



MISCONCEPTION ANALYSIS

What mistakes are children making?



1,361

GOVT SCHOOLS

28,079

STUDENTS



Water in the Air

LEARNING OUTCOME Explains everyday changes in water, such as evaporation and condensation.



THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

On a cold night, Rina wrapped one plant in a plastic sheet and left another open. In the morning she found water droplets only on the plastic sheet. Which process best explains this observation?

ଏକ ଥଣ୍ଡା ରାତିରେ, ରୀନା ଗୋଟିଏ ଗଛକୁ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ଷିଟ୍ ରେ ଘୋଡାଇ ଅନ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଖୋଲା ଛାଡିଦେଲେ । ସକାଳେ ସେ ଦେଖିଲେ କେବଳ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ଷିଟ୍ ଉପରେ ପାଣି ବୁନ୍ଦା ପଡିଛି । କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହି ପର୍ୟ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣକୁ ସର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରେ?

A Evaporation
ବାଷ୍ପୀକରଣ **54%**
MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

B Condensation
ଘନୀଭୂତ **27%**
CORRECT ANSWER

C Freezing
ଜମାଟ ବାନ୍ଧିବା

D Melting
ତରଳିବ

Based on 13,101 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA

Water leaving a surface is evaporation.
Water forming on a cold surface is condensation.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children cannot tell evaporation apart from condensation.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

A Most children chose evaporation. They see water on the sheet and think water is leaving, but water from the air is settling on the cold sheet, which is condensation.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- Both words are learnt together and sound similar, so they get swapped.
- Children rarely see the two changes side by side to feel the difference.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Take a cold water bottle from the fridge and show the drops forming on the outside.
- Name it clearly: water leaving = evaporation; water forming = condensation.
- Ask children to point out each change in wet clothes drying and a cold bottle with droplets forming.



Reading with Meaning

LEARNING OUTCOME Listens to a story with attention and responds to what it means.



WHAT STUDENTS READ

ମମତା ଓ ନୌକା ଦୌଡ଼ · Mamata and the Boat Race

In brief (English): A story about Mamata and her friend Arun in a village boat race, and what it truly means to win.

ଦିନେ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ଯୋଗଣା ହେଲା ଯେ— ବୋଲତ ବନ୍ଦାଣ ପରବ ଚିଲିକା ହରଦ ନିକଟରେ ଏକ ଗାଁ ଟିଏ । ମମତା ତାର ବାପା ଓ ମାଆଙ୍କୁ ସହ ସେହି ଗାଁରେ ରହୁଥିଲା । ତାର ବାପା ଜଣେ କେଉଟ ଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସକାଳେ ସେ ଚିଲିକାକୁ ଯାଇ ମାଛ ଧରୁଥିଲେ । ମମତା ସ୍କୁଲରୁ ଫେରିଲେ ପିତାଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିଲା ।

ଦିନ ପିଲା ମାନଙ୍କୁ ପାଇଁ ନୌକା ଦୌଡ଼ ହେବ । ମମତା ଖୁବ୍ ଖୁସି ହେଲା । ସେ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀଙ୍କୁ ଠାରୁ ଏକ ଛୋଟ ନୌକା ଧାର କରି ଆଣିଲା । ସେହି ନୌକାରେ ମମତା ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା ।

ମମତାର ସାଙ୍ଗ ଅରୁଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦୌଡ଼ରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଲା । ଦୁହେଁ ଖୁସି ହୋଇ ଦୌଡ଼ରେ ଭଲ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିଲେ ।

ଦୌଡ଼ ଦିନ ଆସିଲା । ଅନେକ ଛୋଟ ପିଲା ଓ ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ ହରଦ ପାଖରେ ଜମା ହେଲେ । ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଦୌଡ଼ର ଶୁଭାରମ୍ଭ କଲେ । ମମତା ନୌକାଟି ଦୋରେ ଚଲାଉଥିଲା ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ହଠାତ୍ ନୌକାଟି ପାଣି ଭିତରେ ଥିବା ଏକ ଗଛର ଗଣ୍ଡିରେ ଧକ୍କା ହେଲା । ନୌକାର ଗତି ଧୀର ହୋଇଗଲା । ମମତା ମନ ଦୁଃଖ କଲା । ଅରୁଣ ଏହା ଦେଖି ତାର ନୌକା ଅଟକାଇଲା । ସେ ମମତାକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଗଲା । ଦୁହେଁ ମିଶି ଗଛର ଗଣ୍ଡିଟିକୁ ହଟାଇଲେ । ପୁଣିଥରେ ନୌକା ଚଲାଉବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ ।

ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରାୟ ସମାନ ସମୟରେ ଗନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲେ । ମମତା ପ୍ରଥମ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଦୁହେଁଙ୍କୁ ପାଇଁ କରତାଳି ଦେଲେ ।

ଗାଁର ସବୁ ଲୋକେ ଅରୁଣର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶଂସା ଦେଲେ । ସେମାନେ କହିଲେ - "ତୁ ମମତାକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରି ଭଲ କଲୁ । ଏହାକୁ ସତରେ ଜିତିବା କୁହନ୍ତି ।"

ମମତା ଓ ଅରୁଣ ହସିଲେ ଓ କହିଲେ, "ଆସନ୍ତା ବର୍ଷ ପୁଣି ଆମେ ଦୌଡ଼ ରେ ଭାଗ ନେବୁ । ଆହୁରି ଭଲରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିବୁ!"

THE QUESTION

as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

Even though Mamata did not come first, why did the village people praise Mamata and Arun?

ମମତା ପ୍ରଥମ ସ୍ଥାନ ନ ପାଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ ମମତା ଓ ଅରୁଣକୁ କାହିଁକି ପ୍ରଶଂସା ଦେଲେ??

A

Arun rowed faster than Mamata and tried to come first. ଅରୁଣ ମମତାଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଦ୍ରୁତ ନୌକା ଚଲାଇ ପ୍ରଥମ ହେବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କଲେ ।

B

They reached the finishing point together and ended the race at the same time.

ସେମାନେ ଏକାସାଥି ଗନ୍ତବ୍ୟସ୍ଥରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି ଏକ ସମୟରେ ଦୌଡ଼ ଶେଷ କଲେ ।

33%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

C

Arun showed cooperation and team spirit, and helped Mamata.

ଅରୁଣ ସହଯୋଗ ଓ ଦଳଭାବ ଦେଖାଇ ମମତାଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କଲେ ।

58%

CORRECT ANSWER

D

Everyone clapped to encourage them, as the teacher had requested.

ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ସମସ୍ତେ କରତାଳି ଦେଇ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କଲେ ।

Based on 14,315 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA

A story's answer is its lesson — not just what happened in it.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children pick what happened in the story, not what it teaches.

WHERE IT HAPPENS

most chosen incorrect answer

B

The common wrong answer just restates an event from the story, instead of the lesson the story is teaching.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- Children scan for words that appear in the story and pick the matching option.
- They read for events, not for the meaning behind them.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- After reading, ask 'what happened?' and then 'what did it teach us?'
- Write the two answers separately on the board.
- Practice with two short stories, each time naming the lesson.

Kinds of Writing

LEARNING OUTCOME Notices the style of a piece of writing and how it is built.



WHAT STUDENTS READ ମମତା ଓ ନୌକା ବୌଡ଼ · Mamata and the Boat Race

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ଦିନେ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ଘୋଷଣା ହେଲା ଯେ— ବୋଲଟ ବନଦାଶ ପରବ୍ଧ ଚିଲିକା ହରଦ ନିକଟରେ ଏକ ଗାଁ ଟିଏ । ମମତା ତାର ବାପା ଓ ମାଆଙ୍କୁ ସହ ସେହି ଗାଁରେ ରହୁଥିଲା । ତାର ବାପା ଜଣେ କେଉଟ ଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସକାଳେ ସେ ଚିଲିକାକୁ ଯାଇ ମାଛ ଧରୁଥିଲେ । ମମତା ସ୍କୁଲରୁ ଫେରିଲେ ପିତାଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିଲା ।

ଦିନ ପିଲା ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନୌକା ବୌଡ଼ ହେବ । ମମତା ଖୁବ୍ ଖୁସି ହେଲା । ସେ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଏକ ଛୋଟ ନୌକା ଧାର କରି ଆଣିଲା । ସେହି ନୌକାରେ ମମତା ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା ।

ମମତାର ସାଙ୍ଗ ଅରୁଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ବୌଡ଼ରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଲା । ଦୁହେଁ ଖୁସି ହୋଇ ବୌଡ଼ରେ ଭଲ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିଲେ ।

ବୌଡ଼ ଦିନ ଆସିଲା । ଅନେକ ଛୋଟ ପିଲା ଓ ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ ହରଦ ପାଖରେ ଜମା ହେଲେ । ଶିକ୍ଷକ ବୌଡ଼ର ଶୁଭାରମ୍ଭ କଲେ । ମମତା ନୌକାଟି ଦୋରେ ଚଲାଉଲା ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ହଠାତ୍ ନୌକାଟି ପାଣି ଭିତରେ ଥିବା ଏକ ଗଛର ଗଣ୍ଡିରେ ଧକ୍କା ହେଲା । ନୌକାର ଗତି ଧୀର ହୋଇଗଲା । ମମତା ମନ ଦୁଃଖ କଲା । ଅରୁଣ ଏହା ଦେଖି ତାର ନୌକା ଅଟକାଇଲା । ସେ ମମତାକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଗଲା । ଦୁହେଁ ମିଶି ଗଛର ଗଣ୍ଡିଟିକୁ ହଟାଇଲେ । ପୁଣିଥରେ ନୌକା ଚଲାଉବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ ।

ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରାୟ ସମାନ ସମୟରେ ଗନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲେ । ମମତା ପ୍ରଥମ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କରତାଳି ଦେଲେ ।

ଗାଁର ସବୁ ଲୋକେ ଅରୁଣର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶଂସା ଦେଲେ । ସେମାନେ କହିଲେ - "ତୁ ମମତାକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରି ଭଲ କଲୁ । ଏହାକୁ ସତରେ ଜିତିବା କୁହନ୍ତି ।"

ମମତା ଓ ଅରୁଣ ହସିଲେ ଓ କହିଲେ, "ଆସନ୍ତା ବର୍ଷ ପୁଣି ଆମେ ବୌଡ଼ ରେ ଭାଗ ନେବୁ । ଆହୁରି ଭଲରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିବୁ!"

THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

Which style of writing is most present in the story "Mamata and the Boat Race"?

“ମମତା ଓ ନୌକା ବୌଡ଼” ଗଳ୍ପଟି ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ଶୈଳୀର ଲେଖା ଅଧିକ ଅଛି?

A Narrative — events are told in order
କାହାଣୀ — ଘଟଣାଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ୍ରମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କୁହାଯାଇଛି

47%

CORRECT ANSWER

B Emotive — feelings are explored deeply

ଭାବନାମୂଳକ — ଭାବନାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଗଭୀର ଭାବେ ଖୋଲାଯାଇଛି

31%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

C Nature description — the surroundings are shown in detail
ପ୍ରକୃତି-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା — ପରିବେଶକୁ ବିସ୍ତାରରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି

D Verse — rhythm and metre are used
ପଦ୍ୟ — ଛନ୍ଦ ଓ ଚାଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୋଇଛି

● Based on 14,267 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA

A story tells events in order; emotive writing explores feelings.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children mix up writing that tells events with writing that shows feelings.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

B The wrong answer labels the passage 'emotive' because it has feeling words, missing that it is telling events in order — a story.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- The labels are learnt as definitions, not by comparing real examples.
- A passage can carry some feeling and still be a narrative.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- 1 Read a short passage; ask 'does it tell events in order, or explore feelings?'
- 2 Underline the clues — time words for a chronological story, feeling words for emotive.
- 3 Practice two more passages of either kind.

Finding the Main Idea

LEARNING OUTCOME Finds the main idea that a passage is really about.



WHAT STUDENTS READ

କଲମର କାହାଣୀ · The Story of the Pen

re-typeset from the paper

In brief (English): An informative passage on how the pen was invented and improved over the centuries.

କଲମ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ଛୋଟ କିନ୍ତୁ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ - ଏକ ସରଳ ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ଆମର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା, ଧାରଣା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକୃତ ରୂପ ଦେଇଥାଏ । କେବଳ ଅଳ୍ପ କିଛି ଗାରରେ, ଏହା ଆମକୁ ଭାବନା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା, ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଭିଲେଖ କରିବା ଏବଂ ଦୁନିଆକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ । ମହାନ ଆବିଷ୍କାରରେ ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ କରିବା ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚିଠି ଲେଖିବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, କଲମ ସର୍ବଦା ମାନବ ପ୍ରଗତିରେ ଏକ ନିରବ ସାଥୀ ରହି ଆସିଛି ।

"କଲମ" ଶବ୍ଦ ଲାଟିନ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ "ପେନ୍ନା"ରୁ ଆସିଛି, ଯାହାର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି "ପକ୍ଷୀ ପର" । ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କାଳରେ, ଲୋକମାନେ ଲେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ପକ୍ଷୀ ପର, କାଠି କିମ୍ବା ପଥର ଖଣ୍ଡ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ । ପରେ, ଲେଖାକୁ ସହଜ ଏବଂ ସୁଗମ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କଲମର ଡିଜାଇନ୍ ବିକଶିତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା ।

୧୮୭୭ ମସିହାରେ, ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସରେ ଯେଉଁ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା - ଏକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ । କାଳି ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହା ଭିତରେ ଏକ ଛୋଟ ସ୍ଥାନ ଥିଲା, ଏବଂ ଥରେ କାଳି ସରିଗଲେ, ଏହାକୁ ପୁନଃ ପୁରଣ କରାଯାଇପାରେ । ତା'ପରେ, ୧୯୪୦ ମସିହାରେ, ବଲ୍ ପଏଣ୍ଟ କଲମ ଆସିଲା, ଯାହା ଲେଖାକୁ ସବୁଦିନ ପାଇଁ ବଦଳାଇ ଦେଲା ।

ଏହାର ଛୋଟ ରୋଲିଂ ବଲ୍ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ବୋହି ପଡ଼ିବା କିମ୍ବା ଦାଗ ବିନା ଶୀଘ୍ର ଏବଂ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଭାବରେ ଲେଖିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇଥିଲା । ସମୟ ଗତିବା ସହିତ, ଉଦ୍ଭାବକମାନେ କଲମରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ଜାରି ରଖିଲେ, କାଳି ବୋହିବା ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥୀ ଭଳି ସମସ୍ତାର ସମାଧାନ କଲେ । କଲମ ଅଧିକ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ, ଅଧିକ ରଙ୍ଗୀନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ସହଜ ହେଲା - ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ।

ଆଜି, କଲମର ଦୁନିଆ ଆହୁରି ବିବିଧ ହୋଇଛି । ଆମ ପାଖରେ ଜେଲ୍ ପେନ୍, ସ୍ପେଡ୍ ପେନ୍, ମାର୍କର ପେନ୍ ଏବଂ ଏପରିକି ଡିଜିଟାଲ୍ ପେନ୍ ଅଛି ଯାହା ସିଧାସଳଖ ପରଦାରେ ଲେଖିପାରେ ।

ଯଦିଓ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ଧରି ଡିଜାଇନ୍ ବଦଳିଛି, କଲମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ସମାନ ରହିଛି - ଆମକୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ, କଳ୍ପନା ଏବଂ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ।

ତେଣୁ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମୟରେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଆମେ ଏକ କଲମ ଉଠାନ୍ତି, ମନେରଖନ୍ତୁ - ଏହା କେବଳ ଏକ ଲେଖା ଉପକରଣ ନୁହେଁ; ଏହା ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ଏବଂ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ସେତୁ, ଏକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାର ଶକ୍ତି ଧାରଣ କରେ ।

THE QUESTION

as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

What big idea about human progress does the passage "The Story of the Pen" bring out?

"କଲମର କାହାଣୀ" ଅନୁକ୍ରେ ପାଠକ ପ୍ରଗତି ବିଷୟରେ କେଉଁ ବିଶାଳ ଧାରଣାକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରାଯାଇଛି?

A

Continuous innovation keeps solving problems and makes life better.

ନିରନ୍ତର ନବୀନତା ବିକାଶିତ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ କରି ଜୀବନକୁ ଭଲ କରିଥାଏ ।

32%

CORRECT ANSWER

B

Modern technology completely changes all old inventions.

ଆଧୁନିକ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତିବିଦ୍ୟା ସବୁ ପୁରୁଣା ଉଦ୍ଭାବନକୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରେ ।

40%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

C

In making new tools, tradition matters more than creativity.

ନୂଆ ଉପକରଣ ତିଆରିରେ ସୃଜନଶୀଳତା ଠାରୁ ପାରମ୍ପରିକତା ଅଧିକ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ।

D

Most inventions happen by accident and have no purpose.

ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ ଆକସ୍ମିକ ଭାବେ ଘଟେ ଓ ତାହାର କୌଣସି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନଥାଏ ।

● Based on 14,199 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA

The main idea is what the whole passage says, not the biggest-sounding claim.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children pick the answer that claims too much, not the real main idea.

WHERE IT HAPPENS

· most chosen incorrect answer



The favoured wrong answer uses strong words like 'all' or 'completely'. It sounds powerful, but it is not what the passage actually says.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- Strong, absolute wording feels more 'correct' to children.
- They match a single line instead of weighing the whole passage.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Circle words like 'all', 'always', 'completely' in the options.
- Ask 'does the passage really say this much?'
- Choose the option the whole passage supports.



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Informative Writing

LEARNING OUTCOME Recognises writing whose job is to give facts and information.

WHAT STUDENTS SAW ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଶକ୍ତି · Forest Power — fact sheet

In brief (English): A fact sheet on forests: world forest cover 2020–2025, the main causes of forest loss, and an Odisha news item.

ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଶକ୍ତି:
ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ, ସୁସ୍ଥ ଜଳ, ଭରମ ଜୀବନ

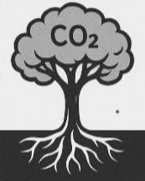
ବିଶ୍ୱ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପରିମାଣ: ଏକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥସୂଚକ

କାଳୀ ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ	ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ (2020-2025) ଆବଦନ
ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର	4.14 ବିଲିୟନ ହେକ୍ଟର (ବିଶ୍ୱ ଜମିର 32%)
ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ	ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ~20% (813 ବିଲିୟନ ହେକ୍ଟର)
ବାର୍ଷିକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ କ୍ଷୟ	ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଷ ୧୦ ବିଲିୟନ ହେକ୍ଟର
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଗୁଣା ଗୁଣା	ବୃକ୍ଷ ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳ ହେତୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ଏହାର ପ୍ରାୟଶ ଗୁଣା

ମନାବର ତଥ୍ୟ: ପ୍ରକୃତିର ସୁପର ପାଖା

୮୦% ଜମି ପ୍ରାୟତଃ :
ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ଭୂମି, ପଶୁ ଏବଂ ଜୀବନର
ଉପକରଣ ୮୦% ରୁ ଅଧିକ ଲୁପ୍ତ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ।

- ଉତ୍ତର ଗଛ ବଢ଼ିପାରେ ।
- ଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଜଳର କେବଳ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି ।
- ବେଳାବେଳେ ଆମର ଗପ ଗୁଣା ବଢ଼ିପାରେ ବାହାରେ କରନ୍ତି ।
- ବେଳାବେଳେ 4,800 ବର୍ଷରୁ ଅଧିକ ବୟସ୍କ ଧରି ଜୀବନ୍ତ ଅଛି ।



ସମାଚାର

କଟିଆ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଅଫ୍ ଫରେଷ୍ଟ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ୨୦୨୩ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଆହୁରଣରେ ୧୫୧.୮୯ କର୍ଡି କିଲୋମିଟର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟିଛି ।

ପଶ୍ଚିମ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଏକ ସାବିତ୍ରୀ ଗାଁରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୫ ଏକର ଜମିରେ ୨୫,୦୦୦ ଫୁଲ ଖାଦ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା ଗଛ ଲଗାଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ବର୍ଷ ଶେଷ ପୁଣି ୧ ନିୟୁତ ଗଛ ଲଗାଯାଇଛି ।

୨୦୨୫ରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବୃକ୍ଷ ବନାବଳରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୦୦୦ ଟନ ଗାଈ ଗୁଣା କରାଯାଇଛି, ମଣିଷ-ବାଘା ସଂଘର୍ଷ ହ୍ରାସ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଫରମ ଗାଈ ପାଞ୍ଚ ପ୍ରକାର ନିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବନ ବିଭାଗ ବହୁପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଉଚ୍ଚା ପାଲଟା ପାଇଁ ଗାଈ ଗଛ ଲଗାଉଛି ।

THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

What is the writing style of this passage?

ଏହି ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ଲେଖନ ଶୈଳୀ କେଉଁଟି?

A Narrative
କାହାଣୀମୂଳକ

B Emotive
ଭାବନାମୂଳକ

C Nature description
ପ୍ରାକୃତିକବିବରଣ 34%
MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

D Informative
ସୂଚନାମୂଳକ 48%
CORRECT ANSWER

Based on 14,191 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA



Informative writing gives facts, figures and explanation.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children mix up writing that gives facts with writing that describes.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

C The wrong answer calls the passage 'descriptive', missing the facts, figures and explanation that make it informative.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

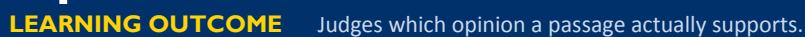
- Any vivid passage is assumed to be description.
- The signs of informative writing — facts and numbers — are not looked for.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- List the signs of informative writing: facts, numbers, explanation.
- Find those signs in the passage together.
- Contrast it with a purely descriptive passage.



Page 8 of 15



Reading for Facts

LEARNING OUTCOME Finds a fact that is stated in the passage.



WHAT STUDENTS READ

The Journey of a Sea Turtle

re-typeset from the paper

Deep in the world's warm oceans, sea turtles live a life full of mystery and long journeys. These ancient creatures have existed since the time of dinosaurs, surviving great changes on Earth. There are seven species of sea turtles, and each plays an important role in keeping the ocean healthy.

A sea turtle's life begins on the beach, where a mother turtle lays her eggs in the sand. After about two months, baby turtles break out of their shells and rush toward the sea. Only a few make it to the water because many are eaten by birds or crabs. Those that survive begin a long adventure across the ocean.

