

# MP TET

## Answers with Solution

## Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Ans. C.  
Occupation of family will least affect the education of the student as compared to the other options given in options.
2. Ans. B.  
A pupil who when compared with the other pupils of the same chronological age shows marked educational deficiency are known as Backward child.
3. Ans. A.  
Spearman said that Creativity is the power of human mind to create new contents by transforming relations and thereby generating new correlates"
4. Ans. B.  
The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the official criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law.
5. Ans. B.  
When learnt material is reproduced without any manipulation, the memory is known as Rote memory.
6. Ans. C.  
Abraham Maslow was basically a humanist he stated that our most basic need is for physical survival, and this is the first thing that motivates our behaviour.
7. Ans. D.  
Among Watson, Skinner, Pavlov and Levin Except Levin all other are behaviourist psychologists. Levin gave the theory on learning.
8. Ans. B.  
In the beginning of life, the baby is guided by his/her instincts and not from other factors like maturation and learning. Instincts are present by birth in a child.
9. Ans. A.  
Carl Roger developed Directive therapy. Directive therapy is when the therapist leads the therapeutic process.
10. Ans. C.  
Sigmund Freud founded Psychoanalysis approach of counselling. He believes that people could be cured by making conscious their unconscious thoughts and motivations, thus gaining insight. The aim of psychoanalysis therapy is to release repressed emotions and experiences, i.e., make the unconscious conscious.
11. Ans. B.

In educational psychology the general wants or desire of human beings are known as needs.

12. Ans. D.  
First stage of hierarchy needs given by Maslow is physiological needs which has air, water, shelter sleep etc whereas the last stage in the hierarchy of needs given by Maslow is Self-actualization which is desire of becoming the one could be.
13. Ans. C.  
Motivation is the process through which individuals discover and develop his potentialities in order to better adjust with environment.
14. Ans. A.  
Learning is the relatively permanent change in behavioural potentiality that occurs as a result of reinforced practice.
15. Ans. A.  
Cephalocaudal tendencies development proceeds from head to toe. It is general pattern of development seen in the earliest years of postnatal development specifically ranging from infancy into toddlerhood.
16. Ans. C.  
The period from the conception to the birth of the child is known as Prenatal stage whereas infancy is age from birth to 2 years of age.
17. Ans. A.  
According to Jean Piaget sensorimotor stage is from birth to 2 years. During this stage child learns with the help of his senses or sense organs. Therefore, cognitive development of child begins with the use of senses by child.
18. Ans. C.  
Rorschach Inkblot Test is a type of projective assessment which is used to measure or test personality of an individual. It was developed by Harman Rorschach.
19. Ans. C.  
The theory of multiple intelligence was given by Howard Gardner in 1983 in which he laid emphasis on different types of intelligence. According to him there are 8 types of intelligence.
20. Ans. A.  
According to Jean Piaget intelligence is the ability to adapt to one's surroundings. Individual who is able to adjust in his/her surroundings and deal effectively with environment can be termed as Intelligent

as compared to others who are not able to do so.

21. Ans. A.

Thorndike proposed S-R framework i.e. Stimulus and response which states that stimulus precedes response of an Individual. According to him learning is the result of associations forming between stimuli and responses.

22. Ans. C.

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in spoken languages and signs in sign languages. It governs the structure and sequence of speed of sounds.

23. Ans. D.

Pituitary gland is controlled by Hypothalamus. It is called the master gland because it controls various other glands.

24. Ans. C.

Emotional development plays a very important role in overall development of an Individual. Intense form of emotions is seen during adolescence and not in childhood.

25. Ans. D.

Social development of an infant occurs when adults in the family interact with the child by showing various gestures as child at this stage is not connected with outside world. Love and affection should be shown to the child so that he can feel attached with the family.

26. Ans. C.

Unifactor theory of intelligence was proposed by Alfred Binet. He has also given the method of measuring intelligence through IQ test.

27. Ans. C.

Extroverts are those persons who are more social and friendly with others. They love to interact with other persons without any hesitation.

