Child Development & Pedagogy - Paper - 1 - Set - 1 (Odia Medium)

1. ‘Self concept’ the stepping stone of social development starts at this stage
   1. Pubescent
   2. Late Childhood
   3. Early Childhood
   4. Early Adolescence

2. In the beginning children use their hand totally to hold the things. Later they are able to manage to hold the things with their fingers- Developmental principle involved here is.
   1. Development proceeds from general to specific
   2. Development follows uniformity of pattern
   3. Development proceeds continuously
   4. Different developments proceed with mutual relations
3. Child changes the environment according to his convenience. The cognitive process is
   1. Organization
   2. Assimilation
   3. Accommodation
   4. Equilibrium

4. The following type of Classification of Intelligence Tests is basing on time of answering
   1. Individual – Group tests
   2. Verbal – Non verbal tests
   3. Power – speed tests
   4. Paper pencil – performance tests
5. A child is unable to mingle with his classmates because of his high shyness – The boy’s problem is
   1. Physical problem
   2. Physical disorder
   3. Mental disorder
   4. Behavioural problem

6. The emotion which appears first in children is
   1. Fear
   2. Excitement
   3. Anger
   4. Jealousy

**Odia**

5. ଏକ ବାଲୁ ବୀଙ୍କାଳର ପ୍ରପଞ୍ଚରେ ବହୁତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଉଙ୍କାଳର ରଜା ହେଉଁଠା, ପିଛଣ୍ଡରେ ପ୍ରପଞ୍ଚରେ ବହୁତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଉଙ୍କାଳର ରଜା ହେଉଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି ବିଷୟରେ ଆଶ୍ରଯ
   1. ବିଶ୍ୱଝାନିକ ବିଷୟରେ
   2. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟେକ୍ଷଣିକ ବିଷୟରେ
   3. ବିଶ୍ୱଝାନିକ ବିଷୟରେ
   4. ହାଇଦିକ ବିଷୟରେ

6. ତିତୁ ଅଭିନ୍ନ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରପଞ୍ଚରେ ବହୁତେ ଆଶ୍ରଯ ବହୁତେ ଆଶ୍ରଯ
   1. ଆରେ
   2. ପାରେକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ
   3. ଆରେକ୍ଷ
   4. ରାୟରେ
7. Teacher playing along with children observes their behavior during the play is called
   1. Participant observation
   2. Controlled observation
   3. Non-participant observation
   4. Introspection

8. The self concept developed in children through interpersonal relations and reading books, stories, novels etc is,
   1. Ideal self concept
   2. Real self concept
   3. Universal self concept
   4. Acquired self concept
9. A boy with equal interest in Mathematics and Science passed class X. Now he has to choose either M.P.C. or Bi.P.C. group. The conflict here is:
1. Approach - Avoidance
2. Avoidance – Avoidance
3. Dual Approach - Avoidance
4. Approach - Approach

10. The faculty that is present in every person according to Noam Chomsky:
1. Universal Learning Faculty
2. Universal Language Faculty
3. Universal Scientific Faculty
4. Universal Socialistic Faculty
11. The Defense mechanism adopted by Sagar by hitting hard his bat on the pitch as he got out for the very first ball in a cricket match.

1. Projection
2. Displacement
3. Withdrawal
4. Regression

କ୍ରିୂକଟିକାରାଉନ୍ତାରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ମାରାଡାରୋ ପାଇଁ ସାଗର ନିତମ୍ବରା ପାଇଁ ଯାଯାଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିରେ ସ୍ୱଭାବରେ ବିତରନ ହେବା ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଯାଯାଁ (Defense mechanism)

1. ବିତରନ
2. ପ୍ରଥମାବିତ୍ବ
3. ପ୍ରତାପାବ
4. ବିତରନ 

12. The virtue called ‘Reliability’ is to be achieved by the person in this psycho social critical situation.

1. Autonomy vs Doubt
2. Integrity vs Despair
3. Initiative vs Guilt
4. Role Identify vs Role Confusion

ଫିଶ୍ବସ୍ତତା “ଫିଶ୍ବସ୍ତତା” ପରିପରାରେ ପାଇଁ ସମୃଦିତ ସାଭାଜିକ ସମୂହର କର୍ତାକାରଙ୍କ ସଥାରେରେ ତାକୁ ଯାଇ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି 

1. ଯାଇ ରାଣି କେ ଆବଧ
2. ଆବଧ କେ ଆବଧ
3. ସାରାଖାଡ଼ କେ ସାରାଖାଡ଼
4. ଶିଷ୍ଯ ଶିଷ୍ଯ କେ ଶିଷ୍ଯ
13. One of the following is not a characteristic of Learning
   1. Learning is purposeful
   2. Learning is a product and not process
   3. Learning is goal oriented
   4. Learning is universal

14. One of the following is not a physiological need
   1. Maternal drive
   2. Sleep
   3. Love
   4. Water
15. Suma is scared of a teacher in her school as he punished her severely. But she is not scared of other teachers. This is an example for
1. Stimulus generalisation
2. Stimulus discrimination
3. Spontaneous recovery
4. Extinction

16. According to Vygotsky, the following is a lower mental function.
1. Questioning
2. Synthesis
3. Creative Thinking
4. Analysis
17. Bandura classified reinforcement into 3 types. This classification does not include
1. Direct reinforcement
2. Indirect alternative reinforcement
3. Self reinforcement
4. Continuous reinforcement

