity in classroom
   (3) Maintaining discipline
   (4) Drawing attention

68. With over fifty students in her class, Vani wants to engage them in an activity which involves maximum number of senses to enhance learning. Which of the following activities will be suitable for this purpose?
   (1) using smart classroom for relevant a-v material.
   (2) organizing field trip to a nearby place.
   (3) inviting resource persons from community to demonstrate their skills.
   (4) encouraging group discussion.

69. Why does Iqra encourage her learners to read newspaper and magazines in EVS?
   (1) These help learners to become independent.
   (2) These help learners become competitive.
   (3) These are entertaining resources available.
   (4) These help learners to engage with the real world.
70. In which one of the following states the meaning of “Torang” is jungle?

(1) Mizoram
(2) Jharkhand
(3) Assam
(4) Odisha

71. Your house is located at X and your school is located at Y. Although your school is just opposite but you cannot go straight because of the busy highway in between. So, you first go 125 m due south, then cross a 100 m long subway which is due east and finally reach your school at Y which is 125 m due north. With respect to school at Y your house at X is

(1) 100 m due west
(2) 125 m due north
(3) 125 m due south
(4) 100 m due east

70. नीचे दिये गये क्रीड़ से एक राज्य में तोरांग का अर्थ है – जंगल?

(1) मिजोरम
(2) झारखंड
(3) असम
(4) ओडिशा

71. आपका घर X पर स्थित है तथा आपका विद्यालय Y पर स्थित है। यददपि आपका विद्यालय ठीक सामने है परन्तु बीच में ब्रांड रामार्ग होने के कारण आप सीधे नहीं जा सकते हैं। अतः पहले आप ठीक दक्षिण में 125 m दूर जाते हैं, फिर ठीक पूर्व में 100 m लम्बा सुरंग पथ पार करते हैं और अंत में आप ठीक उत्तर में 125 m दूरी पर Y पर अपने विद्यालय पहुंचते हैं। Y पर विद्यालय के सापेक्ष X पर आपका घर कहाँ स्थित है?

(1) 100 m ठीक पश्चिम
(2) 125 m ठीक उत्तर
(3) 125 m ठीक दक्षिण
(4) 100 m ठीक पूर्व
72. Today we cannot think of food without chillies. These were brought to our country by traders coming from
(1) South America
(2) South Africa
(3) Afghanistan
(4) England

73. A boy boarded a train on 4th June, 2020 at Nagarcoil for Madgaon. The train departed at 22:30 hours from Nagarcoil and reached Madgaon at 04:30 hours on 6th June, 2020. If the distance covered by the train during this time interval is 1145 km, the average speed of the train was nearly
(1) 40.5 km/h
(2) 42.5 km/h
(3) 36.5 km/h
(4) 38.5 km/h

74. Which one of the following statements is NOT true for the honeybees and beehives?
(1) Most of the bees in the hive are worker bees.
(2) There are only a few males in the hive.
(3) Every beehive has one queen bee that lays eggs.
(4) Male bees are very important for the hives.

72. आज हम मिच्चे के बिना भोजन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसे व्यापारी हमारे देश में लाए थे।
(1) दक्षिणी अमेरिका से
(2) दक्षिणी अफ्रीका से
(3) अफगानिस्तान से
(4) इंग्लैंड से

73. कोई लड़का नागरकोइल से मझांच जाने के लिए 4 जून, 2020 को किसी रेलगाड़ी में सवार हुआ। वह रेलगाड़ी 22.30 बजे नागरकोइल से चली और 6 जून, 2020 को 04:30 बजे मझांच पहुंची। यदि इस समय अंतराल में रेलगाड़ी ने 1145 km दूरी तय की, तो रेलगाड़ी की औसत चाल लगभग क्या थी?
(1) 40.5 km/h
(2) 42.5 km/h
(3) 36.5 km/h
(4) 38.5 km/h

74. नीचे दिया गया कौन सा कथन मधुमक्खियों और छत्रों के विषय में सही नहीं है?
(1) छत्रे में बहुत सारी काम करने वाली मधुमक्खियाँ होती हैं।
(2) छत्रे में केवल कुछ नर मधुमक्खियों होती हैं।
(3) प्रत्येक छत्रे में एक रानी मधुमक्खी होती है जो आपको देती है।
(4) नर मधुमक्खियों छत्रों के लिए अक्सर महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं।
75. The Constitution of our country was prepared under the leadership of
(1) Dr. Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar
(2) Sarvapalli Dr. Radha Krishnan
(3) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
(4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

76. Consider the following functions for plants:
A. To give support to the plant
B. To provide humus
C. To store food
D. To absorb water and minerals
The functions of roots are
(1) B, C and D
(2) A, C and D
(3) A and B only
(4) C and D only

77. Which one of the following is NOT a Union Territory of India?
(1) Manipur
(2) Chandigarh
(3) Laddakh
(4) Jammu & Kashmir

78. Which among the following produce crude oil (Petroleum)?
(1) Gujarat and Tamil Nadu
(2) Bihar and Bombay High
(3) Bombay High and West Bengal
(4) Assam and Odisha
79. Select from the following a group of birds each member of which is able to see distinctly the object four times as far as we can see.