28. Ans. C.

Sociometry is a qualitative method for measuring social relationships. In this method the counsellor or the guidance personnel can measure acceptance or rejection frequently between the members of the group.

29. Ans. A.

Word Association test for assessing personality was given by Carl Gustav Jung in early stages of his career which is

used to assess personality of an individual.

30. Ans. B.

Every individual is different from other physically mentally and emotionally. Difference among individuals in regard to their height, weight skin colour etc falls under physical difference.

Hindi

1. Ans. C.

मुहावरे - मुहावरे का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है - अभ्यास। विशेष अर्थ को प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यांश को मुहावरा कहते हैं। कंगाली में आटा गीला मुहावरे का अर्थ - कष्ट पर कष्ट आना

वाक्य प्रयोग - राधेश्याम जी की नौकरी तो चली गयी ऊपर से कर भी चोरी हो गयी इसे कहते हैं कंगाली में आटा गीला होना

अन्य विकल्प मुहावरे के लिए उपयोक्त नहीं हैं।

2. Ans. A.

दिए गए विकल्पों में से **मुझे केवल दस रुपए चाहिए।** वाक्य शुद्ध है, अन्य विकल्प अशुद्ध हैं।

3. Ans. A.

मौखिक भाषा के प्रयोग में कुशल व्यक्ति, अपनी वाणी से दूसरों को आकर्षित कर सकता है, नेताओं के भाषण इसी बात के उदाहरण हैं। मौखिक भाषा के द्वारा विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से नई-नई जानकारीयाँ मिलती हैं।

मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति को भाषा, विषयवस्तु और प्रस्तुतीकरण सरल बनाते हैं।

4. Ans. C.

वर्ण- वर्ण उस मूल ध्वनि को कहते हैं, जिसके खंड या टुकड़े नहीं किये जा सकते। वर्ण भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई है।

स्पर्श व्यंजन - क से लेकर म तक होते हैं। इनकी संख्या 25 होती है। प्रत्येक वर्ण में पांच अक्षर होते हैं।

क वर्ग - क ख ग घ ङ ( कंठ )

च वर्ग - च छ ज झ ञ ( तालु )

ट वर्ग - ट ठ ड ढ ण ( मूर्धा )

त वर्ग - त थ द ध न ( दन्त )

प वर्ग - प फ ब भ म ( ओष्ठ )

5. Ans. D.

समास - समास का तात्पर्य है "संक्षिप्तीकरण" दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बने हुए एक नवीन एवं सार्थक शब्द को समास कहते हैं।

देशभक्ति शब्द का समास विग्रह - देश के लिए भक्ति ( सम्प्रदान तत्पुरुष समास )

तत्पुरुष समास - जिस समास में दूसरा पद प्रधान होता है और पहले खण्ड के विभक्ति चिन्हों का लोप कर दिया जाता है, उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।

सम्प्रदान तत्पुरुष समास - इस समास में कारक चिन्ह 'के लिए' का लोप हो जाता है।

6. Ans. B.

आपकी यात्रा मंगलमय हो। वाक्य में मंगलमय यात्रा की कमाना की जाती है।

इच्छावाचक - ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे हमें वक्ता की कोई इच्छा, कामना, आकांशा, आशीर्वाद आदि का बोध हो, वह वाक्य इच्छावाचक वाक्य कहलाते हैं।

7. Ans. C.

अलंकार - अलंकार - अलंकार का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है 'आभूषण'। काव्य की शोभा बढ़ाने वाले शब्दों को अलंकार कहते हैं।

'जेते तुम तारे तेते नभ में न तारे हैं' दिए गए वाक्य में तारे शब्द के दो अर्थ हैं (तारे - उद्धार किया, तारे - सितारे) अतः यमक अलंकार है। जब एक शब्द का प्रयोग दो बार होता है और दोनों बार उसके अर्थ अलग-अलग होते हैं तब वहाँ यमक अलंकार होता है

