

NEERAJ®

B.ED.

Entrance Exam. Guide

**Including all Compulsory & Optional Papers
and
Sample Question Papers with Solutions**

Based on

I.G.N.O.U.

& Various Central, State & Other Open Universities

By: A Panel of Educationists



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)



Retail Sales Office:
1507, First Floor, Nai Sarak, Delhi - 6
Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878
E-mail : info@neerajbooks.com
Website : www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 1000/-

Published by:



NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Retail Sales Office : 1507, 1st Floor, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110 006

E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com | Website: www.neerajbooks.com

© Copyright Reserved with the Publishers only.

Reprint Edition with Updation of Sample Question Paper Only

Typesetting by: Competent Computers, Printed at: Novelty Printing Press

Disclaimer/T&C

1. For the best & up-to-date study & results, please prefer the recommended textbooks/study material only.
2. This book is just a Guide Book/Reference Book published by NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS based on the suggested syllabus by a particular Board/University.
3. These books are prepared by the author for the help, guidance and reference of the student to get an idea of how he/she can study easily in a short time duration. Content matter & Sample answers given in this Book may be Seen as the Guide/Reference Material only. Neither the publisher nor the author or seller will be responsible for any damage or loss due to any mistake, error or discrepancy as we do not claim the Accuracy of these Solutions/Answers. Any Omission or Error is highly regretted though every care has been taken while preparing, printing, composing and proofreading of these Books. As all the Composing, Printing, Publishing and Proof Reading, etc., are done by Human only and chances of Human Error could not be denied. Any mistake, error or discrepancy noted may be brought to the publishers notice which shall be taken care of in the next edition and thereafter as a good gesture by our company he/she would be provided the rectified Book free of cost. Please consult your Teacher/Tutor or refer to the prescribed & recommended study material of the university/board/institute/ Govt. of India Publication or notification if you have any doubts or confusions regarding any information, data, concept, results, etc. before you appear in the exam or Prepare your Assignments before submitting to the University/Board/Institute.
4. In case of any dispute whatsoever the maximum anybody can claim against NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS is just for the price of the Book.
5. The number of questions in NEERAJ study materials are indicative of general scope and design of the question paper.
6. Any type of ONLINE Sale/Resale of "NEERAJ BOOKS" published by "NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS" on Websites, Web Portals, Online Shopping Sites, like Amazon, Flipkart, Ebay, Snapdeal, etc., is strictly not permitted without prior written permission from NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS. Any such online sale activity by an Individual, Company, Dealer, Bookseller, Book Trader or Distributor will be termed as ILLEGAL SALE of NEERAJ BOOKS and will invite legal action against the offenders.
7. The User agrees Not to reproduce, duplicate, copy, sell, resell or exploit for any commercial purposes, any portion of these Books without the written permission of the publisher. This book or part thereof cannot be translated or reproduced in any form (except for review or criticism) without the written permission of the publishers.
8. All material prewritten or custom written is intended for the sole purpose of research and exemplary purposes only. We encourage you to use our material as a research and study aid only. Plagiarism is a crime, and we condone such behaviour. Please use our material responsibly.
9. All matters, terms & disputes are subject to Delhi Jurisdiction only.

Get books by Post & Pay Cash on Delivery :

If you want to Buy NEERAJ BOOKS by post then please order your complete requirement at our Website www.neerajbooks.com where you can select your Required NEERAJ BOOKS after seeing the Details of the Course, Subject, Printed Price & the Cover-pages (Title) of NEERAJ BOOKS.

While placing your Order at our Website www.neerajbooks.com You may also avail the "Special Discount Schemes" being offered at our Official website www.neerajbooks.com.

No need to pay in advance as you may pay "Cash on Delivery" (All The Payment including the Price of the Book & the Postal Charges, etc.) are to be Paid to the Delivery Person at the time when You take the Delivery of the Books & they shall Pass the Value of the Goods to us. We usually dispatch the books Nearly within 3-4 days after we receive your order and it takes Nearly 4-5 days in the postal service to reach your Destination (In total it take nearly 8-9 days).

CONTENTS

Sample Question Paper–1 (Solved) 1 – 12

Sample Question Paper–2 (Solved) 1 – 12

Sample Question Paper–3 (Solved) 1 – 10

Sample Question Paper–4 (Solved) 1 – 14

GENERAL AWARENESS (General Knowledge) 1 – 164

- India: General Information
- International Organisations
- Inventions and Inventors
- Indian Politics
- Awards and Honours
- History of the World
- Geography of World
- International Political Personalities
- Books and their Authors
- Sports
- General Science
- History of India
- Indian Geography
- Indian Economy

MENTAL ABILITY (Test of Reasoning) 1 – 130

- Verbal Factor
- Synonyms
- Antonyms
- Vocabulary Enrichment
- Numerical Factor
- Square, Square Root and Cube Root
- Letter Sequence
- Ability to Deal with Abstraction: Sentence Completion Test
- Word Fluency Factor
- Coding and Decoding Test
- Questions for Testing
- Alphabetical Sense
- Distinction of an Alphabet in a Group of Alphabet
- Inductive Reasoning Factor
- Deductive Reasoning Factor

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (Mathematics)		1 - 192
A : ARITHMETIC		1-95
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numerical Calculations ➤ Indices and Surds ➤ Percentage ➤ Compound Interest ➤ Profit and Loss ➤ Average ➤ Alligation and Mixture ➤ Time and Work ➤ Time and Distance ➤ Additional Problems for Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Series ➤ Logarithms ➤ Simple Interest ➤ Population ➤ Discount ➤ Ratio and Proportion ➤ Partnership ➤ Unitary Method 	
B : LETTER - DIGIT SUBSTITUTION		96-100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction ➤ Multiplication Problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addition Problems ➤ Problems for Practice 	
C : MENSURATION		101-143
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction ➤ Square ➤ Parallelogram ➤ Rhombus ➤ Pentagon ➤ Octagon ➤ Circle ➤ Cuboid ➤ Cube ➤ Prism ➤ Pyramid ➤ Sphere ➤ Hollow Sphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rectangle ➤ Four Walls ➤ Quadrilateral ➤ Trapezium ➤ Hexagon ➤ Triangle ➤ Miscellaneous Problems ➤ Cylinder ➤ Cone ➤ Frustum ➤ Hemisphere ➤ Miscellaneous Examples 	
D : PLANE GEOMETRY		143-154
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Geometrical Properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Problems for Practice 	

E : ALGEBRA	155-177
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction ➤ Simplification ➤ Continued Product ➤ Ratio and Proportion ➤ Conditional Identities ➤ Quadratic Equations ➤ Applications of Algebraic Equations ➤ Additional Problems for Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Substitution of Values ➤ Algebraic Addition ➤ Finding Values ➤ Factorisation ➤ Simple Equations
F : TRIGONOMETRY	178-192
GENERAL ENGLISH	1 - 90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Word Power ➤ Synonyms ➤ Correct Use of Verbs and Conjunctions ➤ One-Word Substitution ➤ Words Nearest in Meaning ➤ Prepositions ➤ Ability to Deal with Abstraction: Sentence Completion Test ➤ Clause Correction ➤ Comprehension ➤ General English Model Test Paper-I ➤ General English Model Test Paper-II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Antonyms ➤ Spellings ➤ Fill in the Blanks ➤ Idioms and Phrases
हिन्दी	1 - 45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ शब्द सामर्थ्य ➤ संधि ➤ वाक्य खण्ड/अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द का प्रयोग ➤ शुद्ध-अशुद्ध वाक्य (वाक्य-शुद्धि) ➤ मुहावरे तथा लोकोक्तियाँ ➤ अनेकार्थी शब्द ➤ उपसर्ग ➤ पर्यायवाची शब्द 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ वर्तनी ➤ प्रत्यय ➤ समास ➤ भाषा ज्ञान ➤ प्रत्यय ➤ विलोम शब्द

SOCIAL SCIENCE	1 – 29
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GEOGRAPHY Situation, Boundaries, Physical Features, Climate and Rainfall, Military Training Centres : Naval Training Centres, Airforce Training Centres, Defence Production Units, India – Railway Zones ➤ HISTORY Important Dates in Indian History, Important battles, Some Facts About the World. ➤ CIVICS Indian Constitution, The Preamble 	
SCIENCE	1 – 18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PHYSICS Mechanics, Useful Physical Quantities. ➤ CHEMISTRY Physical and Chemical Changes, Elements, Mixtures and Compounds, Chemical Action, Chemical Names, Symbols, Formulae and Chemical Equations ➤ BIOLOGY Systems of Human Body, Blood, Vitamins 	
TEACHING APTITUDE	1 – 38
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aims and Objectives of Education ➤ Education and Social Change ➤ Education : As an Investment ➤ Education for Nation, International Integration ➤ Importance of Education Psychology for a Teacher ➤ Problems of Adolescent Children ➤ Tools and Devices for Motivation of a Learner ➤ Education of Exceptional Children ➤ Problems related primary, secondary education and teacher training ➤ School Management : Duties and Functions of Teacher and Head of Institution, Discipline, Cumulative Record ➤ Principles and Maxims of Teaching ➤ Latest Techniques of Teaching and Learning ➤ Audio-Visual Applications ➤ Lesson Planning ➤ Evaluation ➤ Value Education 	■ ■

Syllabus & Guidelines of B.Ed. ENTRANCE TEST

For

I.G.N.O.U.

STRUCTURE OF THE ENTRANCE TEST PAPER *For B.Ed.*

The Test Paper will consist of Two Parts A & B. The total number of Test items will be 100 of One Mark Each. Maximum Marks allotted to the test is 100. The composite time for the complete test is Two Hours.

PART - A

	No. of Questions	Marks
SECTION-I <i>General English Comprehension</i>	10	10
SECTION-II <i>Logical & Analytical Reasoning</i>	20	20
SECTION-III <i>Educational & General Awareness</i>	25	25
SECTION-IV <i>Teaching-Learning & the School</i>	25	25

PART - B

	No. of Questions	Marks
SECTION-V <i>(Choose Anyone)</i> <i>(i) English (ii) Hindi (iii) Social Studies</i> <i>(iv) Science (v) Mathematics</i>	20	20

Notes : 1. Any one subject is to be attempted from Part B.

2. The test items of Part B i.e. Subject Competence (Optional) will be based on the curriculum of IX/X classes prescribed by the NCERT/CBSE.

**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

Question Paper

Sample

1

B.ED. ENTRANCE (I.G.N.O.U.)
Part - A
**Section - I : General English
Comprehension**

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and pick out the best answer out of the four choices given in questions that follow:

Great thinkers, though universal in their teachings, can be properly understood only in relation to their times. Buddha has been widely misunderstood. He has been widely acclaimed by positivists, agnostics, atheists, and ethical humanists, as preaching their philosophy. Buddha's teachings can be correctly appreciated by understanding India of the 6th century B.C. in which he lived and this is a difficult task.

In the 6th century India, there were different schools of thought but all the schools agreed on transmigration of souls, the philosophy of Karma and man's final goal of Nirvana. Buddha accepted these doctrines though he denied dogmatic theologies. But Buddha's contribution was the emphasis on the supremacy of the ethical. He laid stress on the need for pacifying the heart and following the moral law. Suffering could be ended by silencing the appetites of the body and exercising rigid control over our emotions.

Buddha was interested, not in God but in man and human effort. Human beings could raise themselves even to divinity by their efforts. Even though lacking devotional elements, Buddha's teachings are essentially religious. Buddha combined in himself spiritual profundity, moral strength and discreet intellectual reserve. With the lapse of time his service to humanity is being increasingly appreciated. His message has a meaning for all time.