1. Crows, Kites, Nightingales
2. Eagles, Kites, Vultures
3. Doves, Crows, Peacocks
4. Eagles, Pigeons, Parrots

80. Pochampalli is a town of Southern State of India which is famous for its beautifully designed bright-coloured Pochampalli sarees and for the special kind of weave which is also called Pochampalli. This town is now a part of

1. Telangana
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Karnataka
4. Kerala

81. Select from the following a group of eatables each member of which is rich in iron.

1. Amla, Cabbage, Tomato
2. Cabbage, Amla, Spinach
3. Jaggery, Amla, Tomato
4. Amla, Spinach, Jaggery
82. Which one of the following did experiments with pea plants and found that pea plant has some traits which come in pairs - such as rough or smooth, tall or short, yellow or green etc.?

(1) George Mestral
(2) Charles Darwin
(3) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
(4) Gregor Johann Mendel

83. In which one of the following states most villagers construct their wooden houses 3 to 3.5 m above the ground on strong bamboo pillars with sloping roofs?

(1) Assam
(2) Odisha
(3) Rajasthan
(4) Laddakh

84. With respect to the location of Delhi on the map of India the directions of the locations of Gandhinagar (Capital of Gujarat) and Patna (Capital of Bihar) respective are

(1) north-east and south-west
(2) south-west and north-east
(3) south-east and south-west
(4) south-west and south-east
85. How will you plan for an integrated EVS classroom?
   (1) Arrange separate teachers for science and social science.
   (2) Arrange separate teacher specializing in environmental science.
   (3) Combine two or more subject areas into one lesson.
   (4) Separate all the subjects into different plans.

86. Which of the following is one of the six themes suggested in the EVS syllabus as per NCF 2005?
   (1) Things we make and do
   (2) How things work
   (3) Material
   (4) Natural Resources

87. What should be avoided in anecdotal records?
   a. Identifying mainly problematic situations
   b. Making statements of judgement
   c. Identifying strengths and weaknesses
   d. Identifying child’s areas of interests and relationships, etc.
   (1) a, b and c
   (2) a, c and d
   (3) a and b
   (4) c and d
88. Smita wanted to sensitize her learners about gender disparity and stereotypes related to work. What should Smita choose to do in her class from the following suggestions?
(1) Ask only boys to sweep the classroom daily.
(2) Invite a student's mother to class who is an auto driver.
(3) Present students with stereotypical models.
(4) Show flashcards of different kinds of work.

89. Puneet gave his class V learners an outline of human body and asked them to draw the digestive system before teaching chapter on food. Puneet wanted to
(1) identify learners with good drawing skills.
(2) evaluate learners on the process of digestion.
(3) test if learners could make labelled diagrams.
(4) elicit learners' ideas about digestion.

90. Which of the following is not correct with respect to formative assessment?
(1) It is to monitor student's progress.
(2) Any information on learning of child can help in formative assessment.
(3) It is to be reported in every quarter of report card.
(4) It helps the teacher in taking timely action for enhancing learning.
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 91 to 99), by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

1. Each drop represents a little bit of creation and of life itself. When the monsoon brings to northern India the first rains of summer, the parched earth opens its pores and quenches its thirst with a hiss of ecstasy. After baking in the sun for the last few months, the land looks cracked, dusty and tired. Now, almost overnight, new grass springs up, there is renewal everywhere, and the damp earth releases a fragrance sweeter than any devised by man.

2. Water brings joy to earth, grass, leaf-bud, blossom, insect, bird, animal and the pounding heart of man. Small children run out of their homes to romp naked in the rain. Buffaloes, which have spent the summer listlessly around lakes gone dry, now plunge into a heaven of muddy water. Soon the lakes and rivers will overflow with the monsoon’s generosity. Trekking in the Himalayan foothills, I recently walked for kilometres without encountering habitation. I was just scolding myself for not having brought along a water-bottle, when I came across a patch of green on a rock face. I parted a curtain of tender maiden hair fern and discovered a tiny spring issuing from the rock-nectar for the thirsty traveller.

3. I stayed there for hours, watching the water descend, drop by drop, into a tiny casement in the rocks. Each drop reflected creation. That same spring, I later discovered, joined other springs to form a swift, tumbling stream, which went cascading down the hill into other streams until, in the plains, it became part of a river. And that river flowed into another mightier river that kilometres later emptied into the ocean. Be like water, taught Lao-tzu, philosopher and founder of Taoism. Soft and limpid, it finds its way through, over or under any obstacle. It does not quarrel; it simply moves on.

91. Which one of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word ‘descend’ (para 3) as used in the passage?
(1) hover
(2) zoom
(3) flow
(4) ascend

92. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
Almost overnight new grass spring up
(1) Adjective
(2) Adverb
(3) Preposition
(4) Pronoun
93. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

He knew (a) that he will (b) go back (c) on his promise (d).

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

94. Which of the following statements is not true?

(1) The sweltering heat comes to an end.
(2) The damp earth releases a sweet fragrance.
(3) There is renewal everywhere.
(4) New grasses spring up.

