

TET CUM TRT – 2018

PGT - CIVICS

1. Fungi are the plants that lack
 1. Oxygen
 2. Carbondioxide
 3. **Chlorophyl**
 4. Nitrogen

2. The polymer used in making non-stick kitchen ware
 1. Nylon
 2. **Teflon**
 3. Polystyrene
 4. Bakelite

3. Telescope was invented by
 1. John L. Baird
 2. Marconi
 3. Landstein
 4. **Hans Lippershey**

4. Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) was the brain child of
1. C. Rangarajan
 2. **A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**
 3. Kasthuri Rangan
 4. Siva Rama Krishnan
5. Chief Justice of India at present is
1. Justice Dipak Mishra
 2. Justice Patanjali Sastry
 3. **Justice Ranjan Gogoi**
 4. Justice Jagadish Singh Kekhar
6. What does Rector scale measure
1. Humidity
 2. Cyclones
 3. **Earthquakes**
 4. Tides
7. BCG vaccination is injected to get immunity from
1. **Tuberculosis**
 2. Polio
 3. Smallpox
 4. Cholera

8. The expanded form of NIOS is
1. National Institute of Organic Saplings
 2. **National Institute of Open Schooling**
 3. National Institute of Organized Sectors
 4. National Institute of Organized Service
9. National Cadet Corps has completed _____ years of its existence
1. **70**
 2. 69
 3. 77
 4. 60
10. One day Pelican Festival was held on February 4th 2018 in
1. **Atapaka Bird Sanctuary at Kolleru**
 2. Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary at Nellore
 3. Rangannathittu Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka
 4. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu
11. Who was the first man to set foot on the moon
1. **Neil Armstrong**
 2. Yuri Gagarin
 3. Valentina Tereshkova
 4. Sunita Williams

12. The number of red balls in snooker
1. 13
 2. **15**
 3. 17
 4. 20
13. The present Cabinet Minister for Minority affairs is
1. Piyush Goyal
 2. **Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi**
 3. Dharmendra Pradhan
 4. Prakash Javadekar
14. Present Chief Election Commissioner in India is
1. **Sunil Arora**
 2. K.K. Venugopal
 3. Mangoo Singh
 4. Om Prakash Rawat
15. Mahavira was born at
1. Kapilavastu
 2. Pataliputra
 3. **Kundalgram**
 4. Peshawar

16. Megasthenese visited the court of
1. Ajatasatru
 2. **Chandragupta Maurya**
 3. Bimbisara
 4. Bindusara
17. Most spoken language in the World
1. English
 2. **Chinese**
 3. Latin
 4. Grease
18. The deepest point in the Pacific Ocean is called
1. **Mariana Trench**
 2. Bermudas Trench
 3. Sunda Trench
 4. Java Trench
19. Right to property was removed from fundamental rights through this amendment in the constitution
1. 42
 2. 356
 3. **44**
 4. 360

20. The founder of Arya Samaj
1. Swami Vivekananda
 2. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**
 3. Swami Virajananda Saraswathi
 4. Swami Swarupananda Saraswathi
21. 'European learning would enable Indians to recognise the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce, and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country.' Which one of these emphasized on the above 'Education for Commerce'?
1. Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee 1977
 2. **Woods Despatch 1854**
 3. Hartog Committee-1929
 4. Hunter Commission-1882-83
22. Pabajja, the initiation of preliminary ordination for a child of 8 years willing to join the process of education is a ceremony under
1. **Buddhist Period**
 2. Jain Period
 3. Ancient Vedic Period
 4. Post- Vedic Period

23. Which of these is among the subjects taught in Madrasa during Medieval Period?
1. Sociology, Tafsir, Hadis
 2. **Tafsir, Hadis, Fiqh**
 3. Urdu, Persian, Tafsir
 4. Hadis, Fiqh, Sociology
24. What was the name given to the teacher in Post Vedic Period?
1. Guru
 2. Deva
 3. Chari
 4. **Acharya**
25. Which is a defect of the teacher's professional organizations in India?
1. Lack of infrastructural facilities in teacher's professional organizations
 2. Availability of long range academic programmes
 3. **Lack of unity among different organizations**
 4. Regular organization of programmes for the improvement of professional competence of teachers

26. If the student teacher is admitted into a teacher education institution as fresher from colleges without having any training earlier, it is called as
1. Extension teacher education
 2. In- service teacher education
 3. Collegiate teacher education
 4. **Pre- service teacher education**
27. Which of these involve in affiliating institutions conducting examinations at the Secondary and senior levels and developing and updating curriculum and textual materials?
1. **CBSE**
 2. NCERT
 3. UGC
 4. DIET
28. Which is a function of University Departments of Teacher Education?
1. **Developing the Post- Graduate studies and research work**
 2. Determining the standard of teacher education institutions
 3. Developing a guideline for general teacher education program
 4. Organizing extension programmes with collaboration of NCERT, NCTE, UGC