1. Great thinkers can be properly understood by:

- (a) Understanding India of the 6th century B.C.
- (b) Understanding them in relation to the period they lived in

- (c) Correctly appreciating Buddha's teachings
- (d) Reading and understanding their thought and philosophy

2. According to the passage:

- (a) Buddha did not accept the doctrines prevalent in his times
- (b) Buddha did not contribute much to ethics
- (c) Buddha did not believe in dogmatic theologies
- (d) The doctrine of Karma was not accepted in Buddha's times

3. Right control over emotions will:

- (a) End suffering
- (b) Make one supreme
- (c) Lead to dogmatism
- (d) Bring one closer to God

4. Buddha gave more importance to:

- (a) God and not human beings
- (b) Human beings as well as God
- (c) Neither God nor human beings
- (d) Human beings and not God

5. According to the passage, can Buddha's teachings be called religious?

- (a) No, because he did not teach about God
- (b) Yes, certainly
- (c) No, because his teachings lack devotional elements
- (d) There is confusion about this aspect

6. The different schools of thought prevalent in Buddha's times belived in:

- (a) Transmigration of souls
- (b) Doctrine of Karma
- (c) Nirvana
- (d) All the above

7. Buddha laid stress on:

- (a) Devotion to God
- (b) Rituals

- (c) Prayer
- (d) Ethics and moral law

8. According to the passage, Buddha's teachings are essentially religious because of:

- (a) Spiritual depth
- (b) Moral strength
- (c) Not being purely intellectual
- (d) All the above

9. "His message has a meaning for all time."

This is a:

- (a) Simple sentence
- (b) Complex sentence
- (c) Compound sentence
- (d) Phrase

10. In the sentence "Buddha's teachings are essentially religious" the word 'essentially' is a:

- (a) Noun
- (b) Verb
- (c) Adjective
- (d) Adverb

Section - II : Logical and Analytical Reasoning

Directions (11-14): In the following questions an incomplete series of numbers, with one blank is given. Find out the best suited missing number from the given alternatives.

11. 0, 3, 8, 15 ?
 (a) 18 (b) 20
 (c) 22 (d) 24
12. 9, 18, 27, 36, ?
 (a) 45 (b) 125

- (c) 54 (d) 46
13. 48, 63, 80, 99, ?
 (a) 118 (d) 120
 (c) 121 (d) 130

14. 2, 9, 30, 93, 282, ?
 (a) 849 (b) 846
 (c) 649 (d) 746

Directions (15-18): In each of the following questions there are five groups of letters. First is the primary one, followed by four out of which one is different from the rest in some way. Identify this odd member.

15. KIHG
 (a) PNML (b) YWVU
 (c) DMLK (d) GEDC
16. ANBO
 (a) CPDQ (b) ERFS
 (c) GTHS (d) IVJW
17. BDCE
 (a) DFEG (b) FHGI
 (c) HJIK (d) JLKN
18. MLNO
 (a) DCEF (b) SRTU
 (c) HGIJ (d) VUXW

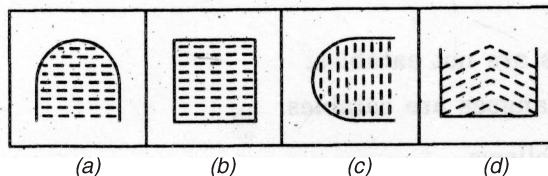
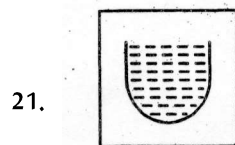
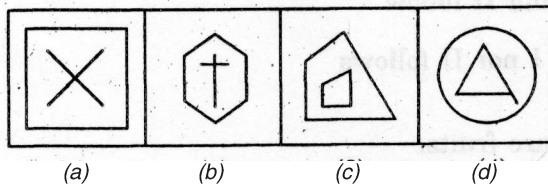
19. Reaching a place of interview on Friday, I found that I was two days earlier than the scheduled day. If I had reached there on the following Wednesday, how many days late would I have been?

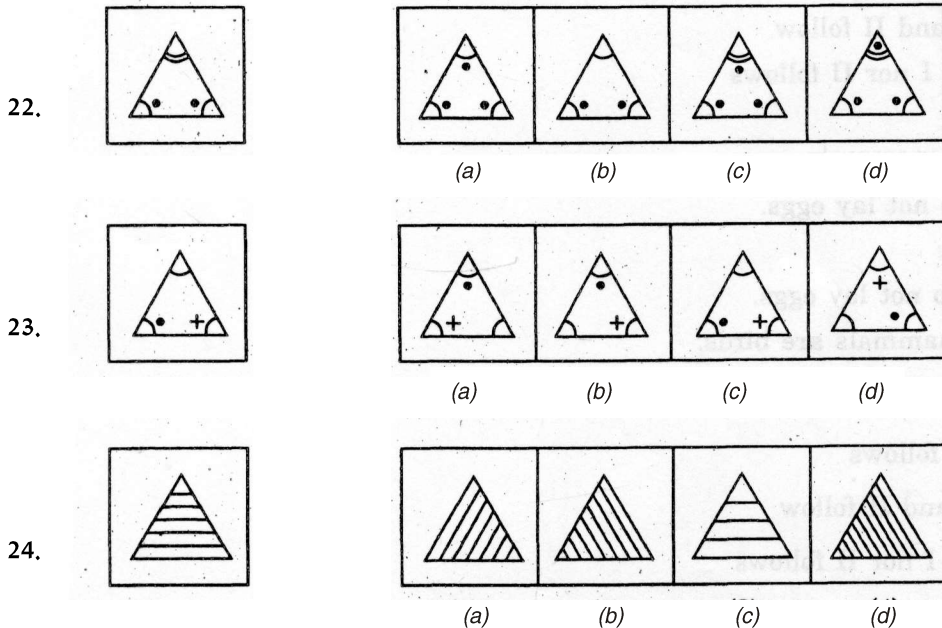
- (a) 2 days (b) 3 days
- (c) 4 days (d) 7 days

Directions (20-24): In the following questions there are five figures. First is a reference figure. Among the answer figures one figure does not belong to the class to which the first figure belongs. Identify this odd figure.

Reference Figures:

Answer Figures:





Directions (25-28): In each of the following questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions. Assuming that the first statements are true (however absurd they may be), decide which of the two conclusions follows strictly from the given statements. Select the most appropriate alternative from the given ones.

25. Some houses are flats.

None of the flats is vacant.

Conclusions:

- I Some houses are vacant
- II Some vacant buildings are houses

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both I and II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

26. All mangoes are fruits.

All fruits are not eatables.

Conclusions:

- I. Mangoes are not eatables
- II. Some mangoes are eatables

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both I and II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

27. All birds are mammals.

Mammals do not lay eggs.

Conclusions:

- I. Birds do not lay eggs.
- II. Some mammals are birds.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both I and II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

28. All men are rivers.

Some rivers are girls.

Conclusions:

- I. Some girls may be boys.
- II. Hira is not a girl, so he is a river

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both I and II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

29. Study the following table of words and their code to find a suitable decode for PSVW.

Words	Codes
CRAB	MBKL
DUST	NECD
PONY	ZYXI
EVIL	OFSV

- (a) FILM
- (b) ZEST
- (c) FLIT
- (d) SLIM

30. Which of the following is an odd one in the series?

- (i) In
- (ii) at
- (iii) un
- (iv) pre
- (a) a
- (b) b
- (c) c
- (d) d

Section - III : Educational and General Awareness

- 31. India has been described by the Constitution as:**
- A union of States
 - A federation of states
 - Quasi-federal
 - None of these
- 32. Which of the following is wrongly matched?**
- Qutub Minar – Aibak and Iltutmish
 - Red Palace – Balban
 - Alai Darwaja – Alauddin Khilji
 - Dhai Din ka Jhonpara – Ibrahim Lodi
- 33. The most dense planet of the Solar System is:**
- Sun
 - Jupiter
 - Mercury
 - Earth
- 34. The first Indian Railway train journeyed between?**
- Bombay and Pune
 - Pune and Ahmedabad
 - Bombay and Thane
 - Howrah and Kharagpur
- 35. In the manufacture of safety matches, which of the following materials is used to coat the two sides of the match-boxes?**
- Yellow Phosphorus
 - Red Phosphorus
 - Glue
 - Glass powder
- 36. Which one of the following rights was described by B.R. Ambedkar as ‘the heart and soul of the Constitution’?**
- Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right of Property
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies
- 37. The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of:**
- Belgium
 - New Zealand
 - Japan
 - West India
- 38. The credit for integrating the Indian Princely States goes to:**
- Sardar Patel
 - Pt. Nehru
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - Dr. Zakir Hussain
- 39. Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?**
- Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Madan Mohan Malviya
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 40. Lambadis are concentrated in:**
- Kerala
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Karnataka
 - Orissa
- 41. The last Mughal Emperor was exiled by the British and sent to:**
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Lhasa
 - Rangoon
 - Bangkok
- 42. The Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by:**
- Madan Mohan Malviya
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Motilal Nehru
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 43. Sound Travels fastest in:**
- Air
 - Water
 - Vacuum
 - Steel
- 44. Which of the following is an east flowing river of the peninsula?**
- Narmada
 - Cauvery
 - Mahanadi
 - Tapti
- 45. Which of the following peaks is *not* situated in the Himalayan range?**
- Nanda Devi
 - Godwin Austin
 - Kanchenjunga
 - Dhaulagiri
- 46. The principle of Dynamo was invented by:**
- Michael Faraday
 - Albert Einstein
 - Max Planck
 - Sir Humphry Davy
- 47. The most important Rabi crop is:**
- Rice
 - Wheat
 - Barley
 - Jute
- 48. A clock has marks only on its dial. What time is likely to be read in a plane mirror opposite to the clock, when the clock reads 4.25?**
- 7.25
 - 7.35
 - 8.25
 - 8.35
- 49. The national flagship programme – ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ provides for:**
- Free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 0 to 14 years
 - Free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 0 to 18 years

- (c) Free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years
- (d) Free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 18 years

50. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is run by:

- (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (c) Ministry of Rural Development
- (d) Ministry of Child Labour

51. Education is the subject of the following in the constitution:

- (a) State list
- (b) Central list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) All of these

52. Education Commission in Independent India which comprehensively covered all segments of education was chaired by:

- (a) Dr. A.L. Mudaliar
- (b) Dr. Triguna Sen
- (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) Dr. D.S. Kothari

53. Significant recommendations about girls education were given by:

- (a) Triguna Sen Committee
- (b) Gajendra Gadkar Committee
- (c) Chief Ministers Conference
- (d) Durgabai Deshmukh Committee

54. National Policy on Education (1986) had recommended state expenditure on education:

- (a) 8 per cent of G.D.P.
- (b) 4 per cent of G.D.P.
- (c) 6 per cent of G.D.P.
- (d) 10 per cent of G.D.P.

55. The main concern of National Curriculum Framework, 2005 brought out by the NCERT has been:

- (a) Revision of the goals of education
- (b) New methods of teaching
- (c) Vocational education
- (d) Reducing the academic burden on children

Section - IV : Teaching-Learning and The School

Direction: Indicate the correct answer.

