

Central Board of Secondary Education

CTET

Central Teacher Eligibility Test

Primary Level (Class I-V)

Solved Paper with Explanation

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CTET Structure and Content of Syllabus

For Classes 1 to V : Primary Stage

S.No.	Subject	Question No.	Marks
1.	Child Development and Pedagogy	30	30
2.	Language I	30	30
3.	Language II	30	30
4.	Math	30	30
5.	Environmental Studies.	30	30
Total		150	150

I. Child Development and Pedagogy 30 Questions

(A) Child Development (Primary School Child)

15 Questions

- Concept of development and its relationship with learning.
- Principles of the development of Children
- Influence of Heredity & Environment
- Socialization processes : Social world & children (Teacher, Parents, Peers)
- Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky: constructs and critical perspectives
- Concepts of child-centered and progressive education
- Critical perspective of the construct of intelligence
- Multi-Dimensional Intelligence
- Language & thought
- Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice
- Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.
- Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation: perspective and practice.
- Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels for learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement.

(B) Concept of inclusive education and understanding children with special needs.

5 Questions

- Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived.
- Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, 'impairment' etc.
- Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled learners.

(C) Learning and Pedagogy 10 Questions

- How children think and learn; how and why children 'fail' to achieve success in school performance.
- Basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning.
- Child as a problem solver and a 'scientific investigator'
- Alternative conceptions of learning in children, understanding children's 'errors' as significant steps in the learning process.
- Cognition & Emotions
- Motivation and learning
- Factors contributing to learning-personal & environmental

II. Language I 30 Questions

(a) Language comprehension 15 Questions

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

(b) Pedagogy of language Development 15 Question

- Learning and acquisition
- Principles of language Teaching
- Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool
- Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form.
- Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders.
- Language Skills
- Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency; speaking, listening, reading and writing.
- Remedial Teaching.

III. Language - II 30 Questions

(a) Comprehension 15 Questions

Two unseen prose passages (discursive or literary or narrative or scientific) with question on comprehension, grammar and verbal ability.

(b) Pedagogy of language Development 15 Questions

- Learning and acquisition
- Principles of language Teaching
- Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool.
- Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form;
- Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders
- Language Skills
- Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing
- Teaching– learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom.
- Remedial Teaching.

IV. Mathematics 30 Questions

(a) Content 15 Questions

- Geometry
- Shapes & spatial Understanding
- Solids around Us
- Numbers
- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplication

- Division
- Measurement
- Weight
- Time
- Volume
- Data Handling
- Patterns
- Money

(B) Pedagogical issues 15 Questions

- Nature of Mathematics/Logical thinking; understanding children's thinking and reasoning patterns and strategies of making meaning and learning.
- Place of Mathematics in Curriculum
- Language of mathematics
- Community Mathematics
- Evaluation through formal and informal methods.
- Problems of Teaching
- Error analysis and related aspects of learning and teaching.
- Diagnostic and Remedial Teaching.

V. Environmental Studies. 30 Questions

(a) Content 15 Questions

- i. Family and Friends:
 - Relationships
 - Work and Play
 - Animals
 - Plants
- ii. Food
- iii. Shelter
- vi. Water
- v. Travel
- vi. Things We Make and Do

(b) Pedagogical Issues 15 Questions

- Concept and scope of EVS
- Significance of EVS, integrated EVS
- Environmental studies & Environmental Education.
- Learning Principles
- Scope & relation to science & Social Science
- Approaches of presenting concepts.
- Activities
- Experimentation/practical work
- Discussion
- CCE
- Teaching material/Aids
- Problems

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

Primary Level (Class I-V)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 01.01.2022)

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which of the following principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stages of development?

- (a) Development is unidimensional.
- (b) Development is unidirectional.
- (c) Development is a discontinuous process.
- (d) Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal

Ans. (d) : Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stage of development.

Cephalocaudal principal– The cephalocaudal principle states that development proceeds from top to bottom. According to this principle, a child will gain physical control of their head first. After this, physical control will have downward to the arms and lastly to the legs.

Proximodistal principle– The proximodistal principle also describes the direction of development. This principle state that development proceeds from the centre of the body outward.

2. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.
- (b) childhood is a period that can be divided into 10 distinct stages.
- (c) Children's thinking is not influenced by social interactions.
- (d) Children's development is solely determined by genetics.

Ans. (a) : Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory view human development as a socially mediated process in which children acquire their cultural values, beliefs and problem-solving strategies through collaborative dialogues with more knowledgeable member society.

3. The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called

- (a) adaptation. (b) learning.
- (c) socialization. (d) maturation.

Ans. (d) : The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called maturation. Maturation is the process of learning to cope and react in an emotional appropriate way. It does not necessarily happen along with aging or physical growth, but is a part of growth and development. A situation a person must deal with at a young age prepares them for the next and so on into adulthood.

4. _____ is a primary and _____ is a secondary agent of socialization.

- (a) family, school
- (b) media, family
- (c) school, media
- (d) media, neighbourhood

Ans. (a) : Family is a primary and school is a secondary agent of socialization.

When child come to this world, he is like a blank state, then slowly as he grows up, he is influenced his community, learns moral values. There are some active factors of socialisation and some are passive.