29. 'Population growth in cities under percentages', 'family members versus consumption of consumable articles under direct and indirect proportion' shows correlation between Mathematics and ____
1. Health Education
 2. **Population education**
 3. Urban development
 4. Depletion of resources
30. Which of these investments has the longest gestation periods?
1. Shares
 2. Investments in Small scale business
 3. Real estate investments
 4. **Educational Investments**
31. 'Diversity among children is to be viewed as a gift, not a problem for teachers'. This statement where inclusion is given due value was given by
1. **The 46th Session of UNESCO's International Conference in Education, Geneva, 2001**
 2. UNICEF, 2000
 3. Persons with Disability Act, 1995
 4. Dakar Framework for Action, 2000

32. Andhra Pradesh Government initiated Mid-day meal programme for Junior Colleges in August 2018. What is the objective behind this scheme?
1. To maintain regularity and punctuality in colleges
 2. **To reduce the drop-out rate in Junior Colleges**
 3. To make teachers follow strict schedule
 4. To motivate more girls to join Govt. Junior colleges and not private colleges
33. As per RTE Act 2009, every child completing his elementary education shall be
1. Awarded with cash prize
 2. **Awarded with a certificate**
 3. Awarded with a memento
 4. Awarded with School kit for next course
34. According to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the Child is defined as
1. a person in the 0 to 8 years age group.
 2. a person in the 3 to 8 years age group.
 3. a person in the 6 to 14 years age group.
 4. **a person in the 0 to 18 years age group.**

35. If any applicant mutilates or destroys a record during inspection of records then,
1. PIO will ignore the issue
 2. **PIO will lodge a criminal complaint immediately**
 3. PIO will ask penalty on the spot from the person
 4. PO will make a copy of the same and let the matter go off
36. Salary of a Chief Information Commissioner is same as
1. The President
 2. The Prime Minister
 3. The Chief Justice of India
 4. **The Chief Election Commissioner**
37. As per NCF 2005, which is an intellectual space for teachers, learners and members of the community to deepen their knowledge and connect with the wider world?
1. School brochure
 2. Community theatre
 3. Science Laboratory
 4. **School library**
38. As per NCF 2005, to widen teachers' choices and provide for the diversity in children's needs and interests, there is a need for
1. Availability of multiple examination pattern
 2. Availability of online resources
 3. **Availability of multiple textbooks**
 4. Availability of play materials

39. As per NCF 2005, reducing stress and enhancing success in examinations necessitate:
1. **a shift towards shorter examinations**
 2. a shift towards content-based testing to problem solving skills and understanding
 3. a shift towards oral form of examination
 4. a shift towards no examination system
40. According to NCF 2005, which is the key feature of systemic reform which implies the system's capacity to reform itself by enhancing its ability to remedy its own weaknesses and to develop new capabilities?
1. Quantitative development
 2. Teaching competency
 3. **Quality concern**
 4. Organizational development
41. Child gains control over its head first then arms and legs last. This is called as
1. Proximodistal Direction
 2. **Cephalo-Caudal Direction**
 3. Continuous Development
 4. Specific Development
42. Which is the stage of moral development in social system morality
1. Stage 3
 2. Stage 2
 3. **Stage 4**
 4. Stage 5

43. A newly born child responds on reflexive level sucking and crying with gross bodily activity performed in
1. **0 to 1 month**
 2. 1 to 4 months
 3. 4 to 8 months
 4. 8 to 12 months
44. The identity status in which individuals are in the midst of exploring alternatives but have not yet made a commitment
1. Identify Diffusion
 2. Identify Foreclosure
 3. **Identify moratorium**
 4. Identify Achievement
45. Appropriate use of language in different controls is
1. Phonology
 2. Syntax
 3. Semantics
 4. **Pragmatics**
46. A relatively permanent influence on behavior, knowledge and thinking skills which comes out through experiences
1. **Learning**
 2. Thinking
 3. Problem Solving
 4. Creativity

47. A child who is good at utilizing rhyme, rhythm, music, visual impression, colour and pictures, looks for analogies and patterns is said to be the function of
1. **Right Brain**
 2. Left Brain
 3. Integrated Mode
 4. Learning
48. Children learn to walk, sit, run, climb, pick up objects. This is by
1. **Trial and Error Learning**
 2. Classical Conditioning
 3. Observational Learning
 4. Social Learning
49. Taking a positive reinforcer away from an individual
1. Time Out
 2. **Response Cost**
 3. Punishment
 4. Extinction
50. The belief that one can master a situation and produce positive outcome is
1. Self-Concept
 2. Self-Esteem
 3. **Self-Efficacy**
 4. Self-Regulation