Sea turtles can travel thousands of kilometres, guided by the Earth's magnetic field. Their sharp beak enables them to reach into small holes for food. They feed on sea grass, jellyfish, and small sea creatures, helping to balance the marine ecosystem. By eating sea grass, they keep the ecosystem healthy, which provides shelter for many ocean animals.

After many years of wandering, adult female turtles return to the same beach where they were born to lay eggs again. This amazing instinct continues the cycle of life. The story of sea turtles teaches us how nature works in harmony—and how important it is to protect even the quiet travellers of the sea.

THE QUESTION

Where does a sea turtle begin its life?

A In the ocean

37%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

B On the beach

51%

CORRECT ANSWER

C Into small holes

D Inside the sea grass

● Based on 14,360 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA



Find the 'where' and 'when' facts in the text before answering.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children guess instead of finding the 'where / when' fact in the text.

WHERE IT HAPPENS

· most chosen incorrect answer

A

Children assumed a turtle's life starts in water. The passage says it hatches on the beach — a 'where' fact they may skip.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- They answer from what feels true about turtles.
- They do not scan the passage for the exact detail.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- 1 Underline the 'where' and 'when' words in the question.
- 2 Scan the passage for that exact fact.
- 3 Answer only from what the text says.

Understanding Analogies

LEARNING OUTCOME Completes an analogy by matching the relationship, not the topic.



WHAT STUDENTS SAW Centre fixed target to cut air pollution — news

CENTRE FIXED TARGET TO CUT AIR POLLUTION BY 20-30% BY 2024

The centre has fixed a target of reducing air pollution by 20%-30% from the current level in 102 cities, including Chandigarh, across the country by 2024. The target is part of the environment ministry's National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

KEY CONTRIBUTORS TO AIR POLLUTION

- Dust
- Stubble burning
- Vehicular population
- Petroleum products
- Industrial activities
- Effects of pollens

CHOKE ZONE: Chandigarh is facing issues with rising pollution and chaos on the roads due to highest per capita ownership of motor vehicles

UT'S ACTION PLAN TO FIGHT AIR POLLUTION

- Cleaning of roads and pavements once a week with tertiary water
- Installation of fountains on roundabouts in the city
- Barring entry of 15 year old commercial vehicles of other states
- Promoting battery operated vehicles, growing more trees
- Taking strict note of visibly polluting vehicles
- Acting against industrial units that don't comply with standards

AIR QUALITY DATA TAKEN FROM 5 SITES

The Chandigarh pollution control committee has air quality monitoring devices at five locations (Sector-12 PEC, Sector-39 Imtech, Industrial Area, Kaimbwala village, and Sector 17)



THE CORRECT IDEA



In an analogy, match the relationship — not just the topic.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children match the theme, not the relationship.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

B

Children picked any 'good for nature' action. The analogy needed the same relationship — replacing the old polluting thing.

THE QUESTION

Which home action best mirrors banning old polluting vehicles?

A

Buy more vehicles for every individual at home.

B

Plant more trees in your neighbourhood.

30%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

C

Swap old devices for energy-saving ones.

38%

CORRECT ANSWER

D

Switch off lights and fans when not in use.

Based on 14,163 student responses



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- The shared theme ('green') is easier to spot than the relationship.
- 'Same relationship' is not yet a habit when solving analogies.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

1

Pick an analogy - say worker and tool. Create the bridge sentence - A [worker] uses a [tool] to do their work.

2

Apply that same relationship to the other pairs.

3

Reject options that only share the topic but don't fit the bridge sentence.



Simplifying Ratios

LEARNING OUTCOME Writes a ratio in its simplest whole-number form.**THE QUESTION** as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

A painter mixes 4 litres of white paint, 2.5 litres of red paint and 500 millilitres of blue paint. What is the simplest ratio for this paint mixture?

ଜଣେ ଚିତ୍ରକାର ୪ ଲିଟର ଧଳା ରଙ୍ଗ, ୨.୫ ଲିଟର ଲାଲ୍ ରଙ୍ଗ ଏବଂ ୫୦୦ ମିଲିଲିଟର ନୀଳ ରଙ୍ଗ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରନ୍ତି । ଏହି ରଙ୍ଗ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ପାଇଁ ସବୁଠାରୁ ସରଳ ଅନୁପାତ କ'ଣ?

A 8 : 5 : 1
୮ : ୫ : ୧

48%
CORRECT ANSWER

B 4 : 2.5 : 0.5
୪ : ୨.୫ : ୦.୫

33%
MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

C 2 : 1.5 : 0.2
୨ : ୧.୫ : ୦.୨

D 8 : 4 : 1
୮ : ୪ : ୧

Based on 13,597 student responses

**THE CORRECT IDEA**

Clear the decimals, then divide by the common factor to simplify a ratio.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children leave the ratio with decimals instead of simplifying it. Option B is mathematically correct but not the simplest ratio.