95. The earth does not look ______ before the onset of the monsoon.

(1) dusty
(2) tired
(3) cracked
(4) brown

96. Children respond to the first rains of summer by

(1) running and playing in the rain.
(2) singing songs.
(3) giving shouts of joy.
(4) floating paper boats in water.

97. The tiny spring issuing from the rock is hidden by

(1) bushes and creepers.
(2) tall grass.
(3) thick moss.
(4) maiden hair fern.

98. To become part of a river, a tiny drop has to

(1) suffer a lot.
(2) merge its identity.
(3) have a lot of strength.
(4) depend on external forces.

99. Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word ‘pounding’ as used in para 2 of the passage?

(1) palpitating
(2) sinking
(3) shaking
(4) benumbing
Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 100 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth’s sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

100. Name the figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4.
(1) Metonymy
(2) Alliteration
(3) Simile
(4) Personification

101. Identify and name the figure of speech used in ‘Poems are made by fools like me’.
(1) Simile
(2) Hyperbole
(3) Metaphor
(4) Personification

102. The word, ‘mouth’ in line 3 refers to the ______ of the tree.
(1) trunk
(2) roots
(3) crown
(4) branches

103. The tree presses its mouth against the sweet earth’s flowing breast to
(1) draw inspiration from it.
(2) express its love for it.
(3) express its gratitude to it.
(4) draw sustenance from it.

104. The tree prays to God by
(1) producing fruit and flowers.
(2) providing shade to travellers.
(3) swinging its branches.
(4) lifting her arms.

105. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the poem?
(1) The tree allows birds to build their nests in it.
(2) It lives closely with rain.
(3) The tree welcomes the snow on its bosom.
(4) The tree symbolizes strength and stability.

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

106. A student of class IV is having some problem in writing. She may have
(1) dysphasia
(2) dyscalculia
(3) dyslexia
(4) dysgraphia
107. It specifies the rules which govern the arrangement of words into phrases, clauses and sentences.
(1) Syntax
(2) Cohesion
(3) Discourse
(4) Semantics

108. A teacher of class VI has labelled the classroom objects such as blackboard, door, window, fan, table, chair etc. in different languages (Hindi, English, Urdu, Sanskrit etc). Here the classroom as a whole
(1) is focusing on three language formula.
(2) is a rich resource for promoting multilingualism.
(3) is learning through grammar translation method.
(4) is creating a language confusion in students.

109. The assessment process not only assesses students' learning but also assesses teacher's teaching process. This statement is
(1) partially right
(2) baseless
(3) fully wrong
(4) fully right

110. The language which is learnt from environment without any explicit teaching is
(1) Third language
(2) School language
(3) First language
(4) Second language

111. A teacher is facing the problem of students' poor spelling. She listed the probable causes for it and then decided to frame some steps to overcome it. This whole process is
(1) Action research
(2) Applied research
(3) Problem solving
(4) Improving spelling

112. Reading picture book means
(1) to help learners to draw neat and colourful pictures.
(2) that children love pictures and it will be a fun loving class.
(3) exposing learners to different styles of drawing.
(4) to help learners to understand and analyse the pictures.

113. Before starting a new chapter from a textbook, a teacher should at first focus on ________.
(1) relating the story with the previous experiences of learners.
(2) the grammatical structures in the chapter and difficult words.
(3) the background setting of story, its history etc.
(4) the work profile of the poet/writer.

114. Teacher asks learners to read aloud in the English class. This way of reading will
(1) enable a learner to be a fast reader.
(2) help the teacher to complete the syllabus within the stipulated time.
(3) enable learners to develop reading skill with understanding.
(4) enable learners to read with correct pronunciation using the punctuation marks.
115. A language teacher firstly, asks students to introduce themselves to each other in the class. Then she asks them to introduce their friend to each other. This activity will help them to increase

(1) PPPP
(2) ELT
(3) BICS
(4) CALP

116. Literature should be included in language classroom because

(1) it develops moral values among the learners.
(2) it exposes them to different genres, culture and social issues.
(3) it helps learners to be budding writers.
(4) it gives exposure to different grammatical forms and structures.

117. A teacher makes her learners respond to her actions and speech only by bodily movements. What is this known as?

(1) Communicative Approach
(2) Play-way method
(3) Total Physical Response
(4) Task Based Language Teaching

118. In a language class students are memorizing the dialogues through drill and practice and the teacher is correcting their pronunciation mistakes immediately. They are practising the dialogues in chorus. The teacher is following the

(1) Audiolingual method
(2) CLT method
(3) Direct method
(4) Natural method

119. The oral errors of the students can be best corrected if the teacher

(1) ignores the error as it may hamper their learning.
(2) asks other students to help him as peer tutoring is must in schools.
(3) corrects an error directly after the student has made the error.
(4) points out the error in general and lets the student try to correct himself first.

120. As a pair activity the teacher gives her learners almost the same pictures and asks them to find the difference between the two students, ask each other questions to discover how the two pictures are different. This can be

(1) cloze based activity
(2) crosswords activity
(3) grammar activity
(4) speaking activity
91. कौन सा शब्द मिट्टा है?

