

n empowers the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one High Court to another?

- A. Article 131
- B. Article 139A
- C. Article 226
- D. Article 142

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Article 139A**

Explanation:

- Article 139A allows the Supreme Court to transfer cases involving similar questions of law from one High Court to another or to itself.
- This ensures uniform interpretation of the law across the country.

Information Booster:

- This power was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 131 (Option A): Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - Article 226 (Option C): Power of High Courts to issue writs.
 - Article 142 (Option D): Power to pass 'complete justice' decrees.
-

Q.2 Which Article defines a Money Bill and lists matters such as taxation, Consolidated Fund, and public expenditure pertaining exclusively to th Sabha’s legislative authority?

- A. Article 109
- B. Article 110
- C. Article 112
- D. Article 114

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Article 110**

Explanation:

- Article 110 of the Indian Constitution provides the definition of a 'Money Bill'.
- A bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters like imposition of tax, regulation of borrowing, etc.

Information Booster:

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final authority to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 109 (Option A): Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.
 - Article 112 (Option C): Annual Financial Statement (Budget).
-

Q.3 Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty to Indian citizens?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 32
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 21

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Article 21**

Explanation:

- Article 21 states: 'No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.'
- It is available to both citizens and non-citizens.

Information Booster:

- The scope of Article 21 has been expanded by the Supreme Court to include the right to a clean environment, right to privacy, and right to education.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 32 (Option B): Known as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution, it allows citizens to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Q.4 Which of the following were caste movements in India?

- I. Young Bengal Movement
- II. Self-Respect Movement
- III. Theosophical Movement
- IV. Vaikom Satyagraha

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) II and IV only**

Explanation:

- The Self-Respect Movement (II) was started by E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' in Tamil Nadu to secure a society where backward castes have equal human rights.
- Vaikom Satyagraha (IV) was a movement in Travancore (Kerala) against untouchability and caste discrimination, specifically for the right to use roads near temples.

Information Booster:

- Self-Respect movement was founded in 1925; Vaikom Satyagraha took place during 1924–25.

Additional Knowledge:

- Young Bengal Movement (I): A radical intellectual movement led by Henry Vivian Derozio focused on rationalism and freedom of thought.
- Theosophical Movement (III): Led by H.P. Blavatsky, Henry Olcott, and later Annie Besant, focused on universal brotherhood and the study of ancient religions.

Q.5 Which secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar promoted armed revolution against the British rule?

- A. Abhinav Bharat
- B. Anushilan Samiti
- C. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- D. Ghadar Party

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Abhinav Bharat**

Explanation:

- **Abhinav Bharat Society** was founded in **1904** by **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** and his brother Ganesh Savarkar.
- It promoted **armed revolution** and nationalist propaganda against British colonial rule.
- The society later merged with other revolutionary groups and influenced future revolutionaries.

Information Booster:

- Founded in **Nasik, Maharashtra**.
- Inspired by **Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini**.
- Savarkar also authored **‘The Indian War of Independence – 1857’**.
- Members used **secret oaths and coded communication**.
- British banned Abhinav Bharat in **1910**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Anushilan Samiti – Revolutionary group based in Bengal.
- HSRA – Founded by Bhagat Singh & Chandrashekhar Azad (1928).
- Ghadar Party – Founded in USA & Canada to overthrow British rule.

Q.6 Which of the following physiographic regions lies north of the Narmada River?

- A. Malwa Plateau

- B. Karnataka Plateau
- C. Telangana Plateau
- D. Deccan Plateau

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Malwa Plateau

Explanation:

- The **Malwa Plateau** is located **north of the Narmada River**.
- It forms part of the Central Highlands and lies mainly in **Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**.
- The Narmada River acts as a natural boundary separating the **Northern Plateaus (like Malwa)** from the **Southern Peninsular Plateaus**.

Information Booster:

- The Narmada flows through a rift valley between the **Vindhya Range (north)** and the **Satpura Range (south)**.
- Regions north of Narmada belong to the **Central Highlands**, while regions south of it are part of the **Deccan Plateau**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **B – Karnataka Plateau:** Lies **south of the Narmada**, part of the southern Deccan region.
- **C – Telangana Plateau:** Also **south of the Narmada**, situated in the Deccan.
- **D – Deccan Plateau:** Entirely **south** of the Narmada River.

Q.7 Anaimudi, the highest peak in South India, is located at the tri-junction of which three hill ranges?

- A. Mahadeo Hills, Maikala Range, Rajpipla Hills
- B. Rajmahal Hills, Garo Hills, Khasi Hills
- C. Nilgiri Hills, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats
- D. Annamalai Range, Cardamom Hills, Palani Hills

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Annamalai Range, Cardamom Hills, Palani Hills

Explanation:

- **Anaimudi**, standing at **2,695 meters (8,842 feet)**, is the **highest peak in South India** and the **Western Ghats**.
- It is located in **Kerala's Idukki district**, within the **Eravikulam National Park**.
- Geographically, it lies at the **tri-junction** of the **Annamalai Range, Cardamom Hills, and Palani Hills**, all of which are part of the broader **Western Ghats system**.

Information Booster:

- **Anaimudi** means **"Elephant's Forehead"** in Tamil and is known for its **elephant population and rich biodiversity**.
- It is a prominent **granite dome** and the highest point in the **peninsular Indian Plateau**.
- The region is part of the **Western Ghats UNESCO World Heritage Site**.
- The hill ranges associated:
 - **Annamalai Hills** extend into **Tamil Nadu and Kerala**
 - **Cardamom Hills** are known for spice cultivation
 - **Palani Hills** lie in **Tamil Nadu**, home to the popular **Kodaikanal hill station**

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A** lists hills located in **central India**, not in the south.
- **Option B** includes hills from the **eastern part of India** (Jharkhand and Northeast).
- **Option C** is incorrect as **Anaimudi lies entirely within the Western Ghats**, and is not directly associated with the **Eastern Ghats** or **Nilgiris**.
- Other notable peaks in the Western Ghats include **Doddabetta (Nilgiris)** and **Agasthyamalai**.

Q.8 Which of the following DOES NOT produce greenhouse gases?

- A. Tidal energy
- B. Natural gas transport fuel
- C. Thermal power plant
- D. Diesel generator

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Tidal energy

Explanation:

- . Uses ocean tides for power.
- . No combustion involved.
- . Emits negligible GHGs.
- . Renewable energy source.
- . Environment-friendly.

Information Booster:

- . Helps reduce carbon footprint.
- . Part of blue energy resources.

Q.9 Which temple is a prime example of Kalinga architecture, featuring a tall shikhara (Rekha Deul) and elaborate carvings?

- A. Konark Sun Temple
- B. Khajuraho
- C. Lingaraja Temple
- D. Meenakshi Temple

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Lingaraja Temple**

Explanation:

- The Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar is the most prominent landmark of Odisha and a masterpiece of Kalinga architecture.
- It features a massive Shikhara (Rekha Deul) reaching a height of about 180 feet.
- It was built primarily in the 11th century by the Somavamsi dynasty.

Information Booster:

- Kalinga architecture is a sub-style of Nagara architecture characterized by three types of temples: Rekha Deul, Pidha Deul, and Khakhara Deul.

Additional Knowledge:

- Konark Sun Temple (Option A): Known as the Black Pagoda, it is shaped like a giant chariot.
- Khajuraho (Option B): Famous for Nagara-style temples in Madhya Pradesh built by Chandelas.
- Meenakshi Temple (Option D): A classic example of Dravidian architecture in Madurai.

Q.10 According to the Census of India 2011, the literacy rate is given. Choose the correct option.

List-1 | List-2

1.Females → (b) 65.46%

2.Males → (a) 82.14%

3.Kerala → (c) 94.0%

- A. (a) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b
- B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
- D. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

- Female literacy in 2011 Census = **65.46%**
- Male literacy in 2011 Census = **82.14%**

- Kerala has the **highest literacy rate** = **94.0%**
- Information Booster:
- Overall literacy rate (2011 Census) = **74.04%**
 - Bihar had the **lowest** literacy rate = **61.8%**
 - Kerala has been the top-ranking state in literacy for several decades.
 - Gender gap in literacy (2011) = **16.68%**
 - India conducts a Census every **10 years**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Tripura, Mizoram, and Goa are also among high-literacy states.
- Male literacy is higher in both rural and urban areas.
- Next Census is pending (was scheduled for 2021).

Q.11 In the 2025 FIH Women's Junior World Cup, which team did India defeat with a score of 13-0 in their opening match?

- A. Canada
- B. Namibia
- C. Belgium
- D. South Korea

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Namibia**

- Explanation:**
- In the opening match of the 2025 FIH Women's Junior World Cup, the Indian team registered a massive 13-0 victory against Namibia.
 - This showcased India's dominance in the pool stage.

- Information Booster:**
- The FIH Junior World Cup is the premier international tournament for under-21 field hockey players.

- Additional Knowledge:**
- Hockey India manages the sport in the country.

Q.12 Who were the defending champions at the 15th Hockey India Senior Women National Championship 2025?

- A. Hockey Maharashtra
- B. Hockey Punjab
- C. Hockey Haryana
- D. Hockey Jharkhand

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(D) Hockey Jharkhand**

- Explanation:**
- **Hockey Jharkhand** were the **defending champions** at the **15th Hockey India Senior Women National Championship 2025**.
 - Jharkhand had won the previous edition, making them the reigning champions going into the 2025 tournament.
 - The state has emerged as a strong force in women’s hockey in recent years.

- Information Booster:**
- Jharkhand produces several talented women hockey players.
 - The state is known for robust grassroots hockey development.
 - The championship is conducted annually by **Hockey India**.
 - Jharkhand has consistently performed well in national tournaments.
 - Women’s hockey popularity has grown significantly in eastern India.

- Additional Knowledge:**
- Hockey Haryana and Punjab are traditionally strong but were not defending champions in 2025.

Q.13 Which debut novel by Indian author Deepa Anappara was released in January 2026?

- A. The Last of Earth
- B. Djinn Patrol on the Purple Line
- C. Kaayaa
- D. The Seventh Swar

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct answer is (a) The Last of Earth

Explanation:

- Deepa Anappara, the award-winning author of *Djinn Patrol on the Purple Line*, released her new novel "The Last of Earth" on January 13, 2026.
- The novel is set in nineteenth-century Tibet and follows two outsiders: an Indian schoolteacher spying for the British and an English woman explorer.
- It is described as a thrilling and profound narrative about a venture into a forbidden kingdom.
- Anappara’s work is noted for its meticulous historical detail and atmospheric storytelling.
- The book explores themes of imperialism, identity, and the clash of cultures during the Great Game era.

Information Booster:

- Deepa Anappara won the Edgar Award for Best First Novel for her previous work, *Djinn Patrol on the Purple Line*.
- She is a journalist-turned-author whose work has been translated into over 20 languages.

Additional Knowledge:

- Kaayaa (Option c): A novel by Guruprasad Kaginele released in January 2026 about the body as a site of identity.
- The Seventh Swar (Option d): A detective novel by Natasha Sharma released in January 2026, set in Mumbai.

Q.14 In which areas does Operation ATALANTA primarily operate?

- A. Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea
- B. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal
- C. Western Indian Ocean and Red Sea
- D. South China Sea and Pacific Ocean

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Western Indian Ocean and Red Sea.

Explanation

Operation ATALANTA, launched by the European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) in 2008, primarily focuses its maritime security operations in the Western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The mission’s central objective is to deter, prevent, and repress piracy and armed robbery, especially off the coast of Somalia.

These waters are crucial trade routes connecting Europe, Asia, and Africa, making them highly vulnerable to piracy threats. The operation also provides protection to vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering humanitarian aid to Somalia and monitors fishing activities off the Somali coast. Its operational area has strategic importance due to the heavy movement of commercial shipping, making the protection of maritime traffic a global priority.

Information Booster

- Operation ATALANTA operates in the Western Indian Ocean and Red Sea.
- Focuses on anti-piracy and protection of humanitarian shipments.
- Launched by the European Union (EU) in 2008.
- Supports maritime security and freedom of navigation.
- Works alongside other naval forces like CMF (Combined Maritime Forces).
- Aims to stabilize maritime regions critical for global trade.

Additional Knowledge

- (a) Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea: Incorrect. These areas are significant for European naval operations but not the focus of Operation ATALANTA.
- (b) Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal: Incorrect. Although near the Indian Ocean, Operation ATALANTA does not primarily target these areas.
- (c) Western Indian Ocean and Red Sea: Correct. These regions are central to Operation ATALANTA’s anti-piracy and maritime security missions.
- (d) South China Sea and Pacific Ocean: Incorrect. These waters involve other strategic issues and different military operations, mainly by the US and regional navies.

Q.15 Which of the following players was named the Men’s Player of the Year at the All India Football Federation (AIFF) Awards in May 2025?

- A. Gurpreet Singh Sandhu
- B. Sandesh Jhingan
- C. Sunil Chhetri
- D. Subhasish Bose

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) Subhasish Bose

Explanation:

- Subhasish Bose was awarded the Men’s Player of the Year at the AIFF Awards held in May 2025.
- He earned this honour for his consistent and outstanding performances in domestic as well as international football during the evaluation period.
- Subhasish Bose is known for his defensive solidity, versatility, and leadership qualities, particularly as a left-back/centre-back.
- His performances in the Indian Super League (ISL) and contributions to the Indian national football team played a key role in securing this recognition.
- The AIFF Awards are the highest annual football honours in India, presented by the All India Football Federation to acknowledge excellence in the sport.

Information Booster:

- The AIFF Awards celebrate achievements across men’s, women’s, youth football, coaching, and refereeing categories.
- Subhasish Bose has represented clubs like ATK Mohun Bagan, one of India’s most successful football teams.
- Defensive players being recognised highlights the growing emphasis on all-round performance, not just goal-scoring.