Family– The family is also known as the first school of the child which includes parents, brother and sisters, uncles-aunts and so on. Since most of the time spent with these people, influence of the family increase the child moral values.

School– The child's school environment is also influenced by the teacher's behaviour etc. This is where he gets new standards and tries to adopt it. In the classroom also the important of the democratic system should be given.

5. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, what is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision?

- (a) Social order maintenance
- (b) Social- contract maintenance
- (c) Punishment and obedience
- (d) Universal Ethical Principal

Ans. (c) : According to Lawrence Kohlberg punishment and obedience orientation is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision.

Punishment and obedience orientation– Focuses on the child's desire to obey rules and avoid being punished. For example– action is perceived as morally wrong because the perpetrator is punished; the worse punishment for the act is more 'bad'; the act is perceived to be.

6. **Seriation in Jean Piaget's theory refers to-**
- (a) the ability to order objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'.
 - (b) the ability to take the perspective of others.
 - (c) a narrative form of thinking as used in story telling
 - (d) the ability to spatially map places, like ones' school.

Ans. (a) : Seriation in Jean Piaget's theory refers to the ability to order object based on one dimension. For example 'length'.

Seriation involves the ability to put things in order base on quantity or magnitude. When we count numbers in order, we are demonstrating our ability to seriate because numbers represent in abstract or generic form, specific quantities of things.

7. **Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget what is the reasoning behind her thinking?**
- (a) Animistic thinking
 - (b) Centration
 - (c) Hypothetic - deductive reasoning
 - (d) Transitive Inference

Ans. (b) : Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget 'centration' is the reasoning behind her thinking.

In psychology, centration is the tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect others possibly relevant aspect. Introduced by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget through his cognitive-development stage theory; centration is behaviour often demonstrated in the preoperational stage.

8. **Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principal of-**
- (a) social constructivism. (b) behaviorism.
 - (c) psychoanalysis. (d) universalism.

Ans. (a) : Lev Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development of the principal of social constructivism.

Social constructivism is a learning theory propounded by Lev Vygotsky in 1968. This theory states that language and culture are frameworks through which humans experience communicate and understand reality.

Such as, Vygotsky outlined three main concepts related to cognitive development :

- (i) Culture is significant in learning
- (ii) Language is the root of culture
- (iii) Individuals learn and develop within their role in the community.

9. **Which of the following is the term used by Lev Vygotsky to describe child's act of speaking to herself?**
- (a) Private speech (b) Talk aloud
 - (c) Scaffolding (d) Ego-centricism

Ans. (a) : According to Lev Vygotsky; private speech develop as children turn social speech towards the self to guide and control their behaviour. Private speech is speech spoken to oneself for communication, self-regulation of behaviours. It is between the ages of two and seven that children can be observed engaging in private speech. Although it is audible, it is neither intended for nor directed at others.

10. **Which of the following characterizes a progressive classroom?**

- (a) Focus on drill and practice
- (b) Ability-based fixed segregation
- (c) Collaborative Learning
- (d) Use of rewards and punishment

Ans. (c) : Most progressive education programs have these qualities in common :

Emphasis on learning by doing hands on projects, expeditionary learning, experiential learning. Understanding and action as the goals of learning as opposed to rote knowledge. Collaborative and cooperative learning projects.

11. **A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desires of others. The child has:**

- (a) Spatial intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal intelligence
- (c) Intrapersonal intelligence
- (d) Naturalistic intelligence

Ans. (b) : A child has the ability to understand the intensions and desires of others. The child has interpersonal intelligence.

Howard Gardner viewed intelligence as the capacity to solve problems or to fashion products that are valued in one or more cultural setting (Gardner & Hatch, 1989). He reviewed the literature using eight criteria or 'signs' of an intelligence, potential isolation by brain damage.

12. **Which of the following statements is proposed in National Education Policy 2020?**

- (a) Being educated in one's mother tongue is detrimental to educational and technological advancements.
- (b) Schools should encourage children to learn and speak English as their language.
- (c) Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students.
- (d) Bilingual approach confuses students and hampers learning

Ans. (c): Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students is proposed national education policy 2020.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) : On 29th July 2020, Union cabinet approved NEP-2020 (New education policy 2020) Which will replace the existing 10 + 2 school system with a new 5 + 3 + 2 + 4 social system. Besides this, the age group for the Right to Education (RTE) is now 3 to 18 years (earlier 14 years).

13. **Gender roles are –**
- learned behaviour.
 - inmate behaviour.
 - biological constructions.
 - genetically determined.

Ans. (a) : Gender roles are learned behaviour.

Gender roles are culturally influenced stereotypes which create expectations for appropriate behaviour for males and females. An understanding of these roles is evident in children as young and they play large role in social development.

14. **The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is-**

- to compare students' performance with one author.
- to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.
- to assign ranks to students as per their performance.
- to declare students as 'pass' or 'fail' in particular subjects.

Ans. (b) : The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, commonly known as 'CCE' has been introduced as a school-based system of evaluation by the CBSE in 2009 with the enactment of the right to education act.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) aims to evaluate "All aspects of the development of the child" as it ensure all round development of students including cognitive, psychomotor and effective domains.