18. Ganesh while preparing for examinations first learnt Philosophy and then Psychology. In the psychology examination he is able to recall Philosophy and unable to recall Psychology. This is due to
1. Repression
2. Proactive inhibition
3. Retroactive inhibition
4. Psychological trauma
19. Rakesh learnt a list of 30 meaningless words in 20 trials. After 2 months, he was asked to relearn the same list. This time he took 12 trials to learn the list. His saving score is

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1. 12%
2. 40%
3. 90%
4. 30%
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20. The first step in the process of memory is

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1. Learning
2. Retention
3. Recall
4. Recognition
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21. One of the following is not related to affective domain
1. Receiving
2. Responding
3. Valuing
4. Synthesis

22. When a modifiable connection is formed between a situation and response, if other things being equal, that connection strengthens. This is
1. Law of use
2. Law of readiness
3. Law of exercise
4. Law of disuse
23. Dyslexia is this learning disability
   1. Attention deficiency disorder
   2. Arithmetic disability
   3. Writing disability
   4. Reading disability

“ଇଲ୍ଯୁତ୍୰କ୍ଷିଆ” - ବିଶେଷ ଖଳଳା
   1. ଭେନାଗାଏ ଖଳଳା
   2. ସହିତ ଖଳଳା
   3. ପରେର ଖଳଳା
   4. ପଠଫା ଖଳଳା

24. The subject information in an integrated project is
   1. Limited to one subject only
   2. Related to many subjects
   3. No relation with subject and information
   4. Subject and information are contrary to each other

ଫିର୍ଷ୍ଟ ସଭପତି ଫିନାକ୍ୱ ସଭାଚାଯଟି
   1. ଫିର୍ଷ୍ଟ ସଭପତି ଫିନାକ୍ୱ ସଭାଚାଯଟି
   2. ସଭପତି ଫିନାକ୍ୱ ସଭାଚାଯଟି
   3. ଫିନାକ୍ୱ ସଭପତି ସଭାଚାଯଟି
   4. ଫିନାକ୍ୱ ସଭପତି ସଭାଚାଯଟି
25. The following statement is against to child centered teaching method.
1. Children are limited to answer the questions of the teacher
2. Students learned through construction of knowledge
3. Children share their thoughts with teachers and peer group
4. Self learning takes place in children

26. The main aspect in the teaching process in which Piaget and Bruner differs
1. The relation between Teaching and Maturation
2. The relation between Teaching and Motivation
3. The relation between Teaching and Content
4. The relation between Teaching and Evaluation
The last step in Herbartian steps
1. Presentation
2. Preparation
3. Application
4. Recapitulation

According to Edgar Dale cone of experiences more concrete experience is
1. Observing Hippopotamus in the museum
2. Observing Hippopotamus in the zoo
3. Dramatising Hippopotamus
4. Observing Hippopotamus picture in the magazine
29. First action in counseling process.
   1. Taking information from counselee
   2. Establishing rapport with counselee
   3. Giving suggestions to counselee
   4. Suggesting solution to the problem of the counselee

ଜାତୀୟ ଡିରିଜିଟାଲ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି
   1. ଜାତୀୟ ଡିରିଜିଟାଲ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି ବା ଜାତୀୟ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି
   2. ଜାତୀୟ ଡିରିଜିଟାଲ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି ବାସ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି
   3. ଜାତୀୟ ଡିରିଜିଟାଲ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି ବାସ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି
   4. ଜାତୀୟ ଡିରିଜିଟାଲ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି ବାସ ଅଧିତ୍କୃତି

30. The prime aspect of National Curriculum Frame Work 2005
   1. Transfer of information
   2. Completion of Syllabus
   3. Construction of Knowledge
   4. Recitation

ସାଇବ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ କ୍ଷିପ୍ରଦ କ୍ୱ - 2005 ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଷଳୀ
   1. ବିଶ୍ୱ ସାଇବ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତୀ
   2. ବିଶ୍ୱ ସାଇବ ସାଇବ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତୀ
   3. ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ସାଇବ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତୀ
   4. ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ସାଇବ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତୀ
31. “ହର ବଠିକା ପତାଳ ଠାଲମାତ୍ରଙ୍କ” – ଏବଂ ଏକ ସାଧନ ବରୀ ଗ୍ରାହୀତର କୌତୁକାଳର ଲିଖିତତାରେ।

1. ବୁଧଦ୍ରିସ୍ଥିତ
2. ପ୍ରତିବଦ୍ରିସ୍
3. ତୁବତ୍ତିରସ୍
4. ବୃତ୍ୟସ୍

32. “ବୁଧଦ୍ରି ତମ୍ବର ସହାଯୀ” –

1. ଶଠବଧ୍
2. ବଧୁରେସ୍
3. ରଧାରେସ୍
4. ସରନେସ୍
ନିଭନ ଄ନୁୄଚ୍ଛଦଟି ଩ଢ଼ି ଦିଅ ମା ���ଫା   ﮐ  ﮐ ﮐ ପ୍ରଶନ୍ଯ ଈର୍ତ୍ଯ ଚିହ୍ନୟ୍କତ କଯାମାଏଛି

“ଭୋବୁଡେଯୁ ହାଇଜୁ ଜ୍ବାଣୁ ଖାରୁ। କାର ଖାରୁବା ଭାଣୁ ଭାଲ ହାଟିର। କାର ଖାରୁ ଭାଣୁ ଜେନ୍ଦୁ ୕ଯାମାଏଛି

33. ଖାର ଖାରୁ ପ୍ରଥଭ ସାତ୍ର -
1. ଜାତିକାଳ
2. ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ
3. ଲିଫିସାତୁ
4. ଗଜେ