8. Ans. A.

संधि - दो वर्णों के मेल को संधि कहते हैं।

भोजनालय = भोजन + आलय ( दीर्घ संधि )

नियम - अ + आ = आ

दीर्घ संधि - ह्रस्व या दीर्घ अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ और ऋ के बाद ह्रस्व या दीर्घ अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ और ऋ स्वर आ जाएँ तो दोनों मिलकर दीर्घ आ, ई, ऊ और ऋ हो जाते हैं। इस मेल से बनने वाली संधि को दीर्घ स्वर संधि कहते हैं।

9. Ans. C.

गद्यांश से हम सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता की बात कितनी ही करें; परंपराओं का अवमूल्यन हुआ है, आस्थाओं का क्षरण हुआ है।

10. Ans. A.

गद्यांश से कड़वा सच तो यह है कि हम बौद्धिक दासता स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, पश्चिम के सांस्कृतिक उपनिवेश बन रहे हैं। हमारी नई संस्कृति अनुकरण की संस्कृति है।

11. Ans. B.

गद्यांश से हमारी नई संस्कृति अनुकरण की संस्कृति है। हम आधुनिकता के झूठे प्रतिमा अपनाते जा रहे हैं।

12. Ans. D.

हम आधुनिकता के झूठे प्रतिमा अपनाते जा रहे हैं। प्रतिष्ठा की अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा में जो अपना है, उसे खोकर छद्म आधुनिकता की गिरफ्त में आते जा रहे हैं।

13. Ans. D.

गद्यांश से प्रतिष्ठा की अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा में जो अपना है, उसे खोकर छद्म आधुनिकता की गिरफ्त में आते जा रहे

हैं। संस्कृति को नियंत्रक शक्तियों के क्षीण हो जाने के कारण हम दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं।

14. Ans. B.

प्रतिष्ठा की अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा में जो अपना है, उसे खोकर छद्म आधुनिकता की गिरफ्त में आते जा रहे हैं।

15. Ans. A.

गद्यांश से विज्ञापन और प्रसार के सूक्ष्म तंत्र हमारी मानसिकता बदल रहे हैं। उनमें सम्मोहन की शक्ति है, वशीकरण की थी।

16. Ans. C.

हम सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता की बात कितनी ही करें; परंपराओं का अवमूल्यन हुआ है, आस्थाओं का क्षरण हुआ है।

17. Ans. A.

कवि ने संघर्ष ही सच माना है

कविता की पक्तियों से - सच हम नहीं सच तुम नहीं , सच है महज संघर्ष ही।

18. Ans. B.

कवि कहता है जो प्रेम को ही अपना पथ मान लेता है जीत उसी की होती है

कविता की पक्तियों से - जिसने प्रणय पाथेय माना जीत उसकी ही रही।

19. Ans. D.

कविता में कवि कहता है कि 'फूलों के साथ' चलने का तात्पर्य सुविधा भोगी जीवन के साथ जीने से है

20. Ans. C.

कविता में काँटे और कलियाँ, दुःख और सुख के प्रतीक हैं

21. Ans. B.

कविता से जो नत हुआ वह मृत हुआ ज्यों वृत्त से झरकर कुसुम।

22. Ans. A.

पद्यांश से जो है जहाँ चुपचाप अपने-आप से लड़ता रहे।

जो है जहाँ चुपचाप अपने-आप से लड़ता रहे।

23. Ans. C.

कवि ने जीवन का सन्देश बताया है कि इंसान को हार नहीं माननी चाहिए। इंसान के हार मानने पर वह जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता अतः कवि कहता है कि इंसान को जीवन में कभी हार नहीं माननी चाहिए और संघर्ष करते रहना चाहिए

24. Ans. D.

विराम चिन्ह - विराम का अर्थ है - 'रुकना' या 'ठहरना' । वाक्य को लिखते अथवा बोलते समय बीच में कहीं थोड़ा-बहुत रुकना या विराम करना, विराम चिन्ह कहलाता है

'साकेत' एक महाकाव्य है। में दो विराम चिन्हों पूर्ण विराम और उद्धरण चिह्न का प्रयोग किया गया है पूर्ण विराम - जहाँ एक बात पूरी हो जाये या वाक्य समाप्त हो जाये वहाँ पूर्ण विराम ( । ) चिह्न लगाया जाता है।

उद्धरण चिह्न - हिन्दी भाषा में किसी और के वाक्य या शब्दों को ज्यों-का-त्यों रखने में इस चिह्न (" ") का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

25. Ans. A.

भाषा शिक्षण - भाषा शिक्षण में उन तरीकों पर गौर किया जाता है कि एक बच्चा पढ़ना-लिखना कैसे सीखता है। किसी बच्चे को पढ़ना-लिखना कैसे सिखाया जाये ताकि वह भाषा का समझ के साथ इस्तेमाल कर सके, यह सवाल भाषा शिक्षण से जुड़ा है। इसीलिए बच्चों के स्कूल में जाते ही जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया जाता है वह है भाषा शिक्षण।

26. Ans. A.

वर्तनी - भाषा की वर्तनी का अर्थ उस भाषा में शब्दों को वर्णों से अभिव्यक्त करने की क्रिया को कहते हैं।

दिए गए विकल्पों में उज्वल शब्द की वर्तनी शुद्ध है  
उज्वल = उत् + ज्वल

उज्वल शब्द का अर्थ - सफ़ेद, स्वच्छ

27. Ans. C.

आशुभाषण का अर्थ, भाषण बोलने की शक्ति और आशु का अर्थ तेज़ है; मौखिक संचार, भाषण ध्वनियों और संकेतों के द्वारा किसी के विचारों और भावनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता को आशुभाषण कहते हैं

28. Ans. B.

श्रव्य संपादन का अर्थ है कि जिस तरह से समाचार पत्र में समाचार को सही रूप देने के लिए संपादन करना आवश्यक है ठीक उसी प्रकार से आवाज़ को असली रूप देने के लिए श्रव्य संपादन करना भी जरूरी है।

रेडियो जनसंचार का बहु प्रचलित श्रव्य माध्यम है। इस पर इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक तरंगों के माध्यम से ध्वनि का प्रसारण होता है।

29. Ans. D.

पर्यायवाची - 'पर्याय' का अर्थ है- 'समान' तथा 'वाची' का अर्थ है- 'बोले जाने वाले' अर्थात् जिन शब्दों का अर्थ एक जैसा होता है, उन्हें 'पर्यायवाची शब्द' कहते हैं।

सरिता, नदी का पर्यायवाची शब्द है, अन्य विकल्प नदी के पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है।

नदी के पर्यायवाची शब्द - सरिता, तटिनी, वाहिनी, तरंगिणी, निर्झरिणी, शैलजा, जलमाला आदि।

30. Ans. D.

मुहावरे - मुहावरे का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है - अभ्यास। विशेष अर्थ को प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यांश को मुहावरा कहते हैं।

गागर में सागर भरना मुहावरे का अर्थ - थोड़े में बहुत कुछ कहना

अन्य विकल्प मुहावरे के लिए उपयोक्त नहीं है।

English Language

1. Ans. B.

"A" is the correct answer here as we are mentioning the lion for the first time in the passage so, we need to use the appropriate article. Hence, option B is the answer. Options A, C, and D are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

2. Ans. B.

"From" is the correct answer here as we are mentioning the place from where the lion drinks water. So, we need a preposition. Hence, option B is the answer. Options A, C, and D are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

3. Ans. B.

"Was" is the correct answer here as the sentence is given in the past tense and we require a suitable helping verb. Hence, option B is the answer. Options A, C, and D are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

4. Ans. A.

"In" is used to show position inside something and the position of the shadow is inside the pool. 'In' is a preposition. Hence, option A is the answer. Options B, C, and D are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

5. Ans. B.

The lion is a male so, we must use "he", the most suitable pronoun, for the lion. Hence, option B is the answer. Options A, C, and D are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

6. Ans. D.

The correct noun in consideration here is "mane" as it means the cluster of hair around the neck of a male lion. Hence, option D is the answer. Options B, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

7. Ans. B.

The correct preposition here is "with" as it is used to show the instrument of action. Hence, option B is the answer. Options D, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

8. Ans. C.

The correct noun here is "forest". Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

9. Ans. C.

The correct possessive here is "his". Since, the lion is a male, we must use his. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.



Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

10. Ans. C.

The correct conjunction here is "and". Since, we must connect similar ideas, we must use and. Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

11. Ans. B.

The correct adjective here is "strongest" which is in the superlative form. After the, usually the adjective is used in the superlative form. Hence, Option B is the correct answer. Options D, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

12. Ans. A.

The correct collective noun here is "people" which is plural. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

13. Ans. B.

The reflexive pronoun 'itself' is used for small animals like a dog/cat etc. A reflexive pronoun can reflect the action of the subject. Hence, Option B is the correct answer. Options D, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

14. Ans. A.

The correct possessive here is "my" as it is used for the first person. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

15. Ans. C.

The correct answer here is "had finished". This is used to show the first action when two actions are given in past tense. Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

16. Ans. C.

The answer is given in the first line. Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

17. Ans. A.

The answer is given in the first line. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

18. Ans. D.

The answer is given in the second line. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

Options C, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

19. Ans. B.

The answer is given in the second line. Hence, Option B is the correct answer. Options C, D, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

20. Ans. D.

The answer is given in the second line. Hence, Option D is the correct answer. Options C, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

21. Ans. C.

The answer is given in the third line. Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

22. Ans. A.

It can be understood from the theme of the passage. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

23. Ans. C.

The correct meaning of poverty is pennilessness or not having money. Hence, Option C is the correct answer. Options D, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

24. Ans. A.

The answer can be understood from the fourth line. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

25. Ans. B.

The correct answer is knowledge and Buddha was searching from the same. Hence, Option B is the correct answer. Options D, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

26. Ans. D.

The answer is given in the second last line. Hence, Option D is the correct answer. Options C, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

27. Ans. D.

The answer is given in the last line. Hence, Option D is the correct answer. Options C, B, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

28. Ans. A.

The correct answer is above is it means upwards and under means downwards. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

29. Ans. B.

The correct answer is adjective, an adjective shows the quality. Here, great is an adjective as it shows quality. Hence, Option B is the correct answer. Options D, C, and A are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

30. Ans. A.

Since, princess is the opposite gender of a prince. We must use the same as the answer. Hence, Option A is the correct answer. Options D, B, and C are irrelevant and must not be considered as the answer.

Mathematics

1. Ans. D.

Audit of bank working system is the part of commercial Mathematics among the given options in the questions. Calculations of numerals, Addition and subtraction and Solving the equations are all the topics which a student learn in the mathematics.

2. Ans. B.

In education curriculum is said to be ground of race. Word currere is a latin word which means Ground of race.

3. Ans. D.

The arithmetic study is important for domestic affairs as mathematics skills like adding, subtracting multiplications and division are very important in daily life in domestic affairs as for example salary and its division as per expenditure.

In labour and profession arithmetic study adds accuracy to their work it can be easily understood by the example of architecture and carpenter.

Logical reasoning aspect of the arithmetical study results in a positive change of behavioural utility.

4. Ans. A.

Final step of teaching process is evaluation, which is done to evaluate both teaching of teachers and learning of learners.

5. Ans. D.

Math is termed as the exercise of brain. More you practise the maths more the sharper is the brain in diverse field for example; calculative, geometrical, etc..

6. Ans. C.

The rules and inferences of Mathematics are both objective and Universal in nature.

7. Ans. D.

At national level the institute NCERT prepares the syllabus and Curriculum of mathematics in India.

8. Ans. B.

Among the given options Audio material includes Gramophone. Whereas TV is both audio and visual material.

9. Ans. D.

Evaluation is the process in which Marking, Decision and Error finding all are the functioning process. Without the error finding Marking is not possible. Also, Decision making is necessary while observing the discipline and attitude of the learners.