15. **Before deciding an assessment method for the her class, what all should the teacher keep in mind?**

- Who is going to use the results beside me?
 - What is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students?
 - Which method would help me to reflect on my pedagogy?
 - Which method would help to label and segregate students?
- (i) (ii) (iii) (b) (i) (iv)
 - (ii) (iii) (iv) (d) (i) (ii)

Ans. (a) : Alternatives (i), (ii), (iii) are correct.

Every teachers knows that all students are different and that all groups of students have their own strengths and personalities. Individual students also vary in the type of previous instruction they have had, as well as the understanding and interest they bring to new topic.

16. **Inclusive education implies that**

- EWS (Economically Weaker Section) quota be made available only in government schools.
- Students with disabilities should be placed in special schools only.

(c) Only English be taught in government schools.

(d) All children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.

Ans. (d) : Inclusive education implies that all children irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.

Inclusive education means to carry out education in a common learning environment that is an educational setting where students from different background and with different abilities learn together. In other words, inclusive setting is a place where students needs learn together with their peers.

17. **Assertion (A) - While teaching, a teacher should variety of ways to represent the context of teaching.**

Reason (R) - Teachers need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.

Choose the correct option.

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

Ans. (a) : While teaching a teacher should use a variety of way to represent the context of teaching because teacher need to adopt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.

The theory of multiple intelligence confirms these empirical experiences and can provide educators with a framework and tools that will allow them to better meet the needs of the different types of learners present in every classroom.

18. **A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experiences a challenge in formation of alphabets and spacing of words. These characteristics hints towards which of the following learning disability?**

- Dyslexia
- Dysgraphia
- Dyscalculia
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Ans. (b) : **Dysgrphia–** Dysgraphia is a learning disability characterized by problems with writing. It's a neurological disorder that can affect children or adults. In addition to writing works that are difficult to read, people with dysgraphia tend to use the wrong word for what they're trying to communicate.

For example– A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experience a challenge in information of alphabets and spacing of word.

19. To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should-

- (a) use standardized instructional methods and uniform ways of assessment.
- (b) use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.
- (c) use uniform pedagogy to ensure memorization and focus on summative assessment.
- (d) increase the number\ of paper-pencil tests and focus on recall.

Ans. (b) : To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.

Effective ways for educators dealing with individual differences-

- Knowledge of individual personality
- Adjustment in curriculum.
- Adjustment of method teaching.
- Special program or individualizing instruction.
- Grouping of learners.

20. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of creativity?

- (a) Divergent thinking (b) Impulsiveness
- (c) Centration in thought (d) Convergent thinking

Ans. (a) : Divergent thinking- Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions. It typically occurs in a spontaneous free-flowing, "non-linear" manner, such that many ideas are generated in an emergent cognitive fashion.

Many possible solutions are explored in a short amount of time, and unexpected connections are drawn.

21. Young children construct knowledge and make meanings through

- (i) Active exploration
 - (ii) Play
 - (iii) Active on materials and experimenting
 - (iv) Interaction with peers and adults
- (a) (i), (iii) (b) (i), (iii), (iv)
(c) (i), (ii), (iii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Ans. (d) : Young children construct knowledge and make meaning through active exploration. Play active on materials and experimenting, interaction with peers and adults.

Piaget's said that children construct their own understanding through interaction with their environment.

All of the above given option is correct.

22. To help children memorise the phone numbers, a teacher suggested students to divide 10 digits of phone number into 3- 4 smaller units and then remember. The strategy suggested by the teacher here is called-

- (a) chunking. (b) encoding.
- (c) assimilation. (d) adaptation.

Ans. (a) : Chunking- In cognitive psychology chunking is a process by which individual pieces of information in a meaningful whole. The chunks by which the information is grouped are meant to improve short-term retention of the material. Thus by passing the limited capacity of working memory and allowing the working memory to be more efficient.

According to Johson (1970)- There are four main concepts associated with the memory process of chunking : chunk, memory code, decode and recode. The chunk as mentioned prior, is a sequence of to-be-remain bared information that can be composed of adjacent terms.

23. Which of the following form of learning should be emphasised most in schools?

- (a) Acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings
- (b) Rate-memorizing the content
- (c) Passive imitation of others
- (d) Conditioning of behaviours through stimulus - response association

Ans. (a) : The main thrust of schools in acquisition of skills and knowledge should be given by sharing with knowledge we learn. So that we can connect with one another's humanity and with one another's ideas. We can grow together and become smarter as a collective

24. Which of the following set exemplify a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students?

- (i) Salma uses flash cards to help students learn new words and rewards them with candy for correct responses.
 - (ii) Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
 - (iii) Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.
 - (iv) Rekha has her students write each word they miss on a spelling test five times to help them remember the word.
- (a) (i), (iv) (b) (i), (iii)
(c) (ii), (iii) (d) (i), (ii)

Ans. (c) : Social constructivist approach- Social constructivism is a sociological theory of knowledge according to which human development is socially situated and knowledge is constructed through interaction with others.

This approach was pronounced by Lev Vygotsky in 1968.

Some example of a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students-

- Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
- Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.

25. As a teacher how can you facilitate problem solving abilities in your students?

- (a) Generating fear amongst your students.
- (b) Encouraging a fixed way of solving problem.
- (c) Encouraging use of analysis.
- (d) Emphasising on use of passive memorisation strategies.