34. ଖାରୁବା ବାହ୍ୱ ସାଭାର୍ଷକ ଦୁଇବାର ଖାର ଖୁର୍ମାଗାଙ୍କ -
1. ଗୁରୁ
2. କୁଙ୍ଗଟୁ
3. କୁେ
4. ଗଜେ

35. “ଦ୍ୱ ଦ୍ୱାନ୍ତି ରାଇରାିଭ୍ୱ କାଲିୟିକି” -
1. କାଲିକା
2. କାଲିହିତ୍ୱି
3. କାଲିକା ହାଣି
4. କାଲ ହାଣି
36. “ମଘପୋପଳି” ଟଯୁରୁ ପ୍ରଥା ରଖିଛନ୍ତି -
   1. ରୁପୁ ସୁଦଦ ବାଗ
   2. ଲାବଲାବ ବାଗ
   3. ଖାବାର୍ଥ ରିତିଠ
   4. ପାରାରୁଦୁ ବାଗ

37. ଦୀଘ୍ବୁଲ ରାଖିଲ ଏକ ବି ପରଣନ୍ତର -
   1. ଦରାପାଳ
   2. ଲାବଲାବ
   3. କାବିତା
   4. ମିଛ କାଛ

38. ‘ପୁରୁଲ୍ଲି’ ତିଥିତର ବାକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥାବର୍ତୀ -
   1. ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦାର
   2. ଲାବଲାବ
   3. ପ୍ରାଚୀନ
   4. ଜୀଜା

39. ଦାଦିରେ ପାରୋଇରୁ ପ୍ରଥାବର୍ତୀ ରାଖିଛନ୍ତି -
   1. ବାଗବାଗିତା
   2. ରାନ୍ଦାବି ବାଗବୁ
   3. ବୁଓ ବାଗବୁ
   4. ବାଗବୁ
40. 'ଜୀଫନିକ ସ୍ତର' ଅନୁଭାବନ୍ତାର ଉଭୟକ୍ତ ଦଶକ ଲେଖନ -

1. ଦେଶ
2. ଚାପ୍ ଦେଶ
3. ଜୀଫନିକ ସ୍ତର
4. ତାମାବ

41. ଭାରତର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରିସ୍ୱରୁ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ଓ ସଙ୍କେତିକ ତାତକନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ -

1. ତାତକ
2. ଚାପ୍ ତାତକ
3. ଜୀଫନିକ ସ୍ତର
4. ତାମାବ

42. ସାଧାରଣ ସହିତ୍ୟ ଓପାନ୍ସାର ଦିକ୍ୱଖାନ୍ତରକେ ସ୍ତରଙ୍କ ଜାପାନଙ୍କ ଲେଖନ -

1. 'ଓ'
2. 'ଓୟ'
3. 'ଓୟୟ'
4. 'ଓୟୟ'

43. “କୁତ୍ତି – କୁତ୍ତି”, ଉପରେ ପରିପ୍ରଭାବୀ ସ୍ତର ଚାଲୁ ରହିଛନ୍ତି -

1. କୁତ୍ତି - କୁତ୍ତି
2. ସଂକ୍ଷେପ ଓପାନ୍ସାର
3. ଜୀଫନିକ ସ୍ତର
4. ତାମାବ – ତାମାବ
44. ‘ନିଦାଘ’ ଏବଂ ତିବତ ଖବାରା ଦୁକୁ ବନାଇଏ ନିଦାଘ ‘ନିଦାଘ’ ଶତରାଯୁ –

1. ନିଶୁଭୁ
2. ତୁକ୍ତ
3. ତଟ୍ଡା
4. ତରିକ

45. ‘ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ମିଲିତ ପଦାର୍ଥା ଦୁକୁ’ ବନାଇଏ ‘ଓଡ଼ିଶା’ ପଦାର୍ଥା ତିକିମାଣ –

1. ରାଧାମନାକ ଡମା
2. ତୁକ୍ତ , ଦଗ୍ଧ
3. କୃଷା ଦଗ୍ଧ
4. ଲିଙ୍ଗ , ଲିଙ୍ଗ

46. ‘ପୁନି ଶିଶ୍ରୁ’ ଓପରେ ମିଲିତ ଶିଶ୍ରୁ ବନାଇଏ ନାମ ଶିଶ୍ରୁ ‘ପୁନି’ ପଦାର୍ଥା ତିକିମାଣ –

1. ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ
2. ରାଧକୃଷ୍ଣ
3. କୃଷଙ୍କେଶ୍ରୁ
4. ସାହାଗୁଡ

47. ‘ଅଚତାରି’ ଶିଶ୍ରୁ ତନ୍ୟରେ ତିକିମାଣ –

1. ଅଚତାରି
2. ଅଚତାରି
3. ଅଚତାରି
4. ଅଚତାରି
48. 'ପୁଣ୍ଯ' ସାଧିତ ଦୃଢିତି ହିଂଶେଯ଼ ବିଷୟରେ –

1. ଦୃଢିତି , ପୁଣ୍ୟ
2. ସିକ୍ଷା , ସିକ୍ଷା
3. ଶିକ୍ଷା , ଶିକ୍ଷା
4. ସାଧ , ସାଧ

49. ଚର୍ଚେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତ ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ ଧାରିତା ଚର୍ଚେ ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତୁ ଚର୍ଚେ ଭାବରେ ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚର୍ଚେ ଭାବରେ

1. ଭାବ
2. ଭାବ
3. ଭାବ
4. ଭାବ

50. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତ ପୃଣ୍ଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତ ରକ୍ଷା ରକ୍ଷା –

1. ରକ୍ଷିତ
2. ରକ୍ଷିତ
3. ରକ୍ଷିତ
4. ରକ୍ଷିତ

51. 'ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ ପୃଣ୍ଣ' ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତ –

1. ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ
2. ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ
3. ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ
4. ପୃଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ଣ
52. ଶେୟ୍ ପ୍ରକାମଣୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଳ ଏକ ନିଯଣ୍ଟ ନିୟନାଣ କାମାଏ –

1. ସିବିନୀ ସୂପର୍କ
2. କ୍ଲେବେଛି ସୂପର୍କ
3. କ୍ଲେବେଛି ସୂପର୍କ
4. ସିବିନୀ ସୂପର୍କ

53. ଆଟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭକ୍ତା ଏକାକ ଏକ ନାଣିକ ନିତ୍ଯନାଣ ପାଇଁ କରାକୁ ଏକ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଳ

1. କାଲନାତ
2. କାର୍ନାତ
3. କୌୟ
4. କାଠନାତ

54. ମାଇଲାର କାଳ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭକ୍ତା ପ୍ରକାମଣୟ ଗୌତ୍ତାର ପ୍ରକାଶ କୁମାର, ଗୌତ୍ତାର ନିତ୍ଯନାଣ ଗୌତ୍ତାର –

1. ଗୌତ୍ତାର କାଲନାତ
2. ଗୌତ୍ତାର କାଲନାତ
3. ଗୌତ୍ତାର କାଲନାତ
4. ଗୌତ୍ତାର କାଲନାତ
55. ଚିତ୍ରକ ପାରିଶ୍ଦ୍ଧକ କର୍ତ୍ତାକ ମାନ୍ୟର ସଫଳ ସଥିଯାର ମାଧ୍ୟମକ ଏସକା ପ୍ରସ୍ତଳ -
   1. କରାର ତାମ୍ର
   2. ରାଜସ୍ବାର
   3. ଚାର୍ଚିକ ତାମ୍ର
   4. ରାଜ୍ୟ ତାମ୍ର

56. ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପୂ&
59. ଧିଡା ପ୍ରକାଶ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଏକ ପ୍ରଦଶନ ଓ ଗାଂଧୀକାଣ -
   1. ପ୍ରିମ୍ଯ
   2. ପ୍ରିୟଳ
   3. ପ୍ରିମ୍
   4. ପ୍ରିମ୍ ପ୍ରିମ୍

60. ଧିଡାକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଦର୍ଶନ -
   1. ଧିଡାକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ
   2. ଧିଡାକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଦର୍ଶନ
   3. ଧିଡାକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ
   4. ଧିଡାକୁ ଦର୍ଶନ
61. He is not healthy. He is not wealthy
These two sentences can be combined as:
1. He is neither healthy nor wealthy
2. He is not healthy but wealthy
3. He is both healthy and wealthy
4. He is either healthy or wealthy

62. The boy took off his clothes to change them.
The meaning of the phrasal verb 'took off' is:
1. Cleaned
2. Washed
3. Removed
4. Folded

63. Choose the sentence that expresses ability

1. He can carry this bag
2. He carries bags
3. He may carry this bag
4. He should carry this bag
64. Choose the sentence that has a noun clause

1. She said that she was busy
2. She asked him for money
3. He helped her many times
4. I will not go there

65. Sindhu, who came from Guntur, won the match.  
The part of the sentence, ‘who came from Guntur’ in the above sentence is:
   1. a finite clause
   2. a defining relative clause
   3. a non-defining relative clause
   4. a main clause

66. He never drinks milk, …………………

   1. does he ?
   2. doesn't he ?
   3. didn't he ?
   4. did he ?

67. Seeing the police, the thief ran away  
This sentence has:
   1. one main clause
   2. one relative clause
   3. one defining relative clause
   4. one non-defining relative clause
68. You can sing songs.

Choose the correct 'Yes / No' question of the sentence above.
1. Do you sing songs?
2. Do you sings songs?
3. Will you sing songs?
4. Can you sing songs?

69. He won the match ................. his illness.

Choose the correct compound prepositional phrase to fill in the blank in the sentence above.
1. in spite of
2. in place of
3. ahead of
4. by way of

70. The bird ................ out if you leave the door of the cage.

Choose the correct verb to fill in the blank.
1. flies
2. will fly
3. fly
4. would fly

71. We need not sleep on the floor as there are .................

Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.
1. not beds enough
2. not enough beds
3. enough beds
4. beds enough
72. I had scarcely put the phone down when it rang again.

The meaning of this sentence can be expressed as:
1. No sooner had I put the phone down than it rang again.
2. I put the phone down after it had rung again.
3. Before putting the phone down, it rings again.
4. After the phone ringing again, I put it down.

73. Choose the word that can be used to write an adverbial clause of condition.

1. As
2. If
3. Since
4. Because

74. Choose the correct noun phrase with the correct order of adjectives.

1. A beautiful green leaf
2. A green beautiful leaf
3. A leaf beautiful green
4. A green leaf beautiful

75. Mohan wishes he ............... a new house.

Choose the correct verb that fits the context
1. has
2. doesn't had
3. will not had
4. had
76. **Reading** is a good habit.
   In the above sentence, 'reading' is:
   1. a present participle
   2. a past participle
   3. a gerund
   4. a helping verb

77. Madhu is a doctor and Sita, a nurse.
   This is:
   1. a simple sentence
   2. a compound sentence
   3. a complex sentence
   4. a compound complex sentence

78. He is the tallest boy on ................earth
   Choose the article that fits the context.
   1. a
   2. an
   3. the
   4. No article is needed

79. No other river in the world is so long as the Nile.
   Choose the superlative degree of this sentence.
   1. The Nile is the most longest river in the World.
   2. The Nile the longest World in the rivers.
   3. The word is the longest river.
   4. The Nile is the longest river in the World.
80. Choose the correct spelling of the word.