WHERE IT HAPPENS

· most chosen incorrect answer

B The wrong answer keeps decimals in the ratio, or stops before dividing by the common factor.

**WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?**

- Clearing the decimals by multiplying is a step that gets missed.
- Children stop as soon as they have any ratio.

**LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE****IN THE CLASSROOM**

- Multiply both parts to remove the decimals.
- Divide both parts by their common factor.
- Check that the two parts now share no factor and are not decimal.



Testing What Plants Need

LEARNING OUTCOME Plans a simple experiment and follows its steps in order.



THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

A student wants to test, using an experiment, whether a green leaf has made food with the help of chlorophyll. Which is the correct order of steps?

ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଏକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହାଁନ୍ତି ଯେ ଏକ ସବୁଜ ପତ୍ର କ୍ଲୋରୋଫିଲ୍ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଛି କି ନାହିଁ । କେଉଁଟି ସୋପାନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଠିକ୍ କ୍ରମ ଅଟେ?



THE CORRECT IDEA



Keep 'what the plant needs' separate from 'how we test it'.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children mix up what the plant needs with how we test it.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

D The wrong answer confuses the thing being tested (light) with a step of the method, so the steps land out of order.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- 'What we test' and 'how we test' are not kept apart.
- Experiment steps are memorised, not understood in order.

A Boil in water → boil in alcohol → dip in iodine
ପାଣିରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ → ଆଲକୋହଲରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ → ଆୟୋଡିନରେ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ **28% CORRECT ANSWER**

B Dip in iodine → boil in alcohol → boil in water
ଆୟୋଡିନରେ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ରଖନ୍ତୁ → ଆଲକୋହଲରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ → ପାଣିରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ

C Boil in alcohol → boil in water → dip in iodine
ଆଲକୋହଲରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ → ପାଣିରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ → ଆୟୋଡିନରେ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ

D Keep in sunlight → dip in iodine → boil in water
ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟକିରଣରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ → ଆୟୋଡିନରେ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ → ପାଣିରେ ଫୁଟାନ୍ତୁ **40% MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER**

● Based on 14,158 student responses



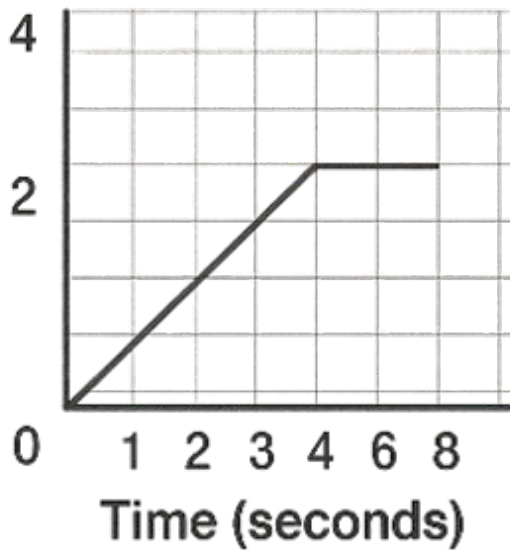
LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Write 'what the plant needs' and 'how we test it' as two lists.
- Number the method steps in order.
- Re-tell the experiment from the two lists.



Reading Motion Graphs

LEARNING OUTCOME Reads a distance-time graph and describes the motion it shows.**WHAT STUDENTS SAW** Distance-time graph of the cyclist**THE CORRECT IDEA**

On a distance-time graph, a flat line means the object has stopped.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children read a flat line on the graph as 'still moving'.

THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

The distance-time graph below shows the motion of a cyclist. What does the flat horizontal line between 4 and 6 seconds represent?

ନିମ୍ନରେ ଥିବା ଦୂରତା-ସମୟ ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳକଙ୍କ ଗତିକୁ ଦର୍ଶାଏ । 4 ରୁ 6 ସେକେଣ୍ଡ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମତଳ ଭୂସମାନ୍ତର ରେଖା କ'ଣ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିକରିବ?

A

The cyclist is moving at a steady speed

36%

ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳକ ସ୍ଥିର ବେଗରେ ଗତି କରୁଛନ୍ତି

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER**B**

The cyclist is not moving; he has stopped

31%

ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳକ ଗତି କରୁନାହାନ୍ତି; ସେ ଅଟକି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି

CORRECT ANSWER**C**

The cyclist is increasing his speed there

ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳକ ସେଠାରେ ନିଜର ଗତି ବଦଳାଉଛନ୍ତି

D

The cyclist is riding downhill fast

ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳକ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଗତିରେ ତଳକୁ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି

Based on 14,068 student responses

WHERE IT HAPPENS

most chosen incorrect answer

A

On a distance-time graph a flat line means stopped. Most children read it as steady movement.

**WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?**

- A line running along the graph looks like motion, even when it is flat.
- Students confuse between distance-time and speed-time graphs.

**LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE****IN THE CLASSROOM**

- Trace the graph on distance-time: a sloping line = distance changing, a flat line = distance not changing.
- Mark the exact place where the distance stops changing. Ask students what it could mean.
- Compare a distance-time graph with a speed-time graph.



Causes of Forest Fires

LEARNING OUTCOME Sorts the causes of a disaster into natural and human.



THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

What is a common cause of forest fires in hilly areas?

ପାହାଡ଼ିଆ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବାନାଗ୍ନି ସାଧାରଣ କାରଣ କେଉଁଟି ?

A Lightning setting dry trees on fire.
ବିଜୁଳି ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁଷ୍ପକ ଗଛରେ ନିଆଁ ଲାଗିବ ।
41%
MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

B Natural slopes helping a fire to spread.
ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଢାଳୁ ନିଆଁ କୁ ବଢ଼ାଇବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ ।

C Unextinguished flames or campfires.
ଲିଭି ନଥିବା ନିଆଁ କିମ୍ବା କ୍ୟାମ୍ପଫାଇର ଅଗ୍ନି ରୁ ନିଆଁ ଲାଗିବ ।
27%
CORRECT ANSWER

D Fire from electric sparks.
ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ସ୍ଵାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ରୁ ନିଆଁ ଲାଗିବ ।

● Based on 13,849 student responses



THE CORRECT IDEA



Most forest fires are started by people, not by nature.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children blame nature for fires, not people's carelessness.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

A The popular wrong answer names a natural cause. In fact, most forest fires start from human carelessness.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- 'Disaster' is assumed to mean 'caused by nature'.
- Human causes are less obvious than lightning or heat.



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- 1 Make two columns: natural causes and human causes of fire.
- 2 Sort real local examples into each column.
- 3 Point out how many fires turn out to be human-caused.



Cause and Effect in History

LEARNING OUTCOME Links a historical change to the cause the events point to.



THE QUESTION as printed in the paper (Odia), with English translation

In the 1800s, even though the artisans were skilled, many Indian handloom and handicraft centres began to shrink. Which reason best explains this decline?

୧୮୦୦ ଦଶକରେ, କାରିଗରମାନେ କୁଶଳୀ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ଭାରତୀୟ ହସ୍ତତନ୍ତ/ହସ୍ତଶିଳ୍ପ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସଂକ୍ରୁତିତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା । କେଉଁ କାରଣ ଏହି ଅବନତିକୁ ସର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରେ?



THE CORRECT IDEA



Cheap machine-made cloth, not taxes, caused handicrafts to decline.

WHAT IS THE MISTAKE?

Children pick a familiar cause, not the one the events could point to.

WHERE IT HAPPENS · most chosen incorrect answer

A The wrong answer blames high taxes with no historical basis to this fact. “Began to shrink” indicates gradual decline, which must have followed the competition due to the arrival of cheap machine-made cloth.



WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

- 'Taxes' is a familiar, easy cause to reach for.
- The chain of cause and effect is not traced in order.

A Heavy taxes were charged on Indian goods, so they became costly.

36%

MOST CHOSEN INCORRECT ANSWER

ଭାରତୀୟ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଉପରେ ଅଧିକ କର ଆଦାୟ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା, ତେଣୁ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମହଙ୍ଗା ହୋଇଗଲା

B

British mill-made cloth was cheap and flooded the Indian market.

46%

CORRECT ANSWER

ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ମିଲ୍ ତିଆରି କପଡ଼ା ଶସ୍ତା ଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଭାରତୀୟ ବଜାରରେ ବହୁତପରିମାଣର ଥିଲା

C

Artisans worked only for local fairs and festivals.

କାରିଗରମାନେ କେବଳ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ମେଳା ଓ ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣୀ ପାଇଁ କାମ କରୁଥିଲେ

D

The climate of these towns suddenly became unsuitable for weavers.

ଏହି ସହରଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଜଳବାୟୁ ହଠାତ୍ ଗୁଣାକାର ପାଇଁ ଅନୁପଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଗଲା

● Based on 13,746 student responses



LET'S CORRECT THE MISTAKE

IN THE CLASSROOM

- 1 Draw a simple timeline of what happened, in order.
- 2 Ask students to reason the cause and the effect.
- 3 Justify: new taxes would have meant sudden impact, not “began to shrink”. The cheap mill cloth arrived, so handicrafts declined.