Ans. (c) : 7 ways to facilitate problem solving abilities among students–

- Model a useful problem-solving method. Problem solving can be difficult and sometimes tedious.
- Encouraging use for analysis
- Teach within a specific context.
- Help students understand the problem.
- Take enough time.
- Ask questions and make suggestions.
- Link errors to misconceptions.

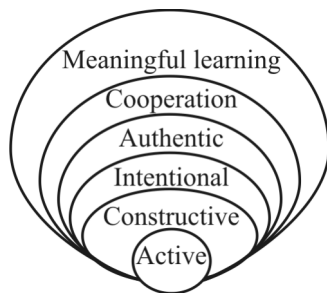
26. Which of the following will result in facilitation of meaningful learning?

- (a) Promoting de-contextualised learning in the classroom.
- (b) Encouraging multiple ways of working at a problem.
- (c) Encouraging rote learning.
- (d) Copying answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.

Ans. (b) : Encouraging students multiple ways of working at problem will result in facilitation of meaningful learning.

The primary goal of education at all level should be to engage students in meaningful learning, which occurs when students are making meaning. While schools play a variety of important social, custodial and organizational roles in communities, their primary obligation should be to help students to learn how to recognize and solve problem, comprehend new phenomena, construct mental model of those phenomena and given a new situation, set goals and regulate their own learning (learn how to learn).

Five attributes for generating meaningful learning as a whole.



27. Students are likely to experience the emotion of _____ when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.

- (a) shame
- (b) anger
- (c) pride
- (d) anxiety

Ans. (c) : Students are likely to experience the emotions of pride when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task, when you do a good job or finish a difficult task then, you feel pride. Pride can also refer to the standards you have for yourself.

For example– You might have too much pride to ask for help when you need it.

28. At primary level of education, use of multi-sensory approach should be encouraged because–

- (a) it makes learning more effective.
- (b) it gives opportunities to exclude certain children from education.
- (c) it saves lot of instruction time of teacher.
- (d) it yields to docility among children.

Ans. (a) : At primary level of education, use of multi sensory approach should be encouraged because it making learning more effective.

Multisensory learning is the assumption that individuals learn better of they taught using more than one sense. The senses usually employed in multisensory learning are visual, auditory, kinesthetic and tactile– VAKT. Other senses might include smell, taste and balance.

29. Children often form alternative conceptions and misconceptions about various concepts. Which the following statement is NOT correct in this context?

- (a) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should be highly discouraged by the teacher.
- (b) Formation of alternative conceptions and misconceptions is very natural among children as well as adults.
- (c) A teacher should definitely attend to these alternative conceptions and misconceptions as they are significant in process of teaching-learning.
- (d) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions are not always baseless rather these represent children's intuitive ideas about world around them.

Ans. (a) : Option (a) is not correct in this context. Because alternatives conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should not be highly discouraged by teacher, it causes a bad impact in students, so that learning decrease in students.

30. _____ view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for leaning.

- (a) Humanistic
- (b) Behavioural
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Socio-Cultural

Ans. (b) : Behavioural view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for learning.

Behaviorism focuses on the idea that all behaviours are learned through interaction with the environment. This learning theory states that behaviours are learned from the environment and says that innate or inherited factors have very little influence on behaviour.

Mathematics

31. In a school there are 96 teacher, out of which $\frac{3}{8}$ th teaches High school classes. If $\frac{2}{9}$ th of the High school teachers are Mathematics teachers, then the number of High school teachers who don't teach Mathematics are :
- (a) 36 (b) 30
(c) 28 (d) 60

Ans. (c): Total number of teacher = 96
 Number of teacher who teaches High school classes

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times 96$$

$$= 36$$
 Number of teacher who teaches mathematics in High school classes

$$= \frac{2}{9} \times 36$$

$$= 8$$
 Number of teacher who don't teach Mathematics in High school classes

$$= 36 - 8 = 28.$$

32. $\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right)$ is :
- (a) $\frac{13}{20}$ (b) $\frac{3}{10}$
(c) $\frac{39}{30}$ (d) $\frac{19}{30}$

Ans. (d) :

$$\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{10-12}{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-2)}{15}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{15}$$

$$= \frac{15+4}{30}$$

$$= \frac{19}{30}$$

33. What is the difference between the face value of the number 7 in the numbers 4782 and 32170.
- (a) 630 (b) 712
(c) 0 (d) 770

Ans. (c) : Face value of 7 in 4782 = 7
 Face value of 7 in 32170 = 7
 Difference = 7 - 7 = 0

34. Which of the following statements is not true for the set of whole numbers?
- (a) $a + b = b + a$
(b) $a - b = b - a$
(c) $a \times b = b \times a$
(d) $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$

Ans. (b): • Commutativity of addition of whole numbers

$$a + b = b + a$$
 • Associativity of addition of whole numbers

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$
 • Commutativity of multiplication of whole numbers

$$a \times b = b \times a$$
 •

$$a - b \neq b - a$$

35. When asked to divide a number by 6, Rani has divided it by 9 and she got the quotient as 21 and remainder as 3. Realizing her mistake, later she divided it by 6. What will be the quotient and remainder?
- (a) Quotient - 31, Remainder
(b) Quotient - 31, Remainder
(c) Quotient - 32, Remainder
(d) Quotient - 32, Remainder

Ans. (d) :
 Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder
 Given

$$\text{Dividend} = 9 \times 21 + 3$$

$$= 192$$
 Now,

$$\frac{192}{6} = 32$$
 Quotient = 32, Remainder = 0

36. Which of the following is a pair of 'like fraction'?
- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$
(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

Ans. (d) : Like fractions are the group of two or more fractions having the same denominator. In these fractions, the whole is divided into a fixed number of equal portions.