(1) भिन्न
(2) अलेफिक
(3) समान
(4) समान

92. सही शब्द चुनिए –
सबके प्रति _____ दृष्टि का भाव और व्यवहार होना चाहिए।

(1) भिन्न
(2) अलेफिक
(3) समान
(4) समान

93. 'अपना-पराया' में समास है –

(1) इंद्र
(2) अवयवभाव
(3) हिस्सा
(4) सत्यहृद

94. हमें किसके अनुसार फल मिलता है?

(1) बृहद्र
(2) वंशा
(3) समान
(4) व्यवहार
95. शांति को कहाँ पाया जा सकता है?
(1) समाज में
(2) धर्म में
(3) स्वयं में
(4) परिवार में

96. इनमें से किसे गाँधीजी ने अपना लक्ष्य नहीं बनाया?
(1) विवेक से मिलता
(2) गुलामों से आजादी
(3) गुलामों से आजादी
(4) मनुष्यता की सेवा

97. अनुच्छेद के अनुसार किसे अपने व्यवहार का हिस्सा बनाना चाहिए?
(1) सत्य और असत्य की परिभाषा
(2) अहंकार और विवेक की परिभाषा
(3) समाज और संबंधों के नैतिक मूल्य
(4) गुरु नानक देव की शिक्षाएँ

98. गाँधीजी विश्व-नेता बने, क्योंकि—
(1) वे अनुशासन प्रिय थे।
(2) सभी के प्रति उनकी समान दृष्टि व व्यवहार था।
(3) उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया।
(4) वे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के नेता थे।

99. महाबीर, बुद्ध, क्राइस्ट, नानक व गाँधीजी में क्या समानता है?
(1) सभी भारत में जन्मे हैं।
(2) सभी ने मानव-कल्याण किया।
(3) सभी धर्मपुरुष हैं।
(4) सभी संयमस्ती हैं।

100. ‘पीयूष’ का विलोम शब्द है—
(1) अमूर्त
(2) विव्ह
(3) कीर
(4) नीर

101. ‘प्रहाचार’ का संधिक-विच्छेद है—
(1) प्रह्ऱ + आचार
(2) प्रह्ऱ + अचार
(3) प्रह्ऱ + चार
(4) प्रह्ऱ + चार
102. कविता के अनुसार देश को सुधार किया जा सकता है -

(1) देश को नमन करके
(2) देशभर के गीत गाकर
(3) देश हित को भूलकर
(4) समस्त भेदभाव दूर करके

103. कविता में नीति-धर्म की ज्योति प्रश्न करने के लिए कहा गया है, ताकि -

(1) आपसी भेदभाव दूर किया जा सके।
(2) भद्रतार को दूर किया जा सके।
(3) देश को प्रेम किया जा सके।
(4) देश का दर्द बाँटा जा सके।

104. 'देश आज रहा है।' पंक्ति का आशय है -

(1) देश के नागरिक रो रहे हैं।
(2) देश में बाढ़ आई है।
(3) देश में शांति का वातावरण है।
(4) देश में अस्तित्व का बातचीत है।

105. देश का शान किया जा सकता है -

(1) धर्म द्वारा
(2) शासन द्वारा
(3) प्रेम द्वारा
(4) नीति द्वारा

106. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ना सिखने की शुरुआत करने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वाधिक महत्व देंगे?

(1) शुद्ध उच्चारण
(2) रोचक कहानी
(3) अक्षर-मान
(4) वर्णमाला

107. सलमा पहली कक्षा में पढ़ती है। वह 'किताब' शब्द को 'कत्ता' लिखती है। सलमा का लिखने का यह तरीका ______ को दर्शाता है।

(1) निरंत्रित लेखन
(2) लापरवाही
(3) असानता
(4) स्व-वर्तनी

108. सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया से भाषा सीखने का समर्थन ______ की है।

(1) वास्तविकता
(2) चाँदकी
(3) दिक्षा
(4) पियाजे
109. द्विभाषिकता और ______ उपलब्धियों का गहरा सकारात्मक संबंध पाया जाता है।

(1) साहित्यिक
(2) वैज्ञानिक
(3) व्यावसायिक
(4) विद्वान

110. प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ते समय आप हिंदी भाषा संबंधी किस पक्ष पर सर्वाधिक बल देंगे?

(1) भाषा-ज्ञान
(2) भाषा-प्रयोग
(3) व्याकरणिक नियम
(4) व्याकरण-ज्ञान

111. मौखिक भाषा का आकलन ______ पर सर्वाधिक बल देता है।

(1) धाराप्रवाह की तीव्रता
(2) संस्कृतिनिष्ठ शब्दों का विवरण
(3) उच्चारणगत गुणवत्ता
(4) विचारों की क्रमबद्धता

112. हम भाषा के माध्यम से ______ और ______ करते हैं।

(1) चिंतन, विचारण
(2) सोचते, महसूस
(3) सोचते, विचार
(4) अनुभव, महसूस

113. हिंदी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने का दायरा इतना बड़ा होना चाहिए कि ______ से उसका नाला न भरे।

(1) भाषा की परिभाषा
(2) व्याकरण रचना
(3) व्याकरण सीखने
(4) भाषा-प्रयोग

114. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने में बात साहित्य मदद करता है, क्योंकि—