Additional Knowledge (Information about incorrect options):

Gurpreet Singh Sandhu (Option a)

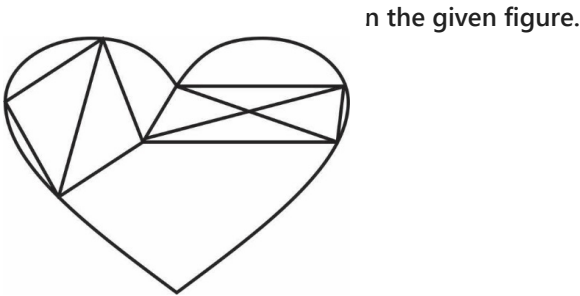
- Renowned Indian goalkeeper and former recipient of AIFF honours, but not the 2025 Men’s Player of the Year.

Sandesh Jhingan (Option b)

- A key defender for India; however, he did not receive this specific award in 2025.

Sunil Chhetri (Option c)

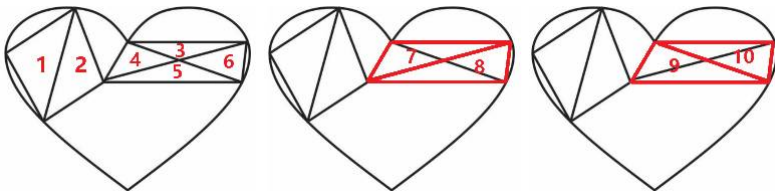
- India’s most celebrated footballer and multiple-time AIFF award winner, but not the recipient in May 2025.



- A. 9
- B. 12
- C. 8
- D. 10

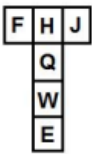
Answer: D

Sol: There are 10 triangles given below.



Thus, correct option is (d).

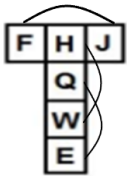
Q.2 A cube is made by folding the given sheet. In the cube so formed, which letter will be on the opposite face to the face having the letter 'F'?



- A. W
- B. E
- C. Q
- D. J

Answer: D

Sol: Given:



The opposites will be:



So, the opposite of the **F** will be **J**.
Thus, the correct option is **(d) J**.

Q.3 Select the option that represents the correct order of the given words as they would appear in an English dictionary.

- 1. Arteriolar
- 2. Artificial
- 3. Artworks
- 4. Arthritides

- 5. Articulation
- 6. Artemisia

- A. 4, 6, 1, 2, 5, 3
- B. 6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3
- C. 6, 1, 2, 5, 4, 3
- D. 4, 6, 1, 5, 2, 3

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

- 1. Arteriolar
- 2. Artificial
- 3. Artworks
- 4. Arthritides
- 5. Articulation
- 6. Artemisia

Arrange them in **dictionary order**.

6. Artemisia → Artem...

1. Arteriolar → Arteri...

4. Arthritides → Arthr...

5. Articulation → Artic...

2. Artificial → Artifi...

3. Artworks → Artw...

So, the correct order is: **6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3**

Thus, the correct option is: (b).

Q.4 If PLANT is coded as 63, then how is FRUIT coded?

- A. 72
- B. 74
- C. 76
- D. 78

Answer: B

Sol: Given: If PLANT is coded as 63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Sum of place value of letters = Number

For, PLANT - 63

16 + 12 + 1 + 14 + 20 = 63

Similarly,

FRUIT - ?

6 + 18 + 21 + 9 + 20 = 74

So, FRUIT is coded as **74**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.5 Heat is related to Cold, in the same way Knight is related to_____?

- A. Coward
- B. Cowherd
- C. Shepherd
- D. Leopard

Answer: A

Sol: Logic: Just like Heat ↔ Cold are opposites

Let’s check option by option:

A) Coward → Opposite of Knight (bravery vs cowardice).

B) Cowherd → Person who tends cows, no opposite relation.

C) Shepherd → Person who tends sheep, again unrelated.

D) Leopard → Animal, no logical opposite to Knight.

So, **Knight** ↔ **Coward** are opposites.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

- Q.6** In a certain code, “PLANT” is written as “SODQW”. How is “CLOUD” written in that code?
- A. FNRXG
 - B. FNQXG
 - C. FMPWG
 - D. FORXG

Answer: D

Sol: Given: In a certain code, “PLANT” is written as “SODQW”.

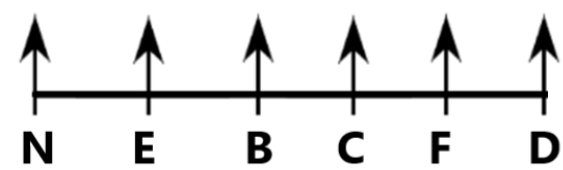
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 place.
For, PLANT - SODQW
P + 3 = S, L + 3 = O, A + 3 = D, N + 3 = Q, T + 3 = W
Similarly,
CLOUD - ?
C + 3 = F, L + 3 = O, O + 3 = R, U + 3 = X, D + 3 = G
So, CLOUD is written as **FORXG**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

- Q.7** Six friends, B, C, D, E, F and N, are sitting in a straight line, facing north. No one sits to the right of D. Only two people sit between D and B. Only one person sits between E and C. F sits third to the right of E. How many people sit between N and F?
- A. Two
 - B. One
 - C. Zero
 - D. Three

Answer: D

Sol: Given:
Six friends, B, C, D, E, F and N, are sitting in a straight line, facing north.
No one sits to the right of D.
Only two people sit between D and B.
Only one person sits between E and C.
F sits third to the right of E.
From the given information seating arrangement will be:



So, **Three** people sit between N and F.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

- Q.8** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)
- A. BVQN
 - B. EYTQ
 - C. AUPM
 - D. FZVR

Answer: D

Sol:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic:
In each cluster, letters move backward in alphabetical order by −6, −5, and −3.
a) BVQN
B −6 → V, V −5 → Q, Q −3 → N
b) EYTQ
E −6 → Y, Y −5 → T, T −3 → Q
c) AUPM
A −6 → U, U −5 → P, P −3 → M
d) FZVR
F −6 → Z, Z −5 → V, V −4 → R
Thus, the letter-cluster that does not belong to the group is FZVR.
Correct option is (D).

Q.9 CF : UX :: DG : ?

- A. TV
- B. VY
- C. UT
- D. WX

Answer: B

Sol: Given: CF : UX :: DG : ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are decreasing - 8 place.
For, CF : UX
C - 8 = U, F - 8 = X
Similarly,
DG : ?
D - 8 = V, G - 8 = Y
So, DG : **VY**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.10 Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the statements.

- Statements:**
- I. All cats are bills.
 - II. No snakes are bills.
 - III. All snakes are dolls.

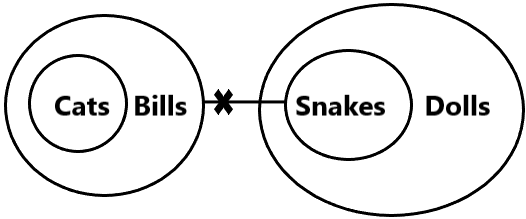
- Conclusions:**
- (I) Some dolls are not cats.
 - (II) No bills are dolls.

- A. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.
- B. Only conclusion (I) follows.
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows.
- D. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

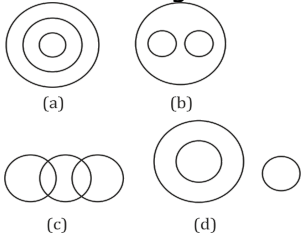
Statements:
I. All cats are bills.
II. No snakes are bills.
III. All snakes are dolls.
From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



Conclusions:

(I) Some dolls are not cats. => Since cats are bills and snakes are **not** bills, snakes cannot be cats. But snakes are dolls **(Conclusion I follows)**
(II) No bills are dolls. => However, only snakes are said to be outside bills; other dolls may still be bills. So **No bills are dolls (Conclusion II does not follow)**
So, **Only conclusion (I) follows.**
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

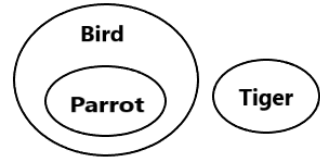
Q.11 Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between the following classes.
Parrot, Bird, Tiger



- A. b
- B. a
- C. c
- D. d

Answer: D

Sol: Given: Parrot, Bird, Tiger
Let's explain all the words;
Parrot is a type of Bird (i.e., it is a specific kind of bird).
Tiger is an animal, but not a bird, so it falls outside the Bird category.
Bird is the broader category that includes parrots as one of its types.
From the given information Venn diagram will be:



Thus, the correct option is **(d)**.

Q.12 Town Q is to the south of Town R. Town S is to the east of Town R. Town T is to the north of Town S. Town U is to the east of Town T. Town V is to the north-east of Town U. What is the position of Town V with respect to Town Q?

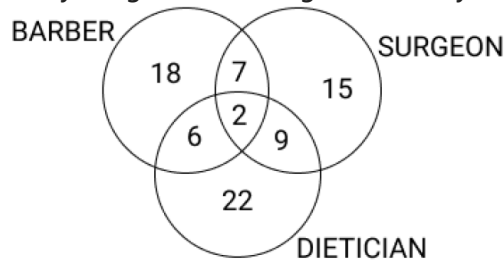
A. South-west
B. North-east
C. South-east
D. South

Answer: B

Sol: Given:
Town Q is to the south of Town R.
Town S is to the east of Town R.
Town T is to the north of Town S.
Town U is to the east of Town T.
Town V is to the north-east of Town U.

V is **in North-east** with respect to Town Q.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.13 Study the given Venn diagram carefully and answer the question that follows.

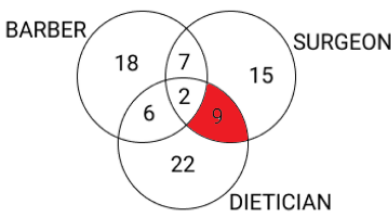


The numbers in different sections indicate the number of persons. How many surgeons are there who are also dieticians but not barbers?

- A. 22
- B. 15
- C. 9
- D. 18

Answer: C

Sol: Given: The numbers in different sections indicate the number of persons.



So, **9** surgeons are there who are also dieticians but not barbers.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.14 Identify the missing letter in the sequence:
B, E, H, K, ____

- A. L
- B. M
- C. N
- D. O

Answer: C

Sol: Given: B, E, H, K, ____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 place.
B + 3 = E
E + 3 = H
H + 3 = K
K + 3 = N
So, the missing term is **N**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.15 In a certain code language,
A + B means 'A is the sister of B',
A – B means 'A is the brother of B',
A × B means 'A is the wife of B',
and A ÷ B means 'A is the father of B'.
How is P related to T if 'P – Q ÷ R + S × T'?

- A. Wife's mother's brother
- B. Wife's mother's father
- C. Wife's father's brother

D. Wife's father's father

Answer: C

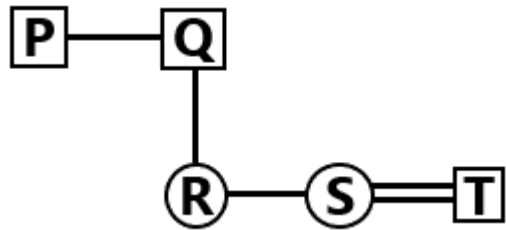
Sol: Given: A + B means 'A is the sister of B',
If 'P – Q ÷ R + S × T'?

Symbols + - × ÷

RelationSisterBrotherWifeFather

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / 0	Female
+ / □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference Of Generation

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



P is **Wife's father's brother** of T.
Thus, correct option is (c).

4646_____ in the fractional form.

- A. 739/99
- B. 693/99
- C. 639/99
- D. 793/99

Answer: A

Sol: Given :

$7.464646 \dots$

Formula Used :

$0.\overline{ab} = \frac{ab}{99}$

Solution :

$x = 7.464646 \dots$

$x = 7 + 0.464646 \dots$

$0.464646 \dots = \frac{46}{99}$

$x = 7 + \frac{46}{99}$

$x = \frac{7 \times 99 + 46}{99}$

$x = \frac{693 + 46}{99}$

$x = \frac{739}{99}$

Final Answer :

$\frac{739}{99}$

Q.2 The product of two numbers is 3645. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 27, then the greater number is:

- A. 125
- B. 145
- C. 135
- D. 115

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Product of two numbers = 3645

H.C.F. = 27

Concept Used:

If HCF is h , numbers can be written as ha and hb , where a, b are coprime.

Solution:

Let numbers be $27a$ and $27b$.

$$7b = 729ab$$

$$729ab = 3645$$

$$ab = \frac{3645}{729} = 5$$

Since 5 is prime, the only coprime pair (a, b) is $(1, 5)$.

The numbers are:

$$27 \times 1 = 27$$

$$27 \times 5 = 135$$

The greater number is 135.

Final Answer

135

-
- Q.3** Pipe A can fill a tank in 16 hours and pipe B can fill it in 18 hours. Both the pipes are opened and after four hours, pipe A is closed. How much time will B take to fill the remaining part of the tank?
- A. 9 hrs
 - B. 10.5 hrs
 - C. 10 hrs
 - D. 9.5 hrs

Answer: D

Sol: Given:
 Pipe A fills the tank in 16 hours
 Pipe B fills the tank in 18 hours
 Both pipes work for 4 hours

Concept Used:
 Work and Time

Formula Used:
 Work = Rate $\times$ Time

Solution:
 Rate of A = $\frac{1}{16}$
 Rate of B = $\frac{1}{18}$
 Combined rate = $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{17}{144}$
 Work done in 4 hours = $4 \times \frac{17}{144} = \frac{17}{36}$
 Remaining work = $1 - \frac{17}{36} = \frac{19}{36}$
 Time taken by B = $\frac{\frac{19}{36}}{\frac{1}{18}} = \frac{19}{2} = 9.5$

Final Answer:
 9.5

-
- Q.4** Area of a circle is equal to the area of a rectangle. Perimeter of rectangle is 150 cm. If length is 9 cm more than the breadth, then what will be the radius of circle?
- A. 21 cm
 - B. 10.5 cm
 - C. 42 cm
 - D. 28 cm

Sol: Given:

Perimeter of rectangle = 150 cm

Length (L) = Breadth (B) + 9

Area of Circle = Area of Rectangle

Formula Used:

Perimeter of Rectangle = $2(L + B)$

Area of Rectangle = $L \times B$

Area of Circle = πr^2

Solution:

$2(L + B) = 150 \Rightarrow L + B = 75$

$(B + 9) + B = 75$

$2B = 66 \Rightarrow B = 33 \text{ cm}$

$L = 33 + 9 = 42 \text{ cm}$

Area of Rectangle = 42×33

$\pi r^2 = 42 \times 33$

$\frac{22}{7} \times r^2 = 42 \times 33$

$r^2 = \frac{42 \times 33 \times 7}{22}$

$r^2 = 21 \times 3 \times 7 = 441$

$r = \sqrt{441} = 21 \text{ cm}$

Final Answer

21 cm

Q.5 Simplify $(2\sqrt{27} + 3\sqrt{12}) - (\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{48})$.