1. rejuvenate
2. ririvinate
3. rijuvenate.
4. rejuvinate

81. When ................. this new car?
Choose the correct verb and subject to complete

1. do you buy
2. did you bought
3. have you bought
4. did you buy

[ 82 – 84] – Read the following passage and choose the correct answers to the questions given after

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialisation was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

82. Mahatma Gandhi believed that:

1. Industrialisation would solve all the problems.
2. Industrialisation was no answer to the problems faced by the Indians.
3. Indians would never establish small-scale industries.
4. Indians would have to resort to industrialisation at a later stage.
83. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is:

1. rapid industrialisation of villages.
2. self sufficiency in food, clothes and simplicity of the lifestyle.
3. bringing the glittering prizes to the villages.
4. supporting holding powerful positions.

84. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of villages because

1. it would help the poor not the rice.
2. it would take away the skill of the villager.
3. it would affect the culture of the villages.
4. it would destroy the skills of the villagers.

85. A manual of instruction for any class is:

1. a dictionary
2. a textbook
3. a question paper
4. a lesson plan

86. The grammar translated method dominated the field of teaching and learning:

1. from 1840 to 1940
2. from 1990 to 2005
3. from 1840 to 1841
4. from 1950 to 2000
87. According to psycholinguists, 'babbling stage is:

1. 7 to 10 months
2. 7 to 12 months
3. 0 to 12 months
4. 0 to 18 months

88. The following is not a problem associated with learning English in our schools:

1. Children get to listen to English only for about forty minutes in their English class.
2. Many teachers use mother tongue to teach English
3. Children get less opportunities to use English
4. There are no qualified teachers in any school in India to teach English.

89. Choose the false statement:

1. A single sound is represented by several spellings in English.
2. In English we have silent letters and doubling of consonants regarding spelling
3. Using capital letters is found in all South Indian Languages
4. We cannot find 1:1 relation between sounds and spelling in English.

90. The three levels of conceptualization identified by Edward Anthony are:

1. Approach, method and technique
2. Approach, philosophy and technique
3. Principle, approach and method
4. Philosophy, principle and approach
91. If ‘y’ be the Additive inverse of ‘x’, then Additive inverse of ‘y’ is
1. x
2. y
3. -x
4. 0

92. The value of $\sqrt{604+\sqrt{441}}$
1. 21
2. 23
3. 25
4. 27

93. One of the following is not a Pythagorean triplet
1. 3, 4, 5
2. 6, 8, 10
3. 8, 15, 17
4. 10, 24, 25
94. The greatest two digit prime number is
91, 93, 97, 99

95. Product of $\frac{25}{14}$ and the multiplicative inverse of $\frac{5}{7}$ is
$\frac{25}{14} \times \frac{5}{7}$
1. $\frac{2}{5}$
2. $\frac{5}{2}$
3. $\frac{125}{98}$
4. $\frac{98}{125}$

96. Tushar drank $\frac{2}{5}$th part of a glass of milk contain 250 ml. Then the milk left in the
glass in millilitres
$250 \times \frac{3}{5}$
1. 50
2. 100
3. 150
4. 200
97. The fraction equal to 0.238 is

0.238 ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବିଚକ ଦରିଘ ହେବ?

1. \( \frac{238}{100} \)
2. \( \frac{238}{500} \)
3. \( \frac{119}{250} \)
4. \( \frac{119}{500} \)

98. The ratio of Prameela’s income to her savings is 4 : 1 then the percentage of money saved by her is

ପ୍ରଭୀ଱ାଯ ଅଦାଞ୍ଚ ଓ ସଞ୍ଚଣରୁ ଅବିଚକ ଦରିଘ 4 : 1 ହେବ ସଞ୍ଚଣ ଅଦାଞ୍ଚ(savings) ଦରିଘ ହେବ?

1. 20%
2. 25%
3. 40%
4. 80%

99. If Eswar pays an interest of ₹ 2500 for 4 year on a sum of ₹ 5000, then the rate of interest per annum is

ଇଶ୍ୱଯ 4 ବର୍ଷୀଆ ସୁଧ ର ସୁଧ ର 2500 ଓ ସୁଧ ର 5000 ଓ କରା ଓହନି । ଏହାକୁ କର୍ମକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ ଭାବରେ?

1. 10%
2. \( 12 \frac{1}{2} \%
3. 20%
4. 25%
100. If 5 persons can finish a work in 10 days then one person can finish the same work in (days)

1. 2
2. 10
3. 20
4. 50

101. The angles of a quadrilateral ABCD taken in an order are in the ratio 3 : 7 : 6 : 4 then ABCD is a

1. Kite
2. Parallelogram
3. Rhombus
4. Trapezium

ABCD ଚାବନୁୱାରେ ଚାବନୁୱାରେ ଚାବନୁୱାରେ ଚାବନୁୱାରେ 3 : 7 : 6 : 4 ତେତିଏ_ABCD ଏର

1. କିଟେ
2. ପରାଲାଗଲାଗର
3. ରେମବୁ ବୃତ୍ତ
4. ତାପ୍ରାଞ୍ଚଳ

102. The number of diagonals in a septagon is

1. 42
2. 21
3. 14
4. 7
103. The English Alphabet that has both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry is

1. X
2. E
3. M
4. K

104. The difference of two complementary angles is 30° then the angles are

1. 20°, 50°
2. 30°, 60°
3. 40°, 70°
4. 75°, 105°

105. The perimeter of the rectangle whose length is 12 cm and a diagonal is 15 cm is

1. 27 cm
2. 42 cm
3. 54 cm
4. 108 cm
106. Perimeters of a rectangle and squares are equal. The length and breadth of rectangle are 35 cm and 25 cm, then the difference of their areas is

The length and breadth of rectangle are 35 cm and 25 cm, then the difference of their areas is

35 cm. 25 cm. 35 cm. 25 cm.

1. 10 cm.
2. 25 cm.
3. 35 cm.
4. 60 cm.

107. The Area of Rhombus is 216 cm² and one of its diagonal is 24 cm then the other diagonal is in cm

The Area of Rhombus is 216 cm² and one of its diagonal is 24 cm then the other diagonal is in cm

216 cm². 24 cm. 216 cm. 24 cm.

1. 9 cm
2. 12 cm
3. 18 cm
4. 36 cm

108. The median of the data 40, 50, 99, 68, 98, 60, 94 is

The median of the data 40, 50, 99, 68, 98, 60, 94 is

40, 50, 99, 68, 98, 60, 94 99

1. 99
2. 68
3. 60
4. 40
109. The difference between the highest and the lowest values in a data is

1. frequency
2. class interval
3. range
4. mode

ওয়াক হাত বাংলাদেশ ও বাংলাদেশ পুনর্বিদ্যায়

1. লীলাকুৎসিৎ
2. সাত্তুরী ব্যাপার
3. বিখুতি
4. বিলিয়ন

110. The mean of three different natural number is 40. Among the three numbers, the lowest is 19, then the highest possible number of the remaining two numbers is

ওকারী তিন তিন পদ সংখ্যার সাধনায় পালিয়ে 40 | ৬র ভুলিয় ভাবে ভাবার সম্ভাবনা ১৯

চাঁদ, সুপ নুনি পদার্থ ভাবে ভাবে পুনরায় ভাবার সম্ভাবনা

1. 40
2. 71
3. 81
4. 91
111. A graph showing two sets of data simultaneously is known as
   1. pictograph
   2. histogram
   3. pie-chart
   4. double bar graph

112. If \( \frac{5x}{3} - 4 = \frac{2x}{5} \), then value of \( 2x - 7 \) is

\[
\frac{5x}{3} - 4 = \frac{2x}{5}
\]

   1. \( \frac{19}{13} \)
   2. \( \frac{-13}{19} \)
   3. 0
   4. \( \frac{13}{19} \)
113. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 \times \left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^3 \) is equal to

\[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^3 \]

1. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^9 \)
2. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^6 \)
3. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^3 \)
4. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^0 \)

114. If \( 5 \times A = CA \) then the values of \( A \) and \( C \) are

\[ 5 \times A = CA \]

1. \( A = 5, \ C = 1 \)
2. \( A = 4, \ C = 2 \)
3. \( A = 2, \ C = 5 \)
4. \( A = 5, \ C = 2 \)
115. One of the following is not an item in OBB Maths kit

1. Domino cards
2. Napier strips
3. Geo-board
4. Fractional Disc

କ଱ା଩ଟା ଄ବିମାନ ଗଣିତ ୄ଩ଟିକାୄଯ ନଥିଫା ଈ଩କଯଣଟି

1. ହାତିକା ଦାରୁ
2. ହାତିକା ଧିଟି
3. ଜିଗବାଣ ରାହରୁ
4. ବଗ୍ନାଂଶ ଡିସ୍କ

116. A specification of “understanding”

1. Recalls
2. Illustrates
3. Selects appropriate tool
4. Analyses

ଫାଧ ସମ୍ପକଣୀ୞ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟୀକଯଣଟି

1. ଩ମନିକାରୀ
2. ଫୟାଖୟା କରୀ
3. ଈ଩ମୁକ୍ତ ସାଧନ ଚ୞ନ
4. ଫିୄଶେର୍ଣ କରୀ
117. “Mathematics is the science of numbers, quantities, measurements” defined by
1. Euclid
2. Maria Piary
3. Benjamine Pearce
4. Bell

"ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଯାଶି, ଭାବ ଗୁଡିକି ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ ିଁ ଗଣିତ” ଏମିତୁ ଭାଷଲ୍ପ ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ
1. ମାରିଆ ପିରୀ
2. ବେନ୍ଜମିନ ପ୍ରାରେ
3. ବିଲ

118. One of the following is not a principle of Activity method of teaching
1. Providing learning activities designed by the teacher.
2. Developing learning through activities, discoveries and experiments.
3. Developing individual, group, whole class work
4. Encouraging intelligent students only to do the activities

ନିୄଭନାକ୍ତ ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକି ଫର୍ଦ୍୧୍ଧି କଯିଫା
1. ସିକ୍ଷଣ ନବାନ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କଯିଫା ଫର୍ଦ୍୧୍ଧି
2. ନତ୍ମନାକ୍ତ, କାମନା ଏମିତୁ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକି ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ
3. ନତ୍ମନାକ୍ତ, କାମନା, ଅପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କଯିଫା
4. ନତ୍ମନାକ୍ତ ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକି ସିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କଯିଫା
119. Advantage of “Alternative Responses Questions”
1. No freedom in writing the answer.
2. Much Opportunity for guessing the answer.
3. Useful to test the objective “knowledge” only.
4. Possess more objectivity.

120. The item to which maximum points are allotted in Hunters score card is,
1. Literary style
2. Psychological principle
3. Exercises given in the text book
4. Physical form of the text book
121. The release of water in the form of vapour from plant leaves is called
1. Respiration
2. Photosynthesis
3. Excretion
4. Transpiration

122. In human body 'Hinge joint' is present at
1. Knee, neck
2. Neck, elbow
3. Elbow, knee
4. Neck, shoulder
123. Karanam Malleswari won the Olympic medal in this event
1. Tennis
2. Weight lifting
3. Shooting
4. Boxing

କରାନାମ ମାଳେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଏକି ପିବାଗ୍ରହାର ଏକାପକ୍ଷର ପରିକରିତ ପରାକ୍ରମ
1. ତମିନ୍ଦୁ
2. ସରକ୍ଷିତ ନିରୀକ୍ଷ
3. ବୃଦିତ
4. ପିତ୍ତର

124. Instrument used to measure the wind speed is
1. Barometer
2. Anemometer
3. Hygrometer
4. Lactometer

ଭାଫାଯାଭିଟଯ ଭାଫାଇଭିଟଯ ଭାଫାଭିଟଯ ଭାଫାଭିଟଯ
1. ବ୍ଯେନ୍ଡେମେଟର
2. ନିବେନ୍ଡେମେଟର
3. ହିଗ୍ଦେମେଟର
4. ସବ୍ଲେଡେମେଟର
125. Sir Thomas Edison did not use this as a filament in his electrical bulb.

1. Platinum Wire
2. Bamboo Wire
3. Tungsten Wire
4. Cotton thread coated with soot

126. After the removal of sludge and floating material like oil and grease the waste water becomes….

1. Clarified water
2. Potable water
3. Ground water
4. Mineral water
127. In human eye the yellow spot is the area of ……

1. Low vision
2. Blurred vision
3. No vision
4. Best vision

ଭାନଫ ଚକ୍ଷୁୄଯ ଩ୀତଫିନ୍ଦୁ ଄ଫସ୍ଥିତ ଄ଞ୍ଚ଱

1. କମ୍ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଥିଫା
2. ଄ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି
3. ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଫି ୀନ
4. ବର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଥିଫା

128. Dams built on the river Godavari are

A) Sri Ram Sagar       B) Dhavaleshwaram
B) Srisailam           D) Jayakawadi

1. A and B
2. A, B and C
3. B, C and D
4. A, B and D

ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଗଦାଫଯୀ ନଦୀ ଈ଩ୄଯ ଫନ୍଩ାମାଆଥିଫା ଡୟାମ୍

A) କେୀଯାଭ ସାଗଯ       B) ଧଫୄ଱ଶ୍ୱୁମ
B) କେୀୄଶୈ଱ମ୍       D) ଜାଆକା ୋଡ଼ି

1. A ଏଫଂ B
2. A, B ଏଫଂ C
3. B, C ଏଫଂ D
4. A, B ଏଫଂ D
129. Geographically our country is divided into six physical regions. According to this Southern Indian states are

1. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Kerala
2. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala
3. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Odissa, Kerala
4. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Odissa

130. One of the following is not a variety of Paddy

1. Hamsa
2. Swarna
3. Asha
4. Masoori
131. Father of white revolution in India
1. J.K. Korian
2. M.S. Swaminathan
3. J.C. Bose
4. Ronald Ross

ବାଯତ୍ତ୍ତ 'କାଳଗୁଣିର୍ୟ' ସିଦ୍ୟ୍ୟ
1. ଜୈକ୍.କେୟୁ. କୋରୀନ
2. ଏମ୍.ସେସ. ସ୍ୱାଭୀନାଥନ
3. ଜେ.ସି. ବେଶ୆ସ୍
4. ରାନ୍ଡୋର ରୋସ

132. The tribes live in the forests of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam are
1. Koya, Savara
2. Savara, Kuvi
3. Kuvi, Koya
4. Gadaba, Koya

ବୃହେର୍ଥ୍ଥ ବଡ଼ ବୃହେର୍ଥ୍ଥ ତୁବାର ବୃହେର୍ଥ୍ଥ ତୁବାର ତୁବାର ତୁବାର ତୁବାର ତୁବାର ତୁବାର
1. କୋହା , ସାବାର
2. କୁବା , କୁବା
3. କୋହା , ଗଦାବା
4. ଗଦାବା , କୋହା
133. Incorrect statement regarding 'Saving fuels' is
   1. Walk short distance on foot
   2. Use bicycles instead of cars, motor cycles and scooters
   3. Food material is to be cooked for a longer period
   4. Utilize day light instead of electric lamps

'କାଳଦରୀଚାବିତ୍ରୀ' ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାକର୍ତ୍ତନାଦୀ
   1. ପୁଷ୍ଟିଭରୀ ଅପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାଦୀ
   2. ବାସ, କାର ବାସାଇକର ଓ ଜାବନ ଜାବନ ବାସାଇକର ଅପରିବର୍ତ୍ତ
   3. କର୍ମ ଜାବନ ବାସାଇକର ଜାବନ
   4. କର୍ମ ଜାବନ କାର ଜାବନ ଜାବନ ଜାବନ ଜାବନ ବାସାଇକର ଅପରିବର୍ତ

134. Part of the flower that converts into fruit after fertilization is
   1. Ovary
   2. Pollen grain
   3. Style
   4. Anther

ପୂରଣ ଫଲକର୍ତ୍ତନାକର୍ତ୍ତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାକର୍ତ୍ତନାଦୀ
   1. ପୂରଣ
   2. ପୂରଣ
   3. ପୂରଣ
   4. ପୂରଣ
135. Identify a homogeneous mixture
1. Air
2. Milk
3. Butter
4. Shoe Polish

ଜାତାହାର ନିତ୍ୟାଗିତାସ ନିତ୍ୟାଗିତା ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ 1
1. ମାଁର
2. ମିଲ୍
3. ବାଡି
4. ମାହେସ

136. Ramesh lives in Tirupathi with his mother, father, sister, uncle, aunt, grandmother and grandfather. This type of family is
1. Nuclear family
2. Modern family
3. Smart family
4. Joint family

ରମେଶ୍ୟୁ ତିଯୂ଩ତିୄଯ ନିଜ ଭାଂତା’, ଫା଩ୀ, ବମୀ, ଦାଦା, ଖୁଡ଼ୀ, ବଙ୍କ ଏଫଂ ବଙ୍କ ସମୟାଙ୍କ ନିଜ ବାକେକାଲ ଓହ ବହୁବାକେକାଲ ମାହେସ୍ୟୁ ନିଜରେଳାଇ। ଏମୀ ତିଯୂ୩ବାଲ ନିଜରେଲୁ
1. ଜାଦୁ ନିଜରେଲୁ
2. ବାବୁବିଜନ୍ଟି ନିଜରେଲୁ
3. ସ୍ମାଟ୍ନ ନିଜରେଲୁ
4. ଜାଧି ନିଜରେଲୁ
EVS (Social) - Paper- 1 - Set- 1

137. Chirala - Perala Movement was led by

1. Mutnuri Krishna Rao
2. Chilakam Ramachandra Reddy
3. Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah
4. Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramaiah

138. The RTE Act came into force from

1. 2010, April 2
2. 2012, April 1
3. 2012, March 1
4. 2010, April 1
139. These were called as ‘Nayankaras’ in Kakatiya’s period

1. Big tanks
2. Villages which have right to collect tax
3. Temples
4. Samanta Rajas

140. The place where ‘Sufi’ gurus conduct meetings

1. Tareeka
2. Silsila
3. Khankah
4. Rakhs
141. A constitution for India in 1928 was prepared by

1. Dada bhai Nauroji
2. Motilal Nehru
3. Satyendranath Tagore
4. Ros Bihari Bose

1928 ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ଯଚନା ଯହିରୁ ଭାରତ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରକ ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ଯଚନା ଯହିରୁ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମସ୍ତାନ

1. ଦାଦାବାହ ନାଇୄଯାଜୀ
2. ମତିଲିଲ ନେହ୍୍ୱୁ
3. ସତ୍ୟନ୍ଧ ଠାକୁର୍ତ୍ର
4. ରାସ ଭିହାରୀ ବାସ୍

142. “I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from all thraldom and patronage…..” who said these words

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Hrudayanath Khunjru

“ବାଯତକୁ ସଫୁ ପ୍ରକାଯ ଦାସତ୍ୱ ଓ ଩ୃଷ୍ଠ୍ୄ଩ାର୍କତାଯୁ ଭୁକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କଯିଥିଫା ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ଩ାଆେଁ ଭେୁ ୄଚଷ୍୬” – ଏକ ଧାରାତ୍ର୍ବିଧ୍ୱୁ

1. ଦାୱା. ଭାରାତି ଦାରାବାଦ
2. ପାବୁ ଦାଦାବ ଦାରାବ
3. ମହାତ୍ମା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ
4. ହରୁଡାଯାନାଥ ଖଂସୁ
143. Cannons and guns were introduced in Indian warfare by this Moghal Emperor
   1. Jahangeer
   2. Akbar
   3. Humayun
   4. Babar

144. ‘Warm ocean currents’ means
   1. Flow of water currents in winter
   2. Flow of water currents in summer
   3. Flow of water currents in rainy season
   4. Flow of water currents throughout year
EVS Methodology - PAPER – 1 – SET – 1

145. "Science and Social Studies should be integrated as environmental studies". This statement is given by

1. National Curriculum Framework 2005
2. Eswaribhai Patel Committee
4. National Educational Policy - 1986

“ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ସାଭାଜିକ ���୍ୟ୞ନକୁ ଏକତ୍ର କଯିଫା  ିଁ ଩ଯି଩ାଶ୍ୱଣ ���୍ୟ୞ନ” ଏବି ନାମ ବୃକ୍ତର ଜିହ୍ନଦ୍ରା -

1. ଜାତୀ୞ ଡାଠୟକ୍ରଭ ଅଧାଯ - 2005
2. ଇଶ୍ୱଯୀବାଆ ଩ୄଟର କଭିଟି
3. କଭିଶନ  ଜିହ୍ଡ଼ି 1964-66
4. 1986 ଜାତୀ୞ ଫିଜା ବିଧୀ

146. 'If the child interprets the reasons for the formation of Solar Eclipse' - This relates to the objective

1. Interest
2. Attitude
3. Understanding
4. Application

“ଶିକ୍ଷାଥଣୀ ସୂମଣୟ଩ଯା ଗ ୄ ଫା କାଯଣଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଫୟାଖୟାନ କୄର” – ଏଥି ସ ଝନୋଶେନେ ଗଳାତ୍ରା

1. ହିରୁ
2. ଗର୍ବଧର୍ମ
3. ଚଙ୍କିଇଆ
4. ପ୍ରକାଶ
147. The environmental studies lesson of class V is good example that indicates the relationship between science and social studies.

1. Our constitution
2. Forests - Tribes
3. Child Rights
4. Energy

148. The principle of curriculum construction that keeps the pupil in the place of a discoverer is

1. Principle of community centeredness
2. Forward looking principle
3. Creative principle
4. Conservative principle
149. 'Change of seasons' can best be explained through this type of films.
1. Revision films
2. School made films
3. Process films
4. Industrial films

150. As per NCF-2005 the prime purpose of continuous comprehensive evaluation is.
1. to overcome anxiety and competitiveness of examinations.
2. to upscale overall functioning of department of examination
3. to improve the standards of teaching learning.
4. to raise the standards of examinations.