(1) वह भाषा की संग्रह सारखत बनाता है।
(2) वह बच्चों के लिए है।
(3) वह सरल होता है।
(4) वह रंगीन भाषा बनाता है।
115. कक्षा एक में लिखना ____ से प्रारंभ होता है।
(1) वाक्य लिखने
(2) शुरू से
(3) अक्षर लिखने
(4) चित्र बनाने

116. भाषा कौशलों के बारे में आप किस विचार से सहमत हैं?
(1) ये एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित नहीं करते।
(2) ये सभी एक साथ नहीं सीख जा सकते।
(3) ये एक निश्चित क्रम में सीख जाते हैं।
(4) ये एक-दूसरे से अंत:संबंधित होते हैं।

117. पाद्य-पुस्तकों में रचनाएं एक वालाकरण निर्मित करती हैं और अभ्यास प्रश्न उन्हें ____ उनसे गहराई से ____ और व्याकरण अनुभव-स्तर से ____ का मीका देते हैं।
(1) परखने, जुड़ने, तादात्म्य
(2) जानने, परखने, जुड़ने
(3) परखने, जुड़ने, तादात्म्य
(4) जानने, जुड़ने, जुड़ने

118. स्निकन के अनुसार -
(1) भाषा सीखना एक अतिक जरूरत प्रक्रिया है।
(2) भाषा अनुसरण के द्वारा सीखी जाती है।
(3) भाषा परिवेश से सीखी जाती है।
(4) भाषा अंत:क्रिया से सीखी जाती है।

119. प्राथमिक स्तर की पाद्य-पुस्तक में दिए गए प्रश्न को ध्यान से पढ़ें -
'अगर तुम पाप की जगह होती तो ठेला कहाँ लगाती?' ऐसा ठेले क्यों तय किया?
यह प्रश्न किससे जुड़ा है?
(1) चित्र क्रमसंहार के बिंदुत्त से
(2) परिवार की जानकारी से
(3) विभिन्न व्यवसायों से
(4) अनुभवों की अभिव्यक्ति से

120. हिंदी भाषा का आकलन करते समय आप किस बिंदु को सवालांक महत्व देंगे?
(1) भाषा की संरचना
(2) व्याकरण सम्बंधित भाषा
(3) सहज अभिव्यक्ति
(4) आत्मकारक भाषा
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 121 to 128) by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

1. The study of handwriting is known as graphology and it has been practised for hundreds of years. Professional forensic graphologists have worked on many court cases to use handwriting to link suspects with crimes.

2. Handwriting is particularly important legally in the case of signatures and proving whether signatures are real or forged can be pivotal. Graphologists also work to verify whether autographs are real or fake.

3. Some handwriting analysts also study writing samples to determine personality types and some businesses commission this analysis before hiring new employees. The method is even sometimes used to help couples see if they are compatible. According to graphologists, there is very little you can't tell from a persons’ handwriting.

4. From psychological conditions like high blood pressure and schizophrenia to personality traits like dominance and aggression: if you write by hand, graphologists can analyse you.

5. Everything from the size of your letters to how closely you space words can reveal intricate details of your personality. In general, the size of your letters can reveal whether you are shy or outgoing. Compared to a standard lined sheet of paper, if you write with tiny letters that do not reach the top line, you are likely to have a timid and introverted personality. If you write with large letters that go over the topline, you are likely to be the opposite: outgoing, confident and attention seeking.

6. Studies suggest that people who space words widely like freedom and independence, whereas those choosing to write with small spaces prefer to be among others and do not like to be alone.

121. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, ‘verify’ (Para-2) as used in the passage?

(1) Notify
(2) Discover
(3) Clarify
(4) Confirm

122. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to ‘reveal’ (Para-5) as used in the passage?

(1) Conceal
(2) Teal
(3) Blacken
(4) Repeal

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

Graphologists can verify whether the autographs are real or fake?

(1) Pronoun
(2) Conjunction
(3) Adverb
(4) Preposition
124. Which of the following statements is not true?

Handwriting is used by graphologists to
(1) help couples to determine their suitability to each other.
(2) predict about a person's future criminal tendency.
(3) nail criminals.
(4) verify genuineness of signatures.

125. A graphologist can give accurate information about
(1) setbacks a person is likely to face in future.
(2) a person's chances of success.
(3) a person's popularity graph.
(4) a person's mental health.

126. A person who writes with large letters that cross over to the top line is likely to be
(1) aggressive.
(2) diffident.
(3) outgoing.
(4) introverted.

127. An attention seeking, confident person writes with
(1) large letters.
(2) rounded letters.
(3) tiny letters.
(4) cursive letters.

128. Read the following statements:
A. Graphology has been practised for thousands of years.
B. A person's handwriting reveals everything about him.

(1) Both A and B are true.
(2) Both A and B are false.
(3) A is true and B is false.
(4) A is false and B is true.

Directions: Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 129 to 135) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. There is something we all want to do, although few of us readily admit it: Get rid of guests.

2. For nine months in the year, only my closest friends come to see me. Then, when temperatures start soaring in the plains, long-lost acquaintances suddenly remember that I exist, and people whom I am barely able to recognize appear at the front door, willing to have me put them up for periods ranging from six days to six weeks.