- A. $3\sqrt{3}$
- B. $2\sqrt{3}$
- C. $4\sqrt{3}$
- D. $5\sqrt{3}$

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Expression: $(2\sqrt{27} + 3\sqrt{12}) - (\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{48})$

Solution:

$(2\sqrt{27} + 3\sqrt{12}) - (\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{48})$

$= (2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} + 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}) - (5\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3})$

$= (6\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3}) - (5\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3})$

$= 12\sqrt{3} - 9\sqrt{3}$

$= 3\sqrt{3}$

Q.6 The difference between simple interest on a certain sum at the annual rate of 15 percent for 12 years and 13 years is Rs. 75. What is the sum?

- A. Rs. 550
- B. Rs. 500
- C. Rs. 510
- D. Rs. 400

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Difference in Simple Interest between 13 years and 12 years = ₹75

Rate = 15% per annum

Time difference = 1 year

Concept Used:

The difference in simple interest for a 1-year gap is simply the interest for 1 year on the principal amount.

Formula Used:

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Solution:

Let the sum be P

$$\frac{P \times 15 \times 1}{100} = 75$$

$$\frac{15P}{100} = 75$$

$$P = \frac{75 \times 100}{15} = ₹500$$

Q.7 If $\frac{12276}{1.55} = 7920$, what is the value of $\frac{122.76}{15.5}$?

- A. 0.0792
- B. 7.92
- C. 79.2
- D. 0.792

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\frac{12276}{1.55} = 7920$$

Concept Used:

Effect of scaling numerator and denominator

Formula Used:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{ka}{kb}$$

Solution:

$$122.76 = \frac{12276}{100}$$

$$15.5 = \frac{1.55}{0.1}$$

$$\frac{122.76}{15.5} = \frac{\frac{12276}{100}}{\frac{1.55}{0.1}} = \frac{12276}{1.55} \times \frac{0.1}{100}$$

$$= 7920 \times 0.001$$

$$= 7.92$$

Final Answer:

$$7.92$$

Q.8 The ratio of number of boys to the number of girls in a college of 720 students is 4:5. If 20 new girls are joined in the college, find how many new boys may be admitted so that the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls may change to 4:3.

- A. 40
- B. 140
- C. 80
- D. 240

Answer: D

Sol: Given :

$$\text{Total students} = 720$$

$$\text{Ratio of boys to girls} = 4 : 5$$

$$\text{New girls joined} = 20$$

$$\text{New ratio of boys to girls} = 4 : 3$$

Formula Used :

$$\text{Number of students} = \frac{\text{Ratio part}}{\text{Sum of ratio}} \times \text{Total}$$

Solution :

$$4 + 5 = 9$$

$$\text{Number of boys} = \frac{4}{9} \times 720 = 320$$

$$\text{Number of girls} = \frac{5}{9} \times 720 = 400$$

$$\text{New number of girls} = 400 + 20 = 420$$

$$\text{Let new boys admitted} = x$$

$$\frac{320 + x}{420} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3(320 + x) = 4 \times 420$$

$$960 + 3x = 1680$$

$$3x = 720$$

$$x = 240$$

Final Answer :

$$240$$

Q.9 A and B gave an exam. A got 60% marks and his marks are 84 marks more than the marks required to pass the exam. B got 25% marks and his marks are 63 marks less than the marks required to pass the exam. What is the required maximum marks for this exam?

- A. 360
- B. 420
- C. 580
- D. 440

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\text{A's marks} = 60\% \text{ of Total}$$

$$\text{A's marks} = \text{Pass Marks} + 84$$

$$\text{B's marks} = 25\% \text{ of Total}$$

$$\text{B's marks} = \text{Pass Marks} - 63$$

Concept Used:

The difference in percentage corresponds to the difference in absolute marks.

Solution:

Let the maximum marks be M .

According to the question:

$$60\%M - 25\%M = 84 - (-63)$$

$$35\%M = 84 + 63$$

$$35\%M = 147$$

$$\frac{35}{100} \times M = 147$$

$$M = \frac{147 \times 100}{35}$$

$$M = 4.2 \times 100$$

$$M = 420$$

Final Answer

$$420$$

Q.10 The weights of P and Q are in the ratio 12 : 10. The weight of Q increases by 25% and the total weight of P and Q increases by 50%. If the total weight becomes 132 kg. What is the weight of P after the increase?

- A. 78 kg
- B. 76 kg
- C. 72 kg
- D. 82 kg

Sol: Given:

Initial weight ratio of P and Q = 12 : 10

Q's weight increases by 25%

Total weight increases by 50%

Final total weight = 132 kg

To find: Final weight of P

Solution:

Let the original weights be P = 12x and Q = 10x

Then total original weight = 22x

Q increases by 25%, so new Q = $10x \times \frac{125}{100} = 12.5x$

Total weight increases by 50%,

final total = $22x \times \frac{150}{100} = 33x$

So,

$$33x = 132$$

$$x = \frac{132}{33} = 4$$

Increase weight of Q = 12.5x = 12.5 × 4 = 50 kg

Increase weight of P = 132 - 50 = 82 kg

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर चुनिए।
"भारत को परिभाषित करना अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। सदियों के इतिहास में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं और प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं। इसी तरह 'भारतीय' शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो विभिन्न देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए। भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा देना तो और भी मुश्किल है। इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

- A. भारत विविधताओं व चुनौतियों का देश है
- B. भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं
- C. भारतीय समाज में समरसता का अभाव है
- D. भारत में दूसरे देशों का आधिपत्य रहा है

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या:
गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारत का भूगोल स्थिर नहीं रहा है। समय-समय पर सीमाओं के विस्तार और संकुचन (सिकुड़ने) के कारण इसकी एक निश्चित और स्थायी भौगोलिक परिभाषा देना कठिन हो गया है।
सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	स्थिति	विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण
(A)	आंशिक सत्य	यह भारत की एक विशेषता है, लेकिन गद्यांश विशेष रूप से भौगोलिक सीमाओं के परिवर्तन को 'चुनौती' का आधार बताता है।
(B)	सटीक उत्तर	गद्यांश आधारित साक्ष्य: "भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं"। सीमाओं का अनिश्चित होना परिभाषा को चुनौतीपूर्ण बनाता है।
(C)	असत्य	गद्यांश में समरसता (भाईचारे) के अभाव जैसी कोई नकारात्मक टिप्पणी नहीं की गई है।
(D)	असंगत	यह एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य हो सकता है, परंतु गद्यांश में इसे परिभाषा की चुनौती का कारण नहीं बताया गया है।

Q.2 गद्यांश के अनुसार भारत के लोगों में वे भी शामिल हो गए हैं जो-
निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर चुनिए।
"भारत को परिभाषित करना अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। सदियों के इतिहास में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं और प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं। इसी तरह 'भारतीय' शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो विभिन्न देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए। भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा देना तो और भी मुश्किल है। इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

- A. भारत में शरणार्थी बनकर आए थे
- B. भारत की धरती से प्रेम करते हैं
- C. दूसरे देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए
- D. दूसरे देशों से अपनी नागरिकता छोड़ चुके हैं

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)
व्याख्या:
गद्यांश के अनुसार 'भारतीय' होने का दायरा अब बढ़ गया है। इसमें न केवल यहाँ के मूल निवासी बल्कि वे लोग भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने विदेश से आकर यहाँ अपना स्थायी निवास बना लिया है।
सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	स्थिति	विस्तृत विश्लेषण
(A)	संकुचित	शरणार्थी एक विशेष समूह है, जबकि गद्यांश सामान्य रूप से 'बसने' वाले सभी लोगों की बात करता है।
(B)	भावुकतापूर्ण	यह एक भावनात्मक पहलू है, लेकिन गद्यांश 'बसने' की भौतिक और भौगोलिक क्रिया पर आधारित है।
(C)	सटीक उत्तर	गद्यांश आधारित साक्ष्य: "भारतीय शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो यहाँ से यहाँ आकर बस गए।"

(D) तकनीकी नागरिकता छोड़ना एक कानूनी प्रक्रिया है, गद्यांश का मुख्य बिंदु सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक 'समावेश' है।

Q.3 गद्यांश के अनुसार विमर्श का विषय है-

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर चुनिए।

"भारत को परिभाषित करना अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। सदियों के इतिहास में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं और प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं। इसी तरह 'भारतीय' शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो विभिन्न देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए। भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा देना तो और भी मुश्किल है। इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

- A. भारतीय समाज की विविधता और नागरिकता
- B. भारतीय समाज एवं संस्कृति को स्वीकार करना
- C. भारतीय संस्कृति का उत्थान एवं विकास करना
- D. भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्वों की पहचान

Answer: D

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)

व्याख्या:

गद्यांश के अनुसार, भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा जटिल है क्योंकि विद्वानों के बीच इस बात पर निरंतर बहस (विमर्श) होती है कि कौन-से घटक (तत्व) मिलकर इस संस्कृति का निर्माण करते हैं।

सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	स्थिति	विस्तृत विश्लेषण
(A)	सामान्य	यह चर्चा का विषय हो सकता है, लेकिन गद्यांश का अंतिम वाक्य 'संस्कृति के तत्वों' पर केंद्रित है।
(B)	निर्विवाद	भारतीय समाज और संस्कृति स्वीकार्य है, इस पर विमर्श की आवश्यकता गद्यांश में नहीं बताई गई।
(C)	ध्येय	उत्थान एक लक्ष्य है, विमर्श (बहस) हमेशा किसी गूढ़ पहचान या समस्या पर होती है।
(D)	सटीक उत्तर	गद्यांश आधारित साक्ष्य: "इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

Q.4 गद्यांश के अनुसार कुछ स्वतंत्र देश ऐसे हैं जो-

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर चुनिए।

"भारत को परिभाषित करना अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। सदियों के इतिहास में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं और प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं। इसी तरह 'भारतीय' शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो विभिन्न देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए। भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा देना तो और भी मुश्किल है। इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

- A. आज भी भारत को पसंद करते हैं
- B. प्राचीन भारत का हिस्सा थे
- C. भारत में आकर बसना चाहते हैं
- D. भारत की सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण करते हैं

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)

व्याख्या:

गद्यांश स्पष्ट करता है कि भारत का ऐतिहासिक भूगोल अत्यंत विशाल था। समय के साथ वे क्षेत्र भारत से अलग होकर अब संप्रभु और स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों के रूप में स्थापित हो चुके हैं।

सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	स्थिति	विस्तृत विश्लेषण
(A)	अप्रासंगिक	अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों की चर्चा गद्यांश के कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर है।
(B)	सटीक उत्तर	गद्यांश आधारित साक्ष्य: "प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं।" यह ऐतिहासिक और भौगोलिक सत्य है।

- (C)

असंगत

गद्यांश व्यक्तियों के बसने की बात करता है, राष्ट्रों के विलय की नहीं।
- (D)

विवादास्पद

यह एक राजनीतिक मुद्दा है जिसे गद्यांश की सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि में स्थान नहीं दिया गया है।

Q.5

'भारतीय' शब्द में प्रत्यय है-

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर चुनिए।

"भारत को परिभाषित करना अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। सदियों के इतिहास में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ बदलती रही हैं और प्राचीन भारत के कुछ हिस्से अब स्वतंत्र देश बन चुके हैं। इसी तरह 'भारतीय' शब्द में अब वे सब भी समा गए हैं जो विभिन्न देशों से यहाँ आकर बस गए। भारतीय संस्कृति की परिभाषा देना तो और भी मुश्किल है। इस विषय पर लगातार बहस होती रहती है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को आकार देने वाले तत्व कौन-से हैं।"

A. तीय

B. य

C. ईय

D. इय

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)

व्याख्या:

'भारतीय' शब्द में 'भारत' मूल शब्द है। इसमें 'ईय' प्रत्यय जोड़ने से 'य' से पहले वाला वर्ण (त) दीर्घ मात्रा (ी) ग्रहण कर लेता है। यह विशेषण बनाने वाला तद्धित प्रत्यय है। सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

- विकल्पविश्लेषण

अशुद्धि का कारण
- (A)

तीय

'तीय' कोई मानक प्रत्यय नहीं है, 'त' मूल शब्द का हिस्सा है।
- (B)

य

यदि 'य' प्रत्यय होता तो शब्द 'भारतय' बनता, जो व्याकरणिक रूप से अशुद्ध है।
- (C)

ईय

सटीक प्रत्यय। भारत + ईय = भारतीय। यह स्थानवाचक विशेषण निर्मित करता है।
- (D)

इय

लघु 'इ' की मात्रा होने के कारण 'भरतिय' जैसा रूप बनता, जो शब्द की वर्तनी के विरुद्ध है।

Q.6

'किरण' का पर्याय निम्न में से है-

A. रश्मि

B. ईहा

C. ज्योत्सना

D. विद्युत्

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: (A) रश्मि
व्याख्या: किरण के पर्यायवाची शब्द रश्मि, मयूख, अंशु और कर हैं।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) सही उत्तर। यह किरण का प्रसिद्ध पर्याय है।

(B) इसका अर्थ इच्छा या कामना होता है।

(C) इसका अर्थ चाँदनी होता है।

(D) इसका अर्थ बिजली होता है।

Q.7 निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा विपरीतार्थी शब्द-युग्म है?

