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 in.

1. Development proceeds from general to specific
2. Development follows uniformity of pattern
3. Development proceeds continuously
4. Different developments proceeds 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 based 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 with equal interest in Mathematics and science passed class X. Now he has to choose either MPC or Bi.PC. 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

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 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

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 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

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
25. The following statement is against to child centered teaching method.
   1. Children are limited to answer to the questions of teacher
   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 EdgarDale 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 Framework 2005

1. Transfer of information
2. Completion of Syllabus
3. Construction of Knowledge
4. Recitation
مندرجہ ذیل اشعار پر سیٹ 31 اور 32 سوالات کے جواب کی تناخذ کیے۔

دل تو وہ، دست سے خفیہ دو روز سے میری آہ یا کیون الیکس میں رکھے گے۔

غلبہ ہدایت کے نتیجہ میں کام پر بہت بہتری ہے۔

روے نازیز کا کیجنہ بہت گیا ہے

31. پہلا شعر میں لکھا ہوا "بی" استعمال ہوا ہے اسے مضمون ہیں

1. پہلے
2. پخیر
3. ریا
4. پپل

32. اخبارات میں دریافت پنا

1. پرآہ
2. خالی
3. غالب
4. کیون
مبتہ دیل عورت پر حکم ہے، 33 اور 34-سوالات کے سمجھ توہم کی اخلاقی پتھری۔

یہ عورت و مری بہت آدمی کی طرف سے عظیم یادانتہے۔ اس لیے عقل ملدے گرو خواتین و عورتوں کو ان کی یادت کھو کے نہ حوصلہ ہو جاؤں۔ ایسی حالات ان کے معمر خانے خاتم پر قائن کے مچانے پر نہ وہ زیاد ہوئے۔

عقل ملدے گرو خواتین و مری بہت کھو کے نہ حوصلہ ہو جاؤں۔

33. 
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

عورت و مری بہت علامت میں اس طرح کی دوو درگاہ کی پر ہے۔

34. 
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

چوراکس ہے۔

شاہ شوکت
35. ایسے نہیں ہے کہ اللہ کی تعریف کی جا سکے، کبھی نہیں

1. نہت
2. نہت
3. تبید
4. رباً

36. کام کرنا ہے لیکن کبھی نہیں

1. فصل
2. مفصل
3. فصل
4. مفصل

37. آمیدہ کام غوب کیہ تھا، اللہ آم گھوب" کے متعلق

1. ایجا
2. برا
3. بندیدہ
4. نابندہ
38. خواجہ الطاف حسین کا خلصہ

1. غائب
2. قابل
3. نیر
4. قابل

39. نظام “نغمی جبرین” کے شاعرا کا نام

1. شیخ عثمان
2. محمد جعفر برودی
3. نظیر گیر آبادی
4. عاطف شیخ

40. ائمہ عوامی شاعرا کی بات

1. سید تقی میر
2. اسماء خال موسی
3. نظیر گیر آبادی
4. فیض احمد ہیمل
41. ائتمام ورود که همه کیا ذکر کرده بودند "منابع مرجع نیستند..." لذا
1. لا شگ
2. کوزا
3. ری
4. الین

42. اینکه در هر جای مخالف موضع، پیکرت به موجب این کتابانه بود
1. عبادت خان
2. درک گاه
3. کتاب خان
4. شتافت

43. شرط تکرار نظری که ازاد شده "فناوری"، کل نتیجه
1. کی
2. اپلیک
3. نیر
4. بیان
٤٤. "سورخ پچلتی بی"، "عمد کمانچهد"، دویچرو تکل کالا تیمین

۱. قفل راست مطلقو
۲. قفل عاقل مطلقو
۳. قفل اجلی
۴. قفل عاقل مضرع

٤٥. قواعدی که صحیح ترین سبب کردن واکله به شکست کننده تین

۱. مکمل
۲. ناکل
۳. غائب
۴. حاضر

٤٦. پیاک معلوم کیا نکی به

۱. رات اور دریل
۲. رونی نامه
۳. خدا شاک
۴. ایک گمان اور بگری
47. علامۂقابلہ دو قافلات اس سال بھی کئی
   1939 .1
   1938 .2
   1942 .3
   1877 .4

48. "سبب فتحت بعد کتاب کے معنا بنیان" کے مصنف تین
   1. مرزا علی -
   2. انطاکھ حسن علی -
   3. سید عبد اللہ خان -
   4. دکنزاکر حسین -

49. "ورشیت را سے اس کا کام نام تجا
   1. شاکر شین چندر -
   2. گولی پیندھارگ -
   3. پنڈت رمن تاج -
   4. مشفق مانچند -
1. کتاب
2. گیاه
3. بیت
4. سر ایوان

اوقات که شما از بین گذاشته‌ای‌دی گذشته‌ای‌ج
1. راتوی‌دری
2. شام‌گذین
3. چهاردینتر
4. شیخ‌کاملی

اوقات که نیکی‌ست در هم می‌پوشند، نیکی که کنن
1. نظم
2. خز
3. راه
4. مریخ
53. خزل كليب بحم شعر كليك دين
1. روظ
2. متعلق
3. قائمي
4. متعلق