3. Occasionally, I am the master of the situation I inform them that the cottage is already bursting, that people are sleeping on the floor. If the hopefuls start looking around for signs of these uncomfortable guests, I remark that they have all gone out for a picnic.

4. The other day I received visitors who proved to be more thick-skinned than most. The man was a friend of a friend of an acquaintance of mine. I had never seen him before. But on the strength of this distant relationship, he had brought his family along.

5. I tried the usual ploy but it didn’t work. The man and his family were perfectly willing to share the floor with any others who might be staying with me.

6. So I made my next move. ‘I must warn you about the scorpions’, I said. The scorpion-scare is effective with most people. But I was dealing with professionals. The man set his son rolling up the carpet. ‘Sometimes centipedes fall from the ceiling’, I said desperately.
7. We were now interrupted by someone knocking on the front door. It was the postman with a rejected manuscript, his arrival, inspired me to greater inventiveness.

8. 'I'm terribly sorry', I said, staring hard at a rejection slip. 'I'm afraid I have to leave immediately. A paper wants me to interview the Maharishi. I hope you won't mind. Would you like the name of a good hotel?'

9. 'Oh, don't worry about us', said the woman expansively. 'We'll look after the house while you are away.'

129. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'readily' (Para 1) as used in the passage?
   (1) efficiently
   (2) plainly
   (3) frankly
   (4) easily

130. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'soaring' (Para 2) as used in the passage?
   (1) falling
   (2) deteriorating
   (3) hovering
   (4) exasperating

131. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
   Both Raghunath as well as Ravish (a)
   have given their consent (b) (c)
   to the new proposal (d)
   (1) (c)
   (2) (b)
   (3) (d)
   (4) (a)

132. Which of the following is true?
   People who visit the author at the onset of the summer are
   (1) people whom he hardly knows,
   (2) his colleagues,
   (3) his old school mates,
   (4) his closest friends and relatives.

133. Which one of the following ploys does the author not use to get rid of unwanted guests?
   (1) There is acute water scarcity.
   (2) He has already too many guests.
   (3) The place is infested with scorpions.
   (4) Centipedes fall from the ceiling.

134. Which of the following does not apply to the unwelcome guests?
   (1) They are thick-skinned.
   (2) They don't have enough money to stay at a hotel.
   (3) They are utterly shameless.
   (4) They want to enjoy themselves at the author's expense.

135. The postman delivered to the author
   (1) his rejected manuscript along with a rejection slip.
   (2) a letter commissioning him to write a new novel.
   (3) a letter inviting him to interview the Maharishi.
   (4) his rejected manuscript along with a cheque.
136. The one that cannot be further divided into smaller grammatically meaningful components is ________.
   (1) a diphthong
   (2) syntax
   (3) a phoneme
   (4) a morpheme

137. Alka, a student of class III often makes a mistake between /sh/ and /s/. As a language teacher your interpretation will be ________.
   (1) Alka’s pronunciation is not clear hence you will give her more practice.
   (2) As a teacher you will ignore such silly mistakes.
   (3) Alka is a careless student.
   (4) It’s due to influence of her dialect or language.

138. A language teacher asks students to make a butterfly with paper by following her instructions. This activity will help the students to develop ________.
   (1) paper folding skill
   (2) reading comprehension
   (3) paper making skill
   (4) listening comprehension

139. A language teacher asks students to collect flowers to make a flower scrap book. She also asks them to write the name of each flower in their language and in English. This activity will help her to promote ________.
   (1) multilingualism
   (2) language across the curriculum
   (3) a love for nature
   (4) integration of subjects

140. In which of the following the role of the learner is that of an independent learner?
   (1) Teaching learning materials
   (2) Integrated materials
   (3) Teaching Aid
   (4) Building as a Learning Aid

141. Creating a reading corner in the classroom helps ________.
   (1) the children but burdens the teacher to maintain a register and keep record of their work.
   (2) to share the responsibility of the librarian as the books are issued by the teacher.
   (3) children to learn and revise their syllabus thoroughly.
   (4) to provide opportunities to children to select books independently as per their interest.

142. Small kids at their initial stage love to move pen and pencil in to and fro or up and down position. This way of writing is ________.
   (1) invented writing
   (2) zig-zag writing
   (3) drawing
   (4) scribbling

143. In a language classroom a teacher is asking students to interact in groups and then share their personal response to the poem with each other. This task promotes social interaction as advocated by ________.
   (1) Skinner
   (2) Lev Vygotsky
   (3) Chomsky
   (4) Piaget
144. In a language classroom you have asked students to write down the directions for reaching your home from school. When students have written down the directions, they will then present their directions in pairs to each other. This activity will help to increase

1. their directional sense which a student often confuses.
2. the integration of language with science.
3. their CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency).
4. their Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS).

145. Which one of the following activities comes under CALP?

1. Answering calls
2. Making an appointment for a saloon
3. Writing book reviews
4. Making reservations

146. The branch of linguistics that deals with the explanation of the relation between language and society is known as

1. Sociolinguistics
2. Anthropological linguistics
3. Societal language
4. Psycholinguistics

147. Formative assessment helps in

1. creating an environment where learners can compete with each other.
2. engaging learners in meaningful tasks and preparing them for competitive exams.
3. assessing a teacher's efficiency in teaching.
4. providing qualitative feedback to learners to improve.

148. Communicative language teaching method in English lays stress on giving opportunities to learners to participate in a purposeful talk in the classroom as it promotes

1. their written expression in the classroom.
2. learners to minimize spelling and grammatical errors.
3. the use of mother tongue freely in the classroom.
4. learners to encounter with real life situations.

149. As per Stephen Krashen, “The effective language teacher is someone who can provide input and help make it _______ in a low anxiety situation.

1. comprehensible
2. fluent
3. easier
4. grammatical

150. A teacher divides the class into groups of five and asks them to discuss what they would do if they were caught in one of the following situations:

- Their friend falls down in the play field and is hurt.......
- They are trapped in a building on fire.......
- They are stuck up in a traffic jam.......

This activity is based on

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Approach
2. Structural Approach
3. Grammar translation method
4. Audio lingual approach
122. ‘पुनरावृत्ति’ का संधि-विक्षेप है –
(1) धन: + अवृति
(2) पुनरा + बृति
(3) पुन + रावृति
(4) पुन: + आवृति

123. निम्न में कौन-सा शब्द काफ चिह्न नहीं है?
(1) से
(2) और
(3) के लिए
(4) की

124. पुस्तक का चयन _____ के आधार पर कीमत चाहिए।
(1) उपलब्धता
(2) कीमत
(3) आयु वर्ग
(4) मैत्रिक शिक्षा

125. ‘छोटे बच्चे’ में ‘छोटे’ का संधि-विक्षेप है –
(1) प्रारम्भवाचक
(2) संख्यावाचक
(3) गुणवाचक
(4) सार्वनामिक
126. बच्चों को कैसे शाद दोहराना अच्छा लगता है?
(1) लंबे लंबे
(2) मजेदार
(3) सरल
(4) जटिल

127. सीखने की प्रक्रिया में पुनरावृत्ति का महत्व है, क्योंकि -
(1) पढ़ने में कुशलता प्राप्त होती है।
(2) लिखने में कुशलता प्राप्त होती है।
(3) बच्चों को कहानी कहने का अनुभव होता है।
(4) घटनाएँ याद हो जाती है।

128. पुस्तक चुनने के माध्यम में महत्वपूर्ण है –
(1) आयु वर्ग
(2) कीमत
(3) विषय
(4) सामग्री

दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछेगए प्रश्नों (प्रश्न सं. 129 से 135 तक) के साथ / सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर चुनिए:

विचार कृत्व शुभान्तरवत धर्म आदर के, धर्म से
अधिक ऊंचे आकार के होते हैं। इसकी ऊंचाई 50 मीटर
अधिक इससे भी अधिक हो सकती है। इसकी लकड़ी का
घनत्व बहुत अधिक होता है तथा यह मजबूत और कठोर
होता है। विचार की लकड़ी सफेद होती है तथा इसके
किनारे पीले अत्यधिक लाल रंग के होते हैं। इसकी लकड़ी
pर सरलता से पालिका की जा सकती है तथा रंग भी यथार्थ
होती है। इसकी लकड़ी न तो आसानी से कटती है
और न आसानी से टूटती है। किंतु यह टिकाकर भी नहीं
सुनाई जाती है, अतः कीमती फ़्रीचर आदि इससे नहीं बनाए
जाते।

129. विचार की लकड़ी होती है –
(1) सफेद
(2) काली
(3) पीली
(4) लाल

130. 'अत: कीमती फ़्रीचर आदि इससे नहीं बनाई जाते।' बाक्स में विशेषण शब्द है –
(1) इससे
(2) बनाए
(3) कीमती
(4) फ़्रीचर
131. समूह से मिलन शब्द है—
(1) पतली—दुबली
(2) लाल—लाल
(3) कमी—कभी
(4) लंबी—लंबी

132. इनमें से चिनार की लकड़ी का कौन-सा युग नहीं है?
(1) आसानी से नहीं टूटती है।
(2) आसानी से पालिका हो जाती है।
(3) आसानी से फट जाती है।
(4) आसानी से नहीं मटती है।

133. चिनार का तना होता है—
(1) भुजपुरा
(2) केंद्रीता
(3) चिकना
(4) खुदरा

134. चिनार वृक्ष अपनी छाल का रंग कब बदलता है?
(1) बसंत में
(2) रात्रि में
(3) गांव में
(4) बसात में

135. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द समूह से मिलन है?
(1) पुराने छाल
(2) चिनार वृक्ष
(3) लंबी दरारे
(4) पुराने वृक्ष

136. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा-शिक्षण के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कार्य सामान्य उचित है?
(1) सभी बच्चों की प्रगति समान रूप से ही होनी चाहिए।
(2) बच्चों को विभिन्न प्रकार का बाल साहित्य पढ़ने के अवसर दें।
(3) बच्चों को ज्ञान से भाषा की विद्या सिखाए जाने चाहिए।
(4) बच्चों को केवल भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक ही दी जाए।

