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
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 is equal interest in science and Maths passed class X. Now he has to choose either Bi.P.C or M.P.C the conflict 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

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
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 reinforcements 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 examination first learnt Philosophy and then learnt 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. This saving score is

1. 12%
2. 40%
3. 90%
4. 30%

20. The first step in the process of memory is

1. Learning
2. Retention
3. Recall
4. Recognition
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 made between a situation and response that connections strength is, other things being equal increased. This is
   1. Law of use
   2. Law of readiness
   3. Law of exercise
   4. Law of disuse
23. Dislexia is this learning disability
1. Attention Deficiency disorder
2. Arithmetic disability
3. Writing disability
4. Reading disability

24. The subject information in 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
25. The following statement is against child centered teaching method.

1. Children are limited to answer the questions of the teachers.
2. Students learns 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.
27. The last step in Herbartian steps
1. Presentation
2. Preparation
3. Application
4. Recapitulation

28. 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

30. The prime aspect of National Curriculum Frame Work – 2005
   1. Transfer of information
   2. Completion of Syllabus
   3. Construction of Knowledge
   4. Recitation
31. ಎಲ್ಲಾವರು ಸುಮಾರು ೩೧, ೩೨ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಅನುಮತಿ.

32. ಞುಮ್ಮ  ಎಲ್ಲರು  ಸುಮಾರು ೩೧, ೩೨ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು  ಅನುಮತಿ.
33. ಸುಸಿಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದ ತಳೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು

1. ಅನುಸರಣ
2. ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮೆ
3. ಸಂಬಂಧ
4. ಅನುವಾದ

34. ಸುಸಿಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಹೊಸ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮಾತಿಮಾರಾ
2. ಸುಮತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
3. ಶಿವ
4. ಬರೆದ ಸಂಬಂಧ

35. ‘ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಅವಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃವಾದ’ ಎಂದ ಚಟುಚುನಿಗಿಲೆ ಹೆಸರಿಗಿ

1. ಸಹಿತ್ಯ
2. ಮಾತೃ
3. ಸಂಸಾರ
4. ಹೊಸ ರೂಪ
36. ನೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ನೃತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಜನರು
1. ನೃತ್ಯಾಧಕ
2. ನೃತ್ಯಪ್ರಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಂಚಾರಿಗಳು
3. ನೃತ್ಯಪ್ರಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ
4. ನೃತ್ಯಾಧಕ

37. ಮೃದುಗಳು ಅದಾಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಮೃದುಗಳು ಸಂಚಾರಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಧಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು;
1. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಚಾರಿ
2. ಪ್ರಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಂಚಾರಿ
3. ನೃತ್ಯಪ್ರಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಂಚಾರಿ
4. ನೃತ್ಯವಿನ್ಯಾಸ

38. ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಿದ್ದಿಕ್ಕಿತು;
1. ಹೆಸರು ಸಂಚಾರಿ
2. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ
3. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ
4. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ

39. ಮೂಲೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು
1. ಮೂಲೆಯ ಸಂಚಾರಿ
2. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು
3. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ
4. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ
40. ನ.ಜ. ಉದ್ದಾಹರಣೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ‘ಬಂದುವು’ ಸಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
   1. ಕಿತರು ಕಾರಣ
   2. ತೇಳಿದುಬಾಯಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಕಾರಿ
   3. ಶುವಳಿ
   4. ನಾಲುಗು

41. ಕಾಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಜಿಂಪಾನ್ ವಿಶೇಷಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ.
   1. ಮಾರ್ಚೆಸ್ಟ್ ಕಾಲಾತ್ಮಕ
   2. ಹೃದ್ಯ ಅವಧಿಗಳು ಜಿಂಪಾನ್ ವಿಶೇಷ
   3. ಹುಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಾಲಾತ್ಮಕ
   4. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಅವಧಿಗಳು ಕಾಲಾತ್ಮಕ

42. ಹರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮರಂಜಿಂಪುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಶ
   1. ಮೈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುದೇನಾಗಿ
   2. ಹರಿಯರ ಮರಂಜಿಂಪು ಅನುಬಂಧ
   3. ಮೈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಹರಿ
   4. ಹರಿಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಹರಿಯು ಇದೆ

43. 'ಹುಟ್ಟು' ಹೋಗು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
   1. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
   2. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
   3. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
   4. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
44. ‘ಸೋಮ’ ಅಂದೇ ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನಾರಂಭ ಹಾಗು.
1. ದೇವ - ದೇವ
2. ವಿಜೇತ್ರ ವಿವರ - ವಿವರ
3. ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದ - ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದ
4. ತುಪ್ಪು - ತುಪ್ಪು

45. ‘ಯಾರಿತಿ’ ಅಂದೇ ಸೌಲಭಯಾರಿತ.
1. ಚಂದ್ರ, ಚಂದ್ರ
2. ಮುಂ, ಮುಂ
3. ವಿಜಂ, ವಿಜಂ
4. ಪುಂಜ, ಪುಂಜ

46. ‘ಯಾರಿತಿ’ ಅಂದೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮಂಸಿನ ಅಂತ್ರಿವಾಸ ಮಹಾವೈ.
1. ಅಂತಕ
2. ಸಿಂಹಪಾಲಿಕೇಂದ್ರ
3. ಅಂತಕಾರ
4. ಜಾಚಿಕರ

47. ಹಸನು - ಇಂದಿನ ಹಸನು ಪ್ರತಿ
1. ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದ
2. ಅಂತಕ¯
3. ಹಸನು
4. ಹಸನು
48. 'महासूरेश' के सवर्णिन वंशज
1. सचिव
2. धृष्टिकोण
3. सरुणे
4. समृद्ध

49. 'चूळपण' के सवर्णिन संगीतपणु संस्थानात.
1. सरस संगीत
2. विकास संगीत
3. वास्त्र संगीत
4. संगीतकार नरसंगीत

50. 'महानर्यु' के शिकार संरक्षक, महानगरसेत्तातील
1. संतालसेत्त नरसंगीत
2. सुतासंगीत
3. सुतासंगीत
4. संरक्षक संरक्षक

51. अनुसरणमय योजना, जिन्हांना एकमेकरुपात अनुसरणला; तर वैद्यविद्यामध्ये एकमेकरुपात अनुसरणला करण्यात आहे; अनुसरण वैद्यविद्याक्षेत्रात अनुसरणाच्या कार्यक्रमात अनुसरणाचा संचालन.
1. संसाधनसेत्त अनुसरण
2. संसाधनसेत्त अनुसरण
3. संसाधनसेत्त अनुसरण
4. संसाधनसेत्त अनुसरण
52. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಗಳು
1. ಸರುಕುಲವಾದ
2. ಸುಮಾರು
3. ಚಾರುಬಾಯಿ
4. ಭದ್ರ

53. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕದೃಷ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದ ಪತ್ತೆಗಳು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1. ಪ್ರಪಂಚವಾದ
2. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಾದ
3. ಬುದ್ಧಾಡನಾಸಾದ
4. ಮಹತ್ತಮಸಾದ

54. 'ಎ' ಮತ್ತು ತೊಡರುತ್ತೇನಾದ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
1. ಸ್ವಾದಿ
2. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
3. ಪ್ರತಿ
4. ಭದ್ರ

55. ಸಂದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಮಾರಿಕೆಯ ಸಿಹಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೋಣುತ್ತಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
1. ಕುಮಾರಸಿಗೆ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
2. ರೌಡುತ್ತಿ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
3. ಕಾಂಡಿಕೆಯ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
4. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶ
56. ಫೆಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಾಂಕೆಗುಣವಾದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ
1. ಸಮಾಧಿ
2. ಮಾನವಾರ್ಥ
3. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
4. ಮಂದಿರಮಾಡಿ

57. ರೇಳು ಹಿಂದಗಾರ, ತೆಲು ಹಿಂದಗಾರ, ಜನು ಹಿಂದಗಾರ, ಮಾಂಡಾ ಹಿಂದಗಾರಾದ್ಯಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
1. ಮಾಂಡಾಮಾರಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ಕಡನಗಾರ
2. ಮಾಂಡಾಮಾರಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ಕಡನಗಾರ
3. ಮಾಂಡಾಮಾರಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ಕಡನಗಾರ
4. ಮಾಂಡಾಮಾರಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ಕಡನಗಾರ

58. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ಬಹಳು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾದರಿಗಾರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮೂಲ ಮೂಲ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪಾಂತ ಕುರಿತಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಾಂಕಿಸಿದರು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು
1. ಮಾದರಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣ
2. ಬಹಳು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣ
3. ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣ
4. ಸ್ವರೂಪಾಂತ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣ
59. ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ
ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು.

1. ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
2. ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
3. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ
4. ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು

60. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥವಾದೀ, ಮಹಾವೃತ್ತಿ, ಬಹುದಾರಾದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ, ಕಡೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು

1. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥವಾದೀ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
2. ಮಹಾವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
3. ಬಹುದಾರಾದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
4. ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
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 village 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 the 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. Among the following 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

1. 91
2. 93
3. 97
4. 99

95. Product of \( \frac{25}{14} \) and the multiplicative inverse of \( \frac{5}{7} \) is

\[ \frac{25}{14} \cdot \frac{7}{5} = \frac{175}{70} = \frac{13}{5} \]

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 was in millilitres

\[ 250 \text{ ml} - \left( \frac{2}{5} \times 250 \right) = 250 - 100 = 150 \text{ ml} \]

1. 50 ml
2. 100 ml
3. 150 ml
4. 200 ml
97. The decimal 0.238 is equal to the fraction

\[ \frac{238}{100} \]

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

\[ \text{savings : income} = 4 : 1 \]

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

\[ \text{Interest} = \frac{\text{Sum} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100} \]

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 will 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

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

- X
- E
- M
- K

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

- 20°, 50°
- 30°, 60°
- 40°, 70°
- 75°, 105°

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

- 27 cm
- 42 cm
- 54 cm
- 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

\[ \text{Length} = 35 \text{ cm}, \text{ Breadth} = 25 \text{ cm} \]

In rectangle, the difference of their areas is:

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

107. The Area of Rhombus is 216 cm\(^2\) and one of its diagonal is 24 cm then the other diagonal is in cm

\[ \text{Area} = 216 \text{ cm}^2, \text{ Diagonal} = 24 \text{ cm} \]

The other diagonal is:

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

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

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

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

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 the value of \( 2x - 7 \) is

\[
\frac{5x}{3} - 4 = \frac{2x}{5} \quad \text{then} \quad 2x - 7 \quad \text{is}
\]

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

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

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

116. A specification of understanding

1. Recalls
2. Illustrates
3. Selects proper tool
4. Analyses
117. Mathematics is the science of numbers, quantities, measurements”.

This defined by
1. Enclid
2. Maria Piary
3. Benjamine Pearce
4. Bell

“ಮಿಶ್ರದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ” ಎಂದು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ
1. ಮಿಶ್ರದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಂತೆ
2. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ
3. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ
4. ಆಧುನಿಕ

118. One of the following is not a principle of Activity method of teaching

1. Providing learning activities developed 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

ಒಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೇಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಚರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು
1. ಮಿಶ್ರದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಂತೆ ಕಲ್ಚರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು
2. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ
3. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ
4. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ
119. Advantage of “alternative response questions”
1. No freedom in writing the answer
2. Much opportunity for guessing the answer
3. Useful to test the objective knowledge only
4. Posses 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

124. Instrument used to measure the wind speed is
   1. Barometer
   2. Anemometer
   3. Hygrometer
   4. Lactometer
125. Sir Thomas Alva 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 floatable solids 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

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
129. Geographically our country is divided into six physical regions. According to this Southern Indian states are
1. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala
2. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
3. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odissa, Kerala
4. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, 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

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
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

134. Part of the flower that converts into fruit after fertilization is

1. Ovary
2. Pollen grain
3. Style
4. Anther
135. Identify a homogeneous mixture
   1. air
   2. milk
   3. cheese
   4. shoe polish

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
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. temple
4. samantarajas

140. The place where ‘Sufi’ gurus conduct meetings

1. Tareeka
2. Silsila
3. Khankhah
4. Rakhs

‘सुफ़ी’ गुरुंंनल भेटंले विषयात जमले येऊने वेदने
141. A constitution for India in 1928 was prepared by

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

1928ರ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಗೊಳಿಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಇಸ್ತೇಮಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದವರು.

1. ದಾದಾಬಾಧಿ ನಾರುಜಿ
2. ಮೋಟಿಲಾಲ್ ನೇಹುರು
3. ಸತ್ಯೇಂದ್ರನಾಥ್ ತಾಗೋರು
4. ರೊಸ್ ಬಿಹ್ಯಿರಿ ಬೊಸೆ

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

“ ಇಸ್ತೇಮಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಗೊಳಿಸಂದರ್ಶನ, ನಿಂತ್ರದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಗೊಳಿಸಂದರ್ಶನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ…..” ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ

1. ಡ್ರ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಬೇದಕರ್
2. ಡ್ರ. ಬಾಬು ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸಾದ
3. ಮಹತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ
4. ಹುಡ್ಯಾಯಾನಥ್ ಖುಂಜುಂರು
143. Phirangees, Cannons and guns were introduced in Indian warfare by

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

‘गर्म तेढ़ी समुद्र विलयन’ लगभग

1. गर्मी में समुद्र विलयन
2. शरद लस में समुद्र विलयन
3. वसंत ऋतु में समुद्र विलयन
4. पूरे साल में समुद्र विलयन
145. "Science and Social Studies should be integrated as environmental studies". This statement is given by:
1. National Curriculum Framework 2005
2. EswariBhai Patle Committee
4. National Educational Policy-1986

146. 'If the child interprets the reasons for the formation of Solar Eclipse'—This relates to the following objective:
1. Interest
2. Attitude
3. Understanding
4. Application
147. The Environmental studies lesson of class – V is a 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 department of examinations.
3. to improve the standards of teaching learning.
4. to raise the standards of examinations.