- A. काम काज
- B. थोड़ा - बहुत
- C. सीधा साधा
- D. बाल - बच्चे

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) व्याख्या: 'थोड़ा' का अर्थ अल्प है और 'बहुत' का अर्थ अधिक है। ये दोनों परस्पर विलोम शब्द हैं।
सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प युग्म प्रकृति

(A) काम काज सहचर शब्द (समानार्थी भाव)।

(B) थोड़ा - बहुतसटीक उत्तर: शुद्ध विलोम शब्द-युग्म।

(C) सीधा साधा समानार्थी शब्द-युग्म।

(D) बाल - बच्चे सहचर/समानार्थी शब्द-युग्म।

Q.8 निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए मुहावरे का सही अर्थ वाला विकल्प है।
कागजी घोड़े दौड़ाना

- A. केवल लिखा-पढ़ी करते रहना
- B. हर किसी की बात पर भरोसा करना
- C. प्रभावित करना
- D. ध्यान न देना

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)

व्याख्या:
"कागजी घोड़े दौड़ाना" मुहावरे का अर्थ है केवल कागजी कार्रवाई या लिखा-पढ़ी करते रहना, किन्तु वास्तविक रूप में कोई ठोस कार्य न करना।
सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प अर्थ विश्लेषण

(A) केवल लिखा-पढ़ी सही उत्तर। व्यर्थ की कागजी कार्यवाही।

(B) भरोसा करना यह इस मुहावरे का अर्थ नहीं है।

(C) प्रभावित करना इसके लिए 'रंग जमाना' प्रयुक्त होता है।

(D) ध्यान न देना इसके लिए 'कान पर जूँ न रेंगना' प्रयुक्त होता है।

Q.9 रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।
प्रदूषण एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो हमारे आस पास के वातावरण को _____ में डाल रही है।

- A. खतरे
- B. सहायता
- C. आवास
- D. अवसर

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) - खतरे

व्याख्या:
वाक्य में "प्रदूषण एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो हमारे आस पास के वातावरण को _____ डाल रही है" के संदर्भ में 'खतरे' शब्द उपयुक्त है। प्रदूषण का प्रभाव आमतौर पर वातावरण पर खतरे के रूप में होता है, क्योंकि यह पर्यावरणीय संकट और स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का कारण बनता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
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(A) खतरे 'खतरे' शब्द उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि प्रदूषण वातावरण के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा बनता है।

(B) सहायता 'सहायता' का अर्थ होता है मदद या समर्थन, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है।

(C) आवास 'आवास' का अर्थ होता है रहने का स्थान, जो प्रदूषण के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

(D) अवसर 'अवसर' का अर्थ होता है मौका, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है।

Q.10 दिए गए शब्दों में अशुद्ध वर्तनी का चयन कीजिए।

- A. स्थायित्व
- B. नीरोग
- C. स्वस्थ
- D. एक्यता

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) एक्यता

व्याख्या:
'एक्यता' शब्द की वर्तनी गलत है। 'एकता' शब्द सही वर्तनी है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'एक होने की अवस्था'। 'एकता' शब्द को ही सही रूप में प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। वहीं, अन्य शब्द 'स्थायित्व', 'नीरोग', और 'स्वस्थ' सभी सही वर्तनी के हैं।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
--------	----------

(A) "स्थायित्व" – यह सही है, जिसका अर्थ है स्थिरता या स्थिर अवस्था।

(B) "नीरोग" – यह सही है, जिसका अर्थ है स्वस्थ या रोगमुक्त।

(C) "स्वस्थ" – यह सही है, जिसका अर्थ है सही स्थिति में या तंदरुस्त होना।

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
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(D) "एक्यता" – यह गलत है, सही वर्तनी 'एकता' है, जिसका अर्थ है एक होने की अवस्था।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
वर्तनी का मतलब है किसी शब्द को सही तरीके से लिखना, जिसमें अक्षरों और मात्राओं का सही उपयोग होता है। 'एकता' शब्द को 'एक्यता' के रूप में नहीं लिखा जाता।

“Veterans’ Day Library Talk”? Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

In the spring of 2017, sixteen-year-old Aiden Carter moved from New York to a quiet town in Ohio. His mother had accepted a job at a local hospital, and Aiden, who was used to crowded subways and noisy streets, suddenly found himself surrounded by calm roads and early sunsets. In his new school, classmates were friendly, but he still felt as if he was watching life from the outside.

One day, Aiden noticed a notice on the classroom board: “Veterans’ Day Library Talk—Students will present one local story.” To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered. He was asked to interview Mr. Raymond, an elderly veteran who now ran a small repair shop. During the meeting, Mr. Raymond showed Aiden a worn medal and explained that it was not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork.

On the day of the talk, Aiden spoke about the medal and how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly. When he finished, he saw a few students nodding with respect. Later, the librarian told him, “You didn’t just speak about history—you made it feel human.” Aiden walked home feeling lighter, as if the town had finally opened a door for him.

- A. He wanted to avoid being alone and feel connected
- B. He wanted to start a repair shop immediately
- C. He wanted to win a medal like Mr. Raymond
- D. He wanted to skip school for many days

Answer: A

Sol: • **Key Line from Passage:** “ To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered.” • **What it shows:** Aiden felt socially isolated in the new school and needed a chance to connect. • **Correct Logic:** Volunteering helped him **avoid loneliness** and **feel included** in school life. • **Why other options a wrong:** • (b) **No evidence** that Aiden wanted to run a repair shop (that is Mr. Raymond’s work). • (c) The medal is used to teach **values**, not as Aiden’s goal to “win” it. • (d) Volunteering for a school event does **not** indicate skipping school.

Q.2 What does the worn medal mainly represent in the passage? Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

In the spring of 2017, sixteen-year-old Aiden Carter moved from New York to a quiet town in Ohio. His mother had accepted a job at a local hospital, and Aiden, who was used to crowded subways and noisy streets, suddenly found himself surrounded by calm roads and early sunsets. In his new school, classmates were friendly, but he still felt as if he was watching life from the outside.

One day, Aiden noticed a notice on the classroom board: “Veterans’ Day Library Talk—Students will present one local story.” To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered. He was asked to interview Mr. Raymond, an elderly veteran who now ran a small repair shop. During the meeting, Mr. Raymond showed Aiden a worn medal and explained that it was not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork.

On the day of the talk, Aiden spoke about the medal and how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly. When he finished, he saw a few students nodding with respect. Later, the librarian told him, “You didn’t just speak about history—you made it feel human.” Aiden walked home feeling lighter, as if the town had finally opened a door for him.

- A. Only a reward for bravery, nothing else
- B. A reminder of responsibility and teamwork
- C. Aiden’s dislike for the new town
- D. A reason to avoid speaking in public

Answer: B

Sol: • **Direct Evidence:** Mr. Raymond says the medal is “ **not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork.**” • **Main Interpretation:** The medal symbolises **duty, cooperation, and shared effort**, not just personal success. • **Message of the passage:** Even simple objects can carry **deep human meaning** and teach life values. • **Why other options are wrong:** • (a) The phrase “ **not only**” clearly rejects “only a reward.” • (c) The medal is about values, not Aiden’s dislike of the town. • (d) Aiden **does speak**; the medal does not stop him.

Q.3 Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage? Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

In the spring of 2017, sixteen-year-old Aiden Carter moved from New York to a quiet town in Ohio. His mother had accepted a job at a local hospital, and Aiden, who was used to crowded subways and noisy streets, suddenly found himself surrounded by calm roads and early sunsets. In his new school, classmates were friendly, but he still felt as if he was watching life from the outside.

One day, Aiden noticed a notice on the classroom board: “Veterans’ Day Library Talk—Students will present one local story.” To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered. He was asked to interview Mr. Raymond, an elderly veteran who now ran a small repair shop. During the meeting, Mr. Raymond showed Aiden a worn medal and explained that it was not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork.

On the day of the talk, Aiden spoke about the medal and how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly. When he finished, he saw a few students nodding with respect. Later, the librarian told him, “You didn’t just speak about history—you made it feel human.” Aiden walked home feeling lighter, as if the town had finally opened a door for him.

- A. Aiden refused to meet Mr. Raymond.
- B. The librarian criticised Aiden’s speech for being emotional.

- C. Aiden spoke about how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly.
- D. Aiden returned to New York after the library talk.

Answer: C

Sol: • **Exact Line Match:** The passage states Aiden spoke about “ how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly.” • **Therefore:** Option (c) is directly supported by the text. • **Why other options are wrong:** • (a) False—he interviews Mr. Raymond. • (b) False—the librarian praises him: “You made it feel human.” • (d) False—he walks home in Ohio; no return to New York is mentioned.

Q.4 Choose the word closest in meaning to “ordinary” as used in the passage. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

In the spring of 2017, sixteen-year-old Aiden Carter moved from New York to a quiet town in Ohio. His mother had accepted a job at a local hospital, and Aiden, who was used to crowded subways and noisy streets, suddenly found himself surrounded by calm roads and early sunsets. In his new school, classmates were friendly, but he still felt as if he was watching life from the outside. One day, Aiden noticed a notice on the classroom board: “Veterans’ Day Library Talk—Students will present one local story.” To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered. He was asked to interview Mr. Raymond, an elderly veteran who now ran a small repair shop. During the meeting, Mr. Raymond showed Aiden a worn medal and explained that it was not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork. On the day of the talk, Aiden spoke about the medal and how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly. When he finished, he saw a few students nodding with respect. Later, the librarian told him, “You didn’t just speak about history—you made it feel human.” Aiden walked home feeling lighter, as if the town had finally opened a door for him.

- A. common
- B. dangerous
- C. careless
- D. weak

Answer: A

Sol: • **Meaning of “ordinary”:** normal / usual / everyday. • **Context Clue:** “ordinary people” is contrasted with “extraordinary stories,” meaning common people can have remarkable experiences. • **Correct Answer:** “common” matches the meaning best. • **Why other options are wrong:** • (b) dangerous = risky, not “ordinary.” • (c) careless = negligent behaviour, not meaning. • (d) weak = lacking strength, not suggested here.

Q.5 . Which of the following best describes the change in Aiden by the end of the passage? Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options:

In the spring of 2017, sixteen-year-old Aiden Carter moved from New York to a quiet town in Ohio. His mother had accepted a job at a local hospital, and Aiden, who was used to crowded subways and noisy streets, suddenly found himself surrounded by calm roads and early sunsets. In his new school, classmates were friendly, but he still felt as if he was watching life from the outside. One day, Aiden noticed a notice on the classroom board: “Veterans’ Day Library Talk—Students will present one local story.” To avoid spending lunch alone, he volunteered. He was asked to interview Mr. Raymond, an elderly veteran who now ran a small repair shop. During the meeting, Mr. Raymond showed Aiden a worn medal and explained that it was not only a reward, but also a reminder of responsibility and teamwork. On the day of the talk, Aiden spoke about the medal and how ordinary people carry extraordinary stories quietly. When he finished, he saw a few students nodding with respect. Later, the librarian told him, “You didn’t just speak about history—you made it feel human.” Aiden walked home feeling lighter, as if the town had finally opened a door for him.

- A. He becomes more lonely than before.
- B. He feels accepted and more confident.
- C. He decides that the town has no stories.
- D. He stops speaking to people completely.

Answer: B

Sol: • **Beginning (Initial State):** Aiden felt like he was “ watching life from the outside” → suggests isolation and discomfort. • **Ending (Evidence of Change):** • **Confidence:** He delivers a talk successfully at the library. • **Acceptance:** He sees classmates “ nodding with respect.” • **Positive Feedback:** The librarian praises him: “ You made it feel human.” • **Final Emotional Shift:** “ feeling lighter” and “ the town had finally opened a door” → clear sign of belonging. • **Conclusion:** He becomes more confident and feels accepted. • **Why other options are wrong:** • (a) Opposite to “feeling lighter” and “opened a door.” • (c) Wrong because he highlights the town’s stories. • (d) Wrong because he interacts more (interview + presentation).

Q.6 Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the phrase. “Release from duty”

- A. Exonerate
- B. Recruit
- C. Retain
- D. Appoint

Answer: A

Sol:

- **Target Phrase:** “Release from duty”
- **Correct One-word Substitution: Exonerate** • **Meaning of ‘Exonerate’:** to free someone from blame, responsibility, or a duty/obligation; to clear from an accusation. (Hindi: दोष/जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त करना, आरोप से बरी करना)
- **Why option (a) is correct:** • When someone is **released from duty/responsibility** (especially due to being cleared of blame or obligation), they are **exonerated**. • **Example Sentence:** *After the inquiry, the officer was exonerated and released from duty.* • This shows the person is freed from the duty because the responsibility/blame is removed.
- **Meanings of other options (and why they are incorrect):** • (b) **Recruit** (Hindi: भर्ती करना) = to hire/enlist; unrelated to release. • (c) **Retain** (Hindi: बनाए रखना) = to keep/continue; opposite of releasing. • (d) **Appoint** (Hindi: नियुक्त करना) = to assign a post/duty; opposite idea.
- **Quick Concept Check (Exam Use):** • **Exonerate** is commonly used when someone is **cleared of blame** and thus freed from responsibility/duty.

Q.7 Select the most appropriate word which means the same as the given word. Ephemeral

- A. Permanent
- B. Temporary
- C. Ancient
- D. Costly

Answer: B

Sol:

- **Meaning of ‘Ephemeral’:** lasting for a very short time; short-lived. (Hindi: क्षणिक / अल्पकालिक)
- **Why (b) Temporary is correct:** • **Temporary** (Hindi: अस्थायी) means “not permanent; lasting for a limited time.” This matches *ephemeral* because both refer to something that does not last long. • **Example (Ephemeral):** *The beauty of a rainbow is ephemeral—it disappears in minutes.* • **Example (Temporary):** *They stayed in a temporary shelter until their house was repaired.*
- **Synonyms of Ephemeral:** fleeting, momentary, short-lived, transitory. • **Antonyms of Ephemeral:** permanent, lasting, enduring, eternal.
- **Meanings of other options (and why they are incorrect):** • (a) **Permanent** (Hindi: स्थायी) = lasting forever/for a long time; **opposite** of ephemeral. • (c) **Ancient** (Hindi: प्राचीन) = very old; relates to age, not short duration. • (d) **Costly** (Hindi: महँगा) = expensive; relates to price, not time/duration.

Q.8 Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom.
Field Day

- A. A day spent working in a farm field
- B. A day of great enjoyment or an opportunity for success
- C. A day full of failures and disappointments
- D. A day of strict fasting and discipline

Answer: B

Sol:

- **Idiom:** “Field Day” • **Meaning:** a time of great enjoyment, excitement, or a perfect opportunity to do something successfully (often used when someone gets a favourable chance). (Hindi: मौज का मौका / अच्छा अवसर / खूब आनंद का समय)
- **Why option (b) is correct:** • Option (b) matches the idiomatic meaning: when someone gets a **good chance** or **enjoys a situation fully**, they “have a field day.” • **Example Sentence:** *The reporters had a field day when the celebrity made a mistake on live TV.* • Here, “field day” means the reporters got a big opportunity and enjoyed using it.
- **Meaning of other options (and why they are incorrect):** • (a) **A day spent working in a farm field** (Hindi: खेत में काम करने का दिन) = literal meaning, not idiomatic. • (c) **A day full of failures** (Hindi: असफलताओं से भरा दिन) = opposite; “field day” is positive/exciting. • (d) **A day of strict fasting** (Hindi: उपवास/अनुशासन का दिन) = unrelated to the idiom.
- **Related idioms (similar idea):** • “Have a great time” (enjoy a lot) • “Make the most of” (use an opportunity fully) • “Strike while the iron is hot” (use the right opportunity immediately)

Q.9 Choose the correct part of speech for the highlighted word in the sentence given below.
The chef skillfully prepared a delicious three-course meal.

- A. Adverb
- B. Verb
- C. Adjective
- D. Noun

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b) Verb.
Step-by-step explanation:

- The highlighted word is **prepared**.
- It expresses an **action** done by the subject **the chef**.
- Words that show action or state are called **verbs**. Here, **prepared** is the main action in the sentence.
- The word **skillfully** is an adverb modifying **prepared**, which further confirms that **prepared** is a verb.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) Adverb:** Adverbs modify verbs/adjectives/adverbs; **prepared** itself is being modified by the adverb **skillfully**.
- **Option (c) Adjective:** Adjectives describe nouns; **prepared** here does not describe a noun, it performs the action.
- **Option (d) Noun:** Noun names a person/place/thing/idea; **prepared** is not a naming word here.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.10 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:
His influence (1)/ lasted less than a decade (2)/ affecting major policies (3)/ across departments. (4)/

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Error identification: Option (2) “**lasted less than a decade**” is marked as containing the error because it creates a mismatch in the intended meaning with the participial construction that follows, making the sentence structurally awkward and logically unclear in the given segmented format.

Detailed explanation:

- The sentence is: “His influence lasted less than a decade affecting major policies across departments.”
- After “lasted less than a decade,” the phrase “affecting major policies” becomes a dangling/unclear participial phrase because it seems to modify “a decade” (which is illogical) instead of “his influence.”
- To avoid this, the sentence needs a connector or a clearer structure, such as adding “and” or restructuring the clause.

One correct rewritten form: “His influence lasted less than a decade, **yet it affected** major policies across departments.”

Another correct form (using participle properly): “His influence, **lasting** less than a decade, affected major policies across departments.”

Grammatical rule used: A participial phrase must clearly and logically modify the correct noun/subject. If it does not, it becomes a dangling modifier and causes ambiguity.

Example of the rule: Incorrect: “She walked into the room, **smiling at everyone**,” (correct because “she” is smiling). Incorrect dangling type: “The report was submitted, **working overnight**,” (who worked overnight is unclear). Correct: “The team submitted the report after **working overnight**.”

Information booster: In exams, errors are often tested through dangling participles and unclear modifiers. Always check whether an -ing phrase logically describes the correct subject.

So the correct answer is (b)

- nts is correct regarding "Growth and Development"?
- I. Growth refers to structural and physiological changes.
 - II. Development is a continuous process that stops only at death.

- A. Only I
- B. Both I and II
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Both I and II.

Explanation:

Growth and development are related but distinct concepts in child psychology. Growth is quantitative and physical, such as increase in height or weight, and it stops when maturity is reached. Development is qualitative and continuous, encompassing physical, mental, social, and emotional changes that occur throughout the entire lifespan.

Information Booster:

- **Quantitative Growth:** Statement I is correct; growth involves measurable physical changes like cell multiplication and organ enlargement.
- **Qualitative Development:** Statement II is correct; development involves functional improvements and complex psychological maturity from conception to death.
- **Interdependence:** While growth may stop at a certain age, development continues as the individual adapts to new life stages and challenges.
- **Predictable Patterns:** Both follow specific patterns (like cephalocaudal) but development is more influenced by environmental interactions.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Incomplete – It correctly identifies growth but ignores the fundamental continuous nature of the developmental process.
- Option (c): Incomplete – It correctly identifies the lifespan nature of development but misses the physiological definition of growth.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Both statements provide accurate academic definitions used in standard educational psychology textbooks.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.2 In the context of Child Development, "Cephalocaudal sequence" refers to:

- A. Development from center to periphery
- B. Development from head to toe
- C. Development from general to specific
- D. Development from concrete to abstract

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Development from head to toe.

Explanation:

The cephalocaudal principle describes the direction of growth and development where the upper parts of the body develop before the lower parts. This means a child gains control over their head and neck movements before being able to crawl or walk. This is a foundational biological law of physical maturation observed in all human infants.

Information Booster:

- **Etymology:** The term comes from the Greek 'kephale' (head) and Latin 'cauda' (tail), signifying head-to-tail growth.
- **Motor Control:** Infants first learn to lift their head, then sit up, and eventually use their legs to stand or walk.
- **Physical Maturation:** The brain and head area are more developed at birth compared to the rest of the body structure.
- **Predictability:** This sequence allows educators and parents to predict developmental milestones in a standardized chronological order.
- **Directionality:** It is one of the two major laws of developmental direction, the other being the proximodistal trend.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Proximodistal trend – This refers to development starting from the central axis of the body toward the extremities.
- Option (c): Integration principle – This describes how children first learn broad movements before mastering refined, specific motor skills.
- Option (d): Cognitive progression – This refers to Piaget's stages of intellectual growth rather than physical developmental directions.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.3 Which developmental principle states that growth proceeds from the center of the body toward the extremities?

- A. Cephalocaudal
- B. Proximodistal
- C. Integration
- D. Differentiation

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is **b) Proximodistal**.

Explanation:

Physical development follows specific predictable patterns or directions. The principle that explains growth starting from the spinal cord and moving outward to the fingers and toes is known as proximodistal development. The correct answer is (b) Proximodistal.

Information Booster:

- **Direction of Growth:** This principle emphasizes that growth and motor control proceed from the center or longitudinal axis of the body toward the outer parts.
- **Skill Acquisition:** A child first learns to control the torso and trunk before gaining control over the arms, hands, and eventually individual fingers.
- **Internal to External:** Major internal organs develop and function effectively before the external limbs reach their full dexterity.
- **Fine Motor Development:** The development of fine motor skills, like writing or buttoning a shirt, is the final stage of this outward growth progression.
- **Near to Far:** It is often referred to as the 'near-to-far' rule, indicating that the parts near the heart and spine develop first.
- **Coordination:** Gross motor skills involving larger muscles at the center develop before the refined coordination of the extremities.

Additional Points:

- **Cephalocaudal:** This refers to the 'head-to-toe' direction of development where a child gains control over the head and neck before the legs and feet.
- **Integration:** This principle suggests that simple skills are combined or coordinated to perform more complex movements or cognitive tasks.
- **Differentiation:** This refers to the process where a child's responses move from generalized, global behaviors to more specific and specialized reactions.

Q.4 In E.V.S before starting the theme water what will be the most efficient way to introduce it.

- A. organizing a trip to factory ,pond and near water dam.
- B. showing picture books only.
- C. Asking them to consume less water by not wasting it.
- D. Criticizing the water related hazards.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) organizing a trip to factory ,pond and near water dam.

Explanation:

The most efficient way to introduce an EVS theme is through **direct experience and observation**. Field trips to ponds or dams allow children to see water in its **natural and social context**. This hands-on exposure creates a **concrete foundation** for abstract concepts like the water cycle or conservation, making the subsequent classroom lessons much more meaningful.

Information Booster:

- **Observation-based Learning:** Children learn best by **seeing and touching** things in their environment.
- **Sensory Engagement:** Field trips engage **multiple senses**, leading to better memory retention of the subject.
- **Social Context:** Visiting a dam or factory shows the **human dependence** on water resources.
- **Curiosity Stimulation:** Out-of-classroom experiences **trigger questions** that can be explored throughout the unit.
- **Primary Source:** Natural bodies like ponds serve as **living laboratories** for biological and environmental study.

Additional Points:

- **Option (b): Picture books** – While helpful, they are **secondary sources** and less impactful than real-world experience.
- **Option (c): Conservation** – This is an **outcome or value** to be taught later, not a way to introduce the theme.
- **Option (d): Criticizing hazards** – A **negative approach** that doesn't help in building a foundational understanding of the resource.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.5 For teaching of EVS you are organising a field trip for "Plant Study". What according to you does not comes under the objectives of this field trip?

- A. observing and recording the differences in their external features.
- B. ambiguity during classification of them on the basis of diversity seen.
- C. identification of the familiar plants by their names.
- D. recall the differences in shape, size, patterns and texture of them.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) ambiguity during classification of them on the basis of diversity seen.

Explanation:

The objective of any educational activity is to provide clarity and precision. "Ambiguity" refers to uncertainty or lack of clarity, which is something a field trip seeks to resolve through direct observation. The goal is accurate classification, not confusion.

Information Booster:

- **Direct Observation:** Field trips allow students to see the actual color, te size of plants in their natural habitat.

- **Scientific Classification:** Students learn to categorize plants based on clear observable traits like stem type or leaf shape.
 - **Recording Skills:** Field trips encourage the habit of maintaining a log or journal of scientific observations.
 - **Identification:** One of the primary goals is to help students connect textbook names with real-world specimens.
 - **Sensory Learning:** Touching and smelling plants provides a multi-sensory experience that reinforces long-term memory.
- Additional Points:**
- **Option (a):** Valid objective – Observing external features is a fundamental part of botanical study for children.
 - **Option (c):** Valid objective – Connecting abstract nomenclature to real plants is a key goal of environmental studies.
 - **Option (d):** Valid objective – Recalling physical characteristics helps in developing descriptive and analytical vocabulary.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.6 In the context of inclusive education, which of the following principles is correct?

- I. Recognising diversity in learners.
- II. Segregating children with special needs.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Only I

Explanation:

Inclusive education is built on the premise that all students, regardless of their strengths or weaknesses, should learn together in the same classroom. Recognizing and celebrating diversity is a core principle, while segregation is the direct opposite and is rejected by this philosophy.

Information Booster:

- **Equity over Equality:** Inclusion means providing tailored support to ensure that every child has equal access to the same learning opportunities.
- **School Adaptation:** In an inclusive model, the school system changes to fit the child, rather than the child having to change to fit the school.
- **Resource rich:** Diverse classrooms provide a richer social environment where all students learn empathy and collaborative skills.
- **Removing Barriers:** It involves eliminating physical, social, and pedagogical barriers that prevent full participation for any child.
- **Collaborative Effort:** Inclusion requires close cooperation between regular teachers, special educators, parents, and the community.

Additional Points:

- Option (b): **Only II** – Incorrect because segregation involves isolating children into separate schools or classes, which defeats the goal of inclusion.
- Option (c): **Both I and II** – Incorrect because inclusion and segregation are mutually exclusive concepts in educational policy.
- Option (d): **Neither I nor II** – Incorrect as recognizing diversity is the absolute starting point for any inclusive pedagogical practice.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.7 According to Piaget, the ability to understand conservation of mass and volume appears in which stage?

- A. Sensory-motor
- B. Pre-operational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Concrete operational.

Explanation:

In the Concrete Operational stage (approx. 7–11 years), children develop the concept of conservation. They begin to understand that changing the shape or appearance of an object does not change its basic properties like mass, volume, or number, provided nothing has been added or removed.

Information Booster:

- **Reversibility:** Children at this stage can mentally reverse actions (e.g., imagining water being poured back into its original container).
- **Decentration:** They can focus on multiple aspects of a problem rather than just one prominent feature.
- **Logical Thought:** Reasoning becomes logical but remains tied to concrete, physical objects and situations.
- **Classification:** The ability to group objects into categories based on shared characteristics improves significantly.
- **Seriation:** Children can arrange items in a logical order, such as by size or weight.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Sensory-motor stage – Focuses on object permanence and basic motor responses to sensory stimuli.
- Option (b): Pre-operational stage – Characterized by egocentrism and a lack of conservation (centration).
- Option (d): Formal operational stage – Involves abstract reasoning and the ability to handle hypothetical situations.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.8 In Piaget’s stages of cognitive development, which stage occurs from ages

- I. Concrete operational

II. Formal operational

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Only I

Explanation:

Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development specifies that the Concrete Operational stage spans from approximately age 7 to 11. During this time, children develop logical thinking about concrete events but still struggle with abstract or hypothetical concepts. The Formal Operational stage only begins around age 11 or 12.

Information Booster:

- **Concrete Operational:** Statement I is correct; it is characterized by the development of conservation, reversibility, and classification skills.
- **Logical Thinking:** Children in this stage can perform mental operations but only on physical or 'concrete' objects.
- **Decentration:** They learn to focus on multiple aspects of a problem rather than just one prominent feature.
- **Formal Operational:** This stage involves abstract thought, deductive reasoning, and systematic planning, starting after age 11.
- **Sequential Nature:** Piaget argued that all children pass through these stages in the same order, regardless of culture.

Additional Points:

- Option (b): Chronological Error – The formal operational stage is the final stage of development and occurs during adolescence, not age 7–11.
- Option (c): Misinterpretation – A child cannot be in two distinct major developmental stages for the same age bracket in Piaget's model.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Statement I accurately matches the developmental timeframe defined by Piaget for concrete operations.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.9 In the NCF 2005, the "Five guiding principles" include which of the following?

- A. Connecting knowledge to life outside the school
- B. Ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods
- C. Overcoming the limitation of textbooks
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) All of the above.

Explanation:

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 outlines five guiding principles for curriculum development in India. These include connecting knowledge to external life, moving away from rote learning, and ensuring the curriculum goes beyond textbooks to provide for overall child development.