137. बच्चों के भाषा-विकास के लिए जरूरी है, बच्चों को—
(1) याचकरण सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
(2) साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए पुस्तकूं करना।
(3) अनुकरण के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
(4) भाषा-प्रयोग के अवसर देना।

138. माया अकसर शब्दों को लिखने समय अक्षरों को छोटा-बड़ा लिखती है या उनके बीच समान दूरी नहीं रख पाती। माया संभवतः ______ के कारण ऐसा करती है।
(1) हिस्ट्राफ़िया
(2) अर्धि
(3) लापरवाही
(4) असानता
139. ‘भाषा अर्जन क्षमता’ सिद्धांत ___ से संबंधित है।
(1) स्निति
(2) बाइगोल्स्की
(3) चॉम्स्की
(4) पियाजे

140. बच्चों की लेखन क्षमता का आकलन करने की तृटि से कौन-सा प्रत्य वैज्ञानिक बेहतर है?
(1) ‘बहादुर बिठो’ में संस्कृत शब्दों को विकित कीजिए।
(2) ‘बहादुर बिठो’ कहानी को शीर्षक दोहिए।
(3) ‘बहादुर बिठो’ शीर्षक कहानी लिखिए।
(4) ‘बहादुर बिठो’ कहानी का अंत बदलकर लिखिए।

141. ‘पोर्ट्रेटिव्ह’ ___ में मदद करता है।
(1) समस्त क्षमताओं की जानकारी देने
(2) ऊर्जिक प्रगति का आकलन करने
(3) कार्य को संचालित करने
(4) बच्चों को भाषापुक्त वातावरण देने

142. ‘भाषा का मनुष्य की ___ और मनुष्य के साथ गहरा संबंध होता है।
(1) अभिव्यक्ति, विचार
(2) बैचारितता, व्यापार
(3) अभिव्यक्ति, व्यापार
(4) व्यावहारिकता, व्यवहार

143. ज्ञानात्मक बच्चे, स्कूल की शिक्षा की सुधार के पहले ही भाषा की ___ और ___ को प्राकृतिक रूप से भाषिक क्षमता रखते हैं।
(1) चुनौतियाँ, प्रत्यासित
(2) चुनौतियाँ, नियम
(3) चुनौतियाँ, अवसर
(4) जटिलताओं, उपाय

144. प्रायोगिक स्तर पर पढ़ने वाली सुनिश्चित अपने कहानियों को प्रतिदिन एक कहानी पढ़ने सुनाती है और उस पर चर्चा करती है। आप इस कहानी के बारे में क्या कहेंगे?
(1) पढने और मीठे विधियों का अभिव्यक्ति विकास हो रहा है।
(2) सुनिश्चित अपने शिखर-प्रशिक्षण की रीतियों को निम्न रही है।
(3) कहानी सुनाने से समय नष्ट हो रहा है।
(4) कहानी पर चर्चा भाषा-विकास से अवस्था करती है।
145. पढ़ने की कुशलता में सामाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है -

(1) तीव्र गति
(2) उच्चारणगत शुद्धता
(3) शब्द पढ़ना
(4) अर्थ-निर्माण

146. संयुक्त परिवारों में बच्चों का भाषा-विकास अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर होता है। इसका आधार है -

(1) परस्पर अंतःक्रिया
(2) परस्पर प्रस्ताव
(3) बच्चों की परिपक्व भाषा
(4) बच्चों द्वारा बच्चों का अनुकरण

147. भाषा के माध्यम से बच्चों का ज्ञान-क्षेत्र भी विस्तृत होता है। जिसमें सामाधिक योगदान है -

(1) बिभिन्न प्रकार की कविताओं का
(2) बिभिन्न प्रकार की सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का
(3) राष्ट्रीय समाचार-पत्रों / पत्रिकाओं का
(4) बाल साहित्य की पुस्तकों का

148. प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा सीखने-सिखाने की सबसे पहली श्रेणी है -

(1) बाल साहित्यकारों का साहित्य
(2) चार्ट, पोस्टर से सुसंज्वित कक्षा
(3) सरल पाठ्य-पुस्तक
(4) निवेश-समृद्ध संप्रेषण का वातावरण

149. पहली - दूसरी कक्षा में अनेक बच्चे हिंदी भाषा सीखते समय अपनी मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। यह -

(1) वैध नहीं है।
(2) बहुत गलत है।
(3) स्वीकार्य है।
(4) अस्वीकार्य है।

150. रूपा चौथी कक्षा को पढ़ाती हैं। उन्होंने गुजराती लोक कथा 'मुखत ही मुखत' पढ़ने के बाद बच्चों से पूछा कि उनकी भाषा में आदर के लिए किन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे गुजराती भाषा में 'भाई' 'बेन' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। रूपा का उद्देश्य है -

(1) बहुभाषिकता को संबोधित करना
(2) अन्याय प्रश्न को करवाना
(3) अन्य भाषाओं को प्रज्वलित करना
(4) सभी बच्चों को अवसर देना
# CTET Paper - 1 (Answer Key)

**Test Code - K**

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*Note: * The table represents the answer key for the CTET Paper - 1 (Maths, EVS, Eng. Lang., Hindi Lang., Sanskrit Lang.) with Test Code K.