For example : $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are like fractions. Here, we have divided the whole into 4 equal parts.

37. Which of the following are not perfect cubes?
- (a) 729 (b) 1000
(c) 333 (d) 216

Ans. (c) :

$$9^3 = 729$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$6^3 = 216$$
 333 is not perfect cubes.

38. Shikha went to a brick kiln to buy bricks. The rate of the bricks was 2500 rupees per one thousand bricks. How many bricks can she buy if she has only 4000 rupees?

- (a) 10000 (b) 1600
(c) 16000 (d) 4000

Ans. (b) : Given that
Price of 1000 bricks = 2500 Rs.
So, price of 1 bricks = $\frac{2500}{1000}$ Rs.
So, Sikha buy bricks from 4000 Rs. = $\frac{1000 \times 4000}{2500}$
= 1600 bricks

39. Mini told her teacher 'I made a rectangle whose each side is 4 cm'. Which of the following statements is correct :

- (a) A rectangle cannot have all sides equal
(b) All squares are rectangle
(c) All rectangles are square
(d) There is no link between a square and a rectangle.

Ans. (b) :

Property		Rectangle	Square
Sides	All sides are equal	✗	✓
	Opposite sides are equal	✓	✓
	Opposite sides are parallel	✓	✓
Angles	All angles are equal	✓	✓
	Opposite angles are equal	✓	✓
	Sum of two adjacent angles is 180	✓	✓
Diagonals	Bisect each other	✓	✓
	Bisect perpendicularly	✗	✓

From the comparison drawn above for the common properties shared between a square and a rectangle, we observe that square has all the properties that defined a rectangle, which makes them alike in a certain manner.

40. The angle of triangle are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6. What will be the measure of the angles of the triangle

- (a) 50°, 60°, 70° (b) 45°, 60°, 75°
(c) 48°, 60°, 72° (d) 52°, 60°, 68°

Ans. (c) : Let angle of the triangle is = 4x, 5x, 6x
As we know,
Summation of the angle in triangle 180°
 $4x + 5x + 6x = 180^\circ$
 $15x = 180^\circ$
 $x = 12$
So, angles are
 $4 \times 12, 5 \times 12, 6 \times 12$
 $48^\circ, 60^\circ, 72^\circ$

41. Ragini reaches the station at 2:00 in the afternoon. She has to take a train to Aligarh. There are four trains. Train A, Train B, Train C, Train D scheduled for departure at 17 : 05, 4 : 32, 18 : 30 an 19 : 15 respectively. Which train must she take so that she spends minimum amount of time waiting for the train?

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

Ans. (a) : 2:00 can be written as 14:00.

Train	Time	Difference (14–Train Time)
A	17:05	3.05 hr.
B	04:32	9.28 hr.
C	18:30	4.30 hr.
D	19:05	5.05 hr.

She has to take train A so that she spends minimum amount of time waiting for the train.

42. Rita is a ward-member of her area; she wishes to create a community room of size 11 feet × 16 feet. to lay tiles on the floor she has four option : 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet, 2 feet × 2 feet, 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet, 3 feet × 3 feet.

Which size of tile should she buy for the community room, so that she can lay the tiles without cutting?

- (a) 1.5 feet × 1.5 feet (b) 2 feet × 2 feet
(c) 2.5 feet × 2.5 feet (d) 3 feet × 3 feet

Ans. (*) : Question is wrong.

43. Ms Renu divided her students into groups of 8 each and asked them to record their weight. She further asked the groups to calculate the mean weight of their respective group. Group A (which consist of 8 students) measured their weights and calculated the mean weights as 38.2 kg. Later on they realized that the weight of one of the student they recorded is incorrect. Instead of 25.9 kg, they recorded it as 29.5 kg. What will be the correct mean for the group?

- (a) 37.75 kg (b) 38.65 kg
(c) 37.2 kg (d) 38.9 kg

Ans. (a) : Let us assume that weight of student is, $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7,$ and x_8
Initially, $x_8 = 29.9$ kg

Given

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = 38.2,$$

$$38.2 \times 8 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + 29.5)$$

$$305.6 - 29.5 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7)$$

$$276.1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7$$

But Renu correct her mistake and change the value of x_8 .

$$x_8 = 25.9 \text{ kg}$$

Corrected mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8}{8}$$

$$= \frac{276.1 + 25.9}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = 37.75 \text{ kg}$$

44. Observe the following pattern and select the next term :

$$(9 - 1) \div 8 = 1$$

$$(98 - 2) \div 8 = 12$$

$$(987 - 3) \div 8 = 123$$

$$(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 1234$$

Option :

- (a) $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 123456$
 (b) $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$
 (c) $(98765 - 4) \div 8 = 12345$
 (d) $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 12345$

Ans. (d) : The next term of the pattern will be,
 $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = 12345.$

45. Priyanshu has currency notes of ₹ 10 and ₹ 20. She use 2 notes of ₹ 20 and 1 note of ₹ 10 to form ₹ 50. How many other combinations are possible to form the same amount using both the currency notes? You can ignore the spatial arrangements of the currency notes.

- (a) 0 (b) 1
 (c) 2 (d) 6

Ans. (b) : Let us assume that the number of currency notes of ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 is x and y respectively.

$$10x + 20y = 50$$

The another combination to form the same amount using both currency notes will be,

$$x = 3, y = 1$$

$$10 \times 3 + 20 \times 1 = 50$$

46. Following are four questions posed by a mathematics teacher. Which of the following is an open-ended question?

- (a) If sum of two numbers is 15 and one of them is 7, what will be the other number
 (b) If the age of Anil is 7 years and his father's age is 5 times more than that of Anil's age. What will be the age of father
 (c) if sum of two numbers is 17, then what are the number
 (d) What should be added to 17 to get 23

Ans. (c) : Option 'C' is open ended question. Open ended math problems are problems that have more than possible answer.

• If the sum of two numbers is 17, then what are the numbers.

Solution : It has several or many correct answers and several ways to correct answers. Therefore this problem is open ended question.

47. A teacher used the following riddle in the class while developing the concept of place value 'I am less than 5 tens and 4 ones'.

The objective of this riddle is to

- (a) Do a summative assessment.
 (b) Break the monotony of a mathematics class.
 (c) Ask close ended questions on place value.
 (d) Reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value

Ans. (d) : A teacher uses the following riddle in the class while developing the concepts of place value 'I am less than 5 tens and 5 ones'. The objective of this riddle is to reinforce the concept of base 10 and place value.

48. Which among the following is/are the objective/objectives of teaching 'shapes' at Primary class.

- (A) To develop visualization skill
 (B) To memorise the names of geometrical shapes
 (C) To enhance spatial reasoning ability

Option :

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

Ans. (b) : The objectives of teaching 'shapes' at Primary class :

- (a) To develop visualization skill.
 (c) To enhance spatial reasoning ability.

49. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics can be used for visually challenged student

- (A) Geoboard (B) Geogebra
 (C) Abacus (D) Graphic calculator

Option :

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

Ans. (b) : Taylor's abacus, computer, geoboard can be used as learning resources for visually challenged in a Mathematics classroom, and the other resources like fraction Kit and number chart are used for normal students.

50. Which teaching 'geometrical shapes' a teacher thinks of planning a trip to historical places. It reflects :

- (a) Field trips have been recommended by CBSE, so they must be done
 (b) A good break from routine mathematics class and an opportunity to visit the historical places.
 (c) Shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage mathematics beyond classroom.
 (d) Teacher has completed most of the syllabus well in time and now needs to provide leisure.

Ans. (c) : While teaching 'geometrical shapes' a teacher thinks of planning a trip to historical places. It reflects that shapes are an integral part of any architecture and such trips encourage mathematics beyond classroom.

51. A primary class mathematics teacher poses the following question to his students:

"Reena and Shama went to a shop to buy a bag. There were many bags with different price tags. They got confused by looking at so many price tags. Can you help them by arranging the price tags either in ascending or descending order"?

BAG-A → ₹ 4732

BAG-B → ₹ 2364

BAG-C → ₹ 1934

BAG-D → ₹ 3475

BAG-E → ₹ 2937

BAG-F → ₹ 3004

In the given context, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Only the concepts of ascending and descending order can be strengthened using the question.
- (b) The teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduce the concept of data handling and sorting of data.
- (c) It is not a mathematical question as it does not involve basic operations on numbers.
- (d) The teacher should avoid bringing contextual question into the classroom.

Ans. (b) : Arranging price tags either in ascending or descending order, the teacher can use the question to go beyond comparison of numbers and introduce the concept of data handling and sorting of data.

52. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following represents the vision of a mathematics classroom?

- (a) Students memorizing the formulae
- (b) Teacher as the only narrator in the class
- (c) Students copying solved example from the textbook
- (d) Children posing and solving meaningful in the classroom

Ans. (d) : NCF - 2005 has envisioned that the main goal of mathematics education in classroom or schools is one where students engage in meaningful mathematics experiences through the use of concrete materials and manipulative, visuals, technology and other resources.

53. Which of the following statements is true for 'Anecdotal Records' as an assessment tool in mathematics?

- (a) It includes the project and field work done by the child
- (b) It use to record and judge the quality of a child's work against a specified criteria
- (c) It records the presence or absence of a particular skill or process
- (d) It includes written description of a child's progress on a day to day basis and provides observational narrative records

Ans. (d) : Anecdotal records are brief notes teachers take as they observe children. The notes document a range of behaviours in areas such as literacy, mathematics, social studies, science, arts, social and emotional development and physical development.

54. A class III teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is

- (a) Introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilizing the previous knowledge and experiences of students
- (b) Teaching multiple formal algorithms of multiplication
- (c) Wasting a lot of time and should focus on teaching formal algorithm only.
- (d) Finding leisure time for herself by keeping the students engaged.

Ans. (a) : A class teacher introduces the multiplication in her class using repeated addition and rectangular arrays. She is introducing multiplication through informal strategies by utilizing the previous knowledge and experiences of students.

55. A child is counting the number of balls by putting a finger on the balls one by one and saying number names in order. She has counted some balls twice. Which pre number concept is yet to be strengthened in the child?

- (a) One-to-one correspondence
- (b) Seriation
- (c) Classification
- (d) Cardinality

Ans. (a) : Seriation is arranging objects in order by size, location or position.

Note : Ordering requires the ability to see differences and compare multiple objects.

One to One correspondence: One to one correspondence is the counting and quantity principle referring to the understanding that each object in a group can be counted once and only once. It is useful in the early stages for children to actually tag or touch each item being counted and move it out of the way as it is counted.

56. Misconceptions in mathematics can be removed by

- (a) Engaging children with examples and non-examples
- (b) Framing similar questions and repeating them many times
- (c) Lot of practice and drill of questions
- (d) Demonstrating the algorithm again

Ans. (a) : Misconceptions in mathematics can be removed by Engaging children with examples and non-examples. Math misconceptions are important to deal with in the math classroom because a math misconception can hold a student back from learning more math and excelling in our class.

57. Ms. Romi in her mathematics class asks her students to create appropriate situations for following computations:

- (i) $10 + 2$ (ii) 10×2 (iii) $10 - 2$ (iv) $10 \div 2$

Which of the following statements is correct about the pedagogy used by Ms. Romi?

- (a) She is testing the problem solving skills of student by giving mixed set of problems
- (b) She is testing the language proficiency of students
- (c) She is trying to help students to develop mathematical statements and problem solving skills
- (d) She is trying to maintain discipline in her class by giving some task o the students

Ans. (c) : Ms. Romi asks her students mixed set of problems, she is trying to help students to develop mathematical statement and problem solving skills.

58. Which of the following statements are indicative of higher aims of teaching mathematics?

- (A) Mathematics education should turn out employable adults who contribute to economic and social development.
- (B) Mathematics education should develop child's inner resources like abstract thinking and drawing logical conclusions.
- (C) Children should see mathematics as a way of life like communicating, discussing and developing attitude for problem solving
- (D) Mathematics education should focus on factual knowledge and procedural fluency

Option :

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

Ans. (b) : Comprehend, analyze, synthesis, evaluate and make generalizations so as to solve mathematical problem. Collect, organize represent, analysis, interpret data and makes conclusion and predictions from its results apply mathematical knowledge and skills to familiar and unfamiliar situations.

59. According to Newman, there are five levels to be undertaken before a student is able to solve a word problem. They are listed below in a random order.

- (A) Comprehend what the task is asking
- (B) Must be able to read the question.
- (C) Undertake the necessary mathematical demands.
- (D) Need to translate the problems into mathematical demands.
- (E) Represent the answer as a meaningful construct.

Which of the following represents the correct order of levels?

Option :

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

Ans. (d) : The Newman identified that students may have difficulty in

- Reading the words
- Understanding what they have read,
- Transforming what they have read so as to be able to form a course, or
- following through on procedures, or
- encoding the result of a procedure to answer the questions.

60. Which of the following is NOT desirable for the professional development of mathematics teachers?

- (a) Attending workshops and seminars on mathematics
- (b) Developing teaching-learning resources
- (c) Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools.
- (d) Participating in faculty development programmes.

Ans. (c) : Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools.

This option, is not desirable for the professional development of mathematics teacher.

Other 3 options are desirable for the professional development of mathematics teacher.

Environmental Studies

61. The distance between Trivandrum and Gandhidham is 2268 kilometers. If a train covers this distance in 42 hours, the average speed of the train in between the railway stations of these two cities in meter per second is

- (a) 54 (b) 30
- (c) 27 (d) 15

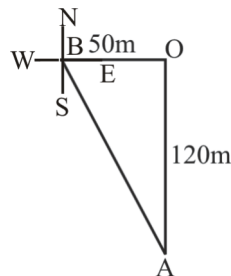
Ans. (d):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average speed} &= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} \\ &= \frac{2268}{42} \text{ km/h} = 54 \text{ km/h} \\ &= 54 \times \frac{1000}{3600} = \frac{540}{36} \\ &= 15 \text{ metre/second} \end{aligned}$$

62. A student is at A and wants to reach at B. For this he first goes to O which is 120 m due north of A and then he goes 50 m from O to B by covering a distance of A from B and the direction of A with respect to B are respectively

- (a) 130 m; South-west (b) 130 m; South-east
- (c) 170 m; South-east (d) 170 m; South-west

Ans. (b) : Given,
distance between O and A is 120m due north of A
distance between O and B is 50m due to 50m west of O



then distance A from B,

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(AO)^2 + (OB)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(120)^2 + (50)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{14400 + 2500} \\ &= \sqrt{16900} \\ &= 130\text{m; south-east} \end{aligned}$$

63. Select true statement about sloths from the following

- Sloths look like bear and spend almost 22 hour a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch
- Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging on a tree branch
- Sloths look like chimpanzee and spend almost 22 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch
- Sloths look like bear and spend almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch

Ans. (d): Sloths look like bear and spent almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.

Sloths are a group of arboreal Neotropical xenarthran mammals constituting the suborder Folivara.