54. لفظ "كليف" كاذد إيه
1. مكافئ
2. تعليق
3. تعليقين
4. تعليق

55. تحيتي، خرم ورادن كليب نسل سو ودوري نسل كوشميناس كاذد معنيد به
1. كيل
2. زبان
3. شعر
4. كاول
56. "بنیامین یوسف" کے متعلق میں کتابوں کی انتخاب میں ایک جنگلی کی ہے۔
   1. دو
   2. چال
   3. پہلی
   4. تیسیر

57. اسی کہ بعد سے کوئی بھی مشکل منفعت کریں۔ ان کو ملدی اور کہیں
   1. دری کی کتاب
   2. مدرسہ
   3. ظاہر
   4. کتب حال

58. موثرین ہورین نے لیےاس کے علاوہ تعلیمی کی ہے۔
   1. چھیڑی
   2. منصوب سبھی
   3. کردہ
   4. بری تعلیم
59. نظم کی تدریس کا کام مثبت ہے
1. نامش تعلیم
2. شعر اکثر
3. لطف اوردوی
4. مدرسی شناخت

60. کسی شخص کو جانے سے قبل یہ کیا چھانے
1. سالیہ معلومات کی پحمد
2. معلومات بلندی نوٹ
3. غداہم بلند خواہ
4. اعلان سحق
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. rejuvenate

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’, the additive inverse of y is
\[
\bar{y} = -x
\]

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

دوانہکی عددیں سے پہلا مشرعدو ہے?

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

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

دروز کی تعداد اور \( \frac{25}{14} \) کا معاصر ضرب ہے؟

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

توشار کی 2/5 لوٹی میلنیوں میں 250 میلی لیٹر مچا سکتا ہے۔ تھنہ پھیغلیا ہے?

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

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

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

\[
\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \text{Prameela’s income}
\]

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

\[
\text{Rate of Interest} = \frac{\text{Interest}}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}} \times 100
\]
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
102. The number of diagonals in a septagon is

\[
\text{سات شميش} (\text{Septagon}) \text{ ($m$ و $n$ ترود کی تعداد)}
\]

1. 42
2. 21
3. 14
4. 7

103. The English alphabet that has both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry is

\[
\text{دو اگر یکی ترف اور اسکی دیا کی تداخل} \text{ پیدا کنی}
\]

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

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

\[
\text{اگر دو زاویه کافر 30\,\text{o}} \text{ جنبين تب و دوزاوین پیدا}
\]

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

\[ \text{perimeter of rectangle} = 2 \times (12 + 5) = 30 \text{ cm} \]

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

\[ \text{area of rectangle} = 35 \times 25 = 875 \text{ cm}^2 \]

1. 10 cm²
2. 25 cm²
3. 35 cm²
4. 60 cm²

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

\[ \text{area of rhombus} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2 \]

\[ 216 = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times d_2 \]

\[ d_2 = \frac{216 \times 2}{24} = 18 \text{ cm} \]

1. 9
2. 12
3. 18
4. 36
108. The median of the data 40, 50, 99, 68, 98, 60, 94 is

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, the lowest is 19, then the highest possible number of
remaining two numbers is

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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1. } & \frac{19}{13} \\
\text{2. } & -\frac{13}{19} \\
\text{3. } & 0 \\
\text{4. } & \frac{13}{19}
\end{align*}
\]

113. \( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 \times \left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^3 \) is equal to:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1. } & \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^6 \\
\text{2. } & \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
\text{3. } & \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^3 \\
\text{4. } & \left( \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} \right)^0
\end{align*}
\]
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

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1. Domino cards
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“Operation Black Board”
116. A specification of “understanding”
   1. Recalls
   2. Gives examples / illustrates
   3. Selects proper tool
   4. Analyses

117. “Mathematics is the science of numbers, quantities, measurements”
 defined by
   1. Euclid
   2. Maria Piary
   3. Benjamine Pearce
   4. Bell
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

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. 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

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 electric bulb
1. Platinum wire
2. Bambo 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

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, 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

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
141. A constitution for India in 1928 was prepared by

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

1928 کے لئے دستور چاہے کیا گیا، دستور تیار کرنے والے
1. دادا بہائی نوروڑی
2. موتلال نہرو
3. ساتیانانث تاگور
4. روس بیہاری بوس

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

انہوں نے کہا کہ ‘‘میں ایک باری سے لئے جدوجہد کرنے کا پھر کچھ کا نہیں کرنا گیا’’ جو دستور کے لئے لیے جدوجہد کرنے کا پھر کچھ کا نہیں کرنا گیا اور دستور پر سے آنے والا آنے گیا
d. دکن بیچ، راجندر پر سا
2. دکن بیچ، راجندر پر سا
3. مہا تاگور
4. ہرہیاکھر بھیجے
143. Cannons and guns were introduced in Indian warfare by this Moghal

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
145. "Science and Social Studies should be integrated as environmental studies". This statement is give by
   1. National Curriculum Framework 2005
   2. Eswari Bhai Patel Committee
   4. National Educational Policy - 1986

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
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. Conservation 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 examinations.
3. to improve the standards of teaching learning.
4. to raise the standards of examinations.