56. What would be the most acceptable order in the process of class-room teaching (face-to-face)?

- (a) Presentation-Motivation-Practice-Evaluation

- (b) Motivation-Presentation-Practice-Evaluation
- (c) Motivation-Presentation-Evaluation-Practice
- (d) Presentation-Motivation-Evaluation-Practice

57. Which will be the best way for concentrating the attention of the students in your class?

- (a) To ask them to behave properly
- (b) To warn the whole class for the consequences
- (c) To ask unruly students to go out
- (d) To engage them in activity

58. School and community are inter-related to each other. Community can contribute to the school's development by:

- (a) Providing services
- (b) Sending their wards
- (c) Providing financial help
- (d) Offering suggestions

59. Teacher's prime responsibility lies in:

- (a) Planning good learning experiences
- (b) Communicating
- (c) Inducing learning
- (d) Keeping students active in the class

60. A teacher in the class should keep his speech:

- (a) With high volume
- (b) Intonated
- (c) Moderately average
- (d) With volume sufficient to be heard by last row

61. Which should be the most desirable behaviour of a teacher in the class?

- (a) To be a strict disciplinarian
- (b) Having *laissez-faire* attitude
- (c) To be democratic
- (d) To be permissive in the class

62. The best way to handle a wrong answer given by a student would be:

- (a) To explain the subject matter in further detail to make him realize his mistake
- (b) To explain why the answer is wrong
- (c) To scold him for not learning the lesson well
- (d) To ignore the wrong answer

63. 'Meta-cognition' is related to :

- (a) Art of teaching
- (b) Knowing about environment
- (c) Art of learning
- (d) None of the above

64. A student usually misbehaves. What should you do as a teacher?

- (a) Give a suitable rebuke
- (b) Give example of some other student behaving properly

6 / NEERAJ : SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1 (SOLVED)

- (c) Report the matter to parents
(d) Make sure he realises undesirability of his behaviour
- 65. Kindergarten approach is child-centred, which is indebted to:**
(a) Dewey
(b) Froebel
(c) Montessori
(d) Spencer
- 66. Which of the following does *not* support child-centred education?**
(a) Child is good by nature
(b) Child learns through experiences
(c) Child can only be taught by teacher
(d) Child should be exposed to suitable environment
- 67. Which of the following combination of sources of knowledge should be the most acceptable to a teacher?**
(a) Common sense, observation, rationality
(b) Observation, rationality and intuition
(c) Metacognition, rationality and introspection
(d) Intuition, observation and metacognition
- 68. The result of practice on the performance of skills has its roots in:**
(a) Frequent informations on success
(b) Demonstration shown by experts
(c) Summative evaluation
(d) Knowledge of results to be achieved
- 69. If a student is restless sitting in the back row or the class and repeatedly stands, looks forward and takes notes, what can be the most probable cause for it?**
(a) It is his usual habit
(b) Blackboard writing is not legible
(c) The child wants to get the attention of the teacher
(d) The child may have defective vision
- 70. A teacher has to disseminate certain factual information of the subject he is teaching. What would be the best way?**
(a) Displaying the information on the board
(b) Organizing it into bodies of meaningful heads of information
(c) Distributing leaflets
(d) Dictating notes in the classrooms
- 71. Why should there be discipline in any classroom? (Select the best in your opinion)**
(a) Children should feel that it is a legal requirement
(b) Children should realise that power rests with the teacher
(c) Children should perceive the benefits of an orderly world
(d) There are benefits in following rules.
- 72. What would be your normal reaction to a novel idea presented by a student who called you a liar a day before?**
(a) You will accept it and praise it
(b) You will ask other students to examine it
(c) You will ignore it
(d) Knowingly correct, you will start examining it
- 73. If a student does not understand what is being taught, the teacher should:**
(a) Repeat the lesson
(b) Give more examples for practice
(c) Ask for tutitions
(d) Check up the previous knowledge
- 74. Which one of the following combinations would be the most effective study skills in social sciences ? [P→ Preview; Q →Question; 3R_s→Read, Recite, Review; 4R_s→ 3R_s + Reflect; S Survey]**
(a) S Q 3R_s (b) P Q 4R_s
(c) S Q 4R_s (d) P Q 3R_s
- 75. The best way to reform our examination system would be:**
(a) To have internal evaluation
(b) To have external evaluation
(c) To have both (a) and (b)
(d) To have none
- 76. One of the following four terms does *not* belong to a category to which the other terms belong. Identify.**
(a) Discovery learning
(b) Inductive
(c) From example to rule
(d) Expository learning
- 77. The controversy regarding admission to nursery schools arises as a result of:**
(a) Decision of Court
(b) Ganguly Committee Report
(c) New Education Policy
(d) Kothari Commission
- 78. Schools should be concerned with (Select the best).**
(a) Developing human resources for nation
(b) Developing a knowledge respecting man
(c) Preparing individual to live a decent life
(d) Developing a good human for the nation
- 79. Cocurricular activities are useful to students because they are:**
(a) Useful for all-around development of learner
(b) Useful in fulfilling their deficiency in academics

- (c) Useful in student's self-expression
(d) Useful in tapping their energy

80. The best way to appreciate students work would be to

- (a) Give the material rewards
(b) Give them certificates
(c) Display their work in schools
(d) Give their parents rewards

Part - B

Section V: (i) Science

81. The following type of medicines are used for treating indigestion:

- (a) Antibiotic
(b) Analgesic
(c) Antacid
(d) Antiseptic

82. A solution turns red litmus blue. Its pH is likely to be:

- (a) 1 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 9

83. Three resistors, each of 3 ohms resistance, are connected in parallel. The equivalent resistance of the combination is

- (a) 1 ohm (b) 2 ohms
(c) 3 ohms (d) 9 ohms

84. The image of an object formed by a convex lens is inverted and equal in size. If 'f' is the focal length of the lens, it can be concluded that the object is placed at the following distance from the lens:

- (a) f
(b) 2f
(c) Infinity
(d) None of the above

85. A body has the following weights in different liquids:

1. 6 N in liquid X
2. 7 N in liquid Y
3. 8 N in water
4. 9 N in liquid Z

Which liquid has the highest density?

- (a) Liquid X (b) Liquid Y
(c) Water (d) Liquid Z

86. Pulses are not cooked properly in an open vessel on high mountains because on mountains:

- (a) The boiling point of water is reduced
(b) The boiling point of water is increased
(c) Humidity is low
(d) Humidity is high

87. Normal conversation (as on Earth) between two persons on Moon is not possible because the Moon has:

- (a) No atmosphere
(b) Low gravity
(c) Low temperature
(d) High temperature

88. Doctors examine the patients using the following instruments:

- (a) Pyrometer (b) Barometer
(c) Stethoscope (d) Thermoscope

89. The kidneys in human beings are mainly responsible for:

- (a) Nutrition (b) Excretion
(c) Respiration (d) Digestion

90. Which of the following is a plant hormone?

- (a) Insulin (b) Thyroxin
(c) Oestrogen (d) Cytokinin

91. In case of lightning the flash of light is seen first and then we hear thunder after some time because:

- (a) Speed of light is greater than that of sound
(b) Wavelength of light is greater than that of sound
(c) Frequency of light is greater than that of sound
(d) Place of origin of flash is nearer than that of sound

92. When a glass prism produces spectrum of white light the following phenomena are involved:

- (a) Reflection and dispersion
(b) Refraction and diffusion
(c) Refraction and dispersion
(d) Dispersion and diffusion

93. A normal human eye forms the image of an object at its:

- (a) Iris (b) Cornea
(c) Pupil (d) Retina

94. Which of the following groups contains a non-biodegradable item?

- (a) Grass, flowers and fruits
(b) Grass, wood and plastic
(c) Fruits, vegetables and cakes
(d) Grass, vegetables and wood

95. Depletion of ozone layer in our atmosphere is mainly caused by:

- (a) Clouds
(b) Sun
(c) Hailstorm
(d) Chlorofluorocarbons

96. Iodized salt reduces the changes of the following diseases:

- (a) Cancer
(b) Goitre
(c) Diabetes
(d) Hypertension

97. Deuterium is an:

- (a) Isotope of hydrogen atom
 (b) Isobar of hydrogen atom
 (c) Isotope of helium atom
 (d) Isobar of helium atom

98. Unit of power is:

- (a) Watt (b) Joule
 (c) Newton (d) Watt/second

99. The device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and speed of underwater objects is called

- (a) Laser (b) Radar
 (c) Sonar (d) Amplifier

100. The site of production of RBC in adult humans is:

- (a) Liver (b) Heart
 (c) Blood (d) Bone marrow

Section - V : (ii) Mathematics

101. If $x = 9 - 4\sqrt{5}$, the value $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ is:

- (a) 324 (b) 322
 (c) 256 (d) 18

102. If $A = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ the value of $A - \frac{1}{A}$ is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ (b) $\frac{2x^2}{x^2-1}$
 (c) $\frac{2}{x^2-1}$ (d) $\frac{4x}{x^2-1}$

103. Three bells ring at intervals of 36 secs, 40 secs and 48 secs respectively. They start ringing together at a particular time. They will start ringing together again after:

- (a) 6 mins (b) 12 mins
 (c) 18 mins (d) 24 mins

104. If the H.C.F. of polynomials $x^3 - 3x^2 + px + 24$ and $x^2 - 7x + q$ is $(x-2)$, the value of $(p + q)$ is:

- (a) 0 (b) 20
 (c) -20 (d) 40

105. Two numbers are in the ratio 2:3. If 5 is added to each number, the ratio becomes 5:7. The smaller number is:

- (a) 10 (b) 15
 (c) 20 (d) 25

106. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 1 m less than twice the shortest side. If the third side is 1m more than shortest side, the shortest side of the triangle is:

- (a) 3 m (b) 4 m
 (c) 5 m (d) 6 m

107. Divide 116 among four parts such that 5 added to first, 4 subtracted from second, third multiplied by 3 and fourth divided by 2 give the same result. The fourth part is:

- (a) 22 (b) 31
 (c) 54 (d) 9

108. The population of a town is 80000. If the population increases annually at the rate of 75 per 1000, the population of the town after 2 years will be:

- (a) 86000 (b) 92450
 (c) 92540 (d) 92054

109. Three cubes each of volume 125 cm^3 are joined end to end to form a cuboid. The surface area of the resulting cuboid is:

- (a) 175 cm^2 (b) 200 cm^2
 (c) 300 cm^2 (d) 350 cm^2

110. A solid right circular cone is 8 cm high and the radius of the base is 2 cm. The cone is melted and recast in a sphere. The diameter of the sphere is:

- (a) 2 cm (b) 3 cm
 (c) 4 cm (d) 6 cm

111. The value of $\frac{2 \cos 67^\circ}{\sin 23^\circ} - \frac{\tan 40^\circ}{\cot 50^\circ}$ is:

- (a) 2 (b) -2
 (c) 1 (d) 0

112. From the top of a building 60 metres high the angles of depression of the top and bottom of a tower are observed to be 30° and 60° . The height of the tower is:

- (a) 20 m (b) 25 m
 (c) 30 m (d) 40 m

113. The distance of the point (1, 2) from the midpoint on the line segment joining the points (6, 8) and (2, 4) is:

- (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 8

114. A bag contains 5 red balls and some blue balls. If the probability of drawing a blue ball is double that of a red ball, the number of balls in the bag is:

- (a) 20 (b) 15
 (c) 10 (d) 8

115. The average age of boys in a class is 13 years and the average age of girls in that class is 12.5 years. The average age of the whole class is 12.8 years. The ratio of the boys to the girls of that class is:

- (a) 1:2 (b) 2:3
 (c) 2:1 (d) 3:2

116. Each side of a rhombus is 13 cm. If one of the diagonals is 24 cm, the length of the other diagonal is:

- (a) 10 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 15 cm (d) 20 cm

117. The sum of the roots is equal to the product of the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - (3k+1)x - 7$. The value of k is:

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

118. The least number having four digits which is a perfect square is:

- (a) 1004 (b) 1016
(c) 1036 (d) None of these

119. A takes 10 days less than the time taken by B to finish a piece of work. If both A and B together can finish the work in 12 days, the time taken by B to finish the work is:

- (a) 30 days (b) 25 days
(c) 20 days (d) 15 days

120. The sum to n terms of an A.P. is given by $3n^2 + 3n$. The 5th terms of the A.P. is:

- (a) 36 (b) 30
(c) 24 (d) 18

Section - V : (iii) Social Science

121. Which amendment of the Constitution has provided constitutional status to Municipalities?

- (a) 52nd Amendment (b) 44th Amendment
(c) 74th Amendment (d) 76th Amendment

122. In the absence of both the President and the Vice President, who shall act as the President of India?

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

123. In which year did the industrial policy express the concept of a mixed economy for India?

- (a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1954 (d) 1956

124. World Investment Report is an annual publication of:

- (a) UNCTAD (b) World Bank
(c) WTO (d) IMF

125. Panini and Patanjali are the renowned names in the Literary History of ancient India, and flourished in the dynasty of:

- (a) Pushyabhukti (b) Sungas
(c) Kushans (d) Guptas

126. Mahatma Gandhi was first referred to as the Father of the Nation by:

- (a) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(b) C. Rajagopalachari

- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

127. Which is the westernmost limit of the Siwalik Hills?

- (a) Pir Panjal (b) Potwar Basin
(c) River Kosi (d) Morni Hills

128. The mass of the Earth is about _____ times of that of the Moon.

- (a) 85 (b) 81
(c) 83 (d) 91

129. A stretch of sea water, partly or fully separated by narrow strip from the main sea, is called a:

- (a) Bay (b) Isthmus
(c) Lagoon (d) Strait

130. The length of radius of Equator is:

- (a) 6378 kms (b) 6478 kms
(c) 7378 kms (d) 8378 kms

131. The contemporaries of Kanishka are:

- (a) Kamban, Banabhatta, Asvagosha
(b) Nagarjuna, Asvagosha, Vasumitra
(c) Asvagosha, Kalidasa, Nagarjuna
(d) Asvagosha, Kamban

132. Which one of the following revenue items was collected only in cash under the Mauryas?

- (a) Kara (b) Bhaga
(c) Hiranya (d) Pranya

133. Indigenous banks are under the direct control of the:

- (a) State Bank of India
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Regional Rural Banks
(d) None of these

134. It is impossible for a factor of production to earn economic rent if it:

- (a) Is perfectly elastic demand
(b) Is perfectly inelastic demand
(c) Is not a fixed supply
(d) Has more than a single use

135. Which one of the natural regions is known as the 'Bread Basket' of the world?

- (a) The Steppe region
(b) The Mediterranean region
(c) The Monsoon region
(d) The Equatorial region

136. Zawabits were concerned with:

- (a) Laws regulating mansab system
(b) State laws
(c) Laws regulating mint houses
(d) Agricultural taxes

137. Sir Thomas Roe was accredited ambassador of the King of England, to the Mughal Court. The King of England who sent him there was:

- (a) Charles I (b) Charles II
(c) James I (d) Henry VIII

138. Under which article of the Indian Constitution can the President of India be impeached?

- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 75
(c) Article 76 (d) Article 61

139. Who among the following initiated the Community Development Programme?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta
(b) K.M. Munshi
(c) Ashok Mehta
(d) S.K. Dey

140. The Treaty of Bassein was signed by the English with the:

- (a) Holkar
(b) Peshwa
(c) Scindia
(d) Bhonsle

Section - V : (iv) English

141. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'Abundant'.