51. A student deficient in physical activities may show good result in academic field
1. Identification
 2. **Compensation**
 3. Regression
 4. Project
52. Ability to understand and effectively interact with others
1. Naturalist Skills
 2. Verbal Skills
 3. **Interpersonal Skills**
 4. Intrapersonal Skills
53. A test that is used to predict a student's ability to learn a skill or accomplish something with further education and training
1. **Aptitude Test**
 2. Achievement Test
 3. Ability Test
 4. Attitude Test
54. Learning that occurs when students work in small group to help each other learn
1. **Cooperative Learning**
 2. Collaborative Learning
 3. Group Learning
 4. Transfer of Learning

55. Assessment during the course of instruction rather than after it is completed
1. Summative Assessment
 2. Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment
 3. Pre Instructional Assessment
 4. **Formative Assessment**
56. A style that allows students considerable autonomy but provides them with little support for developing skills
1. Authoritative Classroom Management Style
 2. Authoritarian Classroom Management Style
 3. **Permissive Classroom Management Style**
 4. Withitness
57. Reasoning from the general to the specific is
1. Inductive Reasoning
 2. **Deductive Reasoning**
 3. Transductive Reasoning
 4. Critical Thinking
58. A student's general knowledge about the world is
1. Episodic Memory
 2. Short Term Memory
 3. **Semantic Memory**
 4. Implicit Memory

59. Students attributing their failure to the stiff question paper is using defense mechanism of

1. **Rationalization**
2. Compensation
3. Projection
4. Denial

60. “Ink-blot test” is used to measure

1. Achievement
2. **Personality**
3. Attitude
4. Creativity

CONTENT

61. “Political Science begins and ends with the State” is defined by
1. Paul Janet
 2. Jenks
 3. **J. W. Garner**
 4. J. R. Seeley
62. The author of Modern Political analysis is
1. R. N. Gilchrist
 2. **Robert A. Dahl**
 3. Rousseau
 4. Karl Marx
63. Modern Political Scientists like Harold Lasswell considered Political Science as a study of
1. City states and Nation states
 2. Society, Associations and Government
 3. Law, Liberty and Equality
 4. **Power, Authority and Legitimacy**

64. The ancient Political Philosopher who regarded the state as “the individual writ large”
1. **Plato**
 2. Socrates
 3. Aristotle
 4. Cicero
65. The word ‘Individualism’ is derived from this French word
1. Law Affair
 2. **Laissez faire**
 3. Legal Affair
 4. Demoscratia
66. Herbert Spencer proposed this argument of Individualism
1. Ethical
 2. Political
 3. Economic
 4. **Scientific**
67. Karl Marx wrote
1. **The Poverty of Philosophy**
 2. Utopia
 3. Republic
 4. Wealth of Nations

68. The following Political writer defined “Socialism as the equality of incomes and nothing else”
1. Robert Bland
 2. Bertrand Russell
 3. **George Bernard Shaw**
 4. E. M. Burns
69. “Democracy as a government which everyone has a share” was defined by
1. Gettel
 2. Dicey
 3. **Seeley**
 4. MacIver
70. The scholar who described that the democratic principle is essentially religious in character
1. Gettel
 2. Wolf
 3. Bernard Shaw
 4. **Hearn Shaw**

71. Political writer who criticised Democracy as “the government of the poorest, the most ignorant, the most incapable, who are necessarily the most numerous” was
1. MacIver
 2. **Lecky**
 3. Giddings
 4. Gilchrist
72. An important feature of a Federal Government is
1. **Dual citizenship**
 2. Single citizenship
 3. Multiple citizenship
 4. Flexible constitution
73. Parliamentary government is based on
1. **Fusion of powers**
 2. Separation of powers
 3. Division of powers
 4. Bifurcation of powers
74. Presidential government is also known as
1. Multiple Executive
 2. **Fixed Executive**
 3. Double Executive
 4. Responsible Executive

75. John Locke wrote this book
1. Two treaties on central government
 2. Two treatises on local government
 3. Two treatises on state government
 4. **Two treatises on civil government**
76. Montesquieu made a comparative study of these two states while advancing the theory of separation of powers
1. United states and Switzerland
 2. Sweden and Soviet Union
 3. **England and France**
 4. Norway and Japan
77. An important landmark in the evolution of Parliament in Britain in 1295 is
1. **Model Parliament summoned by Edward - I**
 2. Model Parliament summoned by Queen Victoria
 3. Model Supreme Court held by Queen Elizabeth - I
 4. Model written constitution approved by Edward - I
78. Champion of Unicameralism was
1. Henry Maine
 2. **Benjamin Franklin**
 3. Madison
 4. Marriot