Information Booster:

- **Life Connectivity:** Principle 1 aims to make education meaningful by relating classroom topics to the real world.
- **Rote Removal:** Principle 2 focuses on making learning a process of understanding rather than mere memorization.
- **Holistic Enrichment:** Principle 3 suggests that the curriculum should provide opportunities for growth beyond the written text.
- **Exam Flexibility:** Principle 4 advocates for making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life.
- **Democratic Identity:** Principle 5 nurtures an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity.

Additional Points:

- Options (a), (b), and (c) are all individual components of the same five-principle framework, making (d) the most comprehensive choice.
- So the correct answer is (d)

Q.10 What plays the most important role in learning English language?

- A. Vocabulary
- B. Grammar
- C. Meaning
- D. Figures of speech

Answer: A

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (a) Vocabulary

Explanation: Vocabulary forms the foundation of any language. Without sufficient words, communication becomes difficult. Vocabulary helps learners understand, speak, read, and write effectively. Even with limited grammar knowledge, a person can communicate if they know enough words. Vocabulary enhances comprehension and expression. Therefore, vocabulary plays the most important role in learning English.

Information Booster: A rich vocabulary improves fluency and confidence in language use. It helps learners understand different contexts and meanings. Vocabulary growth occurs through reading, listening, and interaction. Teachers emphasize vocabulary-building activities in classrooms.

Strong vocabulary supports grammar learning as well. It is essential for academic success.

Additional Knowledge: Vocabulary includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and expressions. Word knowledge also includes pronunciation and usage. Children acquire vocabulary naturally through interaction. Vocabulary learning is a lifelong process. Digital tools and reading habits help expand vocabulary. Mastery of vocabulary improves overall language proficiency.

Q.11 Which of the following are the major aims of mathematics?

- I. To develop the powers of thinking and reasoning.
- II. To solve mathematical problems of daily life.
- III. To prepare the child for higher study.

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

Answer: D

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (d) I, II and III

Explanation:

Mathematics as a school subject aims at the overall cognitive and practical development of the child.

All three statements represent the core purposes of teaching mathematics:

Developing thinking and reasoning – Mathematics builds logical thinking, analytical ability, and the capacity to justify and prove ideas.

Solving daily-life mathematical problems – Children learn to use number sense, measurement, estimation, and operations in real situations like buying, sharing, comparing, etc.

Preparing for higher studies – Mathematics forms the base for advanced subjects such as algebra, geometry, science, technology, and even economics.

Information Booster:

→Mathematics strengthens problem-solving skills, enabling children to think systematically and reach conclusions.

→It develops precision, clarity, and accuracy—qualities essential in both academics and life.

→Learning mathematics improves creativity, as children learn to find multiple ways to solve a problem.

→It supports other school subjects, especially science, EVS, geography, physics, and even arts (patterns, symmetry).

Additional Knowledge:

→According to NCF-2005, mathematics teaching should aim at making children understand concepts, reason mathematically, and apply them meaningfully.

→Effective math learning helps reduce math phobia, making learners confident and motivated.

→Mathematics education also nurtures spatial understanding, pattern recognition, and logical communication, which are essential competencies in 21st-century learning.

Q.12 Which branch of philosophy deals with nature, expression and perception of beauty?

- A. Epistemology
- B. Logic
- C. Aesthetics
- D. meta-physics

Answer: C

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (c) Aesthetics

Explanation:

Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that specifically explores the nature of art, beauty, and taste. It examines how humans perceive and respond to things that are pleasing to the senses or the mind. While other branches of philosophy might focus on truth (epistemology) or existence (metaphysics), aesthetics asks what makes something "beautiful" and whether beauty is an objective reality or a subjective experience. In an educational context, aesthetics is vital for developing a student's ability to appreciate the arts and express their own creativity through various mediums.

Information Booster:

- **Sensory Perception:** Aesthetics deals with how we "feel" when we see, hear, or experience something artistic.
- **Judgment of Taste:** It explores why different people find different things beautiful or meaningful.
- **Philosophical Inquiry:** It questions the standards of beauty and the value of art in human society.
- **Subjectivity vs. Objectivity:** A major debate in aesthetics is whether beauty is "in the eye of the beholder."
- **Artistic Expression:** This branch provides the theoretical framework for understanding painting, music, and literature.
- **Emotional Connection:** It links human emotions to physical forms and creative outputs.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Historical Origins:** The term comes from the Greek word *aisthetikos*, meaning "of sense perception."
- **Core Branches:** It is one of the five main branches of philosophy, alongside Ethics, Logic, Metaphysics, and Epistemology.
- **Axiology:** Aesthetics is often grouped under "Axiology," which is the general study of values.
- **Educational Role:** Teaching aesthetics helps students develop "critical appreciation" rather than just looking at art.
- **Broad Scope:** Aesthetics isn't just about "pretty" things; it can also study the sublime, the tragic, or the grotesque.
- **Cross-Cultural:** Different cultures have different aesthetic values, making it a key part of cultural studies.

Q.13 Textbook of E.V.S is child-centered, so that the children learn by ____ and not by ____.

- A. Knowledge, Skills
- B. Exploring, Rote learning
- C. Theory, Practical
- D. Research, Subject

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Exploring, Rote learning

Explanation:

Child-centered education, especially in Environmental Studies (EVS), emphasizes discovery and hands-on investigation. The objective is to move away from 'rote learning' (passive memorization) toward 'exploration' (active searching for knowledge), which results in deeper conceptual understanding.

Information Booster:

- **Active Discovery:** EVS textbooks encourage students to ask questions, perform simple experiments, and observe their surroundings.
- **Anti-Rote Stance:** Modern pedagogy discourages memorizing definitions; it values the student's ability to explain concepts in their own words.
- **Contextualization:** Exploring local environments makes the content in the textbook meaningful and relatable.
- **Teacher as Guide:** In a child-centered model, the teacher facilitates exploration rather than delivering a lecture.
- **Critical Thinking:** Exploring helps children develop skills like observation, data collection, and basic analysis from a young age.

Additional Points:

- **Option (a):** Logic error – Knowledge and skills are both outcomes of learning; they are not opposites in a child-centered model.
- **Option (c):** Reverse – Modern education prioritizes practical application over pure abstract theory, making this statement logically backwards.
- **Option (d):** Mismatched terms – Research is a form of exploration, but 'subject' is not a method of learning.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.14 In the context of "Kohlberg’s Theory," a child who obeys rules only to avoid being scolded by the teacher is at which level?

- A. Post-Conventional level
- B. Pre-Conventional level (Punishment-Obedience)
- C. Conventional level (Good boy/Nice girl)
- D. Autonomous Morality

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Pre-Conventional level (Punishment-Obedience).

Explanation:

At the first stage of Kohlberg's theory, moral reasoning is based on the physical consequences of an action. Children obey rules because they fear punishment (being scolded) or want to gain external rewards. The morality is 'external' rather than based on an internal sense of right and wrong or social contract.

Information Booster:

- **Stage 1 (Obedience/Punishment):** The goodness or badness of an act is determined solely by its physical consequences.
- **External Control:** Reasoning is dictated by authority figures rather than personal principles or social rules.
- **Egocentric View:** The focus is entirely on the self and how to avoid pain or trouble.
- **Level I Overview:** This level is common in children but can be seen in adults under certain stress or situational constraints.
- **Kohlberg’s Framework:** Consists of three levels and six stages that represent an increasingly complex moral logic.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Universal ethics – At this level, reasoning is based on self-chosen ethical principles like justice and human rights.
 - Option (c): Social approval – Morality here is based on living up to the expectations of family or peers and being a 'good' person.
 - Option (d): Piaget's term – Refers to the later stage where children realize rules are social agreements that can be changed.
- So the correct answer is (b)

Q.15 Where ICT can be less useful and has its own drawback when it comes to communication -

- A. enhance multisensory teaching.
- B. useful for differently abled children and individuals.
- C. can access numerous books digitally.
- D. reducing communication gap between child and parent.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) reducing communication gap between child and parent.

Explanation:

While ICT facilitates remote communication, it can often increase the communication gap between children and parents in a domestic setting due to excessive screen time and digital isolation. Family members may spend more time on devices than interacting face-to-face, leading to a decrease in emotional bonding and direct verbal exchange. In this context, ICT acts as a barrier to traditional, interpersonal communication within the family.

Information Booster:

- **Digital Isolation:** A phenomenon where individuals become socially withdrawn due to excessive use of technology and virtual platforms.
- **Screen Time:** The amount of time spent using devices with screens, which if excessive, can displace quality family interaction.
- **Face-to-Face Interaction:** Traditional communication that allows for non-verbal cues, essential for building deep emotional connections.
- **Technostress:** Stress or negative psychological impact caused by the inability to cope with new computer technologies in a healthy way.
- **Phubbing:** The practice of ignoring one's companion in order to pay attention to one's phone, harming interpersonal relationships.

Additional Points:

- **Option (a): Multisensory teaching:** This is a major benefit of ICT, as it allows for audio, video, and interactive simulations.
- **Option (b): Differently abled:** ICT is highly useful here, providing assistive tools that empower individuals with disabilities.
- **Option (c): Digital books:** This is a positive utility of ICT, allowing for vast, cost-effective access to educational resources.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.16 Which curriculum approach emphasizes giving the maximum autonomy to the learners?

- A. Experience centered approach
- B. Subject based curriculum
- C. Activity centered approach
- D. Teacher centered approach

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Experience centered approach

Explanation:

The **Experience-Centered Approach** places the learner's **personal interests, needs, and life experiences** at the core of the curriculum. It provides maximum **autonomy and freedom** for students to explore topics that are relevant to them. Unlike rigid subject-based models, this approach views learning as a **continuous process** of reconstructing experience, as advocated by progressive educators like John Dewey.

Information Booster:

- **Learner Autonomy:** Empowers students to take **responsibility for their own learning** and pursue individual interests.
- **Progressive Education:** Focuses on **social and emotional growth** alongside intellectual development.
- **Holistic Growth:** Considers the **whole child**, acknowledging that learning happens through varied life interactions.
- **Flexible Structure:** The curriculum is **not pre-fixed** but evolves based on student engagement and feedback.
- **Active Discovery:** Encourages **inquiry-based exploration** rather than passive reception of facts.

Additional Points:

- **Option (b): Subject-based** – The most traditional and **rigid approach** where the focus is on content rather than the learner.
- **Option (c): Activity-centered** – While active, it often follows a **pre-planned set of activities** rather than total learner-driven experience.
- **Option (d): Teacher-centered** – Minimal autonomy for learners as the **teacher controls** all aspects of instruction and discipline.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.17 Which of the following is NOT an element of "Thorndike’s Laws of Learning"?

- A. Law of Readiness
- B. Law of Exercise
- C. Law of Effect
- D. Law of Proximity

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Law of Proximity.

Explanation:

Edward Thorndike proposed three primary laws of learning: Readiness, Exercise, and Effect. The "Law of Proximity" is actually a principle of perception from Gestalt psychology, which states that objects close to each other tend to be grouped together by the brain.

Information Booster:

- **Law of Readiness:** Learning is most effective when the organism is physiologically and psychologically prepared to learn.
- **Law of Exercise:** Connections between stimulus and response are strengthened with practice (use) and weakened with disuse.
- **Law of Effect:** Responses followed by satisfaction are more likely to recur, while those followed by discomfort are less likely.
- **Connectionism:** Thorndike's theory is known as Connectionism, emphasizing the S-R (Stimulus-Response) bond.
- **S-R Bond:** He believed that learning consists of the formation of associations through a process of trial and error.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Primary Law – Readiness is essential for the child to derive satisfaction from a task.
- Option (b): Primary Law – Emphasizes the role of drill and practice in strengthening learned behaviors.
- Option (c): Primary Law – This is the most famous law, serving as the basis for Skinner’s operant conditioning.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.18 In the context of cognitive development, which of the following statements is correct?

- I. Vygotsky argued that "Private Speech" is a tool used by children to plan activities and strategies.
- II. Piaget viewed the child as a "Little Scientist" who constructs knowledge through individual exploration.

- A. Only II
- B. Only I
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Both I and II.

Explanation:

Both Vygotsky and Piaget are central to constructivism but differ on the role of language and social interaction. Vygotsky saw self-talk (private speech) as a cognitive self-guidance system. Piaget, meanwhile, focused on the individual's active interaction with the environment to build mental schemas, famously calling children "little scientists."

Information Booster:

- **Private Speech:** Statement I is correct; Vygotsky believed it transitions from social speech to internal thought during development.
- **Little Scientist:** Statement II is correct; Piaget emphasized the child's curiosity and active construction of meaning via discovery.
- **Vygotsky’s Focus:** Emphasized the Socio-Cultural context and the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD).
- **Piaget’s Focus:** Emphasized maturational stages (Sensorimotor to Formal Operational) and individual discovery.
- **Language Role:** Vygotsky saw language as a primary driver of thought; Piaget saw language as largely reflective of cognitive stage.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Incomplete – It neglects Vygotsky's important and factually stated view on private speech.
- Option (b): Incomplete – It neglects Piaget's fundamental characterization of the child as a learner.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Both statements accurately represent the core tenets of their respective theorists.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.19 Who supports the deductive approach? They also believe that our responses to environmental stimuli shape our actions.

- A. Naturalists
- B. Pragmatists
- C. Constructivists
- D. Behaviourists

Answer: D

Sol: Explanation:

The correct answer is (d) Behaviourists.

Behaviourists (such as Skinner and Watson) believe that all behaviors are **responses to external stimuli** in the environment. They often utilize a **deductive approach** in research, starting with general laws of learning (like _____ g) and applying them to predict specific behavioral outcomes in controlled settings.

Information Booster:

- **Stimulus-Response (S-R):** The core belief is that behavior is a learned reaction to environmental triggers.
- **Conditioning:** Learning occurs through classical or operant conditioning, where consequences shape future actions.
- **Empirical Focus:** They prioritize observable and measurable behaviors over internal mental states.
- **Environmental Determinism:** Actions are seen as determined by past experiences and current environmental cues.
- **Systematic Application:** Deductive logic is used to apply established behavioral principles to modify or manage student behavior.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Naturalists – They believe in learning through nature and follow the child's natural instincts rather than strict environmental control.
- Option (b): Pragmatists – They focus on 'learning by doing' and the practical utility of knowledge in a social context.
- Option (c): Constructivists – They believe learners actively construct their own knowledge through experience rather than reacting to stimuli.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.20 In Pavlov's experiment, what does the ringing of the bell become once the dog salivates to its sound?

- A. Conditioning stimulus
- B. Observational learning
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Motivational conditioning

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Conditioning stimulus

Explanation:

In Ivan Pavlov’s Classical Conditioning experiment, the bell is initially a neutral stimulus. However, after being repeatedly paired with food (the Unconditioned Stimulus), the bell alone triggers salivation. At this point, the bell is referred to as the Conditioned Stimulus (CS), and the salivation it triggers is the Conditioned Response (CR).

Information Booster:

- **Neutral Stimulus:** Before conditioning, the bell does not elicit any specific response related to food.
- **Association:** The process of 'Acquisition' occurs when the neutral stimulus is paired with the unconditioned stimulus.
- **Reflexive Response:** Classical conditioning deals with involuntary, automatic responses to stimuli.
- **Extinction:** If the CS (bell) is presented repeatedly without the UCS (food), the CR (salivation) will eventually disappear.
- **Behaviorist Foundation:** Pavlov's work provided the basis for the behaviorist school of psychology in learning.

Additional Points:

- ● Option (b): Modeling – Observational learning (Bandura) involves learning by watching and imitating others.
-
- ● Option (c): Consequences – Operant conditioning (Skinner) involves learning through rewards and punishments for voluntary behavior.
-
- ● Option (d): Incorrect Term – 'Motivational conditioning' is not a standard term used to describe Pavlov's bell stimulus.

So the correct answer is (a)

- nts is correct regarding "Growth and Development"?
- I. Growth refers to structural and physiological changes.
 - II. Development is a continuous process that stops only at death.

- A. Only I
- B. Both I and II
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Both I and II.

Explanation:

Growth and development are related but distinct concepts in child psychology. Growth is quantitative and physical, such as increase in height or weight, and it stops when maturity is reached. Development is qualitative and continuous, encompassing physical, mental, social, and emotional changes that occur throughout the entire lifespan.

Information Booster:

- **Quantitative Growth:** Statement I is correct; growth involves measurable physical changes like cell multiplication and organ enlargement.
- **Qualitative Development:** Statement II is correct; development involves functional improvements and complex psychological maturity from conception to death.
- **Interdependence:** While growth may stop at a certain age, development continues as the individual adapts to new life stages and challenges.
- **Predictable Patterns:** Both follow specific patterns (like cephalocaudal) but development is more influenced by environmental interactions.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Incomplete – It correctly identifies growth but ignores the fundamental continuous nature of the developmental process.
- Option (c): Incomplete – It correctly identifies the lifespan nature of development but misses the physiological definition of growth.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Both statements provide accurate academic definitions used in standard educational psychology textbooks.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.2 In the context of Child Development, "Cephalocaudal sequence" refers to:

- A. Development from center to periphery
- B. Development from head to toe
- C. Development from general to specific
- D. Development from concrete to abstract

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Development from head to toe.

Explanation:

The cephalocaudal principle describes the direction of growth and development where the upper parts of the body develop before the lower parts. This means a child gains control over their head and neck movements before being able to crawl or walk. This is a foundational biological law of physical maturation observed in all human infants.

Information Booster:

- **Etymology:** The term comes from the Greek 'kephale' (head) and Latin 'cauda' (tail), signifying head-to-tail growth.
- **Motor Control:** Infants first learn to lift their head, then sit up, and eventually use their legs to stand or walk.
- **Physical Maturation:** The brain and head area are more developed at birth compared to the rest of the body structure.
- **Predictability:** This sequence allows educators and parents to predict developmental milestones in a standardized chronological order.
- **Directionality:** It is one of the two major laws of developmental direction, the other being the proximodistal trend.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Proximodistal trend – This refers to development starting from the central axis of the body toward the extremities.
- Option (c): Integration principle – This describes how children first learn broad movements before mastering refined, specific motor skills.
- Option (d): Cognitive progression – This refers to Piaget's stages of intellectual growth rather than physical developmental directions.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.3 Which developmental principle states that growth proceeds from the center of the body toward the extremities?

- A. Cephalocaudal
- B. Proximodistal
- C. Integration
- D. Differentiation

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is **b) Proximodistal**.

Explanation:

Physical development follows specific predictable patterns or directions. The principle that explains growth starting from the spinal cord and moving outward to the fingers and toes is known as proximodistal development. The correct answer is (b) Proximodistal.

Information Booster:

- **Direction of Growth:** This principle emphasizes that growth and motor control proceed from the center or longitudinal axis of the body toward the outer parts.
- **Skill Acquisition:** A child first learns to control the torso and trunk before gaining control over the arms, hands, and eventually individual fingers.
- **Internal to External:** Major internal organs develop and function effectively before the external limbs reach their full dexterity.
- **Fine Motor Development:** The development of fine motor skills, like writing or buttoning a shirt, is the final stage of this outward growth progression.
- **Near to Far:** It is often referred to as the 'near-to-far' rule, indicating that the parts near the heart and spine develop first.
- **Coordination:** Gross motor skills involving larger muscles at the center develop before the refined coordination of the extremities.

Additional Points:

- **Cephalocaudal:** This refers to the 'head-to-toe' direction of development where a child gains control over the head and neck before the legs and feet.
- **Integration:** This principle suggests that simple skills are combined or coordinated to perform more complex movements or cognitive tasks.
- **Differentiation:** This refers to the process where a child's responses move from generalized, global behaviors to more specific and specialized reactions.

Q.4 In E.V.S before starting the theme water what will be the most efficient way to introduce it.

- A. organizing a trip to factory ,pond and near water dam.
- B. showing picture books only.
- C. Asking them to consume less water by not wasting it.
- D. Criticizing the water related hazards.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) organizing a trip to factory ,pond and near water dam.

Explanation:

The most efficient way to introduce an EVS theme is through **direct experience and observation**. Field trips to ponds or dams allow children to see water in its **natural and social context**. This hands-on exposure creates a **concrete foundation** for abstract concepts like the water cycle or conservation, making the subsequent classroom lessons much more meaningful.

Information Booster:

- **Observation-based Learning:** Children learn best by **seeing and touching** things in their environment.
- **Sensory Engagement:** Field trips engage **multiple senses**, leading to better memory retention of the subject.
- **Social Context:** Visiting a dam or factory shows the **human dependence** on water resources.
- **Curiosity Stimulation:** Out-of-classroom experiences **trigger questions** that can be explored throughout the unit.
- **Primary Source:** Natural bodies like ponds serve as **living laboratories** for biological and environmental study.

Additional Points:

- **Option (b): Picture books** – While helpful, they are **secondary sources** and less impactful than real-world experience.
- **Option (c): Conservation** – This is an **outcome or value** to be taught later, not a way to introduce the theme.
- **Option (d): Criticizing hazards** – A **negative approach** that doesn't help in building a foundational understanding of the resource.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.5 For teaching of EVS you are organising a field trip for "Plant Study". What according to you does not comes under the objectives of this field trip?

- A. observing and recording the differences in their external features.
- B. ambiguity during classification of them on the basis of diversity seen.
- C. identification of the familiar plants by their names.
- D. recall the differences in shape, size, patterns and texture of them.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) ambiguity during classification of them on the basis of diversity seen.

Explanation:

The objective of any educational activity is to provide clarity and precision. "Ambiguity" refers to uncertainty or lack of clarity, which is something a field trip seeks to resolve through direct observation. The goal is accurate classification, not confusion.

Information Booster:

- **Direct Observation:** Field trips allow students to see the actual color, te size of plants in their natural habitat.

- **Scientific Classification:** Students learn to categorize plants based on clear observable traits like stem type or leaf shape.
 - **Recording Skills:** Field trips encourage the habit of maintaining a log or journal of scientific observations.
 - **Identification:** One of the primary goals is to help students connect textbook names with real-world specimens.
 - **Sensory Learning:** Touching and smelling plants provides a multi-sensory experience that reinforces long-term memory.
- Additional Points:**
- **Option (a):** Valid objective – Observing external features is a fundamental part of botanical study for children.
 - **Option (c):** Valid objective – Connecting abstract nomenclature to real plants is a key goal of environmental studies.
 - **Option (d):** Valid objective – Recalling physical characteristics helps in developing descriptive and analytical vocabulary.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.6 In the context of inclusive education, which of the following principles is correct?

- I. Recognising diversity in learners.
- II. Segregating children with special needs.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Only I

Explanation:
Inclusive education is built on the premise that all students, regardless of their strengths or weaknesses, should learn together in the same classroom. Recognizing and celebrating diversity is a core principle, while segregation is the direct opposite and is rejected by this philosophy.

Information Booster:

- **Equity over Equality:** Inclusion means providing tailored support to ensure that every child has equal access to the same learning opportunities.
- **School Adaptation:** In an inclusive model, the school system changes to fit the child, rather than the child having to change to fit the school.
- **Resource rich:** Diverse classrooms provide a richer social environment where all students learn empathy and collaborative skills.
- **Removing Barriers:** It involves eliminating physical, social, and pedagogical barriers that prevent full participation for any child.
- **Collaborative Effort:** Inclusion requires close cooperation between regular teachers, special educators, parents, and the community.

Additional Points:

- Option (b): **Only II** – Incorrect because segregation involves isolating children into separate schools or classes, which defeats the goal of inclusion.
- Option (c): **Both I and II** – Incorrect because inclusion and segregation are mutually exclusive concepts in educational policy.
- Option (d): **Neither I nor II** – Incorrect as recognizing diversity is the absolute starting point for any inclusive pedagogical practice.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.7 According to Piaget, the ability to understand conservation of mass and volume appears in which stage?

- A. Sensory-motor
- B. Pre-operational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Concrete operational.

Explanation:
In the Concrete Operational stage (approx. 7–11 years), children develop the concept of conservation. They begin to understand that changing the shape or appearance of an object does not change its basic properties like mass, volume, or number, provided nothing has been added or removed.

Information Booster:

- **Reversibility:** Children at this stage can mentally reverse actions (e.g., imagining water being poured back into its original container).
- **Decentration:** They can focus on multiple aspects of a problem rather than just one prominent feature.
- **Logical Thought:** Reasoning becomes logical but remains tied to concrete, physical objects and situations.
- **Classification:** The ability to group objects into categories based on shared characteristics improves significantly.
- **Seriation:** Children can arrange items in a logical order, such as by size or weight.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Sensory-motor stage – Focuses on object permanence and basic motor responses to sensory stimuli.
- Option (b): Pre-operational stage – Characterized by egocentrism and a lack of conservation (centration).
- Option (d): Formal operational stage – Involves abstract reasoning and the ability to handle hypothetical situations.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.8 In Piaget’s stages of cognitive development, which stage occurs from ages

- I. Concrete operational

II. Formal operational

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Only I

Explanation:

Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development specifies that the Concrete Operational stage spans from approximately age 7 to 11. During this time, children develop logical thinking about concrete events but still struggle with abstract or hypothetical concepts. The Formal Operational stage only begins around age 11 or 12.

Information Booster:

- **Concrete Operational:** Statement I is correct; it is characterized by the development of conservation, reversibility, and classification skills.
- **Logical Thinking:** Children in this stage can perform mental operations but only on physical or 'concrete' objects.
- **Decentration:** They learn to focus on multiple aspects of a problem rather than just one prominent feature.
- **Formal Operational:** This stage involves abstract thought, deductive reasoning, and systematic planning, starting after age 11.
- **Sequential Nature:** Piaget argued that all children pass through these stages in the same order, regardless of culture.

Additional Points:

- Option (b): Chronological Error – The formal operational stage is the final stage of development and occurs during adolescence, not age 7–11.
- Option (c): Misinterpretation – A child cannot be in two distinct major developmental stages for the same age bracket in Piaget's model.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Statement I accurately matches the developmental timeframe defined by Piaget for concrete operations.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.9 In the NCF 2005, the "Five guiding principles" include which of the following?

- A. Connecting knowledge to life outside the school
- B. Ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods
- C. Overcoming the limitation of textbooks
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) All of the above.

Explanation:

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 outlines five guiding principles for curriculum development in India. These include connecting knowledge to external life, moving away from rote learning, and ensuring the curriculum goes beyond textbooks to provide for overall child development.

Information Booster:

- **Life Connectivity:** Principle 1 aims to make education meaningful by relating classroom topics to the real world.
- **Rote Removal:** Principle 2 focuses on making learning a process of understanding rather than mere memorization.
- **Holistic Enrichment:** Principle 3 suggests that the curriculum should provide opportunities for growth beyond the written text.
- **Exam Flexibility:** Principle 4 advocates for making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life.
- **Democratic Identity:** Principle 5 nurtures an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity.

Additional Points:

- Options (a), (b), and (c) are all individual components of the same five-principle framework, making (d) the most comprehensive choice.
- So the correct answer is (d)

Q.10 What plays the most important role in learning English language?

- A. Vocabulary
- B. Grammar
- C. Meaning
- D. Figures of speech

Answer: A

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (a) Vocabulary

Explanation: Vocabulary forms the foundation of any language. Without sufficient words, communication becomes difficult. Vocabulary helps learners understand, speak, read, and write effectively. Even with limited grammar knowledge, a person can communicate if they know enough words. Vocabulary enhances comprehension and expression. Therefore, vocabulary plays the most important role in learning English.

Information Booster: A rich vocabulary improves fluency and confidence in language use. It helps learners understand different contexts and meanings. Vocabulary growth occurs through reading, listening, and interaction. Teachers emphasize vocabulary-building activities in classrooms.

Strong vocabulary supports grammar learning as well. It is essential for academic success.

Additional Knowledge: Vocabulary includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and expressions. Word knowledge also includes pronunciation and usage. Children acquire vocabulary naturally through interaction. Vocabulary learning is a lifelong process. Digital tools and reading habits help expand vocabulary. Mastery of vocabulary improves overall language proficiency.

Q.11 Which of the following are the major aims of mathematics?

- I. To develop the powers of thinking and reasoning.
- II. To solve mathematical problems of daily life.
- III. To prepare the child for higher study.

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

Answer: D

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (d) I, II and III

Explanation:

Mathematics as a school subject aims at the overall cognitive and practical development of the child.

All three statements represent the core purposes of teaching mathematics:

Developing thinking and reasoning – Mathematics builds logical thinking, analytical ability, and the capacity to justify and prove ideas.

Solving daily-life mathematical problems – Children learn to use number sense, measurement, estimation, and operations in real situations like buying, sharing, comparing, etc.

Preparing for higher studies – Mathematics forms the base for advanced subjects such as algebra, geometry, science, technology, and even economics.

Information Booster:

→Mathematics strengthens problem-solving skills, enabling children to think systematically and reach conclusions.

→It develops precision, clarity, and accuracy—qualities essential in both academics and life.

→Learning mathematics improves creativity, as children learn to find multiple ways to solve a problem.

→It supports other school subjects, especially science, EVS, geography, physics, and even arts (patterns, symmetry).

Additional Knowledge:

→According to NCF-2005, mathematics teaching should aim at making children understand concepts, reason mathematically, and apply them meaningfully.

→Effective math learning helps reduce math phobia, making learners confident and motivated.

→Mathematics education also nurtures spatial understanding, pattern recognition, and logical communication, which are essential competencies in 21st-century learning.

Q.12 Which branch of philosophy deals with nature, expression and perception of beauty?

- A. Epistemology
- B. Logic
- C. Aesthetics
- D. meta-physics

Answer: C

Sol:

Solution: Correct Answer: (c) Aesthetics

Explanation:

Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that specifically explores the nature of art, beauty, and taste. It examines how humans perceive and respond to things that are pleasing to the senses or the mind. While other branches of philosophy might focus on truth (epistemology) or existence (metaphysics), aesthetics asks what makes something "beautiful" and whether beauty is an objective reality or a subjective experience. In an educational context, aesthetics is vital for developing a student's ability to appreciate the arts and express their own creativity through various mediums.

Information Booster:

- **Sensory Perception:** Aesthetics deals with how we "feel" when we see, hear, or experience something artistic.
- **Judgment of Taste:** It explores why different people find different things beautiful or meaningful.
- **Philosophical Inquiry:** It questions the standards of beauty and the value of art in human society.
- **Subjectivity vs. Objectivity:** A major debate in aesthetics is whether beauty is "in the eye of the beholder."
- **Artistic Expression:** This branch provides the theoretical framework for understanding painting, music, and literature.
- **Emotional Connection:** It links human emotions to physical forms and creative outputs.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Historical Origins:** The term comes from the Greek word *aisthetikos*, meaning "of sense perception."
- **Core Branches:** It is one of the five main branches of philosophy, alongside Ethics, Logic, Metaphysics, and Epistemology.
- **Axiology:** Aesthetics is often grouped under "Axiology," which is the general study of values.
- **Educational Role:** Teaching aesthetics helps students develop "critical appreciation" rather than just looking at art.
- **Broad Scope:** Aesthetics isn't just about "pretty" things; it can also study the sublime, the tragic, or the grotesque.
- **Cross-Cultural:** Different cultures have different aesthetic values, making it a key part of cultural studies.

Q.13 Textbook of E.V.S is child-centered, so that the children learn by ____ and not by ____.

- A. Knowledge, Skills
- B. Exploring, Rote learning
- C. Theory, Practical
- D. Research, Subject

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Exploring, Rote learning

Explanation:

Child-centered education, especially in Environmental Studies (EVS), emphasizes discovery and hands-on investigation. The objective is to move away from 'rote learning' (passive memorization) toward 'exploration' (active searching for knowledge), which results in deeper conceptual understanding.

Information Booster:

- **Active Discovery:** EVS textbooks encourage students to ask questions, perform simple experiments, and observe their surroundings.
- **Anti-Rote Stance:** Modern pedagogy discourages memorizing definitions; it values the student's ability to explain concepts in their own words.
- **Contextualization:** Exploring local environments makes the content in the textbook meaningful and relatable.
- **Teacher as Guide:** In a child-centered model, the teacher facilitates exploration rather than delivering a lecture.
- **Critical Thinking:** Exploring helps children develop skills like observation, data collection, and basic analysis from a young age.

Additional Points:

- **Option (a):** Logic error – Knowledge and skills are both outcomes of learning; they are not opposites in a child-centered model.
- **Option (c):** Reverse – Modern education prioritizes practical application over pure abstract theory, making this statement logically backwards.
- **Option (d):** Mismatched terms – Research is a form of exploration, but 'subject' is not a method of learning.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.14 In the context of "Kohlberg’s Theory," a child who obeys rules only to avoid being scolded by the teacher is at which level?

- A. Post-Conventional level
- B. Pre-Conventional level (Punishment-Obedience)
- C. Conventional level (Good boy/Nice girl)
- D. Autonomous Morality

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Pre-Conventional level (Punishment-Obedience).

Explanation:

At the first stage of Kohlberg's theory, moral reasoning is based on the physical consequences of an action. Children obey rules because they fear punishment (being scolded) or want to gain external rewards. The morality is 'external' rather than based on an internal sense of right and wrong or social contract.

Information Booster:

- **Stage 1 (Obedience/Punishment):** The goodness or badness of an act is determined solely by its physical consequences.
- **External Control:** Reasoning is dictated by authority figures rather than personal principles or social rules.
- **Egocentric View:** The focus is entirely on the self and how to avoid pain or trouble.
- **Level I Overview:** This level is common in children but can be seen in adults under certain stress or situational constraints.
- **Kohlberg’s Framework:** Consists of three levels and six stages that represent an increasingly complex moral logic.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Universal ethics – At this level, reasoning is based on self-chosen ethical principles like justice and human rights.
 - Option (c): Social approval – Morality here is based on living up to the expectations of family or peers and being a 'good' person.
 - Option (d): Piaget's term – Refers to the later stage where children realize rules are social agreements that can be changed.
- So the correct answer is (b)

Q.15 Where ICT can be less useful and has its own drawback when it comes to communication -

- A. enhance multisensory teaching.
- B. useful for differently abled children and individuals.
- C. can access numerous books digitally.
- D. reducing communication gap between child and parent.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) reducing communication gap between child and parent.

Explanation:

While ICT facilitates remote communication, it can often increase the communication gap between children and parents in a domestic setting due to excessive screen time and digital isolation. Family members may spend more time on devices than interacting face-to-face, leading to a decrease in emotional bonding and direct verbal exchange. In this context, ICT acts as a barrier to traditional, interpersonal communication within the family.

Information Booster:

- **Digital Isolation:** A phenomenon where individuals become socially withdrawn due to excessive use of technology and virtual platforms.
- **Screen Time:** The amount of time spent using devices with screens, which if excessive, can displace quality family interaction.
- **Face-to-Face Interaction:** Traditional communication that allows for non-verbal cues, essential for building deep emotional connections.
- **Technostress:** Stress or negative psychological impact caused by the inability to cope with new computer technologies in a healthy way.
- **Phubbing:** The practice of ignoring one's companion in order to pay attention to one's phone, harming interpersonal relationships.

Additional Points:

- **Option (a): Multisensory teaching:** This is a major benefit of ICT, as it allows for audio, video, and interactive simulations.
- **Option (b): Differently abled:** ICT is highly useful here, providing assistive tools that empower individuals with disabilities.
- **Option (c): Digital books:** This is a positive utility of ICT, allowing for vast, cost-effective access to educational resources.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.16 Which curriculum approach emphasizes giving the maximum autonomy to the learners?

- A. Experience centered approach
- B. Subject based curriculum
- C. Activity centered approach
- D. Teacher centered approach

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Experience centered approach

Explanation:

The **Experience-Centered Approach** places the learner's **personal interests, needs, and life experiences** at the core of the curriculum. It provides maximum **autonomy and freedom** for students to explore topics that are relevant to them. Unlike rigid subject-based models, this approach views learning as a **continuous process** of reconstructing experience, as advocated by progressive educators like John Dewey.

Information Booster:

- **Learner Autonomy:** Empowers students to take **responsibility for their own learning** and pursue individual interests.
- **Progressive Education:** Focuses on **social and emotional growth** alongside intellectual development.
- **Holistic Growth:** Considers the **whole child**, acknowledging that learning happens through varied life interactions.
- **Flexible Structure:** The curriculum is **not pre-fixed** but evolves based on student engagement and feedback.
- **Active Discovery:** Encourages **inquiry-based exploration** rather than passive reception of facts.

Additional Points:

- **Option (b): Subject-based** – The most traditional and **rigid approach** where the focus is on content rather than the learner.
- **Option (c): Activity-centered** – While active, it often follows a **pre-planned set of activities** rather than total learner-driven experience.
- **Option (d): Teacher-centered** – Minimal autonomy for learners as the **teacher controls** all aspects of instruction and discipline.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.17 Which of the following is NOT an element of "Thorndike’s Laws of Learning"?

- A. Law of Readiness
- B. Law of Exercise
- C. Law of Effect
- D. Law of Proximity

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Law of Proximity.

Explanation:

Edward Thorndike proposed three primary laws of learning: Readiness, Exercise, and Effect. The "Law of Proximity" is actually a principle of perception from Gestalt psychology, which states that objects close to each other tend to be grouped together by the brain.

Information Booster:

- **Law of Readiness:** Learning is most effective when the organism is physiologically and psychologically prepared to learn.
- **Law of Exercise:** Connections between stimulus and response are strengthened with practice (use) and weakened with disuse.
- **Law of Effect:** Responses followed by satisfaction are more likely to recur, while those followed by discomfort are less likely.
- **Connectionism:** Thorndike's theory is known as Connectionism, emphasizing the S-R (Stimulus-Response) bond.
- **S-R Bond:** He believed that learning consists of the formation of associations through a process of trial and error.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Primary Law – Readiness is essential for the child to derive satisfaction from a task.
- Option (b): Primary Law – Emphasizes the role of drill and practice in strengthening learned behaviors.
- Option (c): Primary Law – This is the most famous law, serving as the basis for Skinner’s operant conditioning.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.18 In the context of cognitive development, which of the following statements is correct?

- I. Vygotsky argued that "Private Speech" is a tool used by children to plan activities and strategies.
- II. Piaget viewed the child as a "Little Scientist" who constructs knowledge through individual exploration.

- A. Only II
- B. Only I
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Both I and II.

Explanation:

Both Vygotsky and Piaget are central to constructivism but differ on the role of language and social interaction. Vygotsky saw self-talk (private speech) as a cognitive self-guidance system. Piaget, meanwhile, focused on the individual's active interaction with the environment to build mental schemas, famously calling children "little scientists."

Information Booster:

- **Private Speech:** Statement I is correct; Vygotsky believed it transitions from social speech to internal thought during development.
- **Little Scientist:** Statement II is correct; Piaget emphasized the child's curiosity and active construction of meaning via discovery.
- **Vygotsky’s Focus:** Emphasized the Socio-Cultural context and the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD).
- **Piaget’s Focus:** Emphasized maturational stages (Sensorimotor to Formal Operational) and individual discovery.
- **Language Role:** Vygotsky saw language as a primary driver of thought; Piaget saw language as largely reflective of cognitive stage.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Incomplete – It neglects Vygotsky's important and factually stated view on private speech.
- Option (b): Incomplete – It neglects Piaget's fundamental characterization of the child as a learner.
- Option (d): Incorrect – Both statements accurately represent the core tenets of their respective theorists.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.19 Who supports the deductive approach? They also believe that our responses to environmental stimuli shape our actions.

- A. Naturalists
- B. Pragmatists
- C. Constructivists
- D. Behaviourists

Answer: D

Sol: Explanation:

The correct answer is (d) Behaviourists.

Behaviourists (such as Skinner and Watson) believe that all behaviors are **responses to external stimuli** in the environment. They often utilize a **deductive approach** in research, starting with general laws of learning (like _____ g) and applying them to predict specific behavioral outcomes in controlled settings.

Information Booster:

- **Stimulus-Response (S-R):** The core belief is that behavior is a learned reaction to environmental triggers.
- **Conditioning:** Learning occurs through classical or operant conditioning, where consequences shape future actions.
- **Empirical Focus:** They prioritize observable and measurable behaviors over internal mental states.
- **Environmental Determinism:** Actions are seen as determined by past experiences and current environmental cues.
- **Systematic Application:** Deductive logic is used to apply established behavioral principles to modify or manage student behavior.

Additional Points:

- Option (a): Naturalists – They believe in learning through nature and follow the child's natural instincts rather than strict environmental control.
- Option (b): Pragmatists – They focus on 'learning by doing' and the practical utility of knowledge in a social context.
- Option (c): Constructivists – They believe learners actively construct their own knowledge through experience rather than reacting to stimuli.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.20 In Pavlov's experiment, what does the ringing of the bell become once the dog salivates to its sound?

- A. Conditioning stimulus
- B. Observational learning
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Motivational conditioning

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Conditioning stimulus

Explanation:

In Ivan Pavlov’s Classical Conditioning experiment, the bell is initially a neutral stimulus. However, after being repeatedly paired with food (the Unconditioned Stimulus), the bell alone triggers salivation. At this point, the bell is referred to as the Conditioned Stimulus (CS), and the salivation it triggers is the Conditioned Response (CR).

Information Booster:

- **Neutral Stimulus:** Before conditioning, the bell does not elicit any specific response related to food.
- **Association:** The process of 'Acquisition' occurs when the neutral stimulus is paired with the unconditioned stimulus.
- **Reflexive Response:** Classical conditioning deals with involuntary, automatic responses to stimuli.
- **Extinction:** If the CS (bell) is presented repeatedly without the UCS (food), the CR (salivation) will eventually disappear.
- **Behaviorist Foundation:** Pavlov's work provided the basis for the behaviorist school of psychology in learning.

Additional Points:

- ● Option (b): Modeling – Observational learning (Bandura) involves learning by watching and imitating others.
-
- ● Option (c): Consequences – Operant conditioning (Skinner) involves learning through rewards and punishments for voluntary behavior.
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- ● Option (d): Incorrect Term – 'Motivational conditioning' is not a standard term used to describe Pavlov's bell stimulus.

So the correct answer is (a)