- (a) Ample (b) Enough
(c) Great (d) Scant

142. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'Cognizant'.

- (a) Ruminant (b) Unaware
(c) Abridge (d) Cautious

143. The word 'adulation' means:

- (a) Praise (b) Sarcasm
(c) Rebuke (d) Purity

144. The word 'transient' means:

- (a) Lasting (b) Momentary
(c) Animated (d) Evidence

145. One who comes to settle down in a country from another country is called:

- (a) Visitor (b) Immigrant
(c) Emigrant (d) Tourist

146. One who looks at the dark side of things more often is called:

- (a) Optimist (b) Pessimist
(c) Wanderer (d) Monarch

147. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (a) Retrieve (b) Retreive
(c) Ritrieve (d) Ritreive

148. Choose the misspelt word.

- (a) Dialoge (b) Repertoire
(c) Perceive (d) Accelerate

149. Choose what expresses the meaning of the phrase 'A white elephant'.

- (a) Elephant of Kerala
(b) In disguise
(c) A snobbish person
(d) A useless or unwanted possession

150. Choose what expresses the meaning of the idiom 'Bury the hatchet'.

- (a) Hunt for treasure (b) Dig in the field
(c) Make Peace (d) Make war

151. Choose the passive voice of 'Who takes care of your infant sister?'

- (a) Your infant sister is taken care of by whose?
(b) By whom will your infant sister be taken care of?
(c) By whom was your infant sister taken care of?
(d) By whom is your infant sister taken care of?

152. Choose the correct indirect speech of: The teacher said to me, "Pay attention."

- (a) The teacher asked me to pay attention
(b) The teacher requested me to pay attention
(c) The teacher paid attention to me.
(d) The teacher said to me to pay attention.

153. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence.

We are confident _____ our victory.

- (a) About (b) In
(c) On (d) Of

154. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence.

Distribute the money _____ yourselves equally.

- (a) Around (b) Within
(c) After (d) Among

155. Who wrote the poem "The Second Coming"?

- (a) Yeats (b) Browning
(c) Wordsworth (d) Byron

156. Who wrote the novel 'David Copperfield'?

- (a) Austen (b) Dickens
(c) Bronte (d) Hardy

157. Who wrote the play 'Desire Under the Elms'?

- (a) George Eliot
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Eugene O'Neill
(d) Bernard Shaw

158. Which of the following is *not* a romantic age poet?

- (a) Wordworth (b) Keats
(c) Browning (d) Shelley

159. Gabriel Oak was the hero of the novel:

- (a) *Return of the Native*
(b) *Tess of d'Urbervilles*
(c) *Far from the Madding Crowd*
(d) *Mayor of Casterbridge*

160. According to the communicative approach, language is learnt best by:

- Learning how to translate
- Practising the usage of language structure
- Learning grammar and its usage
- Using the four language skills in real life situations

Section - V : (v) हिन्दी

प्रश्न संख्या 161 से 165 के लिए निर्देश—
नीचे दिये गये गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और बाद में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

मनुष्य का सुखी जीवन संतुलित प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण पर निर्भर करता है। मानव की बढ़ती जनसंख्या और तज्जन्य आवश्यकताएँ प्रकृति के संतुलन को बिगाड़ रही हैं। पर्यावरण में दूषित तत्वों की मात्रा आवश्यकता से अधिक बढ़ जाती है तो पर्यावरण का यह असंतुलन प्रदूषण का रूप ले लेता है। मानव की आवासीय, औद्योगिक नगरीकरण, कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की समस्याओं ने प्रकृति के संतुलन को बिगाड़कर प्रदूषण को बढ़ाया है। यातायात-साधनों की वृद्धि, वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई से वातावरण में ऑक्सीजन की कमी और कार्बन डाइ-ऑक्साइड की वृद्धि हो गई है। पॉप संगीत और रॉक संगीत तथा हॉर्न बजाने से ध्वनि प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है। वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर हम अपनी मृत्यु को स्वयं ही निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं। प्रदूषण की वृद्धि के लिए मानव ही उत्तरदायी है। अतः इसके निवारण के लिए सर्वप्रथम अपने मानसिक प्रदूषण को दूर करना होगा। वृक्षारोपण, पेयजल-शुद्धीकरण, रासायनिक विस्फोटों पर नियंत्रण, कर्णभेदी ध्वनिविस्तारक यंत्रों, वाहनों और संगीत को रोकने के उपायों से मानव जीवन को प्रदूषणमुक्त बनाना होगा, तभी मानव जीवन सुखयम हो सकता है।

गद्यांश के अनुसार/आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्न (161 से 165), संभावित उत्तर विकल्पों के साथ दिए गए हैं। सही विकल्प चुनिए।

161. मानव जीवन को सुखी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है?

- औद्योगीकरण से
- जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से
- संतुलित पर्यावरण से
- यातायात साधनों की वृद्धि से

162. 'अपनी मृत्यु को स्वयं निमंत्रण देने' का अभिप्राय क्या है?

- आत्महत्या करना
- जीने की इच्छा छोड़ देना
- हताश हो जाना
- वातावरण को प्रदूषित करना

163. पर्यावरण असंतुलन के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है?

- मानसिक प्रदूषण
- ध्वनि प्रदूषण
- वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई
- प्राकृतिक प्रकोप

164. कर्णभेदी संगीत से किस प्रकार का प्रदूषण होता है?

- वायु प्रदूषण
- ध्वनि प्रदूषण
- पर्यावरण प्रदूषण
- मानसिक प्रदूषण

165. 'वृक्षारोपण' से प्रमुख लाभ क्या है?

- मृदा संरक्षण
- जड़ी-बूटियों, औषधियों की पूर्ति
- वातावरण में वायुशुद्धि
- रेगिस्तान वृद्धि की रोकथाम

प्रश्न संख्या 166 से 180 के लिए निर्देश

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ-साथ चार-चार विकल्प दिये गये हैं। उनमें से सही विकल्प चुनिए।

166. विद्यापति की रचना किस भाषा में है?

- ब्रजभाषा
- अवधी
- खड़ी बोली
- मैथिली

167. इनमें से किस भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी नहीं है?

- नेपाली
- मराठी
- संस्कृत
- पंजाबी

168. 'मृगनयनी' उपन्यास किसकी कृति है?

- मुंशी प्रेमचन्द
- वृन्दावनलाल वर्मा
- कमलेश्वर
- फणीन्द्रनाथ रेणु

169. अष्टछाप के कवियों का प्रतिपाद्य विषय क्या है?

- छन्दशास्त्र
- अलंकारशास्त्र
- नायिकाभेद वर्णन
- श्रीकृष्णलीला

170. कौन-सी वर्तनी शुद्ध नहीं है?

- शृंगार
- आशीर्वाद
- आनंद
- पूजनीय

171. अभिलेखागार किसे कहते हैं?

- चिड़ियाघर
- कारागार
- सरकारी दस्तावेज संरक्षण स्थान
- फिल्म निर्माण करने का स्थल

172. यदि एक छात्र एक विद्यालय से जाकर दूसरे विद्यालय में प्रवेश ले, तो उसे किस प्रमाण पत्र की आवश्यकता होती है?

- प्रजनन प्रमाणपत्र
- निष्क्रमण प्रमाणपत्र
- प्रदूषण प्रमाणपत्र
- इनमें से कोई नहीं

173. 'तपोधन' शब्द जिस सन्धि नियम से बना है, उसी नियम से बना इन शब्दों में से कौन-सा शब्द नहीं है?

- (a) यशोधन (b) मनोयोग
(c) गोधन (d) तपोवन

174. इनमें से कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

- (a) मकान गिर जाने का संदेह है।
(b) वे बड़े अच्छे अध्यापक हैं।
(c) तुम ने अब तक कुछ नहीं करा है।
(d) उस पर घड़ों पानी पड़ गया।

175. 'बुरी तरह हराने' के अर्थ में कौन-सा मुहावरा प्रयुक्त होता है?

- (a) लोहे के चने चबाना
(b) दाँत खट्टे करना
(c) पाँव उखड़ जाना
(d) मुँह की खाना

176. इनमें से तत्पुरुष समास किस शब्द में है?

- (a) भयभीत (b) भरपेट
(c) विद्याधन (d) पंचवटी

177. 'आराधना' का विशेषण होगा

- (a) आराधिका (b) आराधित
(c) आराध्य (d) आराधनिक

178. उदित उदय गिरि मंच पर, रघुवर बाल पतंग।

विकसे सन्त सरोज सब, हरषे लोचन भृंग॥

इस दोहे में रेखांकित पदों में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

- (a) उपमा (b) उत्प्रेक्षा
(c) रूपक (d) श्लेष

179. प्रश्न 178 के दोहे में 'सूर्य' किस शब्द का अर्थ है?

- (a) उदय गिरि (b) पतंग
(c) विकसे (d) लोचन

180. 'जो नत हुआ वह मृत हुआ ज्यों वृंत से झरकर कुसुम' इस काव्य-पंक्ति का भावार्थ क्या है?