79. Legislature exercises control over the ministers by accepting this type of motion
1. Full Confidence
 2. Concurrence
 3. Adjournment
 4. **No Confidence**
80. This is an element with regard to the Legislative matters of Britain in 1882
1. **Committee System evolved**
 2. Legal System evolved
 3. Executive System evolved
 4. Deliberative System evolved
81. The Chief architect of Government of India Act, 1909 is
1. **Minto and Morely**
 2. Montague and Chelmsford
 3. Linlithgow and Wavell
 4. Irwin and Mountbatten
82. Diarchy in the provinces introduced and abolished under these two Acts during British India was
1. The Government of India Act, 1909 and the Government of India Act, 1947
 2. **The Government of India Act, 1919 and the Government of India Act, 1935**
 3. Indian Council Acts, 1861 and 1892
 4. Victoria Proclamation, 1858 and Montague Declaration, 1917

83. A prominent leader associated with the Quit India movement 1942 is
1. Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan
 2. Zakir Hussain
 3. **Jaya Prakash Narayan**
 4. Liaquat Ali Khan
84. The Protom Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946 was
1. **Sachchidananda Sinha**
 2. Satyendranad Sinha
 3. Satyanarayana Sinha
 4. Rajyam Sinha
85. This Article entitles the Parliament to make Legislation for two or more states
1. Article 254
 2. Article 249
 3. Article 250
 4. **Article 252(1)**
86. The Centre – State Commission announced by the Government of India on March 24, 1983 was headed by
1. K. Hanumantppa
 2. **R. S. Sarkaria**
 3. M. M. Punchchi
 4. S. R. Bommai

87. An important Commission on Centre - State relations appointed by Government of India in 2007 was headed by
1. J. H. Karia
 2. R. S. Sarkaria
 3. **M. M. Punchchi**
 4. K. Brahmananda Reddy
88. The Chairman of First Finance Commission was
1. Y. V. Reddy
 2. **Neogy**
 3. K. Brahmananda Reddy
 4. Vijay Kelkar
89. A unique feature of concurrent list is
1. **Both the Parliament and State Legislatures were competent to make law over this list**
 2. Only Parliament can make law over this list
 3. Only State Legislatures can make law over this list
 4. The President of India can make laws over this list
90. This Article empowers the President of India to proclaim financial emergency
1. Article 358
 2. Article 359
 3. **Article 360**
 4. Article 370

91. The Chairman of the sub-committee on Fundamental Rights appointed by the Constituent Assembly was

1. **Sardar Patel**
2. Jagjivan Ram
3. H. N. Kunzru
4. Pattabhi Seetharamaiah

92. Article 25 to 28 of our constitution guarantees this fundamental right to Indian citizens and foreigners

1. Right to Freedom of Speech
2. Right to Life
3. Right to Residence
4. **Right to freedom of Religion**

93. Fundamental rights are restricted to the citizens in a territory which was under Martial law according to this Article

1. **Article 34**
2. Article 33
3. Article 32
4. Article 31

94. Article 40 of Indian constitution refers to the organization of

1. Weaker Sections Educational Institutions
2. Cottage Industries
3. **Village Panchayats**
4. Cow Shelters

95. Article 37 of Indian constitution declared that Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental for the governance of the
1. Regions
 2. Provinces
 3. Villages
 4. **Country**
96. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 enabled the state to provide
1. **Educational facilities to the children by the parents**
 2. Financial facilities to the minorities
 3. Legal help to the poor
 4. Maternal relief measures
97. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described this Right as the heart of the constitution.
1. Right to Freedom
 2. Right to Equality
 3. **Right to Constitutional Remedies**
 4. Right to Property
98. An important writ issued by the Supreme Court of India was
1. Plebiscite
 2. **Quo Warranto**
 3. Referendum
 4. Initiative

99. The first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held on
1. December 6, 1946
 2. December 7, 1946
 3. December 8, 1946
 4. **December 9, 1946**
100. Electoral college is meant for electing the
1. The Prime Minister of India
 2. The Vice President of India
 3. **The President of India**
 4. The Supreme Court Chief Justice
101. Name the President of India who was elected on unopposed basis
1. **N. Sanjeeva Reddy**
 2. Rajendra Prasad
 3. Pratibha Patil
 4. Ram Nath Kovind
102. The person who acted as the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, the President (Acting) and the Vice President of India in different years was
1. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 2. **Mohammad Hidayatullah**
 3. APJ. Abdul Kalam
 4. Zakir Husain

103. The President of India can dissolve
1. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 2. Rajya Sabha only
 3. **Lok Sabha only**
 4. Supreme Court
104. This is not declared in India so far
1. Dissolution of State Legislatures
 2. External Emergency
 3. Internal Emergency
 4. **Financial Emergency**
105. During financial emergency the President can reduce the
1. Retirement age period of the employees
 2. **Salaries of all or any class of employees of state**
 3. Tenure of the Lok Sabha
 4. Tenure of the Rajya Sabha
106. President's Rule can be imposed in a State when there is a breakdown of
1. **Constitutional machinery**
 2. Internal emergency machinery
 3. Financial emergency machinery
 4. External emergency machinery

107. This Part of Indian Constitution deals with the powers and functions of the Indian Parliament
1. Part – III from Articles 12 to 35
 2. Part – IV from Articles 36 to 51
 3. **Part – V from Articles 79 to 122**
 4. Part – VI from Articles 123 to 147
108. This Article stated that the Union Legislature consists of the President of India and the members of Parliament
1. Article 78
 2. **Article 79**
 3. Article 80
 4. Article 81
109. The joint session of Parliament is presided over by the
1. **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
 2. President of India
 3. Vice – President of India
 4. Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha
110. The Speaker casts his vote in the Lok Sabha in case of
1. A disturbance
 2. Emergency
 3. President's Order
 4. **A tie**

111. Estimates Committee consists of
1. 15 members of the Lok Sabha and 7 members of the Rajya Sabha
 2. 7 members of the Rajya Sabha only
 3. **30 members of the Lok Sabha only**
 4. The President, the Prime Minister and the opposition leader in the Lok Sabha
112. This Article empowers the Parliament to make amendments to the constitution
1. **368**
 2. 369
 3. 370
 4. 371
113. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by
1. Members of the Rajya Sabha only
 2. Both the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
 3. **Members of the Lok Sabha only**
 4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
114. Joint Session of Union Parliament was held in 2002 to approve this Ordinance
1. Prevention of Explosive Activities
 2. Prevention of Smuggling Activities
 3. Prevention of Narcotic Activities
 4. **Prevention of Terrorist Activities**

115. The inaugural session of the Supreme Court was held on
1. August 15, 1950
 2. January 26, 1950
 3. **January 28, 1950**
 4. August 15, 1951
116. The second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was
1. V. Ravindra Sastri
 2. **M. Patanjali Sastri**
 3. M. Hidayatullah
 4. M. C. Mahajan
117. This Article empowers the Supreme Court to render advice to the President of India either on Constitutional matters or on controversial issues of the public / people
1. **Article 143**
 2. Article 144
 3. Article 145
 4. Article 146
118. This jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Article 131 of Indian Constitution is purely
1. Quasi - unitary in nature
 2. Quasi - federal in nature
 3. Unitary in nature
 4. **Federal in nature**

119. The voluntary body which relentlessly fought for the introduction of the option 'None Of The Above' (NOTA) in voting option in Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) from November 2013 in India was

1. **People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)**
2. Peoples Unity of Constitutional Liberties
3. Progressive Democratic Students Union (PDSU)
4. Election Commission of India

120. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was

1. S.P. Sen Varma
2. **Sukumar Sen**
3. S.Y. Quraishi
4. S. L. Shaktihar

121. This Article empowers the Election Commission to prepare the correct electoral rolls in India

1. Article 327
2. Article 328
3. **Article 329**
4. Article 330

122. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the
1. President of India on the advice of the Supreme Court
 2. **President of India on the written advice of the Union Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister**
 3. President of India on the advice of the Vice President
 4. President of India on the advice of the Lok Sabha Speaker
123. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 came into force on
1. April 24, 1997
 2. April 24, 1995
 3. April 24, 1992
 4. **April 24, 1993**
124. Article 243G of Eleventh Schedule of Indian Constitution contains
1. 39 subjects
 2. 19 subjects
 3. **29 subjects**
 4. 49 subjects
125. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 was also known as
1. Purapalika Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
 2. **Nagarpalika Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**
 3. Gramapalika Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
 4. Mandalapalika Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

126. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 granted constitutional status to

1. **Urban local bodies**
2. Rural local bodies
3. Village local bodies
4. District local bodies

127. Manusmriti was translated by the following writer under the title 'Sacred Books of the East' in 1886

1. K. S. Padhy
2. J. M. Perret
3. George Bush
4. **George Buhler**

128. Manu supported this theory of state origin

1. Contract
2. Force
3. **Divine**
4. Matriarchal

129. Kshatriyas were given second position by Manu in this

1. Varga System
2. **Varna System**
3. Caste System
4. Political system

130. According to Manu an important traditional experiment used by the king to tackle the opponent is

1. **Bribery**
2. Robbery
3. Slavery
4. Courtesy

131. Manu advised the king to follow this in dealing with public affairs

1. Rajadharma
2. **Kshatra Dharma**
3. Ideal Dharma
4. Realistic Dharma

132. The names of Civil Courts and Criminal Court in Kautilya's conception are

1. Dharmapriya and Kantaka Priya
2. Dharmadhikara and Kantaka Vallabha
3. Dharmapalana and Dustasikshna
4. **Dharmashiya and Kantaka Sodhana**

133. A type of spy mentioned by Kautilya is

1. Rasavi
2. Kshatriya
3. **Udastika**
4. Prasastika

134. Kautilya stood for empowerment of these in certain respects

1. **Women**
2. Men
3. Children
4. Old aged people

135. Kautilya mentioned this theory with regard to the elements of the State

1. Navanga
2. Astanga
3. **Sapthanga**
4. Dasanga

136. Mandala theory of Kautilya mentioned about the relations of the

1. Queens
2. **Kings**
3. Commanders
4. Prime Ministers

137. Gandhi suggested these communities relating to the ideal society

1. **Autonomous village**
2. Autonomous urban
3. Autonomous semi-urban
4. Autonomous semi-rural

138. Gandhi resorted to good correspondence with the following prominent persons in the context of rights and duties

1. Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini
2. **H. G. Wells and Jullian Huxley**
3. Jawaharlal Nehru and Ambedkar
4. Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Patel

139. A prerequisite proposed by Gandhiji with regard to non-violence is

1. Dharmagraha
2. Non-violence
3. Satyagraha
4. **Truth**

140. A novel technique of Satyagraha as propounded by Gandhi is

1. Truth
2. Inner Purity
3. **Hijrat**
4. Personal Freedom

141. Gandhi was attracted by the writings of this scholar before advocating Satyagraha

1. C. E. M. Joad
2. **John Ruskin**
3. Karl Marx
4. Leo Tolstoy

142. "Provincial decentralization of imperial finance in British India" was the thesis of

1. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Jayaprakash Narayan
4. M. N. Roy

143. A memorable event in the life of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar during 1950-56

1. Getting scholarship from Gaikward of Baroda
2. Receiving M.Sc. (Economics) Degree
3. Acting as Minister of Law in Union Government
4. **Embracing Buddhism**

144. With regard to presidential democracy, Ambedkar agreed with the views of

1. Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Maxmuller
3. Huxley
4. **Alexander Pope**

145. Ambedkar was profoundly influenced by the ideas of this social reformer

1. Vardhamana Mahaveera
2. Gurunanak
3. **Jyotirao Phule**
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

146. Ambedkar expressed his views on ideal society and democracy in his book

1. Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah
2. State and Minorities
3. **Annihilation of Caste**
4. Thoughts on Linguistic States

147. This Article empowers the High Courts to enforce fundamental rights or any other legal rights

1. 222
2. **226**
3. 224
4. 300

148. This is an order or command to an inferior court to transmit the records of a cause or matter pending before them to the superior Court

1. Quo Warranto
2. **Certiorari**
3. Habeas Corpus
4. Prohibition

149. Parliamentary questions are the techniques which came under the purview of

1. **Legislative Control**
2. Executive Control
3. Financial Control
4. Judicial Control

150. This committee plays a significant role in the sphere of legislative control

1. **Public Accounts Committee**
2. Privileges Committee
3. Conventions Committee
4. Committee on parliamentary usages

151. This is the cardinal principle of Parliamentary democracy

1. **Ministerial Responsibility**
2. Judicial Responsibility
3. Economic Responsibility
4. Official Responsibility

152. An important method of executive control over administration

1. Control over judiciary
2. **Control over Personnel**
3. Control over Parliament
4. Control over Ministers

153. A major case of judicial activism in India through social action litigation was

1. Meerut under trails case
2. Bombay under trails case
3. **Bihar under trails case**
4. Chennai under trails case

- 154 The highest executive body which formulates, executes and manages public policy in India
1. Geographical Cabinet
 2. Economic Cabinet
 3. Provincial Cabinet
 4. **Union Cabinet**
155. A significant event in the history of public grievances in the year 2014 with regard to the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 is
1. **The concerned Act came into force from 16-1-2014**
 2. The concerned Act was repealed from 16-1-2014
 3. Parliament put objections to that Act on 16-1-2014
 4. Supreme Court struck off that Act on 16-1-2014
156. Identify the correct statement as per Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013
1. The Lokpal comprises the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister
 2. The Lokpal comprises the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 3. **The Lokpal comprises a Chairman and a maximum of eight members**
 4. The Lok Sabha comprises the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

157. The first State in India to enact the Lokayukta Act in 1971.
1. Andhra Pradesh
 2. **Odisha**
 3. Assam
 4. Madhya Pradesh
158. Identify the State which has no office of the Lokayukta
1. **Manipur**
 2. Odisha
 3. Bihar
 4. Karnataka
159. The new Andhra Pradesh state according to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 was formed on
1. August 15, 2014
 2. November 14, 2014
 3. **June 2, 2014**
 4. January 26, 2014
160. The residual Andhra Pradesh comprised the following number of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council seats
1. 50 members of Legislative Assembly and 175 members of Legislative Council
 2. 150 members of Legislative Assembly and 75 members of Legislative Council
 3. 200 members of Legislative Assembly and 80 members of Legislative Council
 4. **175 members of Legislative Assembly and 50 members of Legislative Council**

METHODOLOGY

161. “The main aim of Social Studies is to present social structure and social process to children and then prepare them for social change” – stated by
1. NUEPA
 2. NCF
 3. **NCERT**
 4. NCTE
162. “Vasudhaika Kutumbam” and ‘Patriotism’ are the traits related to these types of values respectively.
1. National value, International value
 2. **International value, National value**
 3. Both are National values
 4. Both are International values
163. A student of class X is able to take proper decisions by considering pros and cons on a particular contemporary issue like, global warming. This ability is the evidence of the development of this value.
1. Disciplinary value
 2. **Moral value**
 3. Democratic value
 4. Cultural value

164. Name the two educationists respectively who classified Psychomotor domain initially and was later modified by

1. **Simpson, Harrow**
2. Harrow, Krathwhal
3. Anderson, Harrow
4. Simpson, Anderson

165. Learning about the contributions of various social workers, reformers and other great persons of their time develops the following objective among students

1. Knowledge
2. Understanding
3. Application
4. **Appreciation**

166. After listening to lesson on 'Traffic Rules', a student was able to follow them as and when he travels, is related to this learning objective

1. Analysing
2. **Applying**
3. Remembering
4. Understanding

167. A Social Studies teacher instructed students to collect paper clippings on weather reports from daily newspapers for a week and write a report on them. This task is related to achieve this academic standard.

1. Mapping skills
2. Understanding of concepts
3. **Information gathering and processing skills**
4. Appreciation and Sensitivity

168. The Academic Authority, while laying down the curriculum shall take into consideration of “all round development of the child” is mentioned in this section of RTE Act-2009.

1. **Section 29 (2) (b)**
2. Section 29 (2) (a)
3. Section 29 (2) (c)
4. Section 29 (2) (d)

169. In History, India’s freedom movement and other aspects of its modern history as well as significant developments in other parts of the world can be studied at this stage

1. Higher Secondary stage
2. **Secondary stage**
3. Upper Primary stage
4. University stage

170. For framing of social studies curriculum this item/aspect is not focused by NCF-2005

1. Content load
2. Normative duties
3. Scientific outlook
4. **Independent disciplines**

171. This is Not one of the key points suggested by APSCF - 2011

1. Focus on child's learning abilities/potentialities
2. **Ensuring that learning shall be continued through rote methods**
3. Linking the knowledge learnt in school with the outside world
4. Making examinations more flexible

172. The following point shall Not be considered while preparation of New / Revised textbooks

1. Opportunity for self-evaluation
2. **Disciplinary approach**
3. Linking with other school subjects
4. Linking content with daily life experiences

173. In this approach, topics shall be spread over to different classes by covering easier portions in the lower classes and difficult ones in the higher classes.

1. **Concentric approach**
2. Topical approach
3. Integrated approach
4. Unit approach

174. 'Record player' and 'Photographs' are called respectively as
1. Both are Hardware
 2. Both are Software
 3. Software, Hardware
 4. **Hardware, Software**
175. 'Pictures' are
1. **Graphical visual aids**
 2. Graphical audio aids
 3. Three dimensional aids
 4. Audio–visual aids
176. These globes, provide better information regarding boundaries of the nation and states, location of capital, main cities, industries, projects, high ways, visiting places etc.
1. Physical globes
 2. **Political globes**
 3. Physical-Political globes
 4. Special purpose globes
177. In this form of dramatisation, participants express themselves through only bodily actions usually to the accompaniment of music
1. Puppet show
 2. Tableau
 3. Pageant
 4. **Pantomime**

178. A Social Studies teacher utilized video lesson on the 'Earth quakes' in teaching learning process. This video lesson can be categorised under

1. **Audio-Visual aid**
2. Activity aid
3. Visual aid
4. Non-Projected aid

179. To teach the topic, "Evolution of the Earth" the following subject relationship is necessary

1. Civics
2. Mathematics
3. **Physical science**
4. Commerce

180. The author of the book "Economic and Social Justice"

1. **Amartya Sen**
2. C. Ranga Rajan
3. D. Subba Rao
4. Manmohan Singh

181. To find out new truth about human relationships and to guide adolescents in their learning are the purposes of the following respectively.

1. Social Sciences only
2. Social Studies only
3. Social Studies, Social Sciences
4. **Social Sciences, Social Studies**

182. To make an awareness on Banking system for high school students, the content shall be taken from this subject

1. **Economics**
2. Geography
3. Political science
4. Sociology

183. “Unit may be described as an organization of various activities, experiences and types of learning around a central problem or purpose developed comparatively by a group of pupils under teacher leadership” was defined by

1. Quillen
2. Hauna
3. **Carter V. good**
4. H.C. Morrison

184. Which of following statement is Not correct related to features of Concept map

1. A Concept map visually illustrates the relationship between concepts and ideas
2. **In Concept map each word or phrase do not connect to another**
3. Concept map is a way to develop logical thinking and study skills by revealing connections.
4. Concepts and ideas are often represented in circles or boxes and these are linked by words and phrases that explain the connection between the ideas

185. This presentation refers to the presentation of information, facts and contents related to a topic of the subject by the subject teacher on a screen through the help of computer devices and LCD projective devices
1. Project proposal presentation
 2. Position paper presentation
 3. **PowerPoint presentation**
 4. Pupil's performance presentation
186. The last step in problem solving method
1. Formulation of hypothesis or tentative solution
 2. **Application of the accepted hypothesis or conclusion**
 3. Selection and testing of a proper hypothesis
 4. Analysis of the collected data or information
187. This is Not a feature of collaborative learning
1. Collaborative learning is a participatory learning
 2. Collaborative learning is a kind of social process
 3. **Collaborative learning is not contextual**
 4. In collaborative learning students learn through interaction and discussion
188. 'Utilisation of TLM' and 'Giving Assignment' are the activities related to these phases of teaching respectively
1. Pre-active phase, inter-active phase
 2. **Inter-active phase, post-active phase**
 3. Post-active phase, pre-active phase
 4. Pre-active phase, post-active phase

189. A student is able to note the directions according to the scale and compute distances and also reads the symbols on a map. This can be termed as

1. Language literacy
2. Economic literacy
3. Computer literacy
4. **Map literacy**

190. 'Coastal area' and 'Monuments' are respectively

1. **Sources of Geographical interest, sources of Historical interest**
2. Sources of Historical interest; sources of Geographical interest
3. Sources of Economic interest; sources of Cultural interest
4. Sources of Historical interest, sources of Economic interest

191. "The community is child's laboratory for first hand learning about ways of living. In community a child develops concepts of geography, history, transportation, communication, government and other aspects of living" was stated by

1. E.B. Wesley
2. Carter V. Good
3. Muffatt
4. **J.U. Michaelis**

192. A Social Studies teacher organized door-to-door campaign with school students on 'Clean and Green' programme in a village. This task can be stated as
1. Implementation of orders of higher authorities
 2. Interest of the teacher
 3. **Taking School to the Community**
 4. Bringing the Community to School
193. "Analyse the given table on 'Exports and Imports for the year 2017-18 in Andhra Pradesh', and write comments on it". This question is intended to achieve this academic standard
1. Understanding of concepts
 2. **Information gathering and processing skills**
 3. Mapping skills
 4. Appreciation and Sensitivity
194. This is Not one of the reason for establishment of Social Studies Laboratory
1. Social Studies Laboratory provides, 'teachers a home'
 2. Makes Social Studies teaching more effective
 3. Provides a quick and ready functional environment
 4. **Consumes more teaching time**

195. One of the following statements is not correct in the context of purpose of evaluation

1. Evaluation data may help in making serious administrative decisions
2. **Evaluation may not help in the formulation of the set of objectives in Social Studies for carrying out the teaching**
3. Evaluation may provide efficient feedback to the teachers
4. Evaluation results may also help in fixing responsibilities and accountability for the poor performance of students with regard to their need development in a particular subject.

196. "Write the differences between Fundamental Rights and Duties". This question is intended to achieve this objective

1. Skill
2. Knowledge
3. Application
4. **Understanding**

197. This is the most crucial step in the construction of an Achievement Test.

1. Setting objectives
2. **Preparation of Blue Print**
3. Decision about types of questions
4. Coverage of syllabus

198. “The office of the President of India is
(elective, heredity, nominative).” - This question can be included
under this type of Objective test.
1. True or False type
 2. Matching Test type
 3. Sequence type
 4. **Completion type**
199. This tool of assessment may be used both as self-evaluation device
and also as external evaluation device
1. **Rubrics**
 2. Open book exam
 3. Sociometry
 4. Interview
200. Total evaluation of a learning disabled student shall be based on the
following aspects.
1. Portfolio of the student and co-student’s opinions
 2. Teacher’s observation report and parents report
 3. Co-student’s opinions, and self-assessment
 4. **Portfolio of the student, Teacher’s observation report,
Parents report, co-students opinions and self-assessment.**