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"Prateek Shivalik" is the most famous Teacher Trainer from Delhi. He has been working in the field of Teacher Training since 2013. Students even come from South India to study from him. He has trained thousands of teachers so far. He is so successful in Kendriya Vidyalaya Teaching Exams and Interviews Preparation that you will find at least one teacher in every Kendriya Vidyalaya of India who was once a student of him. Test Series created by him are known for their quality and rated best in India by the students. His students have scored perfect 60/60 marks (100% score) in KVS Interview. His students have also got 1st and 2nd rank in DSSSB Exam. He himself has scored All India Rank 4 in KVS, All India Rank 3 in DSSSB, and is 7 Times CTET Topper. You can find him on Telegram and YouTube as well. He has worked as a teacher in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Govt. and Aided Govt. school in Delhi.

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KVS PRT

Primary Teacher
Direct Recruitment Exam

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– Prateek Shivalik

Exam Pattern

Part I	Language Proficiency (सामान्य हिंदी & General English)	20 Marks
Part II	General Awareness, Reasoning and Proficiency in Computer	10+5+5=20 Marks
Part III	Perspectives on Education & Leadership	60 Marks
Part IV	Subject specific [हिंदी, English, Mathematics & Environmental Science (EVS)]	80 Marks

10 Practice Sets And **06 Solved Papers (2023)**
100% As Per Exam Paper Pattern

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KVS Primary Teacher Exam, 2023

Solved Paper

[Exam Date : 21-02-2023 (Shift-1)]

Part-I Proficiency in Languages

General English

1. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.

Hand to hand fighting took place in Galwan Valley.

- (A) Noun (B) Verb
(C) Adjective (D) Adverb

2. Fill in the blank in the sentence given below by choosing the correct option out of those that follow :

Covid-19 has again in China.

- (A) broken out (B) broken off
(C) broken up (D) broken with

3. Fill in the blank in the sentence given below by choosing the correct option out of those that follow :

I promise to you when I visit Delhi.

- (A) call up (B) call at
(C) call on (D) call for

4. Identify the part of the sentence given below that has an error in it.

Has either of you saw my book ?

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

5. Fill in the blank in the sentence given below by choosing the correct option out of those that follow :

At the time the phone rang, she the table.

- (A) has been laying
(B) was laying
(C) has laid
(D) had been laid

6. She is writing a letter.

Choose the option in which VOICE has been correctly changed into Passive Voice.

- (A) A letter was being written by her.
(B) A letter has been written by her.
(C) A letter was written by her.
(D) A letter is being written by her.

7. The teacher said, "Why are you late today, Sheela ?"

Choose the option in which Narration in the above sentence has been correctly changed into Indirect Narration.

- (A) The teacher asked Sheela why was she late that day.
(B) The teacher asked Sheela why she was late that day ?
(C) The teacher asked Sheela why she was late that day.
(D) The teacher enquired Sheela why she was late that day.

8. ACCUMULATE

Choose the word which is similar in meaning to the one given above.

- (A) Accuse (B) Predict
(C) Store (D) Accord

9. TIMID

Choose the word opposite in meaning to the one given above.

- (A) Bold (B) Cool
(C) Refined (D) False

10. Choose the option in which the jumbled words given below have been formed into a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) must know (b) can help you
(c) all the facts (d) before I
(e) I
(A) b, d, c, a, e (B) d, b, e, a, c
(C) c, b, a, e, d (D) a, c, e, d, b

सामान्य हिंदी

11. देव+इंद्र की संधि से बनने वाला शब्द है—

- (A) देवेंद्र (B) देवइंद्र
(C) देवींद्र (D) देवोंद्र

12. तत्सम शब्द का उदाहरण है—

- (A) क्षीर (B) खीर
(C) गोबर (D) काम

13. 'मोहन ने सोहन को गुब्बारे दिए। वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश में कारक है—

- (A) कर्म (B) संप्रदान
(C) अपादान (D) अधिकरण

14. 'पक्षी' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है—

- (A) खग (B) द्विज
(C) विहंगम (D) उदक

15. समूह से भिन्न शब्द है—

- (A) तैरना (B) हँसना
(C) सोना (D) बच्चे

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 20 तक)

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर सर्वाधिक उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए—

स्त्रियों की समस्याएँ बहुत-सी हैं और गंभीर हैं। लेकिन उनमें एक भी ऐसी नहीं है जो जादू भरे शब्द 'शिक्षा' से हल न की जा सकती हों। पहले अपनी स्त्रियों को शिक्षा दो, उन्हें उनकी स्थिति पर छोड़ दो, तब वे तुम्हें बताएँगी कि उनके लिए क्या सुधार आवश्यक है ? हमें नारियों को उस स्थिति में पहुँचा देना चाहिए, जहाँ वे अपनी समस्या को अपने ढंग से सुलझा सकें।

16. गद्यांश में किनकी समस्याओं का उल्लेख है ?

- (A) बालकों की (B) पुरुषों की
(C) स्त्रियों की (D) जन समूह की

17. शिक्षा को 'जादू भरा' क्यों कहा गया होगा ?

- (A) शिक्षा वाले व्यक्ति जादूगर होते हैं
(B) शिक्षा से समस्याएँ सदैव के लिए खत्म हो जाती हैं।
(C) शिक्षा अति शीघ्र समस्याएँ समाप्त कर देती है
(D) शिक्षा समस्याएँ सुलझा सकती है

18. गद्यांश के अनुसार स्त्रियों में इतनी सामर्थ्य है कि वे—

- (A) अपनी समस्याएँ स्वयं सुलझा सकती हैं।
(B) पुरुष समाज को पीछे धकेल सकती हैं।
(C) स्वयं ही अपनी जाति को शिक्षित कर लें।
(D) समाज सुधार पर वक्तव्य दे सकती हैं।

19. 'स्त्रियाँ स्वयं अपने सुधार का दायित्व वहन कर सकती हैं।' यह कथन—

- (A) पूर्णतः सटीक है
(B) पूर्णतः असंगत है
(C) आंशिक रूप से विचारणीय है
(D) आंशिक रूप से संगत है

20. 'शिक्षा' से बनने वाला विशेषण शब्द है—

- (A) शिक्षा क्रम (B) शिक्षित
(C) सीखना (D) सिखाने

Part-II General Awareness, Reasoning & Proficiency in Computer

General Knowledge & Current Affairs

21. Which of the following Indus Valley civilization sites is not in India ?
(A) Kalibangan (B) Rakigarhi
(C) Lothal (D) Mohenjo-Daro
22. Which of the following is NOT secured to the citizens of India by the Preamble of the Constitution of India ?
(A) Political Justice
(B) Liberty of Faith
(C) Equality of Income
(D) Dignity of the Individual
23. What is the World Social Forum founded in 2001 ?
(A) A network of countries with socialist constitutions
(B) A global civil society platform opposed to neo-liberal globalization
(C) Annual global meeting of scientists devoted to humanitization causes
(D) International committee to counter terrorism
24. Which of the following is/are source/s of rayon ?
(A) Coal, water and air
(B) Polyester and cotton
(C) Wood pulp
(D) PET (Polyethylene terephthalate)
25. Which of the following solutions help in identifying the presence of starch (carbohydrates) in a food item ?
(A) Diluted Iodine solution
(B) Copper sulphate solution
(C) Solution of caustic soda
(D) Diluted solution of potassium permanganate
26. Match the deficiency of vitamins and minerals in List-I with disease/disorder caused by them in List-II.
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Vitamin B1 | (i) Bone and tooth decay |
| (b) Vitamin D | (ii) Beriberi |
| (c) Iodine | (iii) Rickets |
| (d) Calcium | (iv) Goiter |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

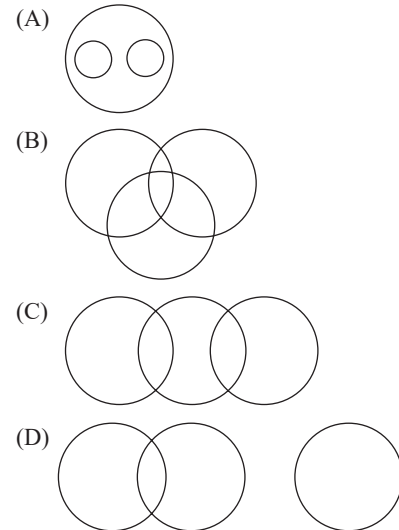
- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
27. Which two countries stood first and second in the International Boxing Association Youth Men's and Women's World Boxing Championship held at La Nucia, Spain, in November 2022 ?
(A) India and Spain
(B) Spain and Uzbekistan
(C) Uzbekistan and India
(D) India and Venezuela
28. Who among the following was awarded the 31st Saraswati Samman award for the year 2021 ?
(A) Govind Mishra
(B) Vasdev Mohi
(C) Ramdarash Mishra
(D) Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari
29. Which film won the best film award in the 53rd International Film Festival of India (IFFI) 2022 held in Goa ?
(A) 'I have Electric Dreams'
(B) 'No end'
(C) 'Perfect Number'
(D) 'When the Waves Are Gone'
30. National Cadet Corps (NCC) celebrated its 74th anniversary on which of the following days ?
(A) 27 November, 2022
(B) 26 November, 2022
(C) 1 November, 2022
(D) 10 November, 2022

Reasoning Ability

31. How many 5's are there in the following number sequence each of which is immediately preceded by '2' or '3' and is immediately succeeded by '7' or '8' ?
3 5 8 5 2 5 7 3 5 8 2 5 6 3 5 7 5 5
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) 2
32. Geeta moves 60 metres in north from her home and then turns right. After walking 90 metres she reached traffic signal. Then she turns right and moves 100 metres to reach market. Her college is 60 metres to the east of the market. In which direction is her college from her home ?
(A) North (B) South
(C) North-East (D) South-East

33. Select the option which best illustrates the three given classes.

Singers, Swimmers, Engineers.



34. Nine friends M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in a row facing South, not necessarily in the same order.

U is to the left of M and at the third place at the left of N. T is at the end of the row. Q is between O and P. O is at the third place at the right of T. S is immediate right of O.

Who is sitting between M and N ?

- (A) R (B) S
(C) T (D) U

35. Given below is a question followed by two statements numbered (I) and (II), each containing some information. Decide which of the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question.

(Q) : On which day of the week did Riya arrive ?

Statement (I) : Her mother correctly remembers that she arrived before Wednesday but after Sunday.

Statement (II) : Her sister correctly remembers that she did not arrive on Monday.

- (A) The statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question while the statement (II) alone is not sufficient.
(B) The statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question while the statement (I) alone is not sufficient.
(C) Both statements (I) and (II) together are necessary to answer the question.
(D) Both statements (I) and (II) together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Computer Literacy

36. Which of the following video teleconferencing software is commonly used on Windows System and owned by Microsoft ?
(A) Meet (B) Webex
(C) Go To Meeting (D) Skype
37. What is the default web browser used with a Microsoft Windows 10 machine ?
(A) Edge (B) Mosaic
(C) Opera (D) Safari
38. Expand the term EPROM :
(A) Electronic Programmable Read Only Memory
(B) Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
(C) Electrically Programmable Read Only Memory
(D) Erase in Program Read Only Memory
39. Which of the following feature is present in MS-PowerPoint but is not included in MS-Word ?
(A) Transitions (B) Tables
(C) Zoom (D) Formatting
40. Which of the following file format is not supported in Windows Media Player ?
(A) .mp3 (B) .pdf
(C) .wma (D) .wmv

Part-III Perspectives on Education and Leadership

Understanding the Learner

41. What is the role of Primary socialising agency in Education ?
(A) Formal Learning
(B) Development of skills
(C) Socialisation
(D) To inculcate values and beliefs
42. Which one of the following is secondary socialising agency ?
(A) School (B) Family
(C) Society (D) Media
43. How can you bring Home and School together Through :
(A) frequent meetings with parents
(B) meeting of peer members
(C) teacher's conference
(D) seminars in schools
44. The role of PTA in school is :
(A) to discuss the student problems with the management.
(B) to give constructive suggestions for school development.

- (C) to attend school programs.
(D) to find fault with school programs.
45. The boys and girls expect from school in the adolescent stage.
(A) Emotional support
(B) Co-operation
(C) Sympathy
(D) Empathy
46. Moral domain category is :
(A) Nothing but responsibility
(B) Differentiating between right and wrong
(C) Feeling
(D) Recognising
47. is the behavioural trait in adolescent.
(A) Frustration
(B) Mal adjustment
(C) Aggression
(D) Struggle with their identity
48. What is 'Pedagogy'
(A) It is broad range of teaching methodology including assessment and instructions.
(B) Type of learning activity.
(C) Group of teaching learning materials.
(D) Lesson Plan execution.
49. 'Maturation' with reference to child growth is :
(A) Feelings
(B) Physical, Psychological and adaptive changes in child's growth
(C) Interest
(D) Emotion
50. What is 'Phonology' in Language development of a child ?
(A) Using grammar
(B) Communication
(C) Understanding rules
(D) Creating sounds at speech
51. Which one of the following could be community resource in learning ?
(A) Cinema hall (B) Temple
(C) Horse stable (D) Fire station
52. Hidden Curriculum is
(A) Prescribed formal syllabus
(B) Curriculum hidden in the text
(C) Focus on informal gaining of values and beliefs
(D) Syllabus practised by school

53. Which types of relationship enhances learning among teachers and students ?
(A) Social Relationship
(B) Official Relationship
(C) Emotional Relationship
(D) Cordial Relationship
54. What is Experiential Learning ?
(A) Group discussion mode of Learning
(B) Hands on Learning
(C) Informal Learning
(D) Sports integrated Learning
55. enhances Learning in classrooms.
(A) Questioning technique
(B) Lecture methods
(C) Use of A. V. Aids
(D) Use of Black Boards

Understanding Teaching Learning

56. Environment is an element of :
(A) Constructivism (B) Realism
(C) Connectivism (D) Behaviourism
57. What is the purpose of Curriculum in Schools ?
(A) To standardize Learning goals
(B) To conduct timely examination
(C) To achieve instructional objectives
(D) To complete syllabus in time
58. The meaning of Learning is :
(A) Achieving high academic excellence
(B) Gaining knowledge
(C) Manipulation of circumstances
(D) Positive altered behaviour
59. When the child is directly exposed to life situation, the learning is called :
(A) Natural Learning
(B) Connectivity Learning
(C) Experiential Learning
(D) Realistic Learning
60. By visiting a forest what the child will be able to develop ?
(A) Self exploring capacity
(B) Thinking ability
(C) Power of expression
(D) Imagination Power
61. What may not be function of education ?
(A) Transmitting knowledge to the society
(B) Spreading orthodox and superstitions
(C) Transformation of society
(D) Healthy society

62. Learning disability is called :
 (A) Dysgraphia (B) Dyscalcula
 (C) Dyslexia (D) Autism
63. The community is an important Teaching are Learning centre, why ?
 (A) Extension of school activities
 (B) Provides learning opportunities in real settings
 (C) Substitute to schools
 (D) Informal learning source.
64. Which Ministry introduced 'Manodarpan' scheme ?
 (A) Ministry of Civil Aviation
 (B) Ministry of Agriculture
 (C) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 (D) Ministry of Education
65. Which one of the following is severe mental disorder ?
 (A) Schizophrenia
 (B) Anxiety
 (C) Depression
 (D) Bipolar disorder
66. The common mental disorder among children in the school is :
 (A) Sensory disorder
 (B) Social disorder
 (C) Anxiety disorder
 (D) Behavioural disorder
67. The root cause of mental illness among school children is :
 (A) Heredity and Psychological stress
 (B) Nutrition
 (C) Home atmosphere
 (D) Peer behaviour
68. Which step would form intervention for Divyangjan ?
 (A) Physical support
 (B) Assess and Assist
 (C) Emotional support
 (D) Physical therapy
69. How can Intellectual disability be identified in classroom ?
 (A) Restlessness
 (B) Loneliness
 (C) Poor Comprehension
 (D) Maladjustment
70. To address mild mental health issue, what should the school do ?
 (A) Counselling
 (B) Medical intervention
 (C) Frequent interaction with Parents
 (D) Integrating social emotional Learning

Creating Conducive Learning Environment

71. The role of Parent to address mental health issue among children is :
 (A) Spending quality time with adolescents, enjoying shared activities
 (B) Medical intervention
 (C) Appointing counsellors at home
 (D) Parents should have awareness on adolescent issues.
72. Learning space in school means :
 (A) Well ventilated classroom
 (B) Well set classroom with non-threatening environment
 (C) ICT tools in classroom
 (D) Comfortable desks
73. The main Professional responsibility of a headmaster apart from administration is :
 (A) Supervision
 (B) Liason with the authorities
 (C) Controlling the school
 (D) Teaching
74. The vision and philosophy of a school will be reflected in
 (A) School Prospectus
 (B) Institutional Plan
 (C) School Development Plan
 (D) School Magazine
75. A leader should be :
 (A) Inspiration and Director
 (B) Manager
 (C) Producer
 (D) Financier
76. The Headmaster, to make proper planning will take the help of
 (A) District collector
 (B) School management
 (C) Local authorities
 (D) Pupils, teachers and parents
77. The Foremost important character of a school leader is :
 (A) Co-operation (B) Qualification
 (C) Conviction (D) Aggression
78. As per the Idea of Transformational Leadership an effective leader should :
 (A) motivate and inspires people.
 (B) coach a person to realise his potential.
 (C) set the pace for his own organization
 (D) provide General direction and tools for goal achievement.

79. Which is the essential quality of a leader ?
 (A) Rigidity
 (B) Inspiring others
 (C) Accountability
 (D) Flexibility

80. Among the following which one can't be a Quality of Leader :
 (A) Honesty and Integrity
 (B) Confidence
 (C) Lack of Confidence
 (D) Accountability

School Organization & Leadership

81. What is the role of Headmaster as an academician ?
 (A) To act as a mediator between students and teachers
 (B) Supervision of school
 (C) Bridge between student and management
 (D) To Provide Academic and Administrative Leadership
82. Key Phrase of pace-setter Leadership is
 (A) I can do it better
 (B) Let me teach you how it is done
 (C) Let's dream big and set standards
 (D) I will give you the tools and autonomy to execute
83. The Leadership which exercise minimum control is :
 (A) Democratic Leadership
 (B) Laissez Faire Leadership
 (C) Authoritarian Leadership
 (D) Personality Attributes of Leadership
84. According to NEP 2020 Balavatika is
 (A) Education received from age 3-5 years
 (B) Education upto class VIII
 (C) Education received in primary stage from class I to V
 (D) Education received from age 5 to 10 years
85. Spenser described education as :
 (A) Meaningful life
 (B) Complete living
 (C) Self learning
 (D) Preparation for life
86. Instructions in mother tongue at Primary stage of education deals under which Article of Constitution of India ?
 (A) Article 29 (B) Article 510
 (C) Article 350(A) (D) Article 239

87. DIKSHA Programme by ministry of Education is about :

- (A) Free uniform and text books in Primary education.
(B) Digital Infrastructure resources
(C) Operation Black Board
(D) Universalisation of Primary education

88. The urgent requirement in schools with respect to Learning process as emphasised in NEP 2020 is :

- (A) Foundational Literacy and numeracy
(B) Scientific temper
(C) Numerical aptitude
(D) Critical thinking

89. What is informal education ?

- (A) Education gained in spiritual centres
(B) Education given in Primary education
(C) Education gained through various sources in life
(D) Education given in organised setup

90. NEP 2020, has modified the structure/Pattern of school education as :

- (A) 8 + 2 + 2 + 3 (B) 5 + 3 + 3 + 4
(C) 10 + 2 + 3 (D) 5 + 5 + 2 + 3

Perspectives in Education

91. According to NEP 2020, ECCE stands for :

- (A) Emotional Childhood Care and Education
(B) Elementary Childhood Centre and Education
(C) Effective Childhood Care and Education
(D) Early Childhood Care and Education

92. The NCF 2005 was prepared by :

- (A) CBSE (B) UGC
(C) NCERT (D) NIOS

93. RTE Act, 2009 come into force with effect from :

- (A) 1st April 2009 (B) 1st April 2010
(C) 1st June 2009 (D) 1st July 2010

94. The word NEP stands for :

- (A) National Educational Policy
(B) New Education Policy
(C) National Educational Program
(D) New Education Program

95. RTE Act 2009, prescribes number of minimum working hours per teacher per week.

- (A) 40 (B) 41
(C) 42 (D) 45

96. As per RTE Act 2009, no child shall be detained upto class :

- (A) 8th (B) 6th
(C) 7th (D) 9th

97. If Professional Counsellors are not available in school at it may lead to :

- (A) less participation in co-curricular activities.
(B) increasing mental illness among children.
(C) decreasing interest on studies.
(D) low level of motivation.

98. NEP 2020, emphasizes mainly on :

- (A) Functional Literacy and Numeracy
(B) Reading, writing and arithmetic
(C) Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
(D) Understanding their mother tongue only

99. Which section of RTE Act 2009, deals with School Management Committee ?

- (A) Section 18 (B) Section 19
(C) Section 20 (D) Section 21

100. It is parent's to send their wards to school as per RTE Act 2009.

- (A) Responsibility (B) Duty
(C) Right (D) Option

Part-IV

हिंदी

101. वर्ण और उच्चारण स्थान की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित में असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) ह – कंठ्य (B) श – तालव्य
(C) ठ – मूर्धन्य (D) स – ओष्ठ्य

102. 'सर्वज्ञ' शब्द में संयुक्त व्यंजन 'ज्ञ' वर्णों के योग से बना है।

- (A) ज् + ज (B) ज + य
(C) ज् + य (D) ज् + ज

103. निम्नलिखित में संज्ञा की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) मथुरा – जातिवाचक संज्ञा
(B) लंबाई – भाववाचक संज्ञा
(C) भारत – व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
(D) शीतलता – जातिवाचक संज्ञा

104. 'वह छात्र कक्षा में प्रथम आया है' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है :

- (A) गुणवाचक विशेषण
(B) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण
(C) सार्वनामिक विशेषण
(D) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

105. निम्नलिखित में संख्या की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) पैसठ – 56 (B) उनचास – 49
(C) अट्ठावन – 58 (D) उनसठ – 59

106. सर्वनाम की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित में असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) पुरुषवाचक – तू, आप
(B) संबंधवाचक – जो, मैं, हम
(C) अनिश्चयवाचक – कौन, क्या
(D) निश्चयवाचक – यह, वह

107. 'इनमें से कौन अधिक बलवान है' वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है—

- (A) गुणवाचक विशेषण
(B) सार्वनामिक विशेषण
(C) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण
(D) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

108. 'वह बाजार की ओर आया होगा।' – वाक्य के रेखांकित शब्दों में पदबंध है—

- (A) क्रिया पदबंध
(B) विशेषण पदबंध
(C) क्रिया-विशेषण पदबंध
(D) संज्ञा पदबंध

109. निम्नलिखित में लिंग की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) माली – मालिन (B) शेर – शेरनी
(C) बाघ – बाघिन (D) सेठ – सेठइन

110. निम्नलिखित में स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है—

- (A) फाटक (B) दरी
(C) बगीचा (D) आँगन

111. निम्नलिखित में वचन की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) सर्दी – सर्दियाँ (B) बहन – बहनें
(C) गुब्बारा – गुब्बारे (D) झाड़ी – झाड़ियाँ

112. कारक चिह्नों की पहचान की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित में असंगत वाक्य है—

- (A) माणिक ने पत्र लिखा – कर्ता कारक
(B) माँ के लिए दवा ले आओ – संप्रदान कारक
(C) रमेश कमरे में बैठा है – अधिकरण कारक
(D) मैंने उसे तार द्वारा सूचित किया – करण कारक

113. निम्नलिखित में पर्यायवाची शब्द की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) भौरा – भृंग, अलि, षट्पद
(B) पवन – अनिल, प्रभंजन, मारुत
(C) पत्नी – दारा, कामिनी, कांता
(D) पक्षी – विहग, खग, द्विज

114. विलोम शब्दों की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित में असंगत युग्म है—

- (A) ताप – शीत
(B) दुर्लभ – सुलभ
(C) पारंपरिक – शासकीय
(D) तोड़ना – जोड़ना

115. मुहावरा और उसके अर्थ की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा असंगत है ?

- (A) नाक भौं सिकोड़ना – कमियाँ निकालना
(B) कलई खुलना – सच्चाई पता चल जाना
(C) ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा होना – आवश्यकता अधिक पर मिलना बहुत कम
(D) दिया तले अँधेरा – दिया के पास में अँधेरा होता है।

116. 'अब जागो तुम आँखें खोलो,

और हमारे संग खेलो।

फैले सुंदर महक तुम्हारी

महके सारी गली गली।

उपर्युक्त काव्यांश 'रिमझिम' पाठ्यपुस्तक के किस पाठ से है ?

- (A) बस के नीचे बाघ (B) नटखट चूहा
(C) तितली और कली (D) बहुत हुआ

117. 'नसीरुद्दीन' और 'जमाल साहब' 'रिमझिम' पुस्तक के किस पाठ के चरित्र हैं ?

- (A) दोस्त की पोशाक
(B) उलझन
(C) एक साथ तीन सुख
(D) दान का हिसाब

118. 'राख की रस्सी' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि लोनपो गार तिब्बत के कौन-से राजा के मंत्री थे ?

- (A) तीसवें राजा (B) इकतीसवें राजा
(C) बत्तीसवें राजा (D) तैंतीसवें राजा

119. 'हलीम चला चाँद पर' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि चाँद पर हलीम ने क्या देखा ?

- (A) गड़ढ़े (B) पशु
(C) पानी भरा तालाब (D) पेड़-पौधे

120. "वे सब समझते हैं कि मैं नौ साल का हूँ इसलिए मैं बुद्ध हूँ। पर मैं बुद्ध नहीं हूँ।" 'स्वतंत्रता की ओर' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि धनी इस प्रकार मन ही मन क्यों बड़बड़ाया ?

- (A) उसको जानकारी नहीं मिल रही थी।
(B) वह सब कुछ जानता था।
(C) उसको कुछ पता नहीं था।
(D) आश्रम में बन रही योजना के बारे में उसको कोई कुछ बताता नहीं था।

English

121. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence :

Please return the book to me today.

- (A) Noun (B) Verb
(C) Adjective (D) Adverb

122. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence :

I am indebted to you for your help.

- (A) Noun (B) Article
(C) Preposition (D) Interjection

123. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with appropriate preposition.

I am surprised his audacity.

- (A) on (B) for
(C) of (D) at

124. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with appropriate preposition.

I will not do anything consulting you.

- (A) without (B) with
(C) on (D) for

125. Identify the tense form of the following sentence.

Ram has always helped me.

- (A) Simple Present
(B) Present Perfect
(C) Present Continuous
(D) Present Perfect Continuous

126. Choose the option in which VOICE in the given sentence has been correctly changed.

I have written a note for the meeting.

- (A) A note has been written by me for the meeting.
(B) A note for the meeting has been written by me.
(C) A note for the meeting by me has been written.
(D) A note had been written by me for the meeting.

127. Choose the option in which VOICE in the given sentence has been correctly changed.

A feeling of guilt will at last overpower him.

- (A) A last he will feel guilty being overpowered.
(B) He would be at last overpowered by a feeling of guilt.
(C) At last he will be overpowered with a feeling of guilt.
(D) He will at last be overpowered by a feeling of guilt.

128. The king said to the jester, "I have often told you not to crack old jokes."

Choose the option in which the above sentence has been changed into Indirect Speech

- (A) The king told the jester that he had often told him not crack old jokes.
(B) The king warned the jester not to crack old jokes.
(C) The king told the jester that he had often told him not to crack old jokes.
(D) The king advised the jester that he had often warned him not to crack old jokes.

129. Identify the part of the following sentence that contains an error.

Suvritta asked me where would I stay

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

130. Choose the word which means the same as the one given below :

Universal

- (A) Admirable (B) Particular
(C) Global (D) Versatile

131. Choose the word which means the same as the one given below :

Tremendous

- (A) Petite (B) Tiny
(C) Colossal (D) Troublesome

132. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the one given below :

Adamant

- (A) Additional (B) Tenacious
(C) Unsure (D) Overhead

133. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the one given below :

Hoisted

- (A) Lowered (B) Hung
(C) Liberated (D) Drilled

134. Choose the option in which the word/phrase given below have been rearranged into correct sentence.

- (a) for rowing (b) offers facilities
(c) the lake (d) as well as fishing
(A) (c), (d), (b), (a) (B) (c), (b), (a), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d) (D) (d), (c), (b), (a)

135. Choose the option in which the word/phrase given below have been rearranged into correct sentence.

- (a) before Daddy (b) and put it
(c) this option (d) do consider
(A) (a), (b), (d), (c) (B) (b), (a), (c), (d)
(C) (d), (c), (b), (a) (D) (d), (b), (c), (a)

Direction (Q. No. 136 to 140)

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

At B Coffee House there was constant speculation about Selvi's early life, Varma heard at the gossip table that Selvi had been brought up by her mother in a back row of Vinayak Street, in a small house with tiles falling off, with not enough cash at home to put the tiles back on the roof, and had learnt music from her, practising with her brother and sister accompanying her on their instruments.

At this time Mohan had a photo studio on Market Road, Once Selvi's mother brought the girl to be photographed for a school magazine after she had won the first prize in a music competition. Thereafter Mohan visited them casually now and then, as a sort of well-wisher of the family, sat in the single chair their home provided, drank coffee and generally behaved as a benign God to that family by his advice and guidance.

Sometimes he would request Selvi to sing, and then dramatically leave the chair and sit down on the floor cross-legged with his eyes shut, in an attitude of total absorption in her melody.

136. Mohan came to know Selvi's family as

- (A) a well-wisher (B) a photographer
(C) a musician (D) her secretary

137. He was attracted towards her

- (A) family wealth (B) looks
(C) music (D) social status

138. Rumour was that

- (A) Selvi was born to rich parents.
(B) she learnt music from established artistes.
(C) won prizes at music competitions
(D) her mother was her music teacher.

139. Read the following statements :

- (a) The family received advice and guidance from Mohan.
(b) He did not give them any financial assistance.
(A) (a) is right and (b) is wrong
(B) (b) is right and (a) is wrong
(C) Both (a) and (b) are right
(D) Both (a) and (b) are wrong

140. '..... as a benign God

- (A) handsome (B) innocent
(C) kind-hearted (D) plain

EVS

141. Fruit is a ripened

- (A) Anther (B) Stigma
(C) Pollen (D) Ovary

142. Below are few statements related to air. Read them and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes.

- (a) Moving wind is called air
(b) Air expands on heating
(c) Air moves from the region of low air pressure to high air pressure.

Codes :

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

143. Why are Pitcher plants heterotrophs ?

- (A) They do not contain chlorophyll in their leaves.
(B) They do not get sunlight.
(C) They do not get nitrogen from the soil.
(D) They do not get water from the soil

144. Which of the following animals leave their herd after reaching the age of 14 to 15 and start living alone ?

- (A) Cheetah (B) Tiger
(C) Deer (D) Elephant

145. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

Choose the correct answer with the help of codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Plants mostly get water from rain

Reason (R) : When it rains, plants seem to get a new look

Codes :

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

146. Match the following :

- (i) Lithos means (a) Vapour
(ii) Atmos means (b) Stone
(iii) Hudor means (c) Life
(iv) Bios means (d) Water
(A) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
(B) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)
(C) (i)-(b), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(a)
(D) (i)-(a), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(d)

147. Given below are two statements. One of them is labeled as **Assertion (A)** and the other as **Reason (R)**.

Choose the correct answer with the help of codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Some micro-organisms cause diseases in human beings, plants and animals

Reason (R) : Such disease causing micro-organisms are called pathogens

Codes :

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

148. Given below are two statements, one labeled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labeled as **Reason (R)**.

Choose the correct answer with the help of codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Animals including humans cannot make their own food.

Reason (R) : Humans get their food from both plants as well as animals.

Codes :

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

149. Below are two statements. Choose the correct answer from given options :

Statement (I) : Diarrhoea is not a fatal disease.

Statement (II) : Diarrhoea leads to loss of water and salts from the body.

Codes :

- (A) Statement (I) and (II) both are true.
(B) Statement (I) and (II) both are false.
(C) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.
(D) Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.

150. How does mosquito find a human being ?

- (A) By the smell of human body.
(B) By their infrared eyes.
(C) By the flapping of their wings.
(D) By the movement of human body.

151. Which of the following statements are true about Changpa ?

- (a) Changpa are nomadic people
(b) Goats are their most important treasure
(c) This tribe is used to staying at a single place
(d) Changpa rear special kind of goats from whom the world famous Pashmina wool is made
(A) Only (a) (B) (a) and (b)
(C) (a), (b) and (c) (D) (a), (b) and (d)

152. Think about following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes.

- (a) We learn many things from each other in a family.
- (b) It is the custom of every house to remove the shoes before entering the house.
- (c) Some animals also live with us in our houses.
- (d) Some animals also live in our house without our permission.

Codes :

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

153. Which among the following is/are true in the context of Oceans ?

- (a) Oceans are all interconnected.
 - (b) Ocean water remains active only during the new moon and full moon.
 - (c) The three chief movements of ocean water are the waves, the tides and the ocean currents.
 - (d) The Atlantic Ocean is the largest ocean in size.
- (A) (a) and (b) (B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a), (b) and (d) (D) (a), (c) and (d)

154. Think about the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes.

- (a) The peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on four sides.
- (b) Pakistan is separated from India by the Palk Strait.
- (c) Local time changes by four minutes for every one degree of longitude.
- (d) Large countries which stretch extensively from North to the South do not have a single Standard Time for the whole country.

Codes :

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

155. Rakesh said that "I want to climb the Himalayas. I want to take training for mountaineering. I have selected one institute. National Institute of Mountaineering for this". Rakesh will have to go to which district of Uttarakhand to register ?

- (A) Nainital (B) Almora
- (C) Uttarkashi (D) Ranikhet

156. Below are two statements. Choose the correct answer from given options :

Statement (I) : Natural fibres like cotton, wool, silk, nylon are obtained from plants or animals.

Statement (II) : Synthetic fibres are made by human beings, that is why these are called synthetic or man-made fibres.

- (A) Statement (I) and (II) both are true.
- (B) Statement (I) and (II) both are false.
- (C) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.
- (D) Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.

157. Think about the statements given below and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes :

- (a) Process of removing weeds is called weeding.
- (b) The process of removing seeds from the chaff of harvested crop is called threshing.
- (c) Cutting of crop after maturing is also called weeding.
- (d) Supplying of water at regular time and interval is called irrigation.

Codes :

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

158. Given below are two statements, One of them is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Choose the correct answer with the help of codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Sandy soil is well aerated

Reason (R) : The sand particles of sandy soil are very small

Codes :

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

159. Choose the correct statement about weeds.

- (a) Weeds grow in the fields without being planted.
- (b) It is important to remove weeds from the field.

(c) Weeds reduce the production of field by using the water and fertilizers given to the crops.

(d) Weeds do not affect the production of crops.

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

160. What are the State-run schools for ? Select the correct answer with the help of codes given below :

- (a) So that all children get a chance to read and write
- (b) So that only people of certain communities get a chance to read and write
- (c) So that only the children of the family living below the poverty line get good education
- (d) So that everybody may get a chance to learn something from each other

Codes :

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

Mathematics

161. A greatest number of 5 digits which is completely divisible by 139 is :

- (A) 99999 (B) 99965
- (C) 99941 (D) 99802

162. The difference between the largest and the smallest 5-digit numbers formed by the digit 3, 0, 7, 9, 6 is :

- (A) 67061 (B) 67051
- (C) 66951 (D) 67951

163. The number of 2-digit prime numbers in which digits are also prime is :

- (A) 4 (B) 6
- (C) 8 (D) 21

164. Which digit will come in the place of * in the following multiplication ?

$$(234) \times (3*5) = 80730$$

- (A) 0 (B) 2
- (C) 4 (D) 6

165. The next two terms of the pattern

$$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \dots, \dots \text{ are :}$$

- (A) $\frac{1}{40}, \frac{1}{50}$ (B) $\frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{40}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}$ (D) $\frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{60}$

166. Sujata bought $\frac{2}{3}$ kg of brinjals, $2\frac{1}{3}$ kg

of potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of onions and 600 g

of ginger. The total weight of vegetables bought by her (in decimals) is :

- (A) 5.9 kg (B) 6.0 kg
- (C) 6.1 kg (D) 6.25 kg

167. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{9}$ when arranged in increasing order are :

(A) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{9}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{9}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{2}{5}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{9}$

168. In a school, 44% of the students are girls and the rest are boys. If the number of boys is 448, find the number of girls in the school.

(A) 800 (B) 400
(C) 360 (D) 352

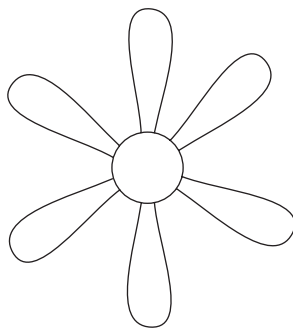
169. A bunch of 8 bananas costs ₹ 24 and a single banana costs ₹ 4.50. Raju purchased 66 bananas. The amount of money spent by him is :

(A) ₹ 297 (B) ₹ 291
(C) ₹ 201 (D) ₹ 198

170. A boy goes to school at a speed of 6 km/hr which is 4 km away from home and returns home at a speed of 12 km/hr. The average speed is :

(A) 9 km/hr
(B) 8 km/hr
(C) 6 km/hr
(D) 10 km/hr

171. How many line/lines of symmetry does the figure have ?



(A) 1 (B) 3
(C) 6 (D) 12

172. One of the side face of a cuboid is a square having an area of 36 cm² and the longer edge in each of the four rectangular faces is of length 12 cm, The area of each of the rectangular faces (in cm²) is :

(A) 36 (B) 54
(C) 72 (D) 108

173. If Joseph runs 1 km in one round of a square park, then the area of the square park is :

(A) 1 sq km (B) 1.5 sq km
(C) 4 sq km (D) 0.0625 sq km

174. If the side of a square is doubled, its area becomes :

(A) doubled (B) 3 times
(C) 4 times (D) 8 times

175. A refrigerator is of capacity 270 liters. If it is 1 m high and 0.5 m wide, its depth (in cm) is :

(A) 55 (B) 65
(C) 60 (D) 54

176. 8.4 litre of a medicine is to be packed in small bottles of capacity 75 ml. The number of small bottles which can be filled is :

(A) 100 (B) 110
(C) 112 (D) 120

177. There are three ropes of length 240 cm, 320 cm and 460 cm which are to be cut into equal lengths. The greatest possible length of each piece is :

(A) 80 cm (B) 60 cm
(C) 20 cm (D) 10 cm

178. It is Monday on 9th January, 2023. What day of the week is April 12, 2023 ?

(A) Monday (B) Tuesday
(C) Wednesday (D) Thursday

179. $1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + 7 - 8 + \dots + 151$ on simplification, gives :

(A) 60 (B) 70
(C) 75 (D) 76

180. The product of two numbers is 1728. If their HCF is 12, Their LCM is :

(A) 160 (B) 144
(C) 136 (D) 120

Solutions

- (A) The underlined word Fighting is an uncountable noun.
- (A) broke out will be used in the blank space. Break out: Spread of disease, fire, war etc.
Break off: Suddenly stopping while saying or doing something
Breakup: ending a meeting etc.
Break with: ending/breaking a relationship
- (C) Call on will be used in the blank space. Call on somebody means- to go to meet someone (to make a short visit to a person or place).
Call-up means- to call, an order for recruitment in the army.
Call at means stopping of train etc. for a short time at specified places
- (A) Have will be used in place of Has because the subject of the sentence 'you' is plural. Hence, according to the rule of subject-verb-agreement, the verb will also be plural.
- (B) Was laying will be used in the blank space. Lay means placing an object in a particular position or on a surface

or placing or putting an object in the right position for a particular purpose. Hence, option (B) is correct.

- (D) The given Active voice is of Present Continuous Tense. Its Passive structure is as follows
[sub+is+ being + V₂ + other words]
A letter is being written by her.
- (C) The given sentence is a direct speech sentence based on an interrogative structure. Its indirect speech structure is as follows-
[sub + asked + obj.+ wh word + clause (Assertive).]
The teacher asked Sheela why she was late that day.
- (C) Synonym of Accumulate is store.
Accumulate : to collect a large number of things over a long period of time
Accuse : to say that someone has done something morally wrong, illegal or unkind
Predict : to say that an event or action will happen in the future, especially as a result of knowledge

or experience

Accord : a formal agreement

- (A) The opposite word of Timid is Bold.
Timid : One who gets scared easily, is shy and gets frightened easily.
Bold : Courageous, self-confident, fearless.
Refined : Refined, purified by removing adulteration.
- (B) After rearranging the parts, the correct sequence of the sentence will be as follows:
Before I can help you, I must know all the facts.
- (A) देव + इंद्र की संधि से बनने वाला शब्द 'देवेन्द्र' है। इसमें गुण स्वर संधि है। इसका नियम है— अ + इ = ए।
- (A) दिया गया शब्द 'क्षीर' खीर का तत्सम है। अन्य विकल्पों में दिए गए तद्भव शब्दों के तत्सम निम्नवत् हैं—

तद्भव	तत्सम
खीर	क्षीर
गोबर	गोमय
काम	कर्म

13. (A) वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश 'मोहन को' में कर्म कारक है। 'को' कर्म कारक की विभक्ति होती है। संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम के जिस रूप पर क्रिया का फल पड़ता है, उसे कर्म कारक कहते हैं।
14. (D) दिया गया शब्द उदक पक्षी का पर्यायवाची नहीं है। अन्य विकल्पों में दिए गए शब्द 'खग, द्विज, विहंगम पक्षी' के पर्याय हैं। उदक के पर्यायवाची हैं— जल, अंबु, तोय, नीर, पानी, वारि आदि।
15. (D) दिया गया शब्द 'बच्चे' समूह से भिन्न है क्योंकि तैरना, सोना और हँसना तीनों अकर्मक क्रियाएँ हैं। बच्चे शब्द बच्चा का बहुवचन रूप है।
16. (C) दिए गए गद्यांश में स्त्रियों की समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। स्त्रियों की समस्याएँ बहुत-सी हैं और गंभीर हैं। अतः विकल्प (C) सही है।
17. (D) दिए गए गद्यांश में शिक्षा को 'जादू भरा' इसलिए कहा गया है क्योंकि शिक्षा समस्याएँ सुलझा सकती है। स्त्रियों को शिक्षित करने के बाद उन्हें उनकी स्थिति पर छोड़ दो, ताकि वे अपनी समस्याएँ स्वयं सुलझा सकें। अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।
18. (A) गद्यांश के अनुसार स्त्रियों में इतनी सामर्थ्य है कि वे अपनी समस्याएँ स्वयं सलझा सकती हैं। आवश्यकता है, उन्हें केवल शिक्षित करने की।
19. (A) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार स्त्रियाँ स्वयं अपने सुधार का दायित्व वहन कर सकती हैं। यह कथन पूर्णतः सत्य है। अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।
20. (B) 'शिक्षा' शब्द से बनने वाला विशेषण शब्द 'शिक्षित' होगा। 'संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहलाते हैं।
21. (D) The Mohenjo Daro site of the Indus Valley Civilization is not located in India.
- Mohenjodaro is a Sindhi word meaning the mound of the dead.
 - It was discovered by Rakhaladas Banerjee in 1922.
- It is called the oasis or the garden of Sindh.
22. (C) The Preamble of the Constitution of India does not ensure income equality to the citizens of India.
- The Indian Preamble mentions social, economic and political justice.
- The Preamble provides for freedom of thought, expression, belief, religion and worship.
 - The Preamble includes words like dignity of the individual, unity and integrity of the nation.
23. (B) The World Social Forum, established in 2001, is a global civil society platform opposing neo-liberal globalization.
- The World Social Forum is an annual meeting of civil society organizations that was first held in Brazil. The World Social Forum was first hosted in India in 2004 in the city of Mumbai.
24. (C) The source of rayon is wood pulp.
- Rayon is a fiber made from regenerated cellulose. Because it is produced from naturally occurring polymers, it is neither a completely synthetic nor a natural fibre. It is a semi-synthetic fibre.
25. (A) Dilute iodine solution helps in identifying the presence of starch (carbohydrate) in a food item.
- The presence of starch is detected when the colour of the solution is blue or black.
 - The main sources of starch are cereals (rice, wheat and maize) and root vegetables (potatoes and cassava).
26. (B) Match List-I with List-II (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i) is correct.
- Vitamin D causes rickets, Vitamin B-1 causes beriberi, iodine causes goiter and calcium deficiency causes bone and tooth decay.
27. (C) Uzbekistan and India stood first and second in the International Boxing Association Youth Men's and Women's World Boxing Championship held in La Nucia Spain in November 2022.
- This was the fourth time in the tournament's history that men and women competed in the same championship.
 - A total of 598 boxers from 73 countries participated.
28. (C) Ramadars Mishra received the 31st Saraswati Samman Award for the year 2021.
- Saraswati Samman is given by K.K. Birla Foundation.
 - Saraswati Samman is an annual award given for outstanding literary work in any of the 22 languages of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
29. (A) 'I Have Electric Dreams' won the Best Film Award at the 53rd International Film Festival of India (IFFI) 2022 held in Goa.
- It is a Spanish film.
 - It was held on 28 November 2022 at Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Stadium near Panaji.
30. (A) National Cadet Corps (NCC) celebrated its 74th anniversary on 27 November 2022.
- NCC was formed on 15th July, 1948 under the National Cadet Corps Act 1948.
 - NCC Foundation Day is also being celebrated across the country. In which cadets are participating in marches, blood donation camps and social development programs.
31. (A) $\boxed{358}5\boxed{257}\boxed{358}256\boxed{357}55$
The number of such 5 which are preceded by 2 or 3 and immediately followed by 7 or 8 is 4.
32. (D)
-
- It is clear from the diagram that his college is in the south-east direction from home.
33. (B) The correct Venn diagram is as follows.
-
34. (A)
-
- R is seated between M and N.

35. (C) According to statement (I),
- According to mother,
 - Priya came on Monday or Tuesday.
 - According to statement (II),
 - According to sister,
 - Priya did not come on Monday.
 - According to statements (I) and (II),
 - Riya came on Tuesday.
36. (D) Skype video teleconferencing software is commonly used in Windows systems and is a platform owned by Microsoft.
- It is a program that provides communication between people everywhere.
 - It is used by millions of people and organizations around the world to make free one-on-one or group video and phone calls, to send instant messages and to share files.
 - It enables the transmission of services such as Internet telephony voice calls and faxes, SMS and other voice messaging apps, using the Internet.
37. (A) The default web browser used with a Microsoft Windows 10 machine is Edge.
- It is a cross-platform web browser developed by Microsoft.
 - It was first launched in 2015 for Windows 10 and Xbox One.
 - Edge has integration with Cortana and its extensions are hosted on the Microsoft Store.
38. (B) EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.
- It is a completely erasable programmable read-only memory, a type of computer memory that loses its content when the power supply is cut off.
 - Its content is erased by consuming UV rays.
39. (A) MS Power Point has a transition feature which is not included in MS Word.
- Transition effects in MS PowerPoint can be applied to slide transitions.
 - This can be applied to all the selected slides in the presentation.
 - Users can use this to adjust the speed as per their requirement.
40. (B) Windows Media Player does not support pdf file format.
- PDF stands for Portable Document Format.
- It is used to distribute read-only documents that preserve the page layout.
 - It was developed by Azeb Systems in 1990.
 - It provides an easy and secure approach to data transmission and sharing via email and other sources.
41. (D) The role of the Primary socialising agency in Education is to inculcate values and beliefs.
- Primary socialization is the period early in a person's life during which they initially learn and build themselves through experiences and interactions around them.
 - This process starts at home through the family, in which one learns what is or is not accepted in society, social norms and cultural practices that eventually one is likely to take up. **Family** is the **primary socializing agency**.
42. (A) School is a Secondary socialising agency.
- **In the words of Brubacher**, 'School is an active, direct and formal agency of education and **'socialization'**'.
 - The school has been conceived with the purpose of giving a "heterogeneous society commonness."
 - The school has to be seen as a conscience keeper of the society, which is continuously striving to take humanity to the next higher levels of moral, intellectual and aesthetic development through engagement with children.
 - Schools provide both *formal and informal contexts* for the students. The formal context is the one provided in the classroom wherein the content of socialization is determined by the curriculum and the teaching-learning process.
43. (A) We can bring Home and School together through frequent meetings with parents.
- It helps to bridge the gap between home and school by fostering communication, collaboration and mutual understanding.
 - These meetings allow teachers and parents to discuss a child's progress, address concerns and work together to support the child's academic and personal development.
44. (B) The Role of PTA in school is to give constructive suggestions for school development.
- The Parents-Teachers Association (PTA) plays a crucial role in enhancing the overall development of a school. It serves as a bridge between parents and teachers, promoting collaboration for the betterment of students' academic and personal growth.
 - **Functions of the Parent Teacher Association are as follows:**
 - ❖ To encourage various aspects of parental involvement.
 - ❖ To advise on school policies.
 - ❖ To give constructive suggestions for school development.
 - ❖ To organize discussions on subjects related to school discipline.
 - ❖ To encourage parents to become more involved with their children's school.
 - ❖ To convey examination results to parents.
45. (A) The boys and girls expect from school emotional support in the adolescent stage.
- During adolescence, boys and girls go through significant physical, emotional and psychological changes.
 - In this stage, they often seek emotional support from their school environment, including teachers, peers and counselors, to help them navigate challenges such as identity formation, academic pressure and social relationships.
 - A supportive school environment fosters confidence, well-being and healthy development.
46. (B) Moral domain category differentiates between right and wrong.
- It refers to the cognitive process of thinking through and making judgments about moral issues.
 - The moral domain in child development refers to a child's ability to distinguish between right and wrong, make ethical decisions and develop values like honesty, fairness and justice.
 - Moral behaviour is learnt. Moral standards vary from group to group depending upon what has been accepted by the group as a socially approved behaviour. True morality comes from within the individual. It is internal in nature and not imposed by external authority.

47. (D) Struggling with their identity is a behavioural trait in adolescents.
- Adolescence is a critical stage of human development, marked by various behavioral traits due to hormonal, psychological and social changes.
 - One of the key developmental tasks during this period is identity formation, as described by psychologist Erik Erikson in his theory of psychosocial development. Adolescents often explore different roles, beliefs and values to establish a sense of self.
48. (A) Pedagogy is a broad range of teaching methodology, including assessment and instruction.
- It is the art and science of teaching. It includes various teaching methods, instructional strategies, assessments and how teachers interact with students to facilitate learning. It is not just about lesson plans or learning activities but encompasses the entire educational process.
 - It involves different teaching methodologies such as lecture-based learning, inquiry-based learning and experiential learning.
 - Instructional strategies, such as scaffolding and differentiation, are part of pedagogy.
49. (B) 'Maturation' with reference to child growth is physical, psychological and adaptive changes in a child's growth.
- Maturation is the process by which we change, grow and develop throughout life.
 - Developmental psychologists look at many different types of maturation throughout the lifespan. There are two main types of maturation:
- Physical maturation:**
- Physical maturation occurs when our body grows and changes as we get older. A child goes through some very distinct physical maturity as they progress through all their developmental stages.
- Cognitive maturation:**
- Cognitive maturation is the process of development in the way we think as we grow. This refers to the cognitive development of children from birth to adulthood.
 - Maturation leads to the process in which a child develops, grows and changes throughout his/her entire life. It includes:
- Physical Growth (e.g., height, weight, brain development)
 - Psychological Development (e.g., cognitive abilities, reasoning, problem-solving)
 - Adaptive Changes (e.g., ability to interact with the environment, self-regulation, emotional control)
50. (D) 'Phonology' in Language, the development of a child involves creating sounds in speech.
- Phonology is the study of the sounds in a language and how they are organized, produced and understood. In a child's language development, phonology refers to their ability to recognize, produce and manipulate speech sounds (phonemes) as they learn to speak.
 - For example: A baby starts by cooing and babbling (e.g., "ba-ba" or "da-da"). Over time, they refine their pronunciation and learn the sound patterns of their native language.
51. (D) A fire station can serve as a community resource in learning by providing educational opportunities about fire safety, emergency response, teamwork and public service. Schools often organize field trips to fire stations where students can learn from firefighters about fire prevention, first aid and disaster preparedness.
- Community resources play a vital role in enriching and expanding learning experiences beyond the traditional classroom. They offer real-world connections, practical skills and diverse perspectives that can significantly enhance a student's education.
52. (C) Hidden Curriculum is focused on the informal gaining of values and beliefs.
- The term hidden curriculum refers to unofficial and informal instructional influences that may support the attainment of manifest goals. It is so-called because curricular inputs are not explicitly stated in the prescribed curriculum. But it forms part of the curriculum as it helps the learner achieve the educational goals envisaged.
 - It can be a vehicle for moral growth. It can be a determining factor in national and emotional integration.
 - The hidden curriculum is all those things that we teach in schools that aren't written down in syllabus documents.
53. (C) Among teachers and students emotional relationship enhances learning.
- According to Boostrom hidden curriculum "refers to student learning that is not described by curriculum planners or teachers as an explicit aim of instruction even though it results from deliberate practices and organizational structures."
 - A positive emotional relationship between teachers and students significantly enhances the learning process, fostering engagement, motivation and improved academic outcomes, as well as promoting emotional well-being and overall student development.
54. (B) Experiential Learning is a learning process where students gain knowledge and skills through direct experience, reflection and application. Experiential learning is hands on learning.
- Experiential learning is the best method of learning. It allows children to develop their own understanding and knowledge of the world based on their own experiences and reflections. It does not give importance to silent listening only.
 - Experiential learning involves learning by doing. This method engages learners in hands-on experiences, encouraging them to reflect, analyze and apply their knowledge in real-life situations. It enhances critical thinking, problem-solving and long-term retention of information.
 - Learners engage in real-world tasks rather than just reading or listening.
 - Experiential Learning is based on David Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory (ELT), which emphasizes learning through experience.
55. (C) Use of A.V. Aids enhances learning in classrooms.
- Audiovisual aids are instructional devices in which the message can be heard and seen simultaneously. Examples: television, video films, documentary films etc.
 - Audiovisual aids can make the learning process more effective, interesting and realistic. They can also stimulate and motivate the learners, enhance their comprehension and develop their observation skills.

56. (D) Environment is an element of behaviorism. In Behaviorism, the environment plays a crucial role in shaping learning and behavior.
- Behaviorists believe that the environment is the primary force that shapes behavior.
 - This theory, developed by B.F. Skinner and John Watson emphasize that learning occurs through stimuli, responses and reinforcement from the environment.
57. (A) The purpose of the Curriculum in School is to standardize learning goals.
- Curriculum embodies all the experiences which are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education.
 - Curriculum is a tool in the hands of an artist (teacher) to mould his materials (pupils) according to his ideals (objectives) in his studio (school).
 - In short, the curriculum is a means of achieving the goals of education. It includes all those experiences, activities and environmental influences that the students receive during their educational career, for the realization of a variety of desired goals.
 - Curriculum is the plan for guiding the educational process. Four important components of this plan are :
 - the objectives
 - the content or learning materials
 - teaching learning strategies and activities (transaction)
 - Evaluation.
58. (D) The meaning of learning is positive altered behaviour.
- Learning is defined as a relatively permanent change in behavior, knowledge, or skills due to experience or practice. It is not just about gaining knowledge but also about applying it in a way that leads to positive behavioral changes.
 - It is a development that comes from exercise and effort. Through learning, children acquire competence in using their hereditary resources.
 - The term learning covers every modification in behavior to meet environmental requirements.
59. (C) When the child is directly exposed to life situations, the learning is called Experiential Learning.
- Experiential learning is the best method of learning. It allows children to develop their own understanding and knowledge of the world based on their own experiences and reflections. It does not give importance to silent listening only.
 - Experiential learning involves learning by doing. This method engages learners in hands-on experiences, encouraging them to reflect, analyze and apply their knowledge in real-life situations. It enhances critical thinking, problem-solving and long-term retention of information.
60. (A) By visiting a forest what the child will be able to develop self-exploring capacity.
- When a child visits a forest, they engage in direct experiences with nature, which enhances their self-exploration skills.
 - They observe different plants, animals and natural phenomena, leading to curiosity, discovery and personal learning.
61. (B) Spreading orthodoxies and superstitions is not a function of education.
- Education aims to develop critical thinking, scientific temperament and rationality. It should help eliminate superstitions and orthodox beliefs rather than promote them.
 - A well-educated society moves towards progress, equality and innovation instead of clinging to outdated or irrational customs.
 - It is more concerned with the upbringing of a child to give him knowledge, skills, morals and values, by enriching his personality and by helping him in holistic development.
62. (A, B and C)
- Dyslexia, dysgraphia and dyscalculia are all called learning disability.
 - Learning disabilities are not a one-size-fits-all condition. There is a wide range of learning disabilities and individual experiences can vary greatly. Some common types of LDs include :
- Dyslexia**
- A specific learning disability that affects reading and related language-based processing skills. The severity can differ in each individual but can affect reading fluency, decoding, reading comprehension, recall, writing, spelling and sometimes speech and can exist along with other related disorders.
- Dysgraphia**
- The term dysgraphia is taken from the Greek word (dys) meaning "bad" or "difficult" and (graphia) meaning "writing." Thus, "dysgraphia" literally means "bad writing". It is also defined as a learning disability with impairment in written expression, that is the inability to write.
- Dyscalculia**
- Dyscalculia is a specific learning disability that affects a person's ability to understand numbers and learn maths facts. Individuals with this type of LD may also have poor comprehension of maths symbols, may struggle with memorising and organising numbers, have difficulty telling time or have trouble with counting.
- Dyspraxia**
- Dyspraxia is a condition that can be acquired or developmental. Children with dyspraxia often have difficulty organising their bodies to perform the tasks they want their bodies to do. They find motor planning challenging and struggle to perform fluid, smooth movements with finesse and control.
- Dysphoria**
- Dysphoria is a psychological state that is often caused by or accompanies a mental health condition. Stress, grief, relationship difficulties and other environmental problems can also cause dysphoria.
63. (B) A community is considered an important teaching and learning center because it provides learning opportunities in real settings.
- It provides a learning opportunity in real settings.
 - It ensures the maximum social development of learners.
 - It helps learners to be a part of the community and to interact with it.
 - It enables learners to be sensitized to different people and issues.
 - It enlivens the class environment and encourages learners' active participation.

64. (D) The Ministry of Education (MOE) of India introduced the Manodarpan scheme.
- The purpose of 'Manodarpan', the programme recently launched by the Ministry of Education, is to provide psychological support to the students for strong mental health.
 - 'Manodarpan' is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. It aims to provide psychosocial support to students, teachers and families for mental well-being, especially in response to the stress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - It provides:
 - A dedicated mental health helpline for students.
 - Online counseling services and resources.
 - Guidelines for stress management and emotional well-being.
 - Webinars and interactive sessions for students, teachers and parents.
65. (A) Schizophrenia is considered a severe mental disorder.
- Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder that affects a person's ability to think, feel and behave clearly.
 - It's a complex, long-term medical illness.
 - It affects a person's thinking, emotions and behavior. It can cause hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech and impaired cognitive function. It significantly disrupts reality perception and functioning.
 - It significantly impacts daily life and often requires long-term treatment, including medication and therapy.
66. (C) The common mental disorder among children in school is anxiety disorders.
- Many students experience academic pressure, social anxiety, separation anxiety and generalized anxiety, which can affect their performance, concentration and emotional well-being.
 - **Sensory disorder** – Related to difficulties in processing sensory information, but not the most common.
 - **Social disorder** – Could refer to social communication challenges, but anxiety is more prevalent.
 - **Behavioural disorder** – Includes ADHD and conduct disorders, but anxiety is more widespread.
67. (A) The root causes of mental illness among school children are Heredity and Psychological stress.
- Genetic factors can make children more vulnerable to conditions like anxiety, depression and ADHD, while stress from academics, social pressures and personal experiences can trigger or worsen these conditions.
 - If a child has a family history of mental health issues, they may be more vulnerable to developing similar conditions, especially when combined with external stressors.
 - Some mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, ADHD and schizophrenia, have a genetic component.
 - Psychological stress from academic pressure, bullying, family issues, or traumatic experiences can trigger or worsen mental illness.
68. (B) For Divyangjan (persons with disabilities), the first and most important step in intervention is to assess and assist.
- It means assessing their needs and providing appropriate assistance.
 - This includes identifying their specific challenges, strengths and required support systems.
 - Assessment helps in planning individualized interventions such as assistive technology, therapy or educational accommodations.
69. (C) Intellectual disability in a classroom setting is primarily identified by poor comprehension.
- Students with intellectual disabilities often struggle with reasoning, problem-solving and learning new concepts at the expected pace for their age.
 - With Poor Comprehension students:
 - Struggles to understand lessons, instructions, or new concepts.
 - Difficulty in remembering information and applying learned skills.
 - Trouble with problem-solving and logical thinking.
70. (A and D)
- Schools can address mild mental health issues by integrating Social Emotional Learning (SEL) and counselling.
 - Schools can effectively address mild mental health issues in students by integrating Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) into the curriculum and providing access to school counseling services, fostering a supportive environment for emotional well-being and development.
 - Social emotional learning (SEL) is a methodology that helps students of all ages to better comprehend their emotions, to feel those emotions fully and demonstrate empathy for others. These learned behaviors are then used to help students make positive, responsible decisions; create frameworks to achieve their goals and build positive relationships with others.
 - Social Emotional Learning (SEL) helps students develop:
 - Self-awareness (understanding emotions)
 - Self-regulation (managing stress and emotions)
 - Social skills (building positive relationships)
 - Responsible decision-making
71. (A) The role of the Parent in addressing mental health issues among children is that parents spend quality time with adolescents, enjoying shared activities. Parents play an important role in the psychosocial care of their children. Parents can significantly contribute to their children's mental health by prioritizing quality time, engaging in shared activities and creating a supportive and nurturing environment, which fosters a sense of security and stability.
72. (B) Learning space in school means a well-set classroom with a non-threatening environment.
- A learning space in school refers to an environment that supports effective learning, where students feel safe, comfortable and encouraged to participate.
 - A non-threatening environment helps reduce anxiety, enhances engagement and promotes creativity and critical thinking.

73. (D) The main professional responsibility of a headmaster, apart from administration, is teaching.
- A Headmaster is an organizer, leader, governor, director, guide and coordinator of school programs. Schools become great, not because of the magnificent buildings but because of the effective and efficient Headmasters.
 - A headmaster in a school is like a spring in the watch, a wheel in the machine and an engine in the steamship.
74. (C) A school's vision and philosophy are typically reflected in the school development plan.
- A school development plan is a long-term plan aimed at improving teaching and learning at the school. The plan exhibits and highlights the main components that the school wants to improve and how those improvements are to be achieved. The plan should be developed by the teachers, parents, community members and managers and usually covers a period of about three years.
 - A school development plan usually includes the following parts and information:
 - Background - a short description of the school and its mission.
 - School Analysis - an analysis of strengths, weaknesses and challenges.
 - Priorities, based on the school analysis.
 - Summary of two to three-year plans for developing the school.
 - Action Plan for the coming year
 - Monitoring and evaluation Plan.
75. (A) A leader should be an inspiration and a director.
- A leader must have certain qualities-
 - Honesty
 - Good Communication
 - Confidence
 - Commitment
 - Positive attitude
 - Creativity
 - Empathy
 - Accountability
 - Enthusiastic
 - Responsible
 - Focus and drive
76. (D) The Headmaster, to make proper planning, will take the help of Pupils, teachers and parents.
- **Pupils:** They are the main beneficiaries of education. Their feedback helps in shaping policies related to academics, extracurricular activities and school facilities.
 - **Teachers:** They implement the educational plans and directly interact with students. Their input is crucial for curriculum planning, teaching methodologies and school discipline.
 - **Parents:** They play a key role in a child's education and can provide valuable suggestions regarding school policies, infrastructure and overall development.
77. (C) The foremost important quality of a school leader is conviction.
- He must have strong belief, confidence and commitment to their vision and educational values. A leader with conviction:
 - Stands firm on principles and educational goals.
 - Inspires teachers, students and staff through determination and clarity.
 - Leads with confidence, ensuring discipline, motivation and progress.
 - Handles challenges with resilience and a strong sense of purpose.
78. (A) As per the Idea of Transformational Leadership, an effective leader should motivate and inspire people.
- Transformational leadership drives innovation and achieves long-term goals.
 - The four components of transformational leadership are:
 - Idealized influence. Leaders act as role models, inspiring trust and respect.
 - Inspirational motivation. Leaders provide a compelling vision and motivate followers to work toward shared goals.
 - Intellectual stimulation. Leaders encourage innovation, critical thinking and problem-solving.
 - Individualized consideration. Leaders provide personalized support and mentorship to each team.
79. (B) Inspiring others is the most essential quality of a leader.
- When a leader inspires, students feel empowered to explore their potential.
- An inspiring leader makes learning enjoyable and meaningful, helping students stay engaged.
 - Students respond best to leaders who motivate, encourage and spark enthusiasm for learning and personal growth.
80. (C) Lack of self-confidence is not a quality of a leader. A leader must have confidence to guide, inspire and make decisions effectively. Lack of self-confidence can lead to:
- Uncertainty in decision-making can confuse and demotivate students and team members.
 - Difficulty in inspiring others, as leaders need to project belief in their vision.
 - Reduced trust and respect from students, teachers, or followers.
81. (D) As an academician, the headmaster plays a crucial role in both academic and administrative leadership.
- Their primary responsibility is to ensure quality education, effective teaching methods and the smooth functioning of the school.
 - Key Responsibilities as an Academic Leader are:
 - **Curriculum Development** – Ensuring that the curriculum meets educational standards and student needs.
 - **Teacher Guidance** – Mentoring and providing professional development opportunities for teachers.
 - **Student Performance** – Monitoring and improving student learning outcomes.
 - **Creating a Positive Learning Environment** – Encouraging innovation and maintaining discipline.
82. (C) The key phrase of Pace-setter leadership is "Let's dream big and set standards".
- Pacesetter leadership is a goal-oriented leadership style.
 - Pace-setter leadership is a leadership style where the leader sets high performance standards and leads by example.
 - The leader demonstrates excellence and expects others to follow.
 - Focus is on high-speed execution and efficiency.
 - Emphasis is on performance and results, often pushing the team to meet high expectations.

83. (B) The leadership style that exercises the minimum control is laissez-faire leadership.
- The Laissez-Faire leadership is also known as free-reign leadership, where the decision-making power is completely left with the subordinates.
 - In this style, the leader's involvement in making decisions is minimized and the people are allowed to make their own decisions.
 - The group members are given complete freedom in setting their own goals and achieving them, which gives them complete autonomy.
 - Employees under this leader tend to become self-sufficient and guidance is not offered by leaders unless requested.
84. (A) According to NEP 2020, "Balvatika" refers to "Education received from age 3-5 years".
- The Balvatika programme is envisaged as a one-year programme before Grade 1, which is meant to prepare children with cognitive and linguistic Competencies that are prerequisites for learning to read, write and develop number sense through a play-based approach.
 - NCERT has developed guidelines and processes for three years of preschool, including the Balvatika.
 - It is also known as "Preparatory Class" (that is, before Class 1), which has an ECCE-qualified teacher.
 - The learning in the Preparatory Class shall be based primarily on play-based learning with a focus on developing cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities and early literacy and numeracy. The mid-day meal programme shall also be extended to the Preparatory Classes in primary schools. Health check-ups and growth monitoring that are available in the Anganwadi system shall also be made available to Preparatory Class students of Anganwadi as well as of primary schools.
85. (B) Spenser described education as complete living.
- According to him, the ultimate goal of education is to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for all aspects of life, including:
 - Self-preservation (health and survival)
 - Earning a livelihood (economic skills)
 - Raising a family (social and emotional development)
 - Civic duties (responsible citizenship)
 - Intellectual and moral growth
86. (C) Article 350(A) of the Indian Constitution directs the state and local authorities to provide primary education in the mother tongue of children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
- This ensures that students can learn effectively in their native language during their early education years.
 - It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities.
 - Article 29 – Protects the cultural and educational rights of minorities but does not specifically mandate education in the mother tongue.
 - Article 510 – There is no such article in the Indian Constitution.
 - Article 239 – Deals with the administration of Union Territories, not education.
87. (B) The DIKSHA Programme by the Ministry of Education is about Digital Infrastructure Resources.
- DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) is an initiative by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, aimed at providing digital learning resources for teachers and students.
 - It offers e-learning content, training modules, lesson plans and assessments for school education.
 - It helps teachers improve their skills and supports students with digital educational materials.
 - Accessible via the DIKSHA portal and mobile app, making education more inclusive and technology-driven.
88. (A) NEP 2020 mainly emphasized Foundational Literacy and numeracy in primary Education.
- It aims to ensure that every child can read with comprehension and perform basic mathematical operations by Grade 3.
 - Focus Areas of FLN in NEP 2020:
 - Developing Basic Reading & Writing Skills
 - Building Strong Numeracy Skills (Basic Arithmetic & Problem Solving)
 - Using Play-Based and Activity-Based Learning
 - Multilingual Approach (Teaching in Mother Tongue/Regional Language in Early Years)
 - Assessment-Continuous Monitoring
 - FLN is considered the foundation of lifelong learning and is essential to prevent learning gaps in later years.
89. (C) Informal education refers to "Education gained through various sources in life". Unlike formal education in schools, informal education happens naturally through everyday experiences, interactions and activities, not within a structured learning environment.
- It is a general term for education outside of a standard school setting.
 - It is the wise, respectful and spontaneous process of cultivating learning.
 - It works through conversation, exploration and enlargement of experience.
 - It provides unconscious learning.
90. (B) NEP, 2020, modified the Education Pattern in school as 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.
- 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 and 14-18 years, respectively.
 - The 5+3+3+4 structure has four stages:
 - **Foundational Stage:** 5 years, including 3 years of pre-primary and grades 1-2
 - **Preparatory Stage:** 3 years, including grades 3-5
 - **Middle Stage:** 3 years, including grades 6-8
 - **Secondary Stage:** 4 years, including grades 9-12
 - This new structure aims to provide a more holistic, flexible and multidisciplinary approach to education in India.

91. (D) The full form of ECCE is Early Childhood Care and Education.
- The ECCE program needs to be determined by children's developmental and contextual needs, providing for more need-based inputs and an enabling environment.
 - It was believed that a common 'curriculum' would not be appropriate for all.
 - It comprises details of the goals for different domains of development, *i.e.*, physical, language, cognitive, socio-emotional, creative and aesthetic appreciation, to be fostered to ensure holistic development of children under six years.
92. (C) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 was prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).
- The guiding principles of NCF, 2005, focus on connecting knowledge to life outside the school, ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods, enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks and making examinations more flexible and integrating them with classroom life.
 - Guiding principles of NCF 2005:
 - connecting knowledge to life outside the school,
 - ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods,
 - enriching the curriculum to provide for the overall development of children rather than remaining textbook-centric,
 - making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life and,
 - nurturing an over-riding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.
93. (B) The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force on 1st April 2010.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution.
 - Key Features of the RTE Act, 2009:
 - Provides free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14 years in India.
 - Mandates 25% reservation for disadvantaged children in private schools.
 - Prohibits capitation fees, interviews and screening procedures for school admission.
 - Ensures infrastructure, teacher qualifications and student-teacher ratios in schools.
 - Focuses on child-friendly education and inclusive learning.
 - This law made education a fundamental right under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.
94. (A) The word NEP stands for National Education Policy. The National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 was introduced as a transformative framework aimed at revamping India's education system. Replacing the 34-year-old NEP of 1986, it focused on bridging gaps in quality, equity and access to education at all levels. This National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country.
- Key Highlights of NEP 2020:
 - Introduced the 5+3+3+4 school structure.
 - Focuses on multidisciplinary learning and flexibility in subject choices.
 - Promotes mother tongue/regional language as the medium of instruction up to Grade 5.
 - Emphasizes experiential learning, coding and vocational training from an early stage.
 - Higher education reforms with multiple entry-exit options and a credit-based system.
 - NEP 2020 aims to transform education in India to be holistic, flexible and aligned with global standards.
95. (D) The Right to Education Act (RTE) of 2009 prescribes a minimum of 45 hours per week for teachers.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution.
 - India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child when the Act came into force on 1 April 2010.
 - Teacher Responsibilities Under RTE.
 - Maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school.
 - Ensure completion of the curriculum in a given timeframe.
 - Assess students' learning outcomes and provide extra help if needed.
 - Conduct remedial teaching for students who need additional support.
 - Engage with parents and communities for better education outcomes.
96. (A) As per the RTE Act 2009, no detention Policy is up to the 8th Class.
- This means all children from Class 1 to Class 8 must be promoted to the next grade, regardless of their academic performance.
 - Reason for No Detention Policy (NDP):
 - To reduce dropouts and ensure uninterrupted learning.
 - To promote a stress-free education system.
 - To focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) instead of traditional pass/fail exams.
97. (B) The absence of professional counselors in schools can lead to increasing mental health issues among children because:
- Children may struggle with stress, anxiety and depression without proper guidance.
 - Without counseling, students facing bullying or peer pressure may feel isolated and helpless.
 - Many students experience performance anxiety and exam stress, which can impact their mental well-being.
 - Without guidance, students may feel lost about career choices, leading to frustration and low confidence.
 - Emotional distress can lead to anger issues, aggression, or withdrawal from social activities.

98. (C) NEP 2020 mainly emphasized Foundational Literacy and numeracy in primary Education.

- It aims to ensure that every child can read with comprehension and perform basic mathematical operations by Grade 3.

Focus Areas of FLN in NEP 2020 :

- Developing Basic Reading & Writing Skills
- Building Strong Numeracy Skills (Basic Arithmetic & Problem Solving)
- Using Play-Based and Activity-Based Learning
- Multilingual Approach (Teaching in Mother Tongue/Regional Language in Early Years)
- Assessment & Continuous Monitoring
- FLN is considered the foundation of lifelong learning and is essential to prevent learning gaps in later years.

99. (D) Section 21 deals with the formation of a School Management Committee (SMC) in government and government-aided schools.

- SMC represents the management body of the school, which is responsible for implementing education policies in the school.
- The SMC is responsible for monitoring the school's functioning and ensuring quality education.
- The School Management Committee (SMC) ensures accountability, transparency and active community involvement in the education system.
- It prepares the School Development Plan (SDP).
- It monitors the utilization of government grants and school funds.
- It oversees teacher attendance and student learning outcomes.
- It encourages community participation in school activities.

100. (A) As per Section 10 of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, it is the responsibility of parents or guardians to ensure that their child receives elementary education (Classes 1 to 8).

- The Act makes education free and compulsory for children aged 6 to 14 years, but parents must ensure their children attend school regularly.

- Parents are expected to actively participate in their child's education.
- School Management Committees (SMCs), as per Section 21, also involve parents in school governance.
- This provision ensures universal elementary education and reduces dropout rates.

101. (D) विकल्प (D) वर्ण और उच्चारण स्थान की दृष्टि से असंगत है। 'स' वर्ण का उच्चारण स्थान 'दन्त्य' होता है। यह वर्ण दाँत और जीभ के स्पर्श से बोला जाता है।

102. (A) उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'ज् + ज' आएगा। 'ज' शब्द 'ज् + ज' के संयोग से बनता है। संयुक्त व्यंजन चार होते हैं—

- क् + ष = क्ष
- त् + र = त्र
- ज् + ज = झ
- श् + र = श्र

103. (D) विकल्प (D) में दिया गया युग्म संज्ञा की दृष्टि से असंगत है। 'शीतलता' शब्द में भाववाचक संज्ञा होगी। जिन शब्दों से व्यक्ति और पदार्थों के धर्म, स्वभाव, गुण, दोष, अवस्था आदि का बोध होता है, उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं; जैसे मातृत्व, सलाह, कोमलता आदि।

104. (C) वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द 'वह' सार्वनामिक विशेषण है। 'जो सर्वनाम संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने के बजाय संज्ञा के पहले लगकर उसकी विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें सार्वनामिक विशेषण कहते हैं।

105. (A) विकल्प (A) पैसठ—56 संख्या की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है। सही युग्म होगा— 65।

106. (B) सर्वनाम की दृष्टि से विकल्प (B) असंगत है। जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग एक शब्द या वाक्यांश का दूसरे शब्द या वाक्यांश से सम्बन्ध प्रकट करने के लिए किया जाता है, उन्हें सम्बन्ध वाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जिसे, जैसा—वैसा, जिसको—उसको 'सम्बन्ध वाचक सर्वनाम' हैं।

107. (D) रेखांकित शब्द 'अधिक' अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण है। 'जो विशेषण संख्या या सर्वनाम की निश्चित संख्या का बोध न कराकर एक अस्पष्ट अनुमान प्रस्तुत करते हैं, उन्हें अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण कहते हैं; जैसे—कुछ, थोड़े, अधिक, कम, काफी इत्यादि।

108. (A) वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द 'आया होगा' में क्रिया पदबन्ध है। क्रिया का काम करने वाला पदसमूह क्रिया पदबन्ध कहलाता है।

109. (D) विकल्प (D) में दिया गया युग्म 'सेठ—सेठाइन' लिंग की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है। सही युग्म होगा— 'सेठ—सेठानी'।

110. (B) विकल्प (B) में दिया गया शब्द 'दरी' स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है। दरी शब्द का अर्थ है। मोटे सूत का बुना हुआ बिछौना।

111. (D) विकल्प (D) में दिया गया युग्म असंगत है। वचन का सही युग्म होगा— 'झाड़ी—झाड़ियों'।

112. (C) दिए गए वाक्य में अधिकरण करण कारक है। अतः यही असंगत है।

113. (C) विकल्प (C) में दिए गए युग्म में 'कामिनी' शब्द 'पत्नी' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है। 'कामिनी' शब्द नारी का पर्यायवाची है। कामिनी के अन्य पर्यायवाची हैं— औरत, महिला, रमणी, वनिता आदि।

114. (C) विकल्प (C) विलोम शब्द की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है। पारंपरिक का विलोम शब्द अपारंपरिक होगा।

115. (D) विकल्प (D) मुहावरा और उसके अर्थ की दृष्टि से असंगत युग्म है। दिया तले अँधेरा—मुहावरे का सही अर्थ होगा—अपनी बुराई दिखाई न देना। वाक्य प्रयोग— मास्टर साहब दूसरों के बच्चों को तो खूब पढ़ाते हैं किन्तु खुद के बेटे को कुछ नहीं आता।

116. (C) उपर्युक्त वाक्यांश 'रिमझिम' पाठ्यपुस्तक के 'तितली और कली' पाठ से है। इस कविता में तितली कली से आकर कहती है कि तुम बहुत सुन्दर लग रही हो अब तुम जागो, अपनी आँखें खोलो और हमारे संग खेलो।

117. (A) 'नसीरुद्दीन और जमाल साहब 'रिमझिम' पुस्तक के दोस्त की पोशाक' पाठ के चरित्र हैं। इस पाठ में दोनों पुराने दोस्त हैं।

118. (C) 'राख की रस्सी' पाठ के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि लोनपो गार तिब्बत के बत्तीसर्वे राजा सौनगवसैन गांपो के मंत्री थे। लोनपो गार अपनी चालाकी तथा हाजिर जवाबी के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे।

119. (A) हलीम को चाँद पर खूब सारे गड्ढे और बड़े-बड़े पहाड़ दिखे। लेकिन वहाँ कोई पेड़ या जानवर नहीं थे।

120. (D) धनी मन ही मन इसलिए बड़बड़ाया क्योंकि आश्रम में बन रही योजना के बारे में कोई उसको कुछ नहीं बताता था। अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।

121. (D) The underlined word 'Today' used in the sentence is an Adverb of time. Such words (Adverb of times) are used at the beginning or end of a sentence e. g.

- He is working now. Eventually, it stopped raining.

122. (C) The underlined word 'to' is a preposition. Indebted to somebody means- extremely grateful to someone. Hence option (C) is correct.
123. (D) The use of 'at' in the blank space is appropriate.
- Audacity means- courage or confidence of a kind that other people find shocking or rude
124. (A) The use of without in the blank space is appropriate. Without - not having or doing something, or lacking something.
125. (B) The given sentence is in Present Perfect Tense. Its structure will be as follows-
- [sub + has/have + V3 + obj.]
 - Ram has always helped me
126. (B) The given Active voice is of Present Continuous Tense. Its Passive Voice Structure will be as follows :
- [sub + has/have + V + other words]
 - A note for the meeting has been written by me.
127. (C) The given active voice is of Simple Future Tense. Its passive structure will be as follows- [sub + shell/will + be + V3 + other words]
- At last, he will be overpowered with feelings at guilt.
128. (D) The given direct speech is in Present perfect tense. To change it into indirect speech, the following changes have to be made- told advised
"....."- that(connective)
- pronoun according to the rules of SON
 - present perfect tense - past perfect tense
 - The king advised the jester that he had often warned him not to crack old jokes.
129. (C) I would be used instead of would I because the sentence is in indirect speech. To make the interrogative clause is changed into an assertive clause. Hence, option (C) is correct.
130. (C) The synonym of the word 'Universal' is Global
- Universal - existing everywhere or involving everyone
 - Admirable - deserving respect or approval
 - Particular - Special person, thing, time, etc.
 - Versatile - Having great diversity or variety
- So option (C) is correct.
131. (C) The synonym of the word 'Tremendous' is Colossal.
- Tremendous - great in amount, size, or degree; extremely large
 - Petite (used for a girl or woman), attractively small or thin.
 - Tiny - extremely small
 - Troublesome - causing a lot of problems for someone
132. (C) The opposite word of Admant is- Unsure
- Admant : Firm, steadfast in one's opinion
 - Unsure : lack of self-confidence
 - Additional : extra, further or added
 - Tenacious : holding tightly onto something, or keeping an opinion in a determined way
 - Overhead : above your head, usually in the sky
- So, option (C) is correct.
133. (A) The opposite word of Hoisted is Lowered.
- Hoisted - Usually pulling an object up with the help of a rope etc.
 - Lowered - Lower, smaller
- Hence, option (A) is correct.
134. (B) On rearranging the given parts, the correct sequence will be - cbad
- The lake offers facilities for rowing as well as fishing.
135. (C) If the given parts are rearranged then the correct sequence will be - dcba
- Do consider this option and put it before Daddy.
136. (A) According to the passage Mohan came to know selvi's family as a well-wisher. See the line, of the second Paragraph- thereafter Mohan of the family.
137. (C) On the perusal of the given passage, it can be concluded that he was attracted to music. See the last paragraph of the passage.
138. (A) According to the passage, rumour was that Selvi was born to rich parents. See the first para of the passage.
139. (C) Both (a) and (b) are right. see the last lines of the second paragraph of the passage.
140. (B) The word 'Benign Gods' means a person who is of a generous or gentle nature [Kind or gentle, pleasant and kind not harmful or severe]. Hence option (B) is correct.
141. (D) The fruit is a mature ovary. Because it contains already fertilized seeds. Inside the ovary there are one or more ovules. Where the megagametophyte contains the megagametes or egg cells. The ovule is formed by a process called pollination. In this process the pollen grains are transmitted from the stamen of the flower to the stigma.
142. (A) Some statements are given regarding wind. Out of these b is correct, a and c are wrong. Wind in motion is not called wind, but air in motion is called wind. And wind does not move from low air pressure area to high air pressure area, but from high air pressure area to low air pressure area and the larger the difference between the pressures, the faster the wind will move from high pressure to low pressure.
143. (C) Pitcher plants are heterotrophs because they do not get nitrogen from the soil.
- Pitcher plants grow in swamps or marshy areas where the soil lacks nitrogen minerals. Therefore, they trap insects and obtain nitrogen by using their proteins to fulfill their nitrogen requirement. Pitcher plants are also called Nepenthes.
144. (D) Male Elephant is an animal that leaves its herd after the age of 14 to 15 years and starts living alone.
- Only the females and children live in a herd of elephants. The most powerful female elephant of the herd is the leader of the entire herd. A herd consists of 10 to 12 female elephants and children. Elephants are generally found in tropical habitats.
145. (A) In the given question, there are both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and R is also the correct explanation of A.
- Most of the water that plants get is from rain, which is clean and chemical free. Rain water contains the highest level of oxygen, which is very beneficial for plants, due to which plants bloom. Water is very essential for the growth and development of flowers, fruits and seeds of plants. In its absence, plants wilt .
146. (B) The correct match of the given question is as follows.
- (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)
 - Lithos is a Greek word which means 'stone'. Similarly, Huder is also derived from the Greek word

'Hudor' which means water. Bios means life. And Atmos means vapor.

147. (B) In the given question, both Assertion A and Reason (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- Some microorganisms cause diseases in humans, animals and plants, *i.e.* such disease causing microorganisms are called germs or pathogens. Those organisms which humans cannot see with naked eyes and need a microscope to see them are called microorganisms. All bacteria, all protozoa, some fungi, algae and rotifers etc. come under microorganisms.

148. (B) All animals including human beings are unable to prepare food and human beings get their food from plants or animals or both. Thus, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but neither of them explains the explanation. Plants can prepare food for themselves but no animal including human beings can prepare their own food. Hence, human beings and other animals depend on plants directly or indirectly.

149. (D) In the given question, Statement I is wrong but Statement II is correct *i.e.* Statement I says that diarrhoea is not a fatal disease which is completely wrong while Statement II says that diarrhoea causes loss of water and salts from the body which is completely correct.

- Diarrhoea is also known as loose motions. It is an illness that makes you pass looser or more stools than normal. This is a result of gastroenteritis infection which is also called inflammation of the stomach or intestine or stomach flu.

150. (A) Mosquitoes find humans by their body odor. Usually we have seen that mosquitoes always roam around humans. The reason for this is that when a human breathes, he releases carbon dioxide gas. Attracted by this carbon dioxide gas, mosquitoes start hovering over our heads and the other main reason is also the foul smell coming from sweat which attracts them.

151. (D) In the question, statements related to the Changpa tribe have been given, out of which statements (a), (b) and (d) are correct.

- The Changpa are nomadic people +and goats are their biggest wealth.

The Changpa tribe is a nomadic community that resides in the Changthang area of Ladakh region of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Changpa tribe prefers a nomadic life. The main basis of their livelihood is cattle and Pashmina goats from which the world famous Pashmina wool is obtained. But the statement that this is a tribe that always stays at one place is wrong.

152. (D) In the given question, statements (a), (c) and (d) are correct, we learn a lot from each other in the family. Because teaching moral and religious values has been the general duty of the family. Through the family, children get acquainted with the moral and spiritual thoughts prevalent in that family which are very helpful in the development of their personality. Along with the members in the family, some animals also live, which are called pets. These pets play an important role in fulfilling the needs of a family, whether the needs are daily, consumption related or economic. Some animals live in our house even without our permission.

- But the statement that it is a custom of the house to enter the house only after removing the shoes outside is wrong.

153. (A) Oceans are interconnected, waves, tides and ocean currents are the three main movements of ocean water, ocean water does not move only during the new moon and full moon. This is true in the context of oceans, while the largest ocean in size is the Pacific Ocean, not the Atlantic Ocean. Therefore, options A and C are correct and B and D are wrong.

154. (D) In the given question, options (c) and (d) are correct, rest options (a) and (b) are wrong.

- Peninsula : An area which is surrounded by water on three sides is called a peninsula. Like South India.
- Island : An area which is surrounded by water on all four sides is called an island.
- Palk Strait : separates India from Sri Lanka and not from Pakistan.
- The line separating India and Pakistan is the 'Radcliffe Line'.

155. (C) Rakesh said, 'I want to climb the Himalayas. I want to take training

in mountain climbing. For this, I have selected an institute, National Institute of Mountaineering. For enrollment, Rakesh will have to go to Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.

- The National Institute of Mountaineering (NIM) was established in November, 1965. Many types of adventure courses, basic and advanced mountaineering courses are conducted here. NIM played an important role in the rescue operation during the Kedarnath flood.

156. (D) In the given question, statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.

- Natural fibers are available in nature. Whereas man-made or synthetic fibers are made by mixing these natural fibers with other fibers. These mixed fibers are also called man-made fibers or synthetic fibers.

- Examples of natural fibers - cotton, wool, jute, silk, hemp and linen etc. Examples of artificial fibres- Rayon, Nylon, Acrylic etc.

157. (C) In the given question, statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct but statement (d) is completely wrong. Removing weeds is called weeding. That is, removing unwanted plants from the crop plants is called weeding. The process of separating seeds/grains from the straw of the harvested crop is called threshing and cutting the crop after it is ripe is also called weeding. Irrigation means supplying water to the fields by any means other than rain.

158. (C) In the given question, assertion (A) is correct that sandy soil is well aerated. But the reason (R) is wrong that the particles of sandy soil are small. Sandy soil is considered ideal for farming due to its fertility. It has more concentration than other soils. It contains 40% silt, 20% clay and the remaining 40% sand. The fertility of the soil is high due to the presence of more pores for the entry of water and air.

159. (C) The following statement about weeds is correct that weeds grow on their own in the fields without being sown, it is necessary to remove weeds from the field, weeds reduce the yield of the crop by using the fertilizer and water given for the crop. But the statement that weeds do not affect the yield of crops is wrong.

160. (D) Statement A and Statement D of the given question are correct.

● State-run schools are built so that every child can be given the opportunity to study, that is, no child should be deprived of the basic necessity of life, education, due to financial constraints and every student living in the society gets to learn new experiences while interacting with each other.

161. (C) Largest 5 digit number = 99999

On dividing by 139,

$$\begin{array}{r} 139 \overline{) 99999} \\ 139 \\ \hline 1251 \\ 1309 \\ \hline 58 \text{ Remainder} \end{array}$$

Remainder-58

Largest 5 digit number which is exactly divisible by 139

$$= 99999 - 58$$

$$= 99941$$

162. (C) Largest 5 digit number that can be formed from the given digits

$$= 97630$$

Smallest 5 digit number that can be formed from the given digits

$$= 30679$$

Required difference

$$= 97630 - 30679$$

$$= 66951$$

163. (A) Two-digit prime numbers

11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

The number of 2-digit prime numbers in which digits are also prime. 23, 37, 53, 73

Required prime number = 4

164. (C) $(234) \times (3 \times 5) = 80730$

$$3 \times 5 = \frac{80730}{234}$$

$$3 \times 5 = 345$$

On comparing both side

$$* = 4$$

165. (C) $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}$

Pattern

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3}, \frac{1}{3 \times 4}, \frac{1}{4 \times 5}, \frac{1}{5 \times 6}, \frac{1}{6 \times 7}, \frac{1}{7 \times 8}$$

The next two terms of the pattern

$$\frac{1}{42} \text{ and } \frac{1}{56}$$

166. (C) Weight of whole vegetables

$$= \frac{2}{3} \text{ kg} + 2\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg} + 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} + 600 \text{ grams}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{600}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{20 + 70 + 75 + 18}{30}$$

$$= \frac{183}{30} = 6.1 \text{ kg}$$

167. (D) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{9}$

Taking the LCM of 2, 3, 5 and 9.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & 2, 3, 5, 9 \\ 3 & 1, 3, 5, 9 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 5, 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{L.C.M} = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3 = 90$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{45}{45} = \frac{45}{90}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{30}{30} = \frac{30}{90}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{18}{18} = \frac{36}{90}$$

$$\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{50}{90}$$

$$\frac{30}{90} < \frac{36}{90} < \frac{45}{90} < \frac{50}{90}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{9}$$

168. (D) Let total students = x

Number of girls = 44%

Number of boys = $100 - 44 = 56\%$

According to the question,

$$x \times \frac{56}{100} = 448$$

$$x = \frac{448 \times 100}{56}$$

$$x = 800$$

Number of girls in the school

= 44% of x

$$= \frac{800 \times 44}{100} = 352$$

169. (C) Cost of 8 bunches or 64 bananas

$$= 24 \times 8 = ₹ 192$$

$$\text{Cost of 66 bananas} = 192 + 2 \times 4.5 = ₹ 201$$

170. (B) Time taken by the student to reach

$$\text{school} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \text{ hours}$$

Time taken by the student to return home from school

$$= \frac{4}{12}$$

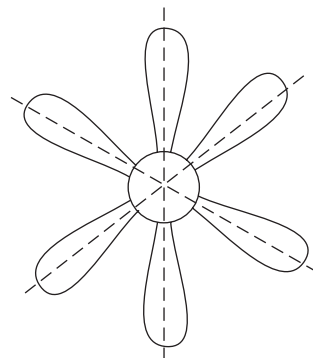
$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Required average speed} = \frac{4+4}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{1}$$

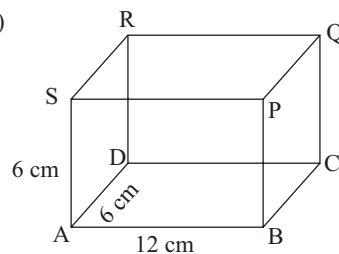
$$= 8 \text{ km/hour}$$

171. (B)



Hence, the given figure has 3 lines of symmetry.

172. (C)



Let the side face ADRS be square whose area = 36 cm^2

$$\therefore \text{side} = \sqrt{36}$$

$$= 6 \text{ cm}$$

Area of each rectangular face

$$= 12 \times 6 = 72 \text{ cm}^2$$

173. (D) Joseph runs 1 km around a square park. Perimeter of the park Area of square park

$$= 1 \text{ km or } 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$4 \times \text{side} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{side} = 250 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Area of square park} = (\text{side})^2$$

$$= (250 \text{ m})^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ km}\right)^2$$

$$= (0.25 \text{ km})^2$$

$$= 0.0625 \text{ km}^2$$

174. (C) Let side of the square = x Unit

$$\therefore \text{Area} = x^2 \text{ s.q. Unit}$$

According to the question,

$$\text{New side of the square} = 2x \text{ Unit}$$

$$\text{New area} = (2x)^2$$

$$= 4x^2 \text{ s.q. Unit}$$

So, the area will become 4 times.

175. (D) Capacity or volume of refrigerator V

$$= 270 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{or } 270 \times 1000 = 270000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\therefore V = lbh$$

$$\therefore 270000 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \text{ m} \times h$$

$$270000 = 100 \times 50 \times h$$

$$h = \frac{270000}{100 \times 50}$$

$$h = 54 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 176. (C) \text{ Number of bottles} &= \frac{8.4 \text{ litres}}{75 \text{ ml}} \\ &= \frac{8.4 \times 1000}{75} \\ &= 112 \end{aligned}$$

177. (C) H.C.F. of 240, 320, 460

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 240 & 320 & 460 \\ 2 & 120 & 160 & 230 \\ 5 & 60 & 80 & 115 \\ \hline & 12 & 16 & 23 \end{array}$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Maximum possible length of each piece = 20 cm

178. (C) Number of odd days from 9th January to 12th April = $1 + 0 + 3 + 5 = \frac{9}{7} = 2$ odd days

$$\text{Monday} + 2 = \text{Wednesday}$$

So, 12th April 2023 will be Wednesday.

179. (D) Let, $S = 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + 7 - 8 + \dots + 151$
 $S = (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 151) - (2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 150) \dots (i)$

$$\text{Let, } S_1 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 151$$

$$T_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$151 = 1 + (n - 1) \times 2$$

$$n - 1 = 75$$

$$n = 76$$

$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$$

$$= \frac{76}{2} [2 \times 1 + (76 - 1) \times 2]$$

$$= 38 \times (2 + 150)$$

$$= 38 \times 152$$

$$= 5776$$

$$\text{And, } S_2 = 2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 150$$

$$T_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$150 = 2 + (n - 1) \times 2$$

$$n - 1 = 74$$

$$n = 75$$

$$\therefore S_2 = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$$

$$= \frac{75}{2} [2 \times 2 + (75 - 1) \times 2]$$

$$= \frac{75}{2} [4 + 74 \times 2]$$

$$= \frac{75}{2} [4 + 148] = 5700$$

$$\therefore S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= 5776 - 5700$$

$$= 76$$

$$180. (B) \text{ LCM} = \frac{\text{Product of two numbers}}{\text{HCF}}$$

$$= \frac{1728}{12} = 144$$