- (a) विनयशील व्यक्ति मृत्यु को प्राप्त होता है।
(b) बाधाओं से झुकने पर सफलता मिलती है।
(c) संघर्षों में डटने वाला ही सफल होता है।
(d) वृक्ष की डाली पर लगा हुआ पुष्प सुन्दर लगता है।

ANSWERS

Part - A

Section - I : General English Comprehension

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (b), 6. (d), 7. (d),
8. (b), 9. (a), 10. (d)

Section - II : Logical and Analytical Reasoning

11. (d), 12. (a), 13. (b), 14. (a), 15. (c), 16. (c),
17. (d), 18. (d), 19. (b), 20. (b), 21. (b), 22. (d), 23. (b),
24. (c), 25. (d), 26. (a), 27. (c), 28. (b), 29. (a), 30. (c)

Section - III : Educational and General Awareness

31. (a), 32. (d), 33. (d), 34. (c), 35. (b), 36. (d),
37. (c), 38. (a), 39. (d), 40. (b), 41. (c), 42. (d), 43. (b),
44. (b), 45. (b), 46. (a), 47. (b), 48. (b), 49. (c), 50. (b),
51. (c), 52. (d), 53. (d), 54. (c), 55. (b)

Section - IV : Teaching-Learning and The School

56. (a), 57. (d), 58. (b), 59. (c), 60. (b),
61. (c), 62. (a), 63. (c), 64. (d), 65. (b), 66. (c), 67. (a),
68. (d), 69. (b), 70. (b), 71. (c), 72. (a), 73. (b), 74. (b),
75. (c), 76. (a), 77. (a), 78. (d), 79. (a), 80. (c)

Part - B

Section V: (i) Science

81. (c), 82. (a), 83. (a), 84. (b), 85. (a), 86. (c),
87. (a), 88. (c), 89. (b), 90. (d), 91. (a), 92. (b), 93. (d),
94. (b), 95. (d), 96. (b), 97. (a), 98. (a), 99. (c), 100. (d)

(ii) Mathematics

101. (b), 102. (d), 103. (b), 104. (a), 105. (c),
106. (a), 107. (c), 108. (b), 109. (d), 110. (a), 111. (c),
112. (d), 113. (b), 114. (b), 115. (d), 116. (a), 117. (d),
118. (d), 119. (a), 120. (a)

(iii) Social Science

121. (c), 122. (c), 123. (b), 124. (b), 125. (b),
126. (d), 127. (a), 128. (d), 129. (c), 130. (a), 131. (b),
132. (c), 133. (b), 134. (b), 135. (c), 136. (d), 137. (d),
138. (d), 139. (a), 140. (b)

(iv) English

141. (d), 142. (b), 143. (a), 144. (b), 145. (b),
146. (b), 147. (a), 148. (a), 149. (d), 150. (c), 151. (d),
152. (a), 153. (d), 154. (d), 155. (a), 156. (b), 157. (c),
158. (c), 159. (c), 160. (b)

(v) Hindi

161. (c), 162. (d), 163. (c), 164. (b), 165. (c),
166. (d), 167. (d), 168. (b), 169. (d), 170. (c), 171. (c),
172. (b), 173. (c), 174. (b), 175. (b), 176. (a), 177. (c),
178. (c), 179. (b), 180. (c)



Question Paper

Sample

2

B.ED. ENTRANCE (I.G.N.O.U.)
Part - A
**Section - 1 : General English
Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer out of the four choices given after each question that follow:

Our life can only be as free as our perception of it. Whenever we look at a situation, we see our past in it because every event gets interpreted, and interpretations are rooted in the past. If spiders frightened us as a child, we shall project that fear onto spiders today; if our father was an alcoholic, our judgement about someone who drinks will be clouded by our painful past experiences. Just to realize that we are placing an interpretation on everything, no matter how trivial, is an important step towards freeing oneself from the past. Realise that we are always seeing things from one point of view. If we find oneself fighting with someone, for example, holding on to our point of view makes the other person a threat, while acknowledging that two opposing view-points can both be valid removes the threat.

Once we have interpreted a situation as a threat, our body will automatically give some kind of stress reaction. So it's important to question our interpretations, old ones usually don't remain valid beyond the original situation. The only way end stress is by perceiving it to end.

Then we create a space for spontaneous moments of freedom, these are the moments when our old mindset clears in a flash of insight. With that flash comes a sense of revelation.

1. What do we see when we look at any situation?

- (a) We see our future
- (b) We see our present
- (c) We see our interpretation of the situation
- (d) We see our past

2. Our judgement is generally clouded by:

- (a) Our fears and painful experiences
- (b) Our interpretation of everything
- (c) Our trivial observations
- (d) Seeing things from our point of view

3. According to the passage:

- (a) Life is free of perceptions
- (b) Freeing oneself from the past is important
- (c) We should not fight with anyone
- (d) Two opposing view points can never be valid

4. If we see things from one point of view:

- (a) We cannot stop fighting
- (b) We can never remove the threat
- (c) We don't believe others
- (d) We keep thinking of original situations

5. Why is it important to free oneself from the past?

- (a) It helps to see things from others point of view
- (b) It makes us more fearful
- (c) It helps us make correct perceptions of it
- (d) It helps in fighting with others

6. When we interpret situations as threats:

- (a) Our old perceptions lose validity
- (b) We end all kinds of stress
- (c) Our body undergoes stress
- (d) We feel free from fear

7. When we clear our minds of old baggage:

- (a) We emerge a completely new person
- (b) We create space for moments of freedom
- (c) We feel exposed and revealed
- (d) We keep checking our old interpretation

8. In the sentence "Old ones usually don't remain valid beyond the original situation" ones stands for:

- (a) Interpretations
- (b) Questions
- (c) Reactions
- (d) Situations

9. In the statement "While acknowledging that two opposing view points can both be valid removes threat", the word 'valid' is:

- (a) An adjective
- (b) A verb
- (c) A noun
- (d) An adverb

10. The antonym of 'trivial' would be:

- (a) Petty
- (b) Insignificant
- (c) Crucial
- (d) Judgement

Section - II : Logical and Analytical Reasoning

Directions (11-14): In each of the following questions some series is given. You have to find the missing member from the given alternatives.

11. 5, 10, 30,, 600
 (a) 50 (b) 60
 (c) 120 (d) 200
12. 42, 24, 53, 35, 64,,
 (a) 46
 (b) 75
 (c) 48
 (d) None of the above
13. 0, 7, 26, 63,,
 (a) 93 (d) 103
 (c) 121 (d) 124
14. B,, J, P, V
 (a) C (b) F
 (c) G (d) H

Directions for questions number 15 to 18: In each of the following questions some word is given a specific code. You have to find a suitable answer for the word or grow of letters from the given alternatives.

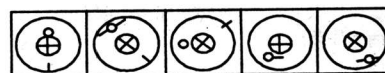
15. If DANCE is coded as CZMBD, then ENGLISH would be written as:
 (a) FMHMJTI (b) DMFKHRG
 (c) CLFKHRG (d) DOHKHRG
16. If DEAR is coded as WVZI, then PALE will be coded as:
 (a) KZOV (b) KAOU
 (c) VZOV (d) KZOU
17. If STRIKE is coded as UVTKMG, then KMLMBW would be the code for:
 (a) MONDAY (b) IONOZU
 (c) MONODY (d) IKJKZU
18. If DELHI is coded as IDHEL, then TUFAN would be coded as:
 (a) TNAUF (b) NATUF
 (c) NTAUF (d) NTUAF

19. Name the letter which is as far from the third letter of the alphabet (in English) as the second E is from the first E in 'PRCIPITATE'.
 (a) J (b) K
 (c) L (d) M
20. If 14 of February of a leap year fell four days preceding a Monday, what day of the week will dawn on the 17 of March the next year?
 (a) Monday (b) Tuesday
 (c) Wednesday (d) Sunday

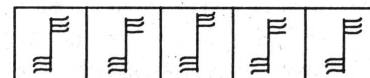
Tarun was 30 years old when his son Varun was born. Varun's aunt Urvashi is 3 years younger than her brother, Tarun and 5 years younger than her husband Yogesh. Yogesh and Urvashi have 3 children: Kamal, Jalaj and Vaishali. Kamal was born on his father's 28th birthday. In 10 years his brother Jalaj will be 7 years less than half his father's age and their sister Vaishali will be come third her mother's age, 12 years ago Kamal was born.

21. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order from oldest to youngest
 (a) Yogesh, Kamal, Varun, Vaishali
 (b) Tarun, Yogesh, Vaishali, Varun
 (c) Urvashi, Yogesh, Varun, Vaishali
 (d) Jalaj, Vaishali, Kamal, Varun
22. Which of the following represents correct order from youngest to oldest?
 (a) Varun, Vaishali, Jalaj, Kamal
 (b) Varun, Tarun, Urvashi, Vaishali
 (c) Vaishali, Jalaj, Kamal, Urvashi
 (d) Vaishali, Kamal, Jalaj, Varun
23. Sarita the elder sister of Varun, could be younger than:
 (a) Vaishali
 (b) Kamal and Vaishali
 (c) Jalaj
 (d) None
24. Who among them is younger than as many people older?
 (a) Vaishali (b) Kamal
 (c) Varun (d) Jalaj

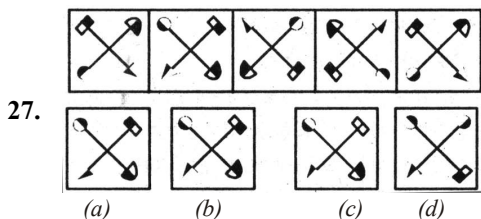
Directions for questions number 25 to 27: In each of the following questions there is a set of figures (problem) and then there are four alternatives given. You have to select the figures which constitute the sequence with the problem figures.



25. (a) (b) (c) (d)



26. (a) (b) (a) (b)



Directions for questions number 28 to 30: In each of the following questions, two statements are given. Assuming the first two statements to be true (however absurd they may be or away from facts), you have to decide which of the two conclusions follows (valid) strictly from the given statement. Select the most appropriate alternative from the ones being given.

- 28. Statements: No man is animal.
Some animals are intelligent.
Conclusions:
(I) Some men are not intelligent.
(II) Some intelligent beings are men.**
- (a) Only (I) follows
(b) Only (II) follows
(c) Both (I) and (II) follows
(d) Neither (I) nor (II) follows
- 29. Statements: All chairs are pens.
All pens are also pencils.
Conclusions:
(I) Some pencils are chairs.
(II) All pencils are not chairs.**
- (a) Only (I) follows
(b) Only (II) follows
(c) Both (I) and (II) follows
(d) Neither (I) nor (II) follows
- 30. Statements: All boys are not students.
Some students are not employed.
Conclusions:
(I) Some boys are not employed.
(II) Some employed ones are not boys.**
- (a) Only (I) follows
(b) Only (II) follows
(c) Both (I) and (II) follows
(d) Neither (I) nor (II) follows

Section - III : Educational and General Awareness

Each question is followed by four alternative responses. Choose the best answer and write its serial number.

31. Who was the first "Satyagrahi" chosen by Mahatma Gandhi to lead his individual Satyagraha Movement launched in October 1940?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) C.Rajgopalachari
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

32. India is the largest producer and consumer of:

- (a) Rice (b) Tea
(c) Pulses (d) Oilseeds

33. Noble Prize in economics was recently awarded to:

- (a) Pope John Paul II (b) Condella Rice
(c) John Mc Cain (d) Paul Krugman

34. Path of planets around the sun is:

- (a) Elliptical
(b) Circular
(c) Parabolic
(d) Mahashweta Devi

35. The Booker prize on the novel 'The White Tiger' was won by:

- (a) Amitav Ghosh
(b) Arundhati Roy
(c) Arvind Adiga
(d) Mahashweta Devi

36. Which of the following rivers of South India form Sivasmudram falls?

- (a) Narmada (b) Cauvery
(c) Krishna (d) Godavari

37. The President of India can give up his/her office by addressing resignation to the:

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Vice-President

38. India's first Women's University at Pune was established by:

- (a) M.G. Ranade
(b) Dhondo Keshav Karve
(c) R.G. Bhandarkar
(d) G.K. Gokhle

39. Which Sikh Guru was executed under the order of emperor Jahangir?

- (a) Guru Arjun Dev
(b) Guru Teg Bahadur
(c) Guru Govind Singh
(d) Guru Ram Das

40. Agha Khan Palace is at:

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai (d) Pune

41. The number of chromosomes in the human body is:

- (a) 42 (b) 44
(c) 46 (d) 48

42. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

- (a) Venus: Brightest Planet
(b) Jupiter: Largest planet
(c) Mercury: Fastest Planet
(d) Mars: Planet nearest to earth

43. World Ozone Day is celebrated on:

- (a) 14 July (b) 5 September
(c) 16 September (d) 10 November

44. Which of the following languages is not specified in VIII schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Urdu (b) Sanskrit
(c) English (d) Nepali

45. Most of the active volcanoes are located around:

- (a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

46. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya were established on the recommendation of:

- (a) National Policy on Education (1986)
(b) Programme of Action (Revised) (1992)
(c) Indian Education Commission (1966)
(d) Revised Committee on NPE (1986)

47. A committee was set up during 1958-59 to examine the issue of providing moral education in schools, under the chairmanship of:

- (a) Dr. Sampurnanand
(b) Dr. M.C. Chagla
(c) Shri. Swarna Singh
(d) Shri. Shriprakash

48. Work experience as an integral part of school curriculum was recommended by:

- (a) Melcom Adisheshaiah Committee
(b) Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee
(c) Tarachand Committee
(d) Abbot-wood Committee

49. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established as a statutory body in:

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1992 (d) 1995

50. In Pursuance of NPE 1986, the scheme Operation Black Board was launched in the year:

- (a) 1988 (b) 1990
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

51. Who said, "Say what you will, the indigenous native rule is by far the best"?

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

52. The first committee responsible for looking into the problem of wastage and stagnation was:

- (a) Zakir Hussain Committee
(b) Ram Murti Committee
(c) Hartog Committee
(d) Sri Parkash Committee

53. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan covers the children in the age group:

- (a) 0-14 years (b) 6-14 years
(c) 3-18 years (d) 6-18 years

54. The Indian Political Party, which was established in Tashkent is:

- (a) Indian National Congress
(b) Peasants and Workers Party
(c) The Ghadar Party
(d) Communist Party of India

55. The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) was chaired by:

- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(b) Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar
(c) Dr. Triguna Sen
(d) Dr. D.S. Kothari

Section - IV : Teaching-Learning and The School

56. A student has fooled you a day before. What would be your normal reaction to the good idea presented by the student in the class?

- (a) You will ignore it
(b) You will ask other students to examine it
(c) You will gladly accept it
(d) You will start examining it

57. Which one of the following cannot be a tenet of discipline?

- (a) Recognition of the importance of obedience of the rule
(b) Recognition of the inherent rights and dignity of individuals
(c) Recognition of the values of freedom justice and equality
(d) Recognition of its role for better achievement of goals

58. Which of the following is the best means of transmission of information to learner?

- (a) A teacher (b) Media
(c) Message (d) Learning Package

59. The best way to treat a wrong answer given by your student is:

- (a) To scold him for not having learnt the lesson
(b) To reframe the question to elicit right answer
(c) To provide a partial answer and reframe question to get the answer
(d) To provide correct answer and get the explanation of the same

60. A teacher will become more effective if:

- (a) He uses instructional aids
(b) He helps students get purpose in what he teaches
(c) He gives examples and asks questions in between teaching
(d) He helps students get correct answers to the questions on the topic

61. Which of the following may not be a good skill in learning of sciences?

- (a) Observation
(b) Setting of apparatus
(c) Inferences
(d) Listening

62. 'Open Book Examination' system is advocated by many experts. It would require _____ (Select the best answer):

- (a) Good number of books to be supplied by the boards
(b) High capacity/skills in paper setting
(c) Students' participation
(d) Different type of teachers to evaluate the scripts

63. If students do not understand what is taught in the class, the teacher should _____ (top priority):

- (a) Check the previous knowledge of the student again
(b) Repeat the topic again
(c) Teach the lesson again with more examples
(d) Leave the topic for the time being to take up the same later on

64. 'Pedagogy' is considered to be the:

- (a) Science of teaching
(b) Art of learning

- (c) Both science and art of teaching-learning
(d) Science of communication

65. Which one of the following sequence would be the most acceptable to you?

[M → Motivation I → Illustration; P → Presentation; and R → Recapitulation]

- (a) MIPR
(b) PMIR
(c) PMRI
(d) MPIR

66. A recently introduced 'CCE' (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation) does not imply:

- (a) Planning evaluation in a flexible manner
(b) Engaging the teacher with lots of evaluation works
(c) Assessment of both scholastic and non-scholastic aspect of learners
(d) Portfolio evaluation

67. Community participation in school education is mainly required for:

- (a) Supervising teachers work
(b) Improving school climate
(c) Mobilizing additional resources
(d) Developing good human resources

68. Which of the following does not imply 'Alternative Schooling'?

- (a) Charwaha Vidyalayas
(b) Education of out-of-school children
(c) Education of children in their 'neighbourhood'
(d) Education of children in cluster of construction side

69. A good teacher is one _____ (the best according to you):

- (a) Who inspires the students most
(b) Who provides all help that students need
(c) Who helps in securing good grades
(d) Who maintains good discipline in class

70. While framing time table which of the following should prevail the most:

- (a) Principle of justice
(b) Principle of incidence of fatigue
(c) Principle of variety
(d) Principle of flexibility

71. Which of the following would be the best way to develop 'Value-Cooperation'?

- (a) Organizing lectures on the topic
(b) Organizing cultural programmes
(c) Organizing camp for one month
(d) Playing a role model

72. Which one of the following can improve quality of education?

- (a) Introduction of additional working hour
- (b) To service teacher education
- (c) Diagnostic and remedial teaching
- (d) By supplementary text books

73. One major difference between formal schools and open schools lies in:

- (a) The formal is systematic
- (b) The later does not develop cultural values`
- (c) The later uses modern gadgets
- (d) None of the above

74. School can be considered a _____ group as far as socializing agency is concerned.

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Supplementary
- (d) Tertiary

75. Various institutional competitions should be held because:

- (I) there are sufficient funds for these
- (II) it helps in understanding various group of people

- (a) Only (I) is relevant
- (b) Only (II) is relevant
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are relevant
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are not relevant

76. Which of the following can't be a phase of skill learning?

- (a) Contiguity
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Practice
- (d) Imagination

77. Which one of the following is the most crucial task in teaching?

- (a) Inducing Learning
- (b) Transmitting Knowledge
- (c) Managing Class
- (d) Communicating to Students

78. A higher mean of a group of students on a teacher made test would lead to conclude definitely that:

- (a) it is a high achievement group
- (b) teacher has taught well
- (c) the test is very well prepared
- (d) None of the above

79. Core of communication is preception based on our sense which:

- (a) passes coded information directly to the brain
- (b) interpret information that they receive
- (c) act selectively on the information they receive
- (d) process information only

80. While putting a "Probing" question in a class to elicit a response, which of the following cannot be a good quality of the probing questions?

- (a) unambiguous meaning
- (b) it does not have to refer
- (c) sentence containing double negative
- (d) it has definite answer

Part - B

Section - V: (i) Science

81. If the momentum of a body is doubled, the kinetic energy:

- (a) is halved
- (b) is doubled
- (c) remains unchanged
- (d) becomes four times

82. When water at 0° C is heated its volume:

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases till 4°C
- (c) remains the same
- (d) first increases then decrease

83. Velocity of sound is maximum in:

- (a) Air
- (b) Water
- (c) Steel
- (d) Kerosene oil

84. A green leaf placed in a dark room is illuminated by red light. The leaf will appear to be:

- (a) red
- (b) black
- (c) green
- (d) yellow

85. The planet nearest to the sun is:

- (a) Venus
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Earth
- (d) Jupiter

86. Which of the following is not a mixture?

- (a) Ice
- (b) Sea water
- (c) Air
- (d) Soil

87. An Alpha particle is:

- (a) a Hydrogen molecule
- (b) a proton
- (c) An electron
- (d) a Helium nucleus

88. Which of the following is the most abundant element found on earth?

- (a) Helium
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Iron
- (d) Silicon

89. Gold is mixed with which metal to make it harder?

- (a) Silver
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Iron
- (d) Zinc

90. The common name for sodium bicarbonate is:

- (a) Baking powder
- (b) Washing soda
- (c) Lime
- (d) Bleaching powder

91. Jaundice is a disease of:

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Duodenum

92. Which of the following has a nervous system but no brain?

- (a) Earthworm
- (b) Hydra
- (c) Cockroach
- (d) Amoeba

93. Percentage of oxygen is inhaled air in a human being is about:

- (a) 78 per cent
- (b) 21 per cent
- (c) 43 per cent
- (d) 1 per cent

94. Which one of the following blood groups belongs to the category of universal recipient?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) AB
- (d) O

95. Kidneys are organs of excretion. Their work is supplemented by:

- (a) large intestine
- (b) skin
- (c) heart
- (d) liver

96. The amount of light falling on the eye lens is controlled by:

- (a) Cilia
- (b) Iris
- (c) Cornea
- (d) Retina

97. The manufactured food in green plants moves from the leaves to other parts through:

- (a) xylem
- (b) pith
- (c) cortex
- (d) phloem

98. Sound becomes a hazardous noise-pollution if its level is above:

- (a) 10 dB
- (b) 20 dB
- (c) 30 dB
- (d) 80 dB

99. Genetic engineering is used in:

- (a) gene therapy
- (b) vaccine production
- (c) obtaining new plants
- (d) all of the above

100. Ozone depletion is caused by:

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Carbon mono oxide
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) CFCs

Section - V: (ii) Mathematics

101. The value of $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} - \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 - b^2}$ is:

- (a) $\frac{a+b}{ab}$
- (b) $\frac{a-b}{ab}$
- (c) $\frac{ab}{a+b}$
- (d) $\frac{ab}{a-b}$

102. A number of persons were to pay equal amounts to a total of Rs. 72. If there were 3 persons less, then each would have to contribute Rs. 4 more. The numbers of people were:

- (a) 8
- (b) 9
- (c) 12
- (d) 24

103. The value of n , if $25^{n-1} = 52^{n-1} \cdot 100$ is:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) -1

104. The difference between compound and simple interest on a certain sum for 3 years at 10% is Rs. 31. The sum is:

- (a) 1331
- (b) 1200
- (c) 1000
- (d) 800

105. In a mixture of 35 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 5:2. Another 5 litres of milk is added to the mixture. The ratio of milk and water in the new mixture is:

- (a) 3:1
- (b) 25:10
- (c) 30:25
- (d) 2:7

106. A passenger train takes 3 hours less for a journey of 360 km if its speed is increased by 10 km/hour from its usual speed. The usual speed of the train is:

- (a) 25 km/hr
- (b) 30 km/hr
- (c) 40 km/hr
- (d) 60 km/hr

107. If 25 men working 8 hours a day, can do a piece of work in 15 days, then 20 men working 10 hours a day can do twice the work in:

- (a) 50 days
- (b) 40 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 25 days

108. A man's average income per month for January, February and March was Rs.1500. The average for February, March and April was Rs. 1800. If his income for April were Rs. 1600, his income for January was:

- (a) Rs. 700
- (b) Rs. 800
- (c) Rs. 1000
- (d) Rs. 1200

109. A man buys two pens for Rs. 150. He sells one at a gain of 12% and the other at a loss of 12%. If he finds that each pen is sold at the same price, the cost prices of the pens are in the ratio:

- (a) 1:2
- (b) 3:2
- (c) 4:5
- (d) 11:14

110. If $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$ the value of $\frac{\sin \theta - 2\cos \theta}{\tan \theta - \cot \theta}$ is:

(a) $\frac{7}{12}$ (b) $\frac{12}{7}$

(c) $\frac{1}{12}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$

111. The value of $\tan 5^\circ \tan 10^\circ \tan 15^\circ \tan 75^\circ \tan 80^\circ \tan 85^\circ$ is:

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) -1 (d) 2

112. At a point 'P' on the ground, the angles of elevation of the top of 10m tall building and a helicopter hovering over them top of the building are 30° and 60° respectively. The height of the helicopter above the ground is:

(a) 30 m (b) 45 m
(c) 60 m (d) 70 m

113. The mean of 11 numbers is 35. If the mean of first 6 numbers is 32 and that of last 6 numbers is 37, then the sixth number is:

(a) 27 (b) 28
(c) 29 (d) 30

114. The length of a rectangular field is increased by 50% and the breadth is decreased by 50% to form a new rectangular field. The area of new rectangle is:

- (a) less by 50% of the original area
(b) more by 50% of the original area
(c) more by 25% of the original area
(d) less by 25% of the original area

115. If the radius of a sphere is doubled, the percentage increase in the surface area is:

(a) 400% (b) 300%
(c) 200% (d) 100%

116. The radius and height of a right circular cone are in the ratio of 5:12. If the volume of the cone is 314 cu.cm, then its slant height is:

(a) 13 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 8 cm (d) 5 cm

117. Out of 12 observations arranged in ascending order, the sixth and seventh observations are 14 and 15 respectively. The median of all the 12 observations is:

(a) 14.5 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 15.5

118. The distance of point (1,2) from the mid-point of the line segment joining the points (6,8) and (2,4) is:

(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 8

119. If the mth term of an A.P. is $\frac{1}{m}$ and the nth

term is $\frac{1}{n}$ then the common difference is:

(a) $\frac{1}{mn}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{mn}$

(c) $\frac{m}{n}$ (d) $\frac{n}{m}$

120. Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting at least one head is:

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

Section - V: (iii) Social Science

121. Bayana which was in news recently is a place in:

(a) UP (b) MP
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan

122. Which one of the following articles provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states?

(a) 169 (b) 369
(c) 269 (d) 69

123. Which occurred first in India's Independence Struggle?

(a) Simon Commission
(b) Gaya Adhiveshan of Congress
(c) Tripura Adhiveshan of Congress
(d) Gandhi Irwin settlement

124. Women Regiment of Azad Hind Fauz named as Rani Jhansi Regiment was in the command of:

(a) Usha Mehta (b) Aini Maskrin
(c) Aruna Asaf Ali (d) Laxmi Sahhal

125. Who is called light of Asia?

(a) Mahavir Swami (b) Gautam Budha
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Mother Terressa

126. The latest addition to the list of UNESCO world heritage sites in India is:

- (a) Qutab Minar
- (b) Humayun's Tomb
- (c) Khajuraho Temple
- (d) Red Fort

127. Corsica Island is connected to:

- (a) Mussolini
- (b) Hitler
- (c) Napoleon Bonapart
- (d) Winston Churchill

128. The world's busiest port today is:

- (a) Port of Rotterdam
- (b) Shanghai
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Phishing

129. As per the Unido report released in July 2008 India's rank in Industrial Competitiveness among various countries is:

- (a) 38th
- (b) 39th
- (c) 40th
- (d) 41th

130. Agriculture of which area is called 'Milpa':

- (a) Congo Basin
- (b) Amazon Basin
- (c) Ganga Basin
- (d) Mississippi Basin

131. New Capital Issue is placed in:

- (a) Secondary market
- (b) Grey market
- (c) Primary market
- (d) Black market

132. Who translated 'Atharved' in Farsi during Mughal Period?

- (a) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- (b) Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi
- (c) Khafhi Khan
- (d) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

133. Shivaji was born in:

- (a) Poona
- (b) Shivneri
- (c) Damol
- (d) Raigarh

134. Who is called father of Geography?

- (a) Eratosthenes
- (b) Hicatus
- (c) Tolemi
- (d) Strebo

135. Jain Scholar 'Jinsen' was contemporary of:

- (a) Pushpamitra
- (b) Gautmiputra Satkarni
- (c) Samudra Gupta
- (d) Amoghvarsha

136. Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through:

- (a) Arjentina
- (b) Bolivia
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Chile

137. How many Indian companies have acquired place in 'Fortune 500, list of America Business Magazine?

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

138. What percentage of Indian population is below poverty line?

- (a) less than 30%
- (b) 30% to 35%
- (c) more than 35% less than 40%
- (d) between 40% and 45%

139. Who among the following is pioneer of local self Government in Modern India?

- (a) Ripon
- (b) Lytho
- (c) Mayo
- (d) Curzon

140. Famous treasure 'Amarsing' was contemporary of:

- (a) Ashvaghosh
- (b) Panini
- (c) Patanjali
- (d) Kalidas

Section - V: (iv) English

Choose the most appropriate response out of the four choices given after each question. Each question carries one mark.

141. The word 'Assiduous' means:

- (a) Hard working
- (b) Appropriate
- (c) Distinct
- (d) Enthusiastic

142. The word opposite in meaning to 'Amorphous' is:

- (a) Crystalline
- (b) Dubious
- (c) Diaphanous
- (d) Ductile

143. The word 'Exacerbate' means:

- (a) to atone for
- (b) to explain
- (c) to aggravate
- (d) to destroy

144. The word opposite in meaning to 'Belligerent' is:

- (a) Peaceful
- (b) Likeable
- (c) Experienced
- (d) Sweet

145. A person who can work with both hands is called:

- (a) Double handed
- (b) Ambidextrous
- (c) Ambiguous
- (d) Hypochondriate

146. What is a physician who specializes in the treatment of eyes called?

- (a) Oncologist
- (b) Optician
- (c) Optometrist
- (d) Ophthalmologist

147. Which of the following words is misspelt?

- (a) Tableau
- (b) Occasion
- (c) Irepressible
- (d) Receive

148. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- (a) Callous
- (b) Colous
- (c) Calouse
- (d) Callus

149. A person who is clever in an unexpected way is a:

- (a) Black sheep
- (b) Lone Wolf
- (c) Travel bug
- (d) Dark Horse

150. What does the phrase 'to go places' mean?

- (a) To travel a lot (b) To be successful
(c) To be well read (d) To be very active

151. What is the passive form of 'someone broke those glasses'?

- (a) These glasses got broke.
(b) Those glasses broke
(c) Those glasses got broken
(d) They are broken glasses

152. The indirect speech of . . .He said, "I will pay for the damages", is:

- (a) He offered to pay for the damages
(b) He asked if we should pay for the damages
(c) He said that he will pay for the damages
(d) He advised to pay for the damages

153. Who wrote the novel 'Wuthering Heights'?

- (a) Georgette Heyer (b) Emily Bronte
(c) Charlotte Bronte (d) Robert Browning

154. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank: "I" ll meet you _____ the airport.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) by (d) with

155. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank: "Did you take notes _____ the lecture".

- (a) during (b) while
(c) by (d) until

156. Who wrote the poem 'The Wasteland'?

- (a) Herman Melville
(b) W.B. Yeats
(c) T.S. Eliot
(d) Lord Alfred Tennyson

157. Which play by Shakespeare is about two warring families called Montagues and Capulets?

- (a) Much Ado About Nothing
(b) Twelfth Night
(c) Macbeth
(d) Romeo and Juliet

158. Mowgli is a famous character of which children's story book?

- (a) Kim
(b) Jungle Book
(c) Tim
(d) Swami and his friends

159. What was the first name of the famous essayist Bacon?

- (a) Alfred (b) John
(c) Richard (d) Francis

160. What is advice/advise (Part of Speech)?

- (a) Verb/Noun (b) Verb/Adverb
(c) Noun/Verb (d) Adverb/ Verb

Section - V: (v) हिन्दी

प्रश्न संख्या 161 से 165 के लिए निर्देश :

दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और बाद में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

जिंदगी के असली मजे उनके लिए नहीं हैं जो फूलों की छाँह के नीचे खेलते और सोते हैं, बल्कि फूलों की छाँह के नीचे अगर जीवन का कोई स्वाद छिपा है तो वह भी उन्हीं के लिए है जो दूर रेगिस्तान से आ रहे हैं जिनका कंठ सूखा हुआ, ओंठ फटे हुए और सारा बदन पसीने से तर है। पानी में जो अमृत वाला तत्त्व है, उसे वह जानता है जो धूप में खूब सूख चुका है, वह नहीं जो रेगिस्तान में कभी पड़ा ही नहीं है।

सुख देने वाली चीजें पहले भी थीं और अब भी हैं। फर्क यह है कि जो सुखों का मूल्य पहले चुकाते हैं और उसके मजे बाद में लेते हैं, उन्हें स्वाद अधिक मिलता है। जिन्हें आराम आसानी से मिल जाता है, उनके लिए आराम ही मौत है।

जो लोग पाँव भीगने के खौफ से पानी से बचते रहते हैं, समुद्र में डूब जाने का खतरा उन्हीं के लिए है। लहरों में तैरने का जिन्हें अभ्यास है, वे मोती लेकर बाहर आएँगे।

चाँदनी की ताजगी और शीतलता का आनंद वह मनुष्य लेता है जो दिन भर धूप में थक कर लौटा है, जिसके शरीर को अब तरलाई की जरूरत महसूस होती है जिसका मन यह जानकर संतुष्ट है कि दिनभर का समय उसने किसी अच्छे काम में लगाया है।

इसके विपरीत वह आदमी भी है जो भर खिड़कियाँ बंद करके पंखों के नीचे छिपा हुआ था और अब रात में जिसकी सेज बाहर चाँदनी में लगाई गई है। श्रम तो शायद उसे भी होता होगा कि वह चाँदनी के मजे ले रहा है, लेकिन सच पूछिए तो वह खुशबूदार फूलों के रस में दिन-रात सड़ रहा है।

गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्न चार-चार विकल्पों के साथ दिए गए हैं। सही विकल्प को चुनिए।

161. जिंदगी के असली मजे किनके लिए हैं?

- (a) जिनका कंठ सूखा हुआ है।
(b) जिनका ओंठ फटा हुआ है।
(c) जिनका सारा बदन पसीने से तर है।
(d) जो परिश्रम करके थक चुका है।

162. वे ही लोग मोती लेकर बाहर आएँगे

- (a) जो गोताखोरी जानते हैं
(b) जिन्हें लहरों में तैरने का अभ्यास है
(c) जो पानी से डरते नहीं
(d) जिनको मोती की पहचान है

163. आराम किसके लिए मौत है?

- (a) जिसे आराम आसानी से मिल जाता है।
(b) जो परिश्रम के बाद आराम करता है।

- (c) जो दिन-रात सोता है।
 (d) जिसे कभी आराम नहीं मिलता।
164. 'वह खुशबूदार फूलों के रस में दिन-रात सड़ रहा है' से तात्पर्य है
 (a) चाँदनी के मजे लेना
 (b) आनंदपूर्वक रहना
 (c) चाँदनी के मजे का भ्रम पालना
 (d) बेकार पड़े रहना
165. इस गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक है
 (a) जिंदगी
 (b) जिंदगी के मजे
 (c) अधिक परिश्रम
 (d) हिम्मत और जिंदगी
- प्रश्न संख्या 166 से 178 के लिए निर्देश—
 निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न के साथ-साथ चार-चार विकल्प दिये गये हैं। उनमें से सही विकल्प चुनिए।
166. हिंदी भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती है?
 (a) फारसी (b) ब्राह्मी
 (c) देवनागरी (d) गुरुमुखी
167. 'सिर उठाना' का अर्थ है
 (a) विद्रोह करना (b) आदर करना
 (c) आधिपत्य करना (d) चुगली करना
168. कर्त्ता कारक के लिए प्रयोग होता है
 (a) ने (b) को
 (c) से (d) के लिए
169. कौन-सी वर्तनी शुद्ध है?
 (a) आशीवाद
 (b) आशीर्वाद
 (c) आशिवाद
 (d) आशिवाद
170. 'रामचरितमानस' के रचयिता का नाम है—
 (a) कबीर (b) तुलसीदास
 (c) रहमी (d) रसखान
171. 'पहाड़ टूट पड़ना' का अर्थ है—
 (a) बहुत घबरा जाना (b) भारी संकट आना
 (c) अपमानित होना (d) कष्ट पाना
172. 'यश' का विलोम है—
 (a) परायश (b) पराजय
 (c) अपयश (d) सुयश
173. 'मछली' का पर्यायवाची है—
 (a) उर्मि (b) मीन
 (c) जलचर (d) चारि
174. कौन-सा उपन्यास प्रेमचन्द का लिखा हुआ है?
 (a) मैला आँचल

- (b) गोदान
 (c) बाणभट्ट की आत्मकथा
 (d) सर्कस
175. 'जो नष्ट होने वाला है'—उसे कहते हैं—
 (a) नश्वर
 (b) कालजयी
 (c) अमर
 (d) सतत
176. 'रसोईघर' में कौन-सा समास है?
 (a) तत्पुरुष (b) द्वंद्व
 (c) कर्मधारय (d) बहुव्रीहि
177. 'पृथ्वीराज रासो' किस काल की रचना है?
 (a) भक्तिकाल (b) आदिकाल
 (c) आधुनिककाल (d) रीतिकाल
178. 'सु + आगत' से शब्द बनेगा—
 (a) सुआगत (b) स्वागत
 (c) सौआगत (d) सोओगत
- निर्देश : प्रत्येक खाली स्थान के लिए तीन विकल्प (काल की क्रियाएं) दिए गए हैं। उनमें से एक ही सही उत्तर है। सही उत्तर चुनिए
179. गत रविवार को काफी सर्दी ।
 (a) पड़ रही थी (b) पड़ेगी
 (c) पड़ रही है (d) पड़ रही होगी
180. पिछले साल मैं ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में।
 (a) पढ़ रहा हूँ
 (b) पढ़ूँगा
 (c) पढ़ रहा था
 (d) पढ़ रहा था

ANSWERS

Part - A

Section - I : General English Comprehension

1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (c), 7. (b),
 8. (d), 9. (a), 10. (b)

Section - II : Logical and Analytical Reasoning

11. (c), 12. (a), 13. (d), 14. (d), 15. (b), 16. (a),
 17. (c), 18. (c), 19. (b), 20. (a), 21. (a), 22. (c), 23. (d),
 24. (b), 25. (a), 26. (c), 27. (a), 28. (d), 29. (b), 30. (b)

Section - III : Educational and General Awareness

31. (a), 32. (c), 33. (d), 34. (a), 35. (c),

36. (b), 37. (d), 38. (b), 39. (a), 40. (d), 41. (c), 42. (d),
43. (c), 44. (c), 45. (c), 46. (a), 47. (a), 48. (b), 49. (d),
50. (a), 51. (a), 52. (a), 53. (b), 54. (d), 55. (b)

**Section - IV : Teaching-Learning
and The School**

56. (d), 57. (b), 58. (a), 59. (b), 60. (c),
61. (d), 62. (d), 63. (c), 64. (c), 65. (d), 66. (b), 67. (d),
68. (d), 69. (a), 70. (b), 71. (d), 72. (c), 73. (b), 74. (d),
75. (d), 76. (b), 77. (a), 78. (b), 79. (c), 80. (b)

Part - B

Section V: (i) Science

81. (b), 82. (b), 83. (c), 84. (b), 85. (b), 86. (a),
87. (c), 88. (b), 89. (a), 90. (a), 91. (a), 92. (b), 93. (b),
94. (d), 95. (b), 96. (b), 97. (a), 98. (d), 99. (d),
100. (d)

(ii) Mathematics

101. (c), 102. (b), 103. (c), 104. (c),
105. (a), 106. (b), 107. (c), 108. (a), 109. (d), 110. (b),

111. (b), 112. (a), 113. (c), 114. (d), 115. (a), 116. (a),
117. (a), 118. (b), 119. (b), 120. (c)

(iii) Social Science

121. (d), 122. (a), 123. (b), 124. (d), 125. (b),
126. (c), 127. (a), 128. (b), 129. (d), 130. (d), 131. (c),
132. (b), 133. (b), 134. (a), 135. (d), 136. (b), 137. (b),
138. (d), 139. (a), 140. (a)

(iv) English

141. (a), 142. (c), 143. (c), 144. (a), 145. (b),
146. (d), 147. (c), 148. (a), 149. (d), 150. (a), 151. (c),
152. (c), 153. (b), 154. (b), 155. (a), 156. (c), 157. (d),
158. (b), 159. (d), 160. (d)

(v) Hindi

161. (d), 162. (b), 163. (a), 164. (d), 165. (d),
166. (c), 167. (a), 168. (a), 169. (b), 170. (b), 171. (b),
172. (c), 173. (b), 174. (b), 175. (a), 176. (a), 177. (b),
178. (b), 179. (a), 180. (c)



Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

GENERAL AWARENESS

INDIA : GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1

THE PRESIDENT

The President is the constitutional head of the Republic of India. All the executive powers of the Union, including the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces, are vested in the hands of President and all executive actions are taken in his name.

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Dr. Rajendra Prasad	26 January, 1950 to 13 May, 1962
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	13 May, 1962 to 13 May, 1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain	13 May, 1967 to 3 May, 1969
V.V. Giri (Acting)	3 May, 1969 to 20 July, 1969
M. Hidayatullah (Acting)	20 July, 1969 to 24 July, 1969
V.V. Giri	24 July, 1969 to 24 August, 1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 August, 1974 to 11 February, 1977
B.D. Jatti (Acting)	11 February, 1977 to 26 July, 1977
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	26 July, 1977 to 25 July, 1982
Gyani Zail Singh	25 July, 1982 to 25 July, 1987
R. Venkataraman	25 July, 1987 to 25 July, 1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July, 1992 to 25 July, 1997
K.R. Narayanan	25 July, 1997 to 24 July, 2002
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	24 July, 2002 to 2007
Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil	25 July, 2007 to 25, July, 2012
Pranab Mukherjee	25 July, 2012 to 25, July, 2017
Ram Nath Kovind	25 July, 2017–till date

VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). He is elected by

an electoral process consisting of the members of both houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952–1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1962-1967
V.V. Giri	1967-1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969-1974
B.D. Jatti	1974-1979
M. Hidayatullah	1979-1984
R. Venkataraman	1984-1987
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	1987-1992
K.R. Narayanan	1992-1997
Krishna Kant	1997-2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002-2007
Md. Hamid Ansari	2007-2017
Muppavarapu Venkaiah Naidu	11 August, 2017– till date

PRIME MINISTER

The Constitution lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions.

The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet. Other ministers are appointed by the President on his advice. He is the head of the majority party/coalition of parties in the Lok Sabha.

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Jawahar Lal Nehru	August 15, 1947 to May 27, 1964
Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)	May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri	June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966
Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)	January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966
Indira Gandhi	January 24, 1966 to March 24, 1977
Morarji Desai	March 24, 1977 to July 28, 1979

2 / GENERAL AWARENESS

Charan Singh	July 28, 1979 to January 14, 1980
Indira Gandhi	January 14, 1980 to October 31, 1984
Rajiv Gandhi	October 31, 1984 to December 2, 1989
Vishwanath Pratap Singh	December 2, 1989 to November 11, 1990
Chandra Shekhar	November 11, 1990 to June 21, 1991
P.V. Narasimha Rao	June 21, 1991 to May 16, 1996
Atal Behari Vajpayee	May 16, 1996 to June 1, 1996
H.D. Deve Gowda	June 1, 1996 to April 21, 1997
I.K. Gujral	April 21, 1997 to March 19, 1998
Atal Behari Vajpayee	March 19, 1998 to 22 May, 2004
Dr. Manmohan Singh	22 May, 2004 to 26 May, 2014
Narendra Modi	26 May, 2014 – till date

LANGUAGES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION

Assamese, Kashmiri, Sanskrit, Bengali, Malayalam, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Hindi, Oriya, Telugu, Kannada, Punjabi, Urdu, Nepali, Konkani, Manipuri, Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National Emblem: National emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion, of Ashoka. It was

adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950. In the adapted form, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from the view. The wheel (*Dharma Chakra*) appears in reliefs in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words “*Satyameva Jayate*” meaning “*Truth alone triumphs*” are inscribed below the emblem in Devanagari script.

National Flag: The National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (*Kesari*), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue colour. It has 24 spokes. The ratio of the length and the breadth of the flag is 3:2. Its design was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.

National Anthem: Rabindranath Tagore’s song ‘*Jana-Gana-Mana*’ was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950.

National Song: Bankim Chandra Chatterji’s ‘*Vande Mataram*’ which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom has been adopted as National Song. It has an equal status with the National Anthem.

National Bird and Animal of India: Peacock and Tiger.

National Flower: Lotus.

National Game: Hockey.

National Calendar: It was adopted on March 22, 1957. It has 365 days in the year and the first month of the year is *Chaitra*.

STATES, THEIR CAPITALS AND PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Principal Language (s)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad/Visakhapatnam/ Amaravati/Kurnool	Telugu, Urdu
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Monpa, Miji
Assam	Dispur	Assamese
Bihar	Patna	Hindi
Chhatisgarh	Raipur	Hindi, Chhatisgarhi
Goa	Panji	Konkani, Marathi
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarati
Haryana	Chandigarh	Hindi, Punjabi
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Hindi, Pahari
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Hindi
Karnataka	Bengaluru	Kannada
Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Hindi

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Principal Language(s)</i>
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Marathi
Manipur	Imphal	Manipuri
Meghalaya	Shillong	Khasi, Garo, English
Mizoram	Aizwal	Mizo, English
Nagaland	Kohima	Ao, Angami, English
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Oriya
Punjab	Chandigarh	Hindi, Punjabi
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Hindi, Rajasthani
Sikkim	Gangtok	Lepcha, Bhutia, Nepali
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Tamil
Telangana	Hyderabad	Telugu
Tripura	Agartala	Bengali, Manipuri
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Hindi, Urdu
Uttanchal	Dehradun	Hindi
West Bengal	Kolkata	Bengali

UNION TERRITORIES, THEIR HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

<i>Union Territory</i>	<i>H.Q./Capital</i>	<i>Principal Language(s)</i>
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Hindi, Local dialects – Bengali, Nicobarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malyalam
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Hindi, Punjabi
Dadra, Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi
Daman & Diu	Daman	Gujarati
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar/Jammu	Kashmiri, Gogri, Urdu, Hindi, English
Ladakh	Leh/Kargil	Hindi, English, Ladakhi and Purgi
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Malayalam
National Capital Territory Delhi	Delhi	Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Tamil, Telugu, English

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Area	32,87,263 square km
Length	North to South – 3,214 km
Width	East to West – 2,933 km
Latitudes	8°4' N. to 37°6' N
Total Coastline	7516.6 km

India is seventh biggest country in the world (areawise). Russia, Canada, Brazil, USA, Australia, and China are the first six biggest countries.

Total Population: 1,283,112,876 (1.28 billion)

Rural Population: 742,490,639 (72.18% of total population)

Urban Population: 286,119,689 (27.82% of total population)

Male Population: 662,471,177 (662 million)

Female Population: 620,513,386 (620 million)

Indian population is 17.31% of total world population.

Growth rate during the decade (2001-2011): 17.64%

Biggest State (Population): Uttar Pradesh (199,581,477)

Smallest State (Population): Sikkim (607,688)

Scheduled Caste Population: 166,635,700 (16.2% of total population)

Scheduled Tribe Population: 84,326,240 (8.2% of total population)

Sex Ratio: 943:1000 (max. Kerala: 1058: 1000; min. Haryana. 861: 1000)

Density: 382 per km (max. West Bengal: 913; min. Arunachal Pradesh: 13)

Literacy: 74.04 (Female Literacy: 65.46; Male Literacy: 82.14 in State max. Kerala: 94.2%; min. Bihar: 47.0%)

Maximum Urban Distribution Population in State: Goa (49.76%)

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

On account of difference in geological structure India may be divided into four major regions:

4 / GENERAL AWARENESS

- (i) Northern Mountain Region,
- (ii) The Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain,
- (iii) Southern Plateau,
- (iv) Coastal Region.

Indian Climate: In India four seasons are found:

1. **Winter Season:** 16 December to 15 March
2. **Summer Season:** 16 March to 15 June
3. **Spring Season:** 16 June to 15 September
4. **Autumn Season:** 16 September to 15 December.

Soils

1. **Alluvial Soil:** North India (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal)
2. **Black Soil:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh
3. **Red Soil:** Tamil Nadu, Chhota Nagpur, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, South-East Maharashtra

4. **Laterite Soil:** Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern and Western Ghats

5. **Desert Soil:** Western Rajasthan, Gujarat

Forests

Forests in India, according to 2011 estimate, occupies an area of 21.05 per cent (6,92,027 Km²) of the total area of the country. Madhya Pradesh has maximum area of land under forest in India.

Indian forests are classified into six types:

1. Mountain Forests
2. Tropical Moist Evergreen Forests
3. Moist Monsoon Forests
4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
5. Desert Forests
6. Swampy or Tidal Forests.

IRRIGATION

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Main States</i>
Canals	40%	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, Tamil Nadu
Wells	37.8%	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu
Tanks	14.5%	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
Others	7.7%	

MAJOR INDIAN CROPS

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Temp. (°C)</i>	<i>Water (cm)</i>	<i>States where produced</i>
Wheat	15°–25°	60–90	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana
Rice	24°–26°	80–200	West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab
Maize	18°–21°	50–60	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar
Jowar	20°–35°	40–60	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
Soyabean	25°–27°	50–120	Madhya Pradesh
Cotton	20°–30°	80–150	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
Tobacco	20°–25°	75–80	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar
Tea	24°–30°	100–200	Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
Groundnut	15°–25°	60–130	Gujarat, Maharashtra