10. Ans. B.

The highest importance of Mathematics teaching at upper primary level is Mental. In primary it is about bringing interest of students in mathematics and at higher level highest importance of mathematics teaching is behavioural change.

11. Ans. D.

Important role of Mathematics in the syllabus is all; intellectual value, moral value and Cultural value.

12. Ans. B.

The method in which example is followed by rule is known as induction method. Where as when rule is followed by examples is known as deductive method.

13. Ans. D.

The flaws of present time syllabus is all; stress on bookish language, lack of subject intercorrelation and absence of flexibility. Subject should be intercorrelated with least bookish knowledge providing lot of flexibility to the learners for choosing their subjects approach and methods of learning.

14. Ans. B.

Place value of 9 is = 9000

Actual value of 9 is = 9

Difference =  $9000 - 9 = 8991$

15. Ans. D.

$1856 + 3287 + 8432 + 9.999 + 18.888 = 13603.887$

16. Ans. C.

$1856 - 3287 + 5432 - 679$

$= 7288 - 3966$

$= 3322$

17. Ans. B.

$5 - [4 - \{3 - (3 - 3 - 6)\}]$

$= 5 - [4 - \{3 + 6\}]$

$= 5 + 5 = 10$

18. Ans. B.

$25 \times 123 = 3075$

Thus, Quotient is 123

19. Ans. A.

$530 \times 26 = 13780$

20. Ans. D.

1 Rs = 100 Paisa

90 Paisa = 0.90 Rs

Total =  $110 + 0.90 = \text{Rs } 110.90$

21. Ans. D.

Third angle =  $180 - (70 + 45) = 65^\circ$

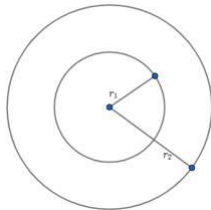
22. Ans. D.

Acute angle is angle smaller than  $90^\circ$ .

Therefore,  $95^\circ$  is an acute angle.

23. Ans. C.

Two circles or more than that are said to be concentric if they have the same centre but different radii.  $r_2$  is outer radii so, it must be greater than  $r_1$ .



24. Ans. D.

Terms given in the question is forming the series of prime number. So, after 13 the next two prime number are 17 and 19.

25. Ans. B.

After 12 pm, 1 is written as 13 and 2 is as 14. So,  $2:30 \text{ pm} = 14:30 \text{ hours}$ .

26. Ans. A.

$1 \text{ gm} = 1000 \text{ mg}$

$50 \text{ gm } 80 \text{ mg} = 50000 + 80 = 50080 \text{ mg}$

27. Ans. B.

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{40.5}{2} = 20.25$$

28. Ans. A.

$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$

$4 \text{ l, } 450 \text{ ml} = 4 \times 1000 + 450$

$= 4450 \text{ ml}$

29. Ans. D.

All the options given in question are methodology in mathematics teaching i.e. Lecture method, Demonstration method and Induction-deduction method.

30. Ans. B.

Induction method is based on logic-based method. Where theorems are proved and derived by using logics and proofs.

Environmental Studies

1. Ans. D.

The Central Water Commission, Irrigation and Flood Control Department and Water Resource Department can issue the flood warning in India.

2. Ans. D.

The construction and maintenance of water resources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources. The village Panchayat authenticate the BPL list.

3. Ans. D.

The various human activities such as deforestation, unscientific land use, excessive use of automobiles e.tc. are responsible for land-slide, floods and drought and forest fire.

4. Ans. C.

Indira Gandhi Canal provides irrigation water to an arid area in Rajasthan starting Ganganagar district to Jaisalmer along the Indo-Pakistan border.

5. Ans. C.

Some waterborne pathogenic microorganisms spread by water can cause severe, life-threatening diseases. Examples are [typhoid fever](#), [cholera](#) and [Hepatitis A or E](#). Other microorganisms induce less dangerous diseases such as diarrhoea. People with low resistance, mainly elderly people and young children, are vulnerable to these diseases as well.

6. Ans. A.

Environment education is necessity of present days as it is very important to protect and conserve environment for better future.

7. Ans. A.

GREEN Olympiad is a competition that tests the environment knowledge among the students, It includes questions related to water, waste, energy, air, agriculture, urban landscapes, biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable development are included in the examination.

8. Ans. B.

World Environment Day is celebrated on June 5 of every year. It is one of the principal vehicles through which the United Nations (UN) stimulates worldwide awareness of the environment and enhances political attention and action. World Environment Day promotes ways to improve the Earth's environment, such as conserving forests.

9. Ans. B.



Curriculum and co-curriculum Activities related to environment can change the mindset of students for environmental awareness in schools. Activities related to pollution control and Plantation creates awareness among the learners.

10. Ans. D.

There are six fundamental rights which enshrined in Part III (Articles 12 to 35) of constitution of India. Fundamental rights apply universally to all citizens, irrespective of race, birthplace, religion, cast or gender.

11. Ans. D.

Business studies is not included in social science.

12. Ans. D.

Each area of the curriculum may not lend itself to being tested. This includes areas such as work, health, yoga, physical education, music and art.

13. Ans. B.

Conservation of water is not an environmental problem. Even it is good for conservation environment.

14. Ans. B.

The environment awareness is necessary to everyone for the conservation natural resources. It should be lifelong.

15. Ans. C.

The term "blue revolution" refers to the remarkable emergence of aquaculture as an important and highly productive agricultural activity. Aquaculture refers to all forms of active culturing of aquatic animals and plants, occurring in marine, brackish, or fresh waters.

16. Ans. A.

Land" is not a component of the human environment. Human environment is the social condition along with the external factors which will affect an individual physically and naturally. Here, "Religion" and "community" will affect an individual personally.

17. Ans. A.

Igneous rocks are formed by solidification of volcanic magma. Igneous rock, or magmatic rock, is one of the three main rock types, the others being sedimentary and metamorphic. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

18. Ans. C.

Ozone protects us from harmful UV rays.

19. Ans. B.

Clouds lose their water as rain or snow, which is called precipitation. When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called rain.

20. Ans. B.

The Thorn Forests are found in the semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The Thorn Forests and Scrubs are found in regions where the rainfall is less than 70cm. The vegetation in these forests are thorny trees and bushes.

21. Ans. C.

Jute is known as the golden fibre because of its yellowish brown, shiny, natural vegetable fibre produced from the plants of genus Corchorus.

22. Ans. C.

Venus is sometimes called Earth's twin because Venus and Earth are almost the same size, have about the same mass (they weigh about the same), and have a very similar composition (are made of the same material). They are also neighbouring planets.

23. Ans. D.

The largest and highest plateau in the world is the Tibetan Plateau, sometimes metaphorically described as the "Roof of the World", which is still being formed by the collisions of the Indo-Australian and Eurasian tectonic plates.

24. Ans. C.

A chemical disaster is the unintentional release of one or more hazardous substances which could harm human health and the environment. Chemical hazards are systems where chemical accidents could occur under certain circumstances.

25. Ans. A.

Solar energy is a renewable free source of energy that is sustainable and totally inexhaustible, unlike fossil fuels that are finite. It is also a non-polluting source of energy and it does not emit any greenhouse gases when producing electricity.

26. Ans. B.

Black soils are derivatives of trapped lava. These are found mostly across Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh on the Deccan plateau and the Malwa Plateau, where there is both moderate rainfall and underlying basaltic rock. This soil is best suitable for growing cotton.

27. Ans. B.

The Electronic manufacturing firms deal with the manufacturing of telephones, computers etc.

28. Ans. D.

Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.

29. Ans. B.

Greenhouse gases cause the greenhouse effect on planets. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor ( $H_2O$ ), carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), methane ( $CH_4$ ), nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), and ozone ( $O_3$ ).

30. Ans. C.

Agriculture waste is the organic waste and it does not pollutes the water.