64. When you pour milk through a piece of cloth, cream remains on it. The method of separation here is -

- Filtration
- Sieving
- Sedimentation
- Decantation

Ans. (a) : The process of separating cream from milk is an example of filtration.

Filtration– The process in which solid particles in a liquid or gaseous fluid are removed by the use of the filter medium that permits the fluid to pass through but retains the solid particles.

65. On the map of Galconda Fort given in the class V textbook, 1cm distance is equal to a distance of 110 metres on the ground. On this map the distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali

Darwaja is 10.7 cm. On the ground, the minimum distance between the two would be

- 1.070 km
- 1.177 km
- 10.70 km
- 11.77 km

Ans. (b) : On the map of Galconda fort,

1 cm distance = 110 metres on ground

∴ distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja is 10.7 cm

∴ The minimum distance between Fateh Darwaja and Jamali Darwaja on ground would be = 10.7 × 110

$$= 1177\text{m}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1177}{1000} \right] \text{km}$$

$$= 1.177 \text{ km}$$

66. A group of three states having Bay of Bengal on one side is -

- Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- Odisha, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
- Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

Ans. (c) : Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are located on one side of Bay of Bengal.

67. Suppose you are in Madhya Pradesh. With respect to this state the direction of our country's thickest forest is

- Due North
- North-East
- North-West
- South-West

Ans. (b) : With respect to Madhya Pradesh state the direction of India's thickest forest is North-East. The states having thickest forest are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

State having largest forest cover in India.

- Madhya Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Odisha
- Maharashtra

68. The height of the peak of Mount Everest is

- 8600 m
- 8850 m
- 8950 m
- 8990 m

Ans. (b) : Height of Mount Everest is 8848.86m. This is the highest peak in the world, on the crest of Himalayas that lies on border between Nepal and Tibet.

Tops 5 Highest peaks in India-

K2 (Godwin-Austen)	8611m
Kanchenjunga	8586m
Nanda Devi	7816m
Kamet	7756m
Saltoro Kangri	7742m

69. A shooting star is a
 (a) Star (b) Comet
 (c) Meteor (d) Asteroid

Ans. (c) : A shooting star is meteor. Shooting star looks like star that quickly shoot across the sky but they are not stars. It is a small piece of rock or dust that hits Earth's atmosphere from space.

70. Consider the following statements about the 'Khejadi' tree.

- (A) This tree is mainly found in desert areas
 (B) This tree can grow without much water.
 (C) This tree stores water in its trunk which can be used for drinking when needed.
 (D) The bark of this tree is used for making medicine and its wood is not affected by insects
 (E) This tree has very few leaves.

The correct statements are

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

Ans. (a) : Khejadi tree is a flowering tree, known by different names across India (Shami in Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh, Khijro in Gujarat, Jammi in Telangana and Khejri in Rajasthan).

- Khejari tree is found mainly in desert areas.
- Its bark is used for making medicine and its wood is not affected by insects.
- It can grow without much water.
- Animals eat its leaves.
- People cook and eat Khejadi fruits.

71. Consider the following statement given by a student "I have come from an area where rainfall is very scarce. It is very hot too. Our houses are made of mud. The walls of the houses are very thick and also plastered with mud. The roofs are made of thorny bushes." This student must be from a village of

- (a) Laddakh (b) Assam
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (c) : The student must be from a village of Rajasthan where rainfall is very scarce and weather is very hot.

72. Consider the following statement made by a student while giving her introduction in a meeting;

"I am from a place where most of the people prefer to eat fish cooked in mustard oil."

The student must be from

- (a) Goa (b) Kerala
 (c) Kashmir (d) Mizoram

Ans. (c) : The student must be from Jammu and Kashmir where most of the people prefer to eat fish cooked in mustard oil because mustard oil has the healing property and keeps the body warm.

73. Select correct statement from the following

- (a) An adult elephant can eat more than 2 quintals (220kg) of green leaves and twigs in one day.
 (b) Because of their heavy weights most elephants like to take too much rest after eating.
 (c) Even a three-month-old baby elephant generally weighs about 200 kg.
 (d) On an average most elephants sleep for 9-10 hours in a day.

Ans. (c) : A three month old baby elephant generally weights about 2 quintals.

- Elephants are the largest existing land animals.
- Elephants are herbivorous.
- Elephants considered to be keytone species.
- An adult elephant can eat up to 1 quintal (100kg) of leaves and twigs in one day.
- Elephants do not rest much and sleep for only 2-3 hours per day.

74. Select the group which can be recycled after use.

- (a) Polythene Bag, Paper, Batteries, Mobile phones
 (b) Bedsheets, Newspaper, Plastic Bottle, Batteries
 (c) Iron nails, Glass Bottle, Steel Mug, Cardboard Box
 (d) Leather bag, Wooden table, Plastic Vase, Bedsheets

Ans. (c): Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products.

There are three types of Recycling–

- (i) Mechanical Recycling
 (ii) Energy Recycling
 (iii) Chemical Recycling

75. Match the following :

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Chholey-Bhature	A.	Goa
(ii)	Boiled tapioca with curry made using coconut	B.	Kerala
(iii)	Fish cooked in mustard oil	C.	Uttarakhand
(iv)	Sea fish cooked in coconut oil	D.	Kashmir
		E.	Punjab