



INDIAN EDUCATION

1. In which year was the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 approved by the Union Cabinet of India?

- (A) 2018
- (B) 2019
- (C) 2020
- (D) 2021

Answer: 2020

2. What was India's overall literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?

- (A) 64.84%
- (B) 74.04%
- (C) 79.80%
- (D) 82.14%

Answer: 74.04%

3. According to the 2011 Census, what was the male-female literacy gap in India?

- (A) About 10 percentage points
- (B) About 16.68 percentage points
- (C) About 20 percentage points
- (D) About 25 percentage points

Answer: About 16.68 percentage points

4. Which curricular structure has been introduced under NEP 2020 replacing the earlier 10+2 system?

- (A) 6+3+2+1
- (B) 5+4+2+1
- (C) 5+3+3+4
- (D) 4+4+2+2

Answer: 5+3+3+4

5. According to the 5+3+3+4 structure in NEP 2020, how many years does the Foundational Stage cover?

- (A) 3 years
- (B) 4 years
- (C) 5 years
- (D) 6 years

Answer: 5 years

6. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) in India is published by which organisation?

- (A) NCERT

(B) Pratham

(C) Ministry of Education

(D) UNESCO

Answer: Pratham

7. NEP 2020 recommends that the medium of instruction up to at least Grade 5 should be in which language?

- (A) English only
- (B) Hindi only
- (C) Mother tongue or home language
- (D) Sanskrit only

Answer: Mother tongue or home language

8. According to ASER 2022, what percentage of children in the age group 6-14 years were enrolled in school?

- (A) 92.4%
- (B) 95.6%
- (C) 98.4%
- (D) 99.1%

Answer: 98.4%

9. As per UDISE+ 2021-22, what was the dropout rate at the secondary level (Classes 9-10) in India?

- (A) 5.2%
- (B) 8.9%
- (C) 12.6%
- (D) 18.4%

Answer: 12.6%

10. What does ECCE stand for in the context of NEP 2020?

- (A) Early Curriculum and Cognitive Education
- (B) Early Childhood Care and Education
- (C) Elementary Child Care and Enrichment
- (D) Enhanced Child Curriculum and Evaluation

Answer: Early Childhood Care and Education

11. Under NEP 2020, which national mission was launched to achieve Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) by Grade 3?

- (A) NIPUN Bharat
- (B) SWAYAM
- (C) DIKSHA

(D) PARAKH

Answer: NIPUN Bharat

12. Which single regulatory body does NEP 2020 propose to replace UGC, AICTE, and NCTE in higher education?

- (A) National Higher Education Council (NHEC)
- (B) Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)
- (C) National Education Regulatory Board (NERB)
- (D) Unified Education Standards Authority (UESA)

Answer: Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)

13. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 21A into the Indian Constitution, making education a Fundamental Right?

- (A) 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001
- (B) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
- (C) 88th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
- (D) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

Answer: 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

14. Article 21A of the Indian Constitution guarantees free and compulsory education to children in which age group?

- (A) 5 to 14 years
- (B) 6 to 14 years
- (C) 6 to 16 years
- (D) 4 to 14 years

Answer: 6 to 14 years

15. By which year does NEP 2020 aim to achieve FLN goals through NIPUN Bharat?

- (A) 2025
- (B) 2026
- (C) 2027
- (D) 2030

Answer: 2027

16. What is the primary purpose of the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) proposed in NEP 2020?

- (A) To provide financial loans to students for higher education
- (B) To facilitate credit recognition, accumulation, and transfer across higher education institutions
- (C) To award honorary degrees to meritorious students

(D) To manage scholarship disbursements centrally

Answer: To facilitate credit recognition, accumulation, and transfer across higher education institutions

17. In which year was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) officially launched in India?

- (A) 1998
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2009

Answer: 2001

18. According to NEP 2020, from which grade will vocational education be integrated into the school curriculum?

- (A) Grade 4
- (B) Grade 5
- (C) Grade 6
- (D) Grade 8

Answer: Grade 6

19. On which date did the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 come into force?

- (A) 26 January 2010
- (B) 1 April 2010
- (C) 15 August 2009
- (D) 2 October 2009

Answer: 1 April 2010

20. What was the primary objective of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)?

- (A) Universalisation of secondary education by 2015
- (B) Universalisation of elementary education by 2010
- (C) Providing higher education to all by 2020
- (D) Eliminating illiteracy among adults by 2010

Answer: Universalisation of elementary education by 2010

21. Under NEP 2020, what credential does a student receive upon exiting a 4-year undergraduate programme after completing only 1 year?

- (A) Diploma
- (B) Bachelor's Degree
- (C) Undergraduate Certificate

(D) Advanced Diploma

Answer: Undergraduate Certificate

22. NEP 2020 proposes introduction of coding from which grade onwards?

(A) Grade 4

(B) Grade 5

(C) Grade 6

(D) Grade 9

Answer: Grade 6

23. What is the target age group covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)?

(A) 5-11 years

(B) 6-14 years

(C) 6-18 years

(D) 4-14 years

Answer: 6-14 years

24. Under the RTE Act 2009, what percentage of seats must private unaided schools reserve for children from economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups?

(A) 10%

(B) 15%

(C) 25%

(D) 33%

Answer: 25%

25. What degree does NEP 2020 award to a student who completes all 4 years of the undergraduate programme with a research component?

(A) Bachelor's Degree (Pass)

(B) Bachelor's Degree with Honours/Research

(C) Master's Degree

(D) Post-Graduate Diploma

Answer: Bachelor's Degree with Honours/Research

26. What is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) target for higher education set by NEP 2020 to be achieved by 2035?

(A) 30%

(B) 40%

(C) 50%

(D) 60%

Answer: 50%

27. What was the initial Centre-State funding ratio under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)?

(A) 50:50

(B) 75:25

(C) 85:15

(D) 90:10

Answer: 85:15

28. What is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) target for higher education set by NEP 2020 to be achieved by 2035?

(A) 40%

(B) 50%

(C) 60%

(D) 75%

Answer: 50%

29. What is the full form of DISE in the context of Indian school education?

(A) District Information System for Education

(B) Data Integration System for Enrollment

(C) Department of Integrated School Education

(D) Digital Index for School Efficiency

Answer: District Information System for Education

30. In which year was the RTE Act 2009 amended to allow detention in Classes 5 and 8?

(A) 2017

(B) 2018

(C) 2019

(D) 2020

Answer: 2019

31. What did the Centre-State funding ratio under SSA change to in later phases for general states?

(A) 60:40

(B) 75:25

(C) 50:50

(D) 70:30

Answer: 60:40

32. Under NEP 2020, what will be the minimum qualification required for teaching by 2030?

- (A) 2-year B.Ed degree
- (B) 4-year integrated B.Ed degree
- (C) M.Ed degree
- (D) Diploma in Education

Answer: 4-year integrated B.Ed degree

33. According to the RTE Act 2009, what is the prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary schools (Classes 1-5)?

- (A) 1:25
- (B) 1:30
- (C) 1:35
- (D) 1:40

Answer: 1:30

34. Which institution does NEP 2020 propose to establish to fund and foster a strong research and innovation ecosystem in India?

- (A) National Innovation Council (NIC)
- (B) National Research Foundation (NRF)
- (C) Science and Technology Promotion Board (STPB)
- (D) Central Research Funding Agency (CRFA)

Answer: National Research Foundation (NRF)

35. Which programme was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) merged into in the year 2018?

- (A) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- (B) Samagra Shiksha
- (C) Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- (D) National Literacy Mission

Answer: Samagra Shiksha

36. In which year was Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched?

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2009
- (D) 2011

Answer: 2009

37. What is the target for Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education set by NEP 2020 to be achieved by 2035?

- (A) 35%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 60%

Answer: 50%

38. According to the RTE Act 2009, what is the prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for upper primary schools (Classes 6-8)?

- (A) 1:30
- (B) 1:35
- (C) 1:40
- (D) 1:45

Answer: 1:35

39. NEP 2020 envisions all higher education institutions becoming which type of institution by 2040?

- (A) Autonomous Colleges
- (B) Multidisciplinary Institutions
- (C) Deemed Universities
- (D) Specialised Technical Institutes

Answer: Multidisciplinary Institutions

40. What does PARAKH stand for under NEP 2020?

- (A) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- (B) Public Assessment and Review of Academic Knowledge for Higher Development
- (C) Periodic Achievement Review and Academic Knowledge Hub
- (D) Primary Assessment Ranking of Academic and Knowledge Holders

Answer: Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development

41. Under SSA, which scheme provided residential schooling for girls from disadvantaged communities in Educationally Backward Blocks?

- (A) Balika Samridhi Yojana
- (B) Mahila Samakhya
- (C) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
- (D) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

Answer: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

42. The Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009 provides free and compulsory education to children in which age group?

- (A) 5 to 14 years
- (B) 6 to 14 years
- (C) 6 to 16 years
- (D) 5 to 16 years

Answer: 6 to 14 years

43. What is the full form of RMSA?

- (A) Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan
- (B) Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- (C) Rastriya Mahavidyalaya Shiksha Abhiyan
- (D) Rashtriya Madrasah Shiksha Abhiyan

Answer: Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

44. What does EBB stand for in the context of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

- (A) Elementary Block of Bihar
- (B) Education Budget Block
- (C) Educationally Backward Block
- (D) Extended Backward Block

Answer: Educationally Backward Block

45. Which national body is designated as the monitoring authority for the implementation of the RTE Act 2009?

- (A) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- (B) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
- (C) National Commission for Women (NCW)
- (D) University Grants Commission (UGC)

Answer: National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

46. RMSA primarily targeted which classes for universalisation of secondary education?

- (A) Classes VI-VIII
- (B) Classes IX-X
- (C) Classes XI-XII
- (D) Classes I-V

Answer: Classes IX-X

47. Which body has been proposed under NEP 2020 as a single overarching regulator for all higher education institutions (excluding medical and legal education)?

- (A) UGC (University Grants Commission)
- (B) AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)
- (C) NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council)
- (D) HECI (Higher Education Commission of India)

Answer: HECI (Higher Education Commission of India)

48. As per the RTE Act 2009, what is the mandated Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the primary level?

- (A) 25:1
- (B) 30:1
- (C) 35:1
- (D) 40:1

Answer: 30:1

49. Which online platform does NEP 2020 promote for providing Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to higher education students?

- (A) DIKSHA
- (B) SWAYAM
- (C) e-Pathshala
- (D) UMANG

Answer: SWAYAM

50. Under the RTE Act 2009, the School Management Committee (SMC) must have what proportion of parent/guardian members?

- (A) At least 50%
- (B) At least 75%
- (C) At least 60%
- (D) At least 90%

Answer: At least 75%

51. National Education Policy 2020 restructures school education into how many stages?

- (A) Two stages
- (B) Three stages
- (C) Four stages
- (D) Five stages

Answer: Four stages

52. What does EGS stand for in SSA terminology?

- (A) Elementary Girls Scheme
- (B) Education Guarantee Scheme
- (C) Education Growth Strategy
- (D) Enrolment Grant Scheme

Answer: Education Guarantee Scheme

53. What was the target Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary education set by RMSA to be achieved by 2017?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 75%
- (D) 100%

Answer: 100%

54. What does NIPUN Bharat stand for?

- (A) National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy
- (B) National Integrated Programme for Universal Numeracy
- (C) National Incentive for Primary Universal Numeracy
- (D) National Intervention for Pupils' Understanding and Numeracy

Answer: National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy

55. PM EVIDYA, launched as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat, operates on the principle of:

- (A) One Nation, One Teacher
- (B) One Nation, One Digital Platform
- (C) One Nation, One Curriculum
- (D) One Nation, One Examination

Answer: One Nation, One Digital Platform

56. What is the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) introduced under NEP 2020?

- (A) A financial bank for students' scholarships
- (B) A digital repository where students can store and transfer academic credits
- (C) A library for storing textbooks digitally
- (D) A bank that funds research projects in universities

Answer: A digital repository where students can store and transfer academic credits

57. Under SSA, what does AIE stand for?

- (A) Adult Integrated Education
- (B) Alternative and Innovative Education
- (C) Annual Inclusive Education
- (D) Assisted Informal Education

Answer: Alternative and Innovative Education

58. What was the GER milestone target set under RMSA for secondary education by 2013?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 75%
- (D) 90%

Answer: 75%

59. By which year does the NIPUN Bharat mission aim to ensure every child achieves foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3?

- (A) 2025-26
- (B) 2026-27
- (C) 2027-28
- (D) 2030

Answer: 2026-27

60. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was renamed as which scheme in September 2021?

- (A) PM Annapoorna Yojana
- (B) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)
- (C) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- (D) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

Answer: Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)

61. BRC under SSA refers to which resource structure?

- (A) Basic Resource Centre
- (B) Block Resource Centre
- (C) Board Resource Cluster
- (D) Bureau of Regional Curriculum

Answer: Block Resource Centre

62. Which Section of the RTE Act 2009 specifies that 50% of SMC members must be women?

- (A) Section 19
- (B) Section 21
- (C) Section 25
- (D) Section 29

Answer: Section 21

63. What is the Centre-State funding pattern under RMSA for general states?

- (A) 50:50
- (B) 60:40
- (C) 75:25
- (D) 90:10

Answer: 75:25

64. What minimum duration of teacher education programme does NEP 2020 mandate as the standard qualification for school teachers by 2030?

- (A) 1-year B.Ed after graduation
- (B) 2-year B.Ed after graduation
- (C) 4-year integrated B.Ed after Class 12
- (D) 3-year B.Ed with internship

Answer: 4-year integrated B.Ed after Class 12

65. DIKSHA stands for:

- (A) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
- (B) Digital Initiative for Knowledge and Skills in Higher Academics
- (C) Distributed Infrastructure for Knowledge and Skill Hub
- (D) Dynamic Initiative for Knowledge Sharing in Higher Academics

Answer: Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing

66. What percentage of India's GDP was allocated to education as actual expenditure in 2022-23?

- (A) About 2.9%
- (B) About 4.5%
- (C) About 6%
- (D) About 8%

Answer: About 2.9%

67. What is the full form of CRC in the SSA framework?

- (A) Central Resource Council
- (B) Cluster Resource Centre
- (C) Community Resource Cell
- (D) Curriculum Revision Committee

Answer: Cluster Resource Centre

68. What is the special Centre-State funding pattern under RMSA for North-Eastern states?

- (A) 75:25
- (B) 80:20
- (C) 85:15
- (D) 90:10

Answer: 90:10

69. The RTE Act 2009 prohibits which of the following practices at the time of admission to elementary school?

- (A) Conducting entrance tests or interviews for children and parents
- (B) Collecting medical fitness certificates
- (C) Verifying the age of the child
- (D) Registering the child's name

Answer: Conducting entrance tests or interviews for children and parents

70. PARAKH, set up under NCERT in 2023, stands for:

- (A) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- (B) Programme for Advancement, Research and Analysis of Knowledge
- (C) Pedagogical Assessment, Reform and Action for Knowledge
- (D) Public Assessment, Review and Accreditation of Knowledge

Answer: Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development

71. NEP 2020 recommends spending on education to be increased to what percentage of GDP?

- (A) 4%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 6%
- (D) 8%

Answer: 6%

72. What does NEP 2020 propose as the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)?

- (A) A set of pay scales and promotion criteria for teachers
- (B) A common set of standards defining teacher roles, competencies, and career progression at different stages
- (C) Uniform academic qualifications required for all government school teachers
- (D) A national ranking system for best-performing teachers

Answer: A common set of standards defining teacher roles, competencies, and career progression at different stages

73. What is the primary purpose of the National Research Foundation (NRF)?

- (A) To regulate all private universities in India
- (B) To fund, foster and mentor research across all disciplines in universities and colleges
- (C) To provide scholarships to meritorious students
- (D) To oversee teacher recruitment nationwide

Answer: To fund, foster and mentor research across all disciplines in universities and colleges

74. The RTE Act 2009 strictly prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment of children. Under which Section is this provision made?

- (A) Section 15
- (B) Section 16
- (C) Section 17
- (D) Section 18

Answer: Section 17

75. Under RMSA, a new secondary school must be provided within what distance from a habitation?

- (A) 3 km
- (B) 5 km
- (C) 8 km
- (D) 10 km

Answer: 5 km

76. CWSN refers to which category of children?

- (A) Children Working in Small Nurseries
- (B) Children with Special Needs

(C) Children Without School Notification

(D) Children from Weaker Sections of Neighbourhood

Answer: Children with Special Needs

77. According to ASER 2022, what percentage of Class VIII students could read a basic Class II-level text?

- (A) 55.7%
- (B) 63.0%
- (C) 69.6%
- (D) 80.3%

Answer: 69.6%

78. What Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) did RMSA aim to achieve at the secondary level?

- (A) 25:1
- (B) 30:1
- (C) 35:1
- (D) 40:1

Answer: 30:1

79. The PM SHRI scheme (PM Schools for Rising India) was approved by the Cabinet in which year?

- (A) 2020
- (B) 2021
- (C) 2022
- (D) 2023

Answer: 2022

80. NEP 2020 advocates for abolishing the rigid separation of streams. Which streams does this refer to?

- (A) Urban and rural streams
- (B) Day school and boarding school streams
- (C) Arts, Science and Commerce streams
- (D) Technical and non-technical streams

Answer: Arts, Science and Commerce streams

81. NEP 2020 proposes that teacher recruitment should be based on which principle?

- (A) Seniority-based selection through departmental committees
- (B) Merit-based recruitment with transparent public processes

(C) Interview-based selection by school management committees

(D) Recommendation by local elected representatives

Answer: Merit-based recruitment with transparent public processes

82. Which Act passed in 2009 provided the legal backing for the objectives pursued by SSA?

(A) National Education Policy Act, 2009.

(B) Right to Education Act, 2009

(C) Child Labour Prohibition Act, 2009

(D) Elementary Education Regulation Act, 2009

Answer: Right to Education Act, 2009

83. A study on teacher absenteeism in India found approximately what percentage of teachers were absent during unannounced school visits?

(A) 10%

(B) 25%

(C) 35%

(D) 45%

Answer: 25%

84. What is the concept of "Neighbourhood School" as prescribed in the RTE Act 2009 for primary level?

(A) A school within 2 km walking distance from the child's home

(B) A school within 1 km walking distance from the child's home

(C) A school within 3 km walking distance from the child's home

(D) A school within 5 km walking distance from the child's home

Answer: A school within 1 km walking distance from the child's home

85. Which scheme was merged into Samagra Shiksha in 2018 along with RMSA and Teacher Education?

(A) Mid-Day Meal Scheme

(B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(C) Right to Education Act

(D) National Literacy Mission

Answer: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

86. How many PM SHRI schools are proposed to be developed across India under the PM SHRI scheme?

(A) More than 10,000

(B) More than 14,500

(C) More than 20,000

(D) More than 5,000

Answer: More than 14,500

87. According to NEP 2020, what independent body is proposed at the state level to regulate and oversee all school education?

(A) State Education Quality Authority (SEQA)

(B) State School Standards Authority (SSSA)

(C) District Education Monitoring Board (DEMB)

(D) State Academic Council (SAC)

Answer: State School Standards Authority (SSSA)

88. What was the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India for 2021-22 as per AISHE?

(A) 23.7%

(B) 26.3%

(C) 28.4%

(D) 32.1%

Answer: 28.4%

89. DISE stands for which data system?

(A) District Information System for Education

(B) Data and Information System for Enrollment

(C) Departmental Inspection and School Evaluation

(D) District Integration Scheme for Education

Answer: District Information System for Education

90. What is the key change proposed by NEP 2020 regarding Board Examinations?

(A) Board exams should be conducted twice a year to reduce pressure

(B) Board exams should be abolished completely

(C) Board exams should test only core subjects

(D) Board exams should be made low-stakes and test core competencies through application-based questions

Answer: Board exams should be made low-stakes and test core competencies through application-based questions

91. Within how many months should Special Training for out-of-school children be completed?

- (A) 3 months
- (B) 6 months
- (C) 12 months
- (D) 24 months

Answer: 6 months

92. The STARS project is funded by which international organization?

- (A) Asian Development Bank
- (B) UNICEF
- (C) World Bank
- (D) UNESCO

Answer: World Bank

93. Into which integrated scheme were RMSA, SSA and Teacher Education merged in 2018?

- (A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (B) National Education Policy
- (C) Samagra Shiksha
- (D) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

Answer: Samagra Shiksha

94. Which earlier programme's experience in district-level planning provided the foundation for SSA?

- (A) National Policy on Education, 1986
- (B) Operation Blackboard
- (C) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
- (D) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme

Answer: District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

95. NEP 2020 proposes a Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog to be headed by whom?

- (A) The Union Education Minister
- (B) The Vice President of India
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The Chief Justice of India

Answer: The Prime Minister of India

96. Which Article of the original Indian Constitution directed the State to provide free and compulsory education as a Directive Principle?

- (A) Article 39
- (B) Article 41
- (C) Article 45
- (D) Article 46

Answer: Article 45

97. What is the Holistic Progress Card (HPC) proposed under NEP 2020?

- (A) A report card showing only academic marks
- (B) A 360-degree assessment report covering cognitive, socio-emotional, and physical development
- (C) A government document for school accreditation
- (D) A card showing attendance and co-curricular records only

Answer: A 360-degree assessment report covering cognitive, socio-emotional, and physical development

98. The NEP 2020 5+3+3+4 structure stage corresponds to Classes 6 to 8?

- (A) Foundational Stage
- (B) Preparatory Stage
- (C) Middle Stage
- (D) Secondary Stage

Answer: Middle Stage

99. How many states were initially covered under the STARS project in India?

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Eight

Answer: Six

100. NEP 2020 describes its regulatory approach for higher education as:

- (A) Heavy and centralised
- (B) Light but tight
- (C) Flexible and optional
- (D) Strict and punitive

Answer: Light but tight

101. KGBV stands for:

- (A) Kendriya Girls Balika Vidyalaya
- (B) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- (C) Kalawati Girls Balika Vidyalaya
- (D) Kamla Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Answer: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

102. Bridge courses under SSA were primarily designed for which category of learners?

- (A) Children preparing for competitive examinations
- (B) Out-of-school children to mainstream into regular schools
- (C) Children gifted in arts and sports
- (D) Children from urban slum areas only

Answer: Out-of-school children to mainstream into regular schools

103. Operation Blackboard was launched in which year?

- (A) 1984
- (B) 1986
- (C) 1987
- (D) 1990

Answer: 1987

104. Which constitutional article was inserted by the 86th Amendment Act 2002 to make elementary education a fundamental right?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 21A
- (C) Article 45
- (D) Article 46

Answer: Article 21A

105. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (2018) was formed by merging which three schemes?

- (A) SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education
- (B) SSA, KGBV and NLM
- (C) SSA, MDM and RMSA
- (D) RMSA, KGBV and Teacher Education

Answer: SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education

106. According to NEP 2020, from which grade should vocational education and internship opportunities be introduced?

- (A) Grade 8
- (B) Grade 9
- (C) Grade 6
- (D) Grade 10

Answer: Grade 6

107. What is the concept of 'Bagless Days' introduced in NEP 2020?

- (A) Days when students are not required to attend school
- (B) Days dedicated to sports only
- (C) At least 10 days a year when students explore local vocations and crafts without school bags
- (D) Days when only digital devices are used instead of textbooks

Answer: At least 10 days a year when students explore local vocations and crafts without school bags

108. Under SSA, which local governance body was actively involved in school management?

- (A) District Collector's Office
- (B) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- (C) State Planning Commission
- (D) National Commission for Minorities

Answer: Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

109. Which component of RMSA focused on integrating technology into secondary school education?

- (A) Science Labs
- (B) ICT@Schools
- (C) Model Schools
- (D) Girls Hostel

Answer: ICT@Schools

110. In which year was the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) launched?

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1994
- (D) 1996

Answer: 1994

111. Which state had the highest female literacy rate in India as per the 2011 Census?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Mizoram

Answer: Kerala

112. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was renamed as PM POSHAN in which year?

- (A) 2019
- (B) 2020
- (C) 2021
- (D) 2022

Answer: 2021

113. Which Prime Minister of India pioneered the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

- (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Narendra Modi

Answer: Atal Bihari Vajpayee

114. What assessment reform does NEP 2020 emphasise at the higher education level?

- (A) Annual board examinations only
- (B) Formative and continuous assessment alongside semester examinations
- (C) Oral examinations conducted by external bodies
- (D) Single national competitive examination for all degrees

Answer: Formative and continuous assessment alongside semester examinations

115. Which national open schooling body provides secondary education to out-of-school learners in India?

- (A) CBSE
- (B) NIOS
- (C) NCERT
- (D) UGC

Answer: NIOS

116. Which formula does NEP 2020 promote for language learning in schools?

- (A) One language policy
- (B) Two language formula
- (C) Three language formula
- (D) Four language formula

Answer: Three language formula

117. Which sub-clause of Article 51A makes it a duty of parents to provide educational opportunities?

- (A) Article 51A(j)
- (B) Article 51A(k)
- (C) Article 51A(h)
- (D) Article 51A(i)

Answer: Article 51A(k)

118. UDISE+ stands for: (A) Unified District Information System for Education Plus

- (B) Universal Data Inventory System for Education
- (C) Unified Department Information System for Enrolment
- (D) Unique Data Integration System for Education

Answer: Unified District Information System for Education Plus

119. With which national programme did SSA seek convergence to address nutritional needs?

- (A) ICDS
- (B) NRHM
- (C) Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- (D) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Answer: Mid-Day Meal Scheme

120. Which pedagogical approach does NEP 2020 strongly recommend to replace rote learning?

- (A) Lecture-based learning
- (B) Examination-driven learning
- (C) Textbook-centred learning
- (D) Experiential and inquiry-based learning

Answer: Experiential and inquiry-based learning

121. NVEQF stands for:

- (A) National Vocational Education Qualification Framework
- (B) National Vocational Employment Qualification Framework
- (C) National Vocational Education Quality Framework
- (D) National Vocational Eligibility Qualification Framework

Answer: National Vocational Education Qualification Framework

122. NEP 2020 promotes the internationalisation of Indian higher education through:

- (A) Banning foreign universities from setting up campuses in India
- (B) Allowing top-ranked foreign universities to set up campuses in India
- (C) Making English the sole medium of instruction
- (D) Restricting Indian students from studying abroad

Answer: Allowing top-ranked foreign universities to set up campuses in India

123. Under the RTE Act 2009, the upper primary level school must be within what walking distance?

- (A) 1 km
- (B) 2 km
- (C) 3 km
- (D) 5 km

Answer: 3 km

124. What type of planning unit was used under SSA for preparing Annual Work Plans?

- (A) State-level planning unit
- (B) District-level planning unit
- (C) National-level planning unit
- (D) Village-level planning unit

Answer: District-level planning unit

125. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) recommended that India should spend what percentage of GNP on education?

- (A) 4%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 6%
- (D) 8%

Answer: 6%

126. What does the term "Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)" measure?

- (A) Total students enrolled including over-age and under-age children
- (B) Proportion of children in the official age group enrolled in school
- (C) Number of schools per district
- (D) Percentage of students passing board exams

Answer: Proportion of children in the official age group enrolled in school

127. Which classes are covered under vocational education in the Samagra Shiksha framework?

- (A) Classes I-VIII
- (B) Classes VI-X
- (C) Classes IX-XII
- (D) Classes XI-XII only

Answer: Classes IX-XII

128. Which pre-primary class introduced by NEP 2020 immediately precedes Class 1?

- (A) Nursery
- (B) Kinder Garden
- (C) Bal Vatika
- (D) Preparatory Class

Answer: Bal Vatika

129. Which best describes the vision of NEP 2020 regarding '360-degree holistic development'?

- (A) Focus on academic excellence and competitive exams only
- (B) Development of cognitive, social, emotional, ethical, and physical competencies together
- (C) Focus only on vocational and technical skills
- (D) Focus on language and mathematical skills only

Answer: Development of cognitive, social, emotional, ethical, and physical competencies together

130. Under NEP 2020, vocational education is proposed to be introduced from which class onwards?

- (A) Class 4
- (B) Class 5
- (C) Class 6

(D) Class 8

Answer: Class 6

131. Which key quality improvement measure under SSA focused on upgrading serving teachers?

- (A) Pre-service teacher training
- (B) In-service teacher training
- (C) Distance education for teachers
- (D) Teacher exchange programme

Answer: In-service teacher training

132. Which three centrally sponsored schemes were merged to form Samagra Shiksha?

- (A) SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education
- (B) SSA, RMSA and Mid-Day Meal
- (C) SSA, KGBV and RMSA
- (D) RMSA, DIET and SSA

Answer: SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education

133. Which best describes the "Universalization of Elementary Education" (UEE)?

- (A) Universal access, enrollment, retention and quality of elementary education
- (B) Providing higher secondary education to all children
- (C) Free mid-day meals for all school students
- (D) Digitalisation of school curriculum only

Answer: Universal access, enrollment, retention and quality of elementary education

134. Under the RTE Act 2009, private unaided schools must reserve what percentage of seats for EWS children?

- (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 30%

Answer: 25%

135. Which infrastructure component of RMSA focused on girl students?

- (A) Science laboratories
- (B) Computer labs
- (C) Separate toilets for girls
- (D) Additional classrooms

Answer: Separate toilets for girls

136. Which new school structure (replacing the 10+2 system) was proposed by NEP 2020?

- (A) 4+4+4+4
- (B) 5+4+3+2
- (C) 5+3+3+4
- (D) 6+3+3+2

Answer: 5+3+3+4

137. Which infrastructure component was included under SSA for girls?

- (A) School libraries
- (B) Separate toilets for girls
- (C) Computer labs
- (D) Sports grounds

Answer: Separate toilets for girls

138. NEP 2020 calls for reduction in curriculum content. What is the main reason?

- (A) To reduce the number of subjects taught
- (B) To ensure essential learning and critical thinking rather than superficial coverage
- (C) To make examinations easier for students
- (D) To reduce the number of school days

Answer: To ensure essential learning and critical thinking rather than superficial coverage

139. What is the RTE Act 2009 prescribed minimum number of working days at the primary level?

- (A) 180 days
- (B) 200 days
- (C) 220 days
- (D) 240 days

Answer: 200 days

140. Samagra Shiksha covers school education from which level to which class?

- (A) Class 1 to Class 10
- (B) Pre-school to Class 12
- (C) Class 1 to Class 12
- (D) Class 1 to Class 8

Answer: Pre-school to Class 12

141. The Inclusive Education approach in India is guided by which legislation?

- (A) RTE Act 2009
- (B) Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act 2016
- (C) Persons with Disabilities Act 1995
- (D) Both RTE Act 2009 and RPWD Act 2016

Answer: Both RTE Act 2009 and RPWD Act 2016

142. RMSA was designed in coordination with which earlier scheme?

- (A) Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- (B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (C) RUSA
- (D) District Primary Education Programme

Answer: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

143. NEP 2020 medium of instruction should be mother tongue up to at least which grade?

- (A) Grade 3
- (B) Grade 5
- (C) Grade 8
- (D) Grade 10

Answer: Grade 5

144. What type of higher education institutions does NEP 2020 propose to create by 2040?

- (A) Specialised single-discipline institutions only
- (B) Large multidisciplinary universities and colleges
- (C) Online-only higher education platforms
- (D) International branch campuses only

Answer: Large multidisciplinary universities and colleges

145. A major criticism of SSA regarding learning outcomes is best described as:

- (A) Teacher absenteeism
- (B) Access-quality gap or learning deficit
- (C) Infrastructure failure
- (D) Funding shortage

Answer: Access-quality gap or learning deficit

146. The RTE Act 2009 mandates convergence with which programme for early childhood care?

- (A) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- (B) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (C) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Answer: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

147. UDISE+ stands for:

- (A) Unified District Information System for Education Plus
- (B) Universal Data Integration System for Elementary Education Plus
- (C) Unified Department of Information Systems for Education Promotion
- (D) Unified District Index System for Education Plus

Answer: Unified District Information System for Education Plus

148. Which centrally sponsored scheme addressed higher secondary education (Classes XI-XII)?

- (A) SSA
- (B) RUSA
- (C) NIOS
- (D) KGBV

Answer: RUSA

149. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021 was conducted for which classes?

- (A) Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10
- (B) Classes 1, 5, 8 and 12
- (C) Classes 4, 6 and 9
- (D) Classes 5, 8 and 12

Answer: Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10

150. What does NEP 2020 propose regarding Sanskrit in schools?

- (A) Sanskrit is compulsory for all students in Grades 1-12
- (B) Sanskrit will be offered as an enriching option at all school levels
- (C) Sanskrit replaces regional languages in the three-language formula
- (D) Sanskrit teaching is restricted only to Kendriya Vidyalayas

Answer: Sanskrit will be offered as an enriching option at all school levels

151. The digital divide in India's education sector refers to:

- (A) Difference in quality of textbooks between states
- (B) Unequal access to digital technology and internet between urban and rural students
- (C) Differences in school infrastructure between private and public schools only
- (D) Language barrier in education

Answer: Unequal access to digital technology and internet between urban and rural students

152. Each school registered under UDISE+ is assigned a unique code of how many digits?

- (A) 8 digits
- (B) 10 digits
- (C) 11 digits
- (D) 12 digits

Answer: 11 digits

153. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for School Education 2023 structure stages?

- (A) Three stages
- (B) Four stages
- (C) Five stages
- (D) Two stages

Answer: Four stages

154. Free textbooks and uniforms provided under SSA aimed at:

- (A) Improving teacher quality
- (B) Reducing financial burden on families and improving retention, especially of girls
- (C) Standardising school curriculum nationwide
- (D) Promoting digital literacy

Answer: Reducing financial burden on families and improving retention, especially of girls

155. Which is the most significant stage of student dropout in India?

- (A) Class V-VI transition
- (B) Class VIII-IX transition
- (C) Class X-XI transition

(D) Class XII-College transition

Answer: Class VIII-IX transition

156. The PM SHRI Schools scheme was approved by the Cabinet in which year?

- (A) 2020
- (B) 2021
- (C) 2022
- (D) 2023

Answer: 2022

157. Significant challenge in Universalization of Elementary Education?

- (A) Surplus of trained teachers in urban schools
- (B) Reaching children with special needs (CWSN), migrant and child labour children
- (C) Excessive government expenditure on higher education
- (D) Availability of English-medium schools only

Answer: Reaching children with special needs (CWSN), migrant and child labour children

158. What is the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) initiative under NEP 2020 aimed at?

- (A) Replacing modern science curricula with ancient texts only
- (B) Integrating India's rich heritage knowledge across disciplines in education
- (C) Teaching IKS only in Deemed Universities
- (D) Restricting IKS to postgraduate and doctoral research

Answer: Integrating India's rich heritage knowledge across disciplines in education

159. Which scheme was launched in 2001 to universalize elementary education?

- (A) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- (B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (C) Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi
- (D) National Literacy Mission

Answer: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

160. NCERT was established in which year?

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1958

(C) 1961

(D) 1965

Answer: 1961

161. Which national board conducts board examinations at the central level?

(A) ICSE

(B) CBSE

(C) NCERT

(D) UGC

Answer: CBSE

162. How many PM SHRI Schools are proposed across India?

(A) More than 14,500

(B) More than 10,000

(C) Exactly 12,000

(D) More than 20,000

Answer: More than 14,500

163. The CBSE has affiliated more than how many schools in India?

(A) 10,000

(B) 20,000

(C) 27,000

(D) 50,000

Answer: 27,000

164. According to UDISE+ 2021-22, what was the GER at the primary level?

(A) 93.2%

(B) 97.4%

(C) 103.4%

(D) 110.2%

Answer: 103.4%

165. NEP 2020 emphasises CPD for teachers. Which platform supports this digitally?

(A) UMANG App

(B) DIKSHA Portal

(C) MyGov Platform

(D) e-NAM Portal

Answer: DIKSHA Portal

166. Revised Article 45 of the Indian Constitution provides for?

(A) Free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years

(B) Early childhood care and education for children below six years of age

(C) Vocational training for youth above 18 years

(D) Higher education access for backward classes

Answer: Early childhood care and education for children below six years of age

167. NAS assesses learning outcomes in which classes?

(A) Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10

(B) Classes 1, 3, 5 and 8

(C) Classes 4, 6, 8 and 10

(D) Classes 5, 7 and 10

Answer: Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10

168. RMSA goal to universalise access to secondary education by which year?

(A) 2015

(B) 2017

(C) 2020

(D) 2022

Answer: 2017

169. GPI value of 1 at the primary level in India indicates:

(A) Boys outnumber girls in enrolment

(B) Girls outnumber boys in enrolment

(C) Equal participation of boys and girls in education

(D) Only girls are enrolled in primary schools

Answer: Equal participation of boys and girls in education

170. NEP 2020 recommends ODL be used to:

(A) Replacing all regular universities with online institutions

(B) Expanding access to higher education and increasing GER

(C) Providing only professional and technical degrees online

(D) Restricting distance education to rural areas only
Answer: Expanding access to higher education and increasing GER

171. Which is NOT a component provided under RMSA for infrastructure?

- (A) Science laboratories
- (B) Additional classrooms
- (C) University lecture halls
- (D) Separate toilets for girls

Answer: University lecture halls

172. Amendment Act transferred education to the Concurrent List?

- (A) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- (B) 44th Amendment, 1978
- (C) 86th Amendment, 2002
- (D) 73rd Amendment, 1992

Answer: 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

173. Under which Section of the RTE Act 2009 are infrastructure norms prescribed?

- (A) Section 17
- (B) Section 19
- (C) Section 21
- (D) Section 23

Answer: Section 19

174. Term for children with disabilities in mainstream schools?

- (A) CWSN
- (B) OOSC
- (C) ECCE
- (D) KGBV

Answer: CWSN (Children with Special Needs)

175. HECI vertical responsible for learning outcomes?

- (A) National Accreditation Council (NAC)
- (B) Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC)
- (C) General Education Council (GEC)
- (D) National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)

Answer: General Education Council (GEC)

176. Article 21A inserted by which Amendment?

- (A) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- (B) 73rd Amendment, 1992
- (C) 86th Amendment, 2002
- (D) 93rd Amendment, 2005

Answer: 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002

177. ASER is published annually by:

- (A) NCERT
- (B) Pratham
- (C) Ministry of Education
- (D) UNICEF India

Answer: Pratham

178. Relationship between secondary education and employability?

- (A) Secondary education has no link to employability
- (B) Secondary education completion enhances employability and vocational readiness
- (C) Only Class XII pass increases employability
- (D) Employability depends only on college education

Answer: Secondary education completion enhances employability and vocational readiness

179. NEP 2020 percentage of online higher education enrolment?

- (A) Up to 10%
- (B) Up to 25%
- (C) Up to 50%
- (D) Up to 75%

Answer: Up to 25%

180. SSA operationalised from which year?

- (A) 1998-99
- (B) 2000-01
- (C) 2005-06
- (D) 1993-94

Answer: 2000-01

181. Article imposes Fundamental Duty on parents?

- (A) Article 45
- (B) Article 46

(C) Article 51A(k)

(D) Article 21A

Answer: Article 51A(k)

182. Challenge in secondary education identified under RMSA?

(A) Excess number of schools

(B) High dropout rate at secondary level

(C) Surplus of trained teachers

(D) Decreasing gender gap

Answer: High dropout rate at secondary level

183. Prohibition of employment of children below which age?

(A) Below 12 years

(B) Below 14 years

(C) Below 16 years

(D) Below 18 years

Answer: Below 14 years

184. CABE first established?

(A) 1910

(B) 1920

(C) 1935

(D) 1947

Answer: 1920

185. NEP 2025 vocational education percentage?

(A) 25%

(B) 40%

(C) 50%

(D) 75%

Answer: 50%

186. DIETs established following the recommendations of:

(A) NPE, 1968

(B) NPE, 1986

(C) Kothari Commission, 1966

(D) NEP, 2020

Answer: National Policy on Education, 1986

187. PARAKH primarily functions as what?

(A) A teacher recruitment body

(B) A national assessment regulator and standard-setting body for school boards

(C) A scholarship disbursement agency

(D) A school affiliation board

Answer: A national assessment regulator and standard-setting body for school boards

188. NIOS formally established?

(A) 1979

(B) 1986

(C) 1989

(D) 1995

Answer: 1989

189. JNVs primarily target?

(A) Urban students from middle-income families

(B) Talented rural students irrespective of economic status

(C) Children of defence personnel only

(D) SC/ST students from rural areas

Answer: Talented rural students irrespective of economic status

190. KVS established to serve which group?

(A) Children of rural BPL families

(B) Gifted children from all parts of India

(C) Children of transferable Central Government employees

(D) Children of private sector employees

Answer: Children of transferable Central Government employees

191. SEQI developed by which body?

(A) NCERT

(B) UGC

(C) NITI Aayog

(D) Ministry of Education

Answer: NITI Aayog

192. Kothari Commission (1964-66) national income percentage? (A) 4% (B) 6% (C) 8% (D) 10% **Answer: 6%**

193. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme launched?

- (A) 2013
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2016

Answer: 2015

194. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (2014) focus on Classes I and II skills?

- (A) Science and social studies
- (B) Early reading, writing with comprehension and early mathematics
- (C) Drawing and craft skills
- (D) Physical education and health

Answer: Early reading, writing with comprehension and early mathematics

195. NUEPA renamed back to NIEPA following a ruling by:

- (A) High Court of Delhi
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) University Grants Commission
- (D) CABE

Answer: Supreme Court of India

196. RTE Section 12(1)(c) private school seats reserve percentage?

- (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 30%

Answer: 25%

197. Year no-detention policy amended to allow detention in Classes 5 and 8?

- (A) 2016
- (B) 2017
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2021

Answer: 2019

198. NEP 2020 10+2 structure replaced with?

- (A) 4+4+4 structure
- (B) 5+3+3+4 structure
- (C) 3+5+3+4 structure
- (D) 6+3+3+2 structure

Answer: 5+3+3+4 structure

199. NEP 2020 mother tongue medium of instruction grade?

- (A) Grade 3
- (B) Grade 5
- (C) Grade 8
- (D) Grade 10

Answer: Grade 5

200. NIPUN Bharat Mission FLN end of grade by 2026-27?

- (A) End of Grade 2
- (B) End of Grade 3
- (C) End of Grade 5
- (D) End of Grade 8

Answer: End of Grade 3



Teaching Aptitude

Chapter 1: Teaching Aptitude

Meaning and Definition:

Teaching aptitude refers to the natural ability or acquired readiness of an individual to teach effectively. It is a combination of intellectual capacity, emotional disposition, and practical skill that enables a person to communicate knowledge, manage learners, and create a productive learning environment. In simple terms, it is the potential to become a good teacher.

B.K. Passi and M.S. Lalitha define teaching aptitude as the capacity of an individual to acquire proficiency in the art and science of teaching under appropriate training conditions. The term is closely related to the broader concept of aptitude, which refers to an inborn or developed fitness for a particular type of work. When applied to teaching, it includes the ability to explain, listen, adapt, motivate, and assess learners.

Teaching aptitude is not a single trait. It is a composite quality formed by the interaction of several cognitive, emotional, and social factors. A person may possess subject knowledge but still lack teaching aptitude if they cannot communicate that knowledge clearly or manage a group of learners. Therefore, teaching aptitude goes beyond academic qualification and touches upon personality, temperament, and interpersonal skills.

Components of Teaching Aptitude

Teaching aptitude is made up of several interrelated components. Each contributes to the overall effectiveness of a teacher. The major components are discussed below.

Subject Mastery: A teacher must have a thorough and accurate understanding of the subject they teach. Without adequate content knowledge, it becomes impossible to answer questions, design lessons, or guide students toward deeper understanding. Subject mastery also allows the teacher to connect one topic with another and present ideas in a logical sequence.

Communication Skill: The ability to express ideas

clearly, both verbally and in writing, is one of the most important traits of a teacher. Good communication includes clarity of speech, appropriate use of language, logical organization of ideas, and the ability to simplify complex concepts. A teacher who communicates well can hold the attention of students and make abstract ideas concrete.

Interest in Teaching: A teacher who finds satisfaction in the act of teaching tends to be more engaged, creative, and patient in the classroom. Interest in the profession often translates into better lesson preparation, willingness to try new methods, and greater attention to individual student needs. Without genuine interest, teaching becomes mechanical and fails to inspire learners.

Understanding of Learners: Every learner is different in terms of ability, background, motivation, and learning style. A teacher with good aptitude is sensitive to these differences and adjusts instruction accordingly. This includes recognizing slow learners, supporting gifted students, and identifying emotional or behavioural difficulties that may affect performance.

Classroom Management: This refers to the ability to maintain order, discipline, and productive activity within the classroom. It involves managing time, organising physical space, setting rules, and responding to disruptions in a way that minimises lost instructional time. Effective classroom management creates a space where learning can take place without unnecessary interruptions.

Emotional Stability: Teaching involves daily contact with students, colleagues, and parents, often under stressful conditions. A teacher who is emotionally stable can handle frustration, criticism, and unexpected problems without losing composure. This quality helps build trust with students and contributes to a calm, safe learning environment.

Creativity: Creative teachers find new ways to present old content, design engaging activities, and solve problems in the classroom. Creativity does not require

elaborate resources. It can be as simple as using a story to explain a concept, a drawing to illustrate a process, or a game to reinforce a lesson. Creative teaching keeps students interested and encourages participation.

Decision-Making Ability: In the classroom, a teacher faces many situations that require quick and appropriate decisions. Whether it is choosing how to handle a disruptive student, deciding when to move to a new topic, or selecting the right method of assessment, the ability to make sound decisions under pressure is a mark of teaching aptitude.

Importance of Teaching Aptitude

Teaching aptitude is the foundation on which effective teaching is built. A teacher with strong aptitude is more likely to succeed in reaching all types of learners, maintaining classroom discipline, and achieving instructional goals. It also affects the personal satisfaction and professional growth of the teacher.

For entrance exams like the B.Ed, assessing teaching aptitude helps institutions identify candidates who are most likely to benefit from teacher training and eventually become competent educators. It is a filter that separates those who have genuine potential for the profession from those who may enter it without sufficient readiness.

Teaching aptitude also has a direct connection to the quality of education. When teachers with high aptitude enter the classroom, students receive better instruction, more personalised attention, and a more supportive learning experience. In this way, testing for aptitude at the entrance level is an investment in the quality of education at every level.

Characteristics of a Teacher with Good Teaching Aptitude

A teacher with good teaching aptitude displays several observable traits. They are patient with slow learners and challenging with advanced ones. They prepare their

lessons thoroughly and are rarely caught unprepared. They maintain discipline without being authoritarian and encourage questions without losing control of the class.

Such teachers are also reflective practitioners. They think about what worked and what did not after each class. They seek feedback from students and colleagues, and they are willing to change their methods if something is not producing results. They are comfortable admitting when they do not know something and use it as an opportunity to model learning for their students.

In interpersonal terms, they are approachable, fair, and consistent. Students feel safe asking questions, sharing doubts, and even making mistakes in their presence. Their emotional steadiness and professional conduct earn them respect from students, parents, and fellow teachers alike.

Chapter 2: Classroom Management

Meaning and Definition:

Classroom management refers to the methods, strategies, and skills that a teacher uses to keep the classroom organised, orderly, and conducive to learning. It includes everything from how desks are arranged to how behavioural expectations are communicated, enforced, and maintained throughout the academic session.

According to Evertson and Weinstein, classroom management is the set of actions a teacher takes to create an environment that supports both academic learning and social-emotional development. It is not limited to discipline or punishment. Rather, it encompasses the entire system of planning, organisation, and response that a teacher builds around the instructional process.

Good classroom management is often invisible. In a well-managed classroom, the observer notices engaged students, smooth transitions between activities, and minimal wasted time. The effort behind this result involves careful planning, consistent routines, and a teacher who understands both the subject and the students.

Objectives of Classroom Management

The primary objective of classroom management is to maximise the time available for learning. Every minute spent on managing disruptions, repeating instructions, or waiting for silence is a minute taken away from instruction. A well-managed classroom runs efficiently, with students knowing what to do and when to do it.

A second objective is to create a safe and respectful learning environment. Students learn best when they feel secure, respected, and free from intimidation. Classroom management strategies aim to establish norms of behaviour that promote mutual respect between students and between students and the teacher.

A third objective is to support the development of self-discipline. While external rules are necessary, the long-term goal of classroom management is to help students

internalise expectations so that they behave appropriately, not because they fear punishment, but because they understand the value of orderly conduct.

Components of Classroom Management

Discipline Management: Discipline refers to the rules, expectations, and consequences that govern student behaviour. Effective discipline management begins with clearly stated rules that students understand and accept. Consequences for breaking rules should be fair, predictable, and proportional. The goal is not to punish but to redirect behaviour toward productive conduct.

Time Management: Instructional time is limited, and every period must be used wisely. Time management involves starting and ending lessons on time, allocating appropriate durations for different activities, minimising transition time between tasks, and avoiding unnecessary interruptions. Teachers who manage time well can cover more content and give students more opportunities for practice and interaction.

Seating Arrangement: The physical arrangement of the

classroom affects student behaviour and participation. Traditional rows may suit lecture-based instruction, while clusters of desks are better for group work. The teacher must consider factors such as visibility, accessibility, ease of movement, and the nature of the activity when deciding on a seating plan. A flexible arrangement that can be changed based on the lesson is often the most effective approach.

Instructional Management: This component refers to the planning and delivery of lessons in a way that keeps students actively engaged. Well-structured lessons with clear objectives, logical progression, and varied activities reduce the likelihood of behavioural problems. When students are intellectually engaged, they have less reason and less opportunity to misbehave.

Behaviour Management: Behaviour management involves strategies for encouraging positive behaviour and addressing negative behaviour. Positive reinforcement, such as verbal praise, recognition, or small rewards, is more effective than punishment in the long run. When negative behaviour occurs, the teacher should respond calmly and consistently, using pre-established consequences rather than improvised reactions.

Communication Management: Effective communication within the classroom includes giving clear instructions, listening actively to students, providing constructive feedback, and maintaining open channels for questions and discussion. Communication management also involves non-verbal cues such as eye contact, proximity, and body language, which can prevent or address minor disruptions without interrupting the flow of the lesson.

Techniques of Effective Classroom Management

Several practical techniques contribute to effective classroom management. The first is establishing routines early in the academic year. When students know the procedure for entering the class, submitting assignments,

asking questions, and transitioning between activities, the classroom runs more smoothly.

The second technique is the use of positive reinforcement. Acknowledging and rewarding desirable behaviour encourages repetition and signals to other students what is expected. This does not always require tangible rewards. A word of appreciation or public acknowledgment can be equally effective.

A third technique is withitness, a term coined by Jacob Kounin to describe a teacher's awareness of everything happening in the classroom at all times. A teacher with withitness can detect potential problems early and address them before they escalate. This requires attentiveness, quick observation, and the confidence to act decisively.

The fourth technique is maintaining the momentum of instruction. Long pauses, unnecessary repetition, and over-dwelling on a single point can cause students to lose interest and become restless. Keeping the lesson moving at an appropriate pace helps sustain attention and engagement.

The fifth technique is smooth transitions. Moving from one activity to another should be quick and well-rehearsed. Students should know what materials to prepare, where to sit, and what the next task requires. When transitions are clumsy, they become windows for disorder.

Characteristics of a Well-Managed Classroom

A well-managed classroom can be identified by several features. Students are actively engaged in learning activities for most of the class period. Disruptions are infrequent, and when they occur, they are handled quickly and with minimal effect on the rest of the class. The physical space is tidy, well-organised, and suited to the type of activity in progress.

In such a classroom, students show respect toward the teacher and toward each other. They follow routines

without constant reminders and take responsibility for their own materials and tasks. The teacher moves around the room, monitors progress, and provides help where needed. There is a sense of purpose, structure, and mutual cooperation that makes the learning experience both efficient and pleasant.

It is also worth noting that a well-managed classroom is not necessarily a silent one. Productive noise, such as group discussion, collaborative problem-solving, or enthusiastic debate, is a sign of active learning. The distinction lies between productive noise that serves instructional goals and disruptive noise that interferes with them.

Chapter 3: Inclusive Education

Meaning and Definition

Inclusive education is an approach to schooling in which all children, regardless of their abilities, disabilities, social background, language, gender, or any other characteristic, learn together in the same classroom. It is not simply the physical placement of children with disabilities in regular schools. Rather, it involves restructuring the culture, policies, and practices of schools so that every learner is welcomed, valued, and supported to achieve their potential.

The UNESCO Salamanca Statement of 1994 defined inclusive education as a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of all learners through increasing participation in learning and reducing exclusion from education. This statement, signed by representatives of 92 governments, established the principle that ordinary schools should accommodate all children, regardless of their physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic, or other conditions.

In the Indian context, inclusive education has evolved from earlier approaches such as segregation (educating children with disabilities in separate special schools) and integration (placing children with disabilities in regular

schools without changing the school environment). Inclusion goes further by requiring the school to change and adapt to the needs of all learners, rather than expecting the learner to fit into an unchanged system.

Principles of Inclusive Education

The first principle of inclusive education is that every child has a right to education. This right is recognised by the Indian Constitution under Article 21A, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) of 2009, and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD) of 2016. Education is not a privilege that can be denied based on disability, caste, gender, or economic status.

The second principle is that diversity is a strength, not a problem. Inclusive classrooms bring together children with different abilities, backgrounds, and experiences. This diversity enriches the learning experience for all students, as they learn to cooperate, empathise, and appreciate differences. Research consistently shows that inclusive settings benefit not only children with disabilities but also their peers without disabilities.

The third principle is that the school must adapt to the child, not the other way around. This means modifying the curriculum, teaching methods, assessment practices, and physical infrastructure to accommodate the needs of all learners. Teachers need training, support, and resources to make this possible.

The fourth principle is participation. Inclusion is not achieved merely by enrolling children in a school. True inclusion requires that every child participate meaningfully in classroom activities, social interactions, and school events. A child who sits in a regular classroom but receives no support, no modified materials, and no teacher attention is enrolled but not included.

Categories of Children with Special Needs

The term "children with special needs" (CWSN) covers a

wide range of conditions. These include visual impairment (blindness and low vision), hearing impairment (deafness and hard of hearing), intellectual disability, learning disabilities (dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia), autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, locomotor disability, speech and language disorders, and multiple disabilities.

In addition to children with disabilities, inclusive education also addresses the needs of children from marginalised communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, migrant families, and children living in poverty. Girls, particularly in rural areas, face barriers to education that inclusive policies seek to remove. Children in conflict zones, disaster-affected areas, and urban slums also require special attention within an inclusive framework.

Barriers to Inclusive Education

Several barriers prevent the full realisation of inclusive education in India. Physical barriers include inaccessible school buildings, a lack of ramps, the absence of

accessible toilets, and inadequate classroom furniture for children with mobility impairments. Curricular barriers arise when the syllabus, textbooks, and teaching methods are rigid and do not accommodate different learning styles or paces.

Attitudinal barriers are among the most difficult to overcome. Many teachers, parents, and community members hold the belief that children with disabilities cannot learn in regular classrooms or that their presence will slow down other students. These attitudes lead to discrimination, exclusion, and low expectations for children with disabilities.

Institutional barriers include the shortage of trained special educators, the lack of resource rooms and assistive devices in schools, and inadequate funding for inclusive programmes. The absence of clear guidelines and accountability mechanisms at the school and district level

further weakens implementation.

Strategies for Inclusive Education

Effective inclusive education requires a combination of strategies. Differentiated instruction allows teachers to modify the content, process, or product of learning to meet the needs of individual students within the same classroom. For example, while all students study the same topic, some may use simplified texts, others may use visual aids, and some may demonstrate their learning through oral presentations rather than written tests.

Universal Design for Learning (UDL) is a framework that encourages teachers to provide multiple means of engagement, representation, and action and expression. Instead of designing lessons for the average student and then making adjustments, UDL designs lessons that are flexible and accessible from the start.

Collaborative teaching, in which a regular teacher and a special educator work together in the same classroom, is another effective strategy. Peer tutoring, cooperative learning groups, and the use of assistive technology (such as hearing aids, Braille materials, screen readers, and communication boards) also support inclusion.

Legal and Policy Framework in India

Several laws and policies support inclusive education in India. The Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995 mandated the integration of children with disabilities in mainstream schools. This was strengthened by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD) of 2016, which recognises 21 categories of disability and mandates inclusive education with reasonable accommodations and support.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) of 2009 guarantees free education to all children aged 6 to 14 and prohibits discrimination in admission. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and its successor, Samagra Shiksha, include specific provisions for the education of children with special needs, including the appointment of resource teachers, the provision of

assistive devices, and the removal of architectural barriers.

The National Education Policy 2020 reaffirms the commitment to inclusive education and proposes the creation of Special Education Zones, a Gender Inclusion Fund, and the training of all teachers in inclusive pedagogy. It envisions a system where no child is left behind on account of disability, gender, socio-economic status, or geographical location.

Role of the Teacher in Inclusive Education

The teacher is the most important factor in the success of inclusive education. An inclusive teacher believes that all children can learn, who is willing to adapt their teaching methods, and who treats every student with dignity and respect. This requires both attitude change and skill development.

Teacher education programmes, including the B.Ed curriculum, must prepare teachers for inclusive classrooms. This includes training in identifying children with special needs, using differentiated instruction, collaborating with special educators and parents, and creating a classroom environment that is physically and emotionally safe for all learners.

Chapter 4: Ancient Education System

The Vedic Period (1500–600 BC)

The Vedic period is the earliest phase of formal education in India. Education during this era was deeply rooted in religion and philosophy. The Vedas, which are the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, formed the foundation of all learning. The aim of education was to achieve spiritual liberation (Moksha) alongside the development of character and moral conduct.

The Gurukul was the primary institution of learning. Students, known as Brahmacharis, left their homes and lived with their Guru (teacher) in a residential setting,

often in a forest or a rural area. Education was free, and the relationship between the teacher and student was considered sacred. The student served the Guru as a mark of respect and discipline, and in return received instruction in the Vedas, philosophy, grammar, mathematics, astronomy, and the art of warfare.

The method of teaching was oral. Students memorised texts through repeated recitation. There was no written examination. The Guru assessed a student's progress through observation, dialogue, and the quality of their conduct. Education was typically reserved for the upper castes, particularly Brahmins, and women had limited access to formal learning, though some women scholars like Gargi and Maitreyi are recorded in Vedic literature.

Merits of Vedic Education: The Gurukul system promoted close personal attention, strong moral values, and self-discipline. Students lived simply and learned to be self-reliant. The residential nature of the system ensured that education was holistic, covering intellectual, physical, and spiritual development. The teacher-student relationship was based on mutual respect and trust.

Demerits of Vedic Education: Access to education was restricted by caste and gender. The curriculum was heavily religious and did not include practical or technical subjects in a systematic way. The oral tradition, while effective for memorisation, limited the spread of knowledge to wider populations. There was no standardised curriculum or assessment system.

The Buddhist Period (600 BC onwards)

Buddhism brought a more democratic and organised approach to education. The Buddhist monasteries (Viharas) became centres of learning, and education was open to all castes, though it was primarily available to men who joined the monastic order. The aim of education shifted from spiritual liberation through Vedic rituals to the attainment of Nirvana through moral conduct, meditation, and wisdom.

The most prominent institutions of this period were the universities of Nalanda, Takshashila (Taxila), and Vikramashila. Nalanda, established around the 5th century AD, was one of the first residential universities in the world. It attracted scholars from China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, and Central Asia. The curriculum at these universities included Buddhist philosophy, logic, grammar, medicine, art, and astronomy.

Teaching methods included lectures, discussions, and debates. The debate tradition was particularly strong at Nalanda, where scholars were expected to defend their positions publicly. Admission to Nalanda required passing an oral examination conducted by a senior scholar at the gate, and only a fraction of applicants were admitted.

Merits of Buddhist Education: Buddhist education was more inclusive than the Vedic system, as it did not discriminate based on caste. The establishment of large residential universities with structured curricula and formal admission procedures was a major advance. The emphasis on logic, debate, and reasoning encouraged critical thinking.

Demerits of Buddhist Education: Education was closely tied to the monastic order, and those who did not join the Sangha had limited access. Women's participation, while somewhat better than in the Vedic period, was still restricted. The curriculum remained heavily philosophical and religious, with limited attention to practical or vocational skills.

The Jain Period

Jain education shared several features with Buddhist education but placed a distinctive emphasis on non-violence (Ahimsa), self-control, and asceticism. Education was conducted in Jain monasteries and was open to both monks and laypeople, though the content differed. Monks received advanced instruction in Jain philosophy, logic, and scripture, while laypeople were taught ethical conduct, basic literacy, and commercial skills.

The Jain curriculum included mathematics, astronomy, and grammar alongside religious texts. Jain scholars made notable contributions to mathematics, including early work on the concept of infinity and the decimal system. The medium of instruction was Prakrit and later Sanskrit. Jain education valued non-attachment to material possessions, truthfulness, and self-discipline as central educational goals.

General Characteristics of Ancient Indian Education

Across the Vedic, Buddhist, and Jain traditions, certain common features emerge. Education was teacher-centred, with the Guru or senior monk occupying the highest position of authority. Learning was residential, and students were expected to live a disciplined and simple life. The curriculum was broad in scope, covering religion, philosophy, language, science, and the arts. Assessment was informal and based on observation rather than written tests. The goal of education was not employment but the development of character, wisdom, and spiritual growth.

Chapter 5: British Period Education (1757–1947)

Charter Act of 1813

The Charter Act of 1813 was the first official British recognition that the colonial government had a responsibility toward Indian education. The Act directed the East India Company to set aside one lakh rupees annually for the education of Indians and for the promotion of scientific knowledge. However, the Act did not specify whether education should be conducted in Indian languages or in English, which led to a prolonged debate between the Orientalists and the Anglicists.

Anglicist-Orientalist Controversy

The Orientalists, led by scholars like H.H. Wilson and H.T. Prinsep, argued that education should be provided through Indian classical languages such as Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. They believed that Indian literature

and philosophy had intrinsic value and that the existing system of education should be strengthened rather than replaced.

The Anglicists, led by Lord Macaulay and supported by Governor-General William Bentinck, argued that English education was necessary for the progress of India. They considered Indian literature and science to be inferior to European knowledge and recommended that government funds be spent exclusively on English-medium education. This debate shaped the direction of Indian education for the next century.

Macaulay's Minute (1835)

Lord Macaulay submitted his famous Minute on Education in 1835, in which he argued forcefully for the adoption of English as the medium of instruction. He stated that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. His proposal was accepted by Governor-General Bentinck, and English became the official medium of instruction in government-funded schools and colleges.

Wood's Despatch (1854)

The Wood's Despatch, often called the Magna Carta of English Education in India, was a comprehensive plan for the development of education in the country. It recommended the establishment of a graded system of education from primary schools to universities, with vernacular languages at the primary level and English at the higher levels.

The Despatch recommended the creation of universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, modelled on the University of London. It also proposed the establishment of teacher training institutions, a system of grants-in-aid for private schools, and the promotion of women's education and vocational training. The Despatch laid the administrative foundation for the modern Indian education system.

Establishment of Universities (1857)

Following Wood's Despatch, three universities were established in 1857 at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These were affiliating universities, meaning they did not teach directly but conducted examinations and awarded degrees to students enrolled in affiliated colleges. The university model was borrowed from the University of London and focused primarily on arts and law rather than science or technical education.

Hunter Commission (1882)

The Indian Education Commission of 1882, headed by Sir William Wilson Hunter, was appointed to review the state of elementary education in India. The Commission recommended that primary education should be managed by local bodies (municipalities and district boards) rather than the central government. It also recommended the expansion of secondary education into two streams: one leading to university education and the other to vocational and commercial training.

The Hunter Commission gave significant attention to the education of Muslims, women, and backward communities. It recommended government grants for private schools and encouraged missionary and private enterprise in education. The

Commission's recommendations had a lasting impact on the structure of primary and secondary education in India.

Indian Universities Act (1904)

Lord Curzon introduced the Indian Universities Act of 1904 to address the declining standards of university education. The Act increased government control over universities by reducing the size of senates, increasing government nominees, and tightening affiliation rules for colleges. It mandated periodic inspection of colleges and set minimum standards for laboratory and library facilities.

The Act was controversial. Indian leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale criticised it as an attempt to restrict Indian autonomy in education and to limit the spread of

nationalist ideas. Despite the criticism, the Act did lead to some improvement in the physical infrastructure and academic standards of affiliated colleges.

Saddler Commission (1917–19)

The Calcutta University Commission, chaired by Dr. Michael Saddler, was established to examine the problems of university education in Bengal and propose reforms. The Commission recommended that the intermediate stage (Classes XI and XII) be separated from the university and placed under a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. It suggested that universities should become teaching institutions rather than merely examining bodies.

The Saddler Commission also recommended the establishment of a new university in Dhaka, the expansion of science education, the improvement of teacher training, and greater attention to women's education. Many of its recommendations influenced the restructuring of education in the following decades.

Wardha Scheme / Basic Education (1937)

The Wardha Scheme, also known as the Scheme of Basic National Education, was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi at the All India National Education Conference in 1937. It was based on the principle that education should be self-supporting and centred on a productive craft such as spinning, weaving, carpentry, or agriculture.

The scheme recommended free and compulsory education for seven years (ages 7 to 14) in the mother tongue. The curriculum was to be built around a basic craft, with subjects like language, mathematics, science, social studies, and drawing integrated through the craft activity. The Zakir Husain Committee prepared a detailed syllabus for the scheme.

While the Wardha Scheme was innovative in its emphasis on learning by doing and on making education accessible to the masses, it faced criticism for its narrow vocational focus, the difficulty of training teachers in craft-based

pedagogy, and its limited success in implementation due to a lack of funds and political disruptions during the independence movement.

Sargent Plan (1944)

The Sargent Plan, named after Sir John Sargent, the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, proposed a comprehensive plan for post-war educational reconstruction. It recommended universal free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, to be achieved within 40 years. The plan divided education into two stages: junior basic (6 to 11) and senior basic (11 to 14).

The Sargent Plan also recommended the establishment of high schools, technical and vocational institutions, and an expansion of university education. It proposed the training of a large number of teachers and the improvement of their salaries and conditions of service. Though the plan was never fully implemented due to the approaching independence, it influenced post-independence educational planning.

Impact of British Education

British education in India produced a mixed legacy. On one hand, it introduced modern subjects such as science, mathematics, and English literature. It established a system of schools, colleges, and universities that became the foundation of the post-independence educational structure. It also created an educated class that played a leading role in the freedom movement.

Chapter 6: Radhakrishnan Commission (1948–49)

The University Education Commission, chaired by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (later the second President of India), was the first commission on education appointed by the Government of India after independence. Its mandate was to examine the condition of university education and recommend improvements suited to the

needs of the newly independent nation.

Major Recommendations

The Commission recommended that the aims of university education should include the development of democratic citizenship, the promotion of social justice, and the cultivation of intellectual and moral qualities. It emphasised that universities should not merely produce graduates for government service but should train citizens capable of independent thought and responsible action.

On curriculum, the Commission recommended that all university students should study a core of general education alongside their specialised subjects. It suggested the inclusion of courses on Indian culture, philosophy, and ethics in every degree programme. The medium of instruction, the Commission argued, should gradually shift to Indian languages, with English retained as an additional language for higher studies and international communication.

One of the most consequential recommendations of the Commission was the establishment of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to coordinate university education and distribute grants to universities and colleges across the country.

Significance and Criticism

The Radhakrishnan Commission set the philosophical direction for Indian higher education. Its emphasis on democratic values, moral education, and university autonomy shaped the character of Indian universities for decades. The establishment of the UGC was a direct outcome of this Commission.

Critics argued that the Commission's recommendations were too idealistic and did not adequately address the practical challenges of expanding access to higher education in a country with widespread poverty and illiteracy. The recommendation to shift to Indian languages as the medium of instruction was only partially implemented due to political and practical difficulties.

Chapter 7: Mudaliar Commission (1952–53)

The Secondary Education Commission, chaired by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, was appointed to examine the state of secondary education in India. At the time, secondary education was seen as a bottleneck in the system, serving mainly as a preparation for university admission rather than as a stage with its own educational value.

Major Recommendations

The Commission recommended the diversification of the secondary curriculum to include practical and vocational subjects alongside academic ones. It proposed the establishment of multipurpose schools that would offer streams in humanities, science, technology, commerce, agriculture, and fine arts. The idea was to make secondary education more relevant to the needs of students who would not proceed to university.

The Commission recommended a core curriculum for all students at the secondary level, consisting of languages (mother tongue and one other), general science, social studies, and a craft or productive activity. Beyond this core, students would choose from a range of elective subjects depending on their interests and career goals.

On examinations, the Commission recommended reforms to reduce dependence on external written examinations as the sole measure of achievement. It proposed the introduction of internal assessment, practical examinations, and a cumulative record of the student's performance throughout the year. It also recommended the establishment of guidance and counselling services in schools to help students make informed choices about their studies and careers.

Significance and Criticism

The Mudaliar Commission was the first systematic attempt to restructure secondary education in independent India. Its emphasis on diversification, multipurpose schooling, and guidance services influenced the development of secondary education for the next two

decades.

Chapter 8: Kothari Commission (1964–66)

The Education Commission of 1964–66, chaired by Dr. D.S. Kothari, was the most comprehensive commission on education ever established in India. Its report, titled “Education and National Development,” covered every aspect of the education system from primary school to postgraduate research.

Major Recommendations

The Commission's central recommendation was the creation of a common school system in which all children, regardless of caste, class, or economic status, would attend the same type of school and receive the same quality of instruction. This was intended to reduce the growing gap between elite private schools and poorly funded government schools.

The Commission recommended free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 and proposed a target of spending six per cent of the national income on education. It advocated the adoption of the three-language formula, under which students would learn their mother tongue, Hindi (or another Indian language in Hindi-speaking states), and English.

On curriculum, the Commission recommended a stronger emphasis on science and mathematics at all levels. It proposed the vocationalization of secondary education to divert students into productive occupations and reduce the pressure on universities. The Commission also recommended improvements in the status and training of teachers, including better salaries, professional development opportunities, and the establishment of State Institutes of Education.

The 10+2+3 structure of education (ten years of schooling, two years of higher secondary, and three years of degree education), which became the standard pattern across India, was a direct recommendation of the Kothari Commission.

Impact and Criticism

The Kothari Commission had a far-reaching impact on Indian education. The National Policy on Education of 1968 was based largely on its recommendations. The 10+2+3 structure was eventually adopted by all states, and the emphasis on science, vocationalization, and teacher training shaped educational reforms for decades.

Critics pointed out that the common school system was never truly implemented, as the gap between private and government schools continued to widen. The target of six per cent of national income on education was not achieved for several decades. Vocationalization of secondary education achieved mixed results, and the three-language formula was implemented unevenly across states.

Chapter 9: Yashpal Committee (1992–93)

The Yashpal Committee was constituted in 1992 under the chairmanship of Professor Yashpal, a noted physicist and educationist. Its report, titled “Learning Without Burden,” addressed one of the most persistent problems in Indian school education: the excessive academic load placed on children.

Background

By the early 1990s, it was widely recognised that Indian schoolchildren were burdened with heavy textbooks, excessive homework, and a culture of rote memorisation that left little room for understanding, creativity, or joy in learning. Parents complained of stress, children showed declining interest in school, and teachers were reduced to covering the syllabus rather than teaching for comprehension.

Key Recommendations

The Committee recommended a significant reduction in the curriculum load at all levels of school education. It argued that textbooks should be shorter, more readable,

and focused on core concepts rather than exhaustive factual coverage. The Committee criticised the practice of treating textbooks as the sole source of knowledge and called for the use of supplementary materials, library books, and hands-on activities.

The Committee strongly recommended the promotion of joyful learning, where children learn through exploration, experimentation, and discussion rather than memorisation and reproduction. It called for the abolition of heavy school bags and the redesign of textbooks to be lighter and more engaging.

On examinations, the Committee recommended reforms to move away from testing factual recall toward assessing understanding, application, and analytical ability. It also recommended that teachers be given more freedom to teach in their own way rather than being forced to follow rigid syllabi and prescribed methods.

Impact and Criticism

The Yashpal Committee’s report was widely appreciated and became an important reference point for curriculum reform. It directly influenced the development of the National Curriculum Framework 2005, which adopted many of its principles regarding reduced curriculum load, constructivist pedagogy, and joyful learning.

Chapter 10: National Policy on Education (1968)

The National Policy on Education of 1968 was the first comprehensive education policy adopted by the Government of India after independence. It was based primarily on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964–66) and was approved by the Parliament under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Key Recommendations

The policy recommended free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. It endorsed the three-language formula and emphasised the development of Hindi as a link language alongside English for national

and international communication.

The policy called for equalisation of educational opportunities, with special attention to the education of girls, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other disadvantaged groups. It recommended the expansion of rural education and the reduction of regional disparities in educational development.

On science and research, the policy recommended that science education be integrated at all levels and that investment in scientific research be increased. It also called for improvements in the status and training of teachers, arguing that no educational reform could succeed without competent and motivated teachers.

Significance

The 1968 policy set the direction for Indian education for the next two decades. It established the principle that education was a national priority and that the state had a responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children. However, implementation was slow, and many of the goals, including universal elementary education, remained unachieved for decades.

Chapter 11: National Policy on Education (1968)

The National Policy on Education of 1986 was adopted under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to address the persistent problems of access, quality, and equity in Indian education. It acknowledged that the goals of the 1968 policy had not been fully achieved and proposed a more detailed and action-oriented framework for reform.

Key Initiatives

Operation Blackboard: This initiative aimed to improve the infrastructure of primary schools across the country. It mandated that every primary school should have at least two reasonably large rooms, two teachers, and essential teaching materials, including blackboards, maps, charts, and a small library. The initiative was a direct response to

the poor physical conditions of many rural schools.

Navodaya Vidyalayas: The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) were a new category of residential schools established in every district of the country. Their purpose was to identify talented children from rural areas and provide them with quality education comparable to the best urban schools, free of cost. Admission was based on a district-level selection test conducted at the Class V level.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education: The policy recommended the introduction of vocational courses at the higher secondary level to divert students from the academic stream into productive employment. The aim was to reduce the pressure on universities and to create a pool of skilled workers for industry and agriculture.

Adult Education and Literacy: The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988 as a follow-up to the 1986 policy. Its target was to achieve functional literacy for 80 million adults in the 15 to 35 age group by 1995. The Total Literacy Campaign, implemented through district-level campaigns, became the main strategy for achieving this target.

Early Childhood Education: The policy emphasised the importance of early childhood care and education as the foundation for all subsequent learning. It recommended the expansion of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the establishment of pre-primary sections in government schools.

Teacher Education Reforms: The policy proposed the establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in every district to improve the quality of pre-service and in-service teacher training. It also recommended the strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE).

Educational Technology: The policy recognised the potential of technology to expand access to education and improve its quality. It recommended the use of radio,

television, and computers in education. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the state open universities were established during this period to promote open and distance learning.

10.2 Programme of Action (1992)

The 1986 policy was revised in 1992 through the Programme of Action (PoA), which reaffirmed the original goals and introduced additional measures for implementation. The PoA emphasised decentralisation, community participation, and accountability in education. It also gave greater attention to the education of women, minorities, and persons with disabilities.

Chapter 12: National Education Policy (2020)

The National Education Policy 2020 is the most recent education policy in India. It replaces the 1986 policy and proposes a complete restructuring of the education system from pre-school to postgraduate level. The policy was prepared by a committee chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan and was approved by the Union Cabinet in July 2020.

Vision and Guiding Principles

The NEP 2020 is built on five pillars: access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability. It envisions an education system that develops good human beings who are rational, compassionate, creative, and responsible citizens. The policy emphasises flexibility, multidisciplinary learning, and the integration of vocational education into mainstream education.

Restructuring of School Education

The most visible change proposed by the NEP 2020 is the replacement of the existing 10+2 structure with a 5+3+3+4 structure. The Foundational Stage covers ages 3 to 8 (three years of pre-primary and Classes I and II). The Preparatory Stage covers ages 8 to 11 (Classes III to V). The Middle Stage covers ages 11 to 14 (Classes VI to VIII). The Secondary Stage covers ages 14 to 18 (Classes

IX to XII).

This restructuring recognises the importance of early childhood education by formally including the pre-primary years in the school system. The policy recommends that the medium of instruction up to at least Grade 5 should be the mother tongue, local language, or regional language.

Assessment Reforms

The NEP 2020 proposes a shift from high-stakes board examinations to regular, formative, and competency-based assessments. A new national body called PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) is to be established to set assessment standards. The policy recommends a holistic progress card that reflects the student's cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development rather than only academic marks.

Vocational Education

Vocational education is to be integrated into mainstream education starting from Class

6. Students will be exposed to vocational skills through internships, apprenticeships, and hands-on training in areas such as carpentry, gardening, pottery, electrical work, and coding. The goal is that by 2025, at least 50 per cent of school and higher education students should have exposure to vocational education.

Inclusive Education

The policy establishes a Gender Inclusion Fund to address the specific barriers faced by girls, transgender students, and other marginalised groups. It proposes the creation of Special Education Zones in areas with high proportions of disadvantaged populations. The policy also emphasises the inclusion of children with disabilities through the provision of assistive devices, resource centres, and trained special educators.

Teacher Education

The NEP 2020 proposes that by 2030, the minimum qualification for teaching should be a four-year integrated B.Ed programme offered by multidisciplinary institutions. Standalone teacher education institutions that do not meet quality standards are to be phased out. The policy recommends continuous professional development for teachers and the restoration of teaching as a respected profession.

Higher Education Reforms

In higher education, the policy proposes the establishment of large multidisciplinary universities and colleges. The rigid boundaries between arts, science, and commerce are to be dissolved, allowing students to choose subjects across disciplines. An Academic Bank of Credits is to be established, enabling students to accumulate credits from multiple institutions and complete their degrees at their own pace.

The policy also recommends the consolidation of regulatory bodies. The existing regulators (UGC, AICTE, NCTE, and others) are to be replaced by a single body called the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), with four independent verticals for regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standards.

Chapter 13: National Curriculum Framework (2005)

The National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF 2005) is one of the most important documents in the recent history of Indian education. It was developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under the guidance of Professor Yashpal and was adopted as the basis for the revision of textbooks and teaching practices across the country.

Background

NCF 2005 was developed in response to the widespread recognition that Indian school education had become excessively bookish, examination-driven, and

disconnected from the real lives of students. The Yashpal Committee's report on curriculum load, the growing body of research on constructivist learning, and the experiences of innovative schools across the country all contributed to the development of the new framework.

Five Guiding Principles

The NCF 2005 is built on five guiding principles. First, connecting knowledge to life outside the school. Second, ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods. Third, enriching the curriculum to provide for the overall development of children rather than remaining textbook-centric. Fourth, making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life. Fifth, nurturing an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

Constructivist Approach

The most important theoretical shift proposed by NCF 2005 is the move from a behaviourist model of learning (where the teacher transmits knowledge and the student receives it passively) to a constructivist model (where the student actively constructs knowledge through experience, exploration, and reflection). The teacher's role in this model is that of a facilitator who creates conditions for learning rather than a lecturer who delivers information.

This shift has practical implications for every aspect of education, from textbook design to classroom teaching to assessment. Textbooks were redesigned to include activities, questions, and open-ended tasks that encourage students to think, discuss, and investigate rather than simply memorize. The NCERT textbooks produced after NCF 2005 are widely regarded as a major improvement over their predecessors.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

NCF 2005 recommended the replacement of high-stakes, end-of-term examinations with a system of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE). Under CCE,

students are assessed regularly throughout the academic year through a combination of formative assessments (class tests, projects, assignments, oral work) and summative assessments (term-end examinations). The aim is to reduce examination anxiety and provide a more complete picture of the student's abilities and progress.

CCE also includes the assessment of co-scholastic areas such as life skills, attitudes, values, and participation in extracurricular activities. The intention is to recognise and encourage the all-round development of the child rather than focusing narrowly on academic performance.

Inclusive Education

NCF 2005 emphasised that education should be inclusive of all children, regardless of caste, class, gender, religion, disability, or geographical location. It is recommended that the curriculum should reflect the diversity of Indian society and should avoid stereotypes based on gender, caste, or religion. It called for the accommodation of children with special needs within mainstream schools through appropriate support and modified teaching practices.

Significance

NCF 2005 was a landmark in Indian curriculum reform. It shifted the discourse on education from rote learning to understanding, from teacher-centred instruction to child-centred pedagogy, and from a narrow focus on examination scores to a broader view of education as the development of the whole child. Its impact can be seen in the

redesigned NCERT textbooks, the introduction of CCE in many states, and the broader acceptance of constructivist ideas among educators and policymakers.

Chapter 14: University Grants Commission (UGC)

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was formally established by an Act of Parliament in 1956, though it had been functioning informally since 1945. Its establishment

was a direct recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948–49), which recognised the need for a central body to coordinate and maintain standards in university education.

Functions and Role

The UGC's primary function is to determine and maintain standards of teaching, examination, and research in universities. It provides financial assistance to universities and colleges in the form of development grants, maintenance grants, and grants for specific academic programmes and infrastructure.

The UGC also regulates the establishment of new universities and the recognition of existing ones. It frames regulations on minimum standards of instruction, qualifications for teaching positions, and academic programmes. Through its various schemes, the UGC has supported the expansion of higher education, the promotion of research, and the development of faculty across the country.

In recent years, the UGC has been responsible for implementing national-level reforms such as the Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS), the Learning Outcomes-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF), and the regulations governing online and distance education. Under the NEP 2020, the UGC is expected to be subsumed into the proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).

Chapter 15: NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established in 1961 as an autonomous organisation under the Government of India. Its primary purpose is to assist and advise the central and state governments on matters related to school education, particularly in the areas of curriculum development, textbook preparation, teacher training, and educational research.

Functions

The NCERT develops the National Curriculum Framework, which serves as the guiding document for curriculum and textbook development across the country. It prepares textbooks for Classes I to XII that are used by CBSE-affiliated schools and are widely adopted by many state boards as well. These textbooks are designed to be affordable, accessible, and aligned with the pedagogical principles outlined in the NCF.

The NCERT conducts training programmes for teachers, teacher educators, and educational administrators. It operates several regional institutes, including the Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs) in Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Mysuru, and Shillong, which offer degree and diploma programmes in education.

The NCERT also plays a role in educational research. It conducts national-level surveys such as the National Achievement Survey (NAS) to assess learning outcomes in schools. It publishes academic journals, research reports, and educational materials that inform policy and practice.

Role in Major Reforms

The NCERT has been involved in every major educational reform since its establishment. It developed the NCF 2005, which transformed the approach to curriculum and textbook design. It was closely involved in the implementation of the Right to Education Act (2009) and has been assigned a leading role in developing new curricula and textbooks under the NEP 2020.

Chapter 16: CBSE

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was established in 1952 and reconstituted in 1962. It is the largest national board of education in India and affiliates thousands of schools across the country and abroad. The CBSE conducts board examinations at the Class X and Class XII levels and is responsible for the academic

standards and evaluation systems of its affiliated schools.

Curriculum and Evaluation

The CBSE curriculum is based on the National Curriculum Framework developed by the NCERT. Schools affiliated with the CBSE follow the NCERT syllabus and use NCERT textbooks as the primary instructional material. The curriculum emphasises science, mathematics, languages, social sciences, and co-curricular activities.

The CBSE has undergone several reforms in its evaluation system. It introduced the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system in 2009, which combined formative and summative assessments. Though CCE was later discontinued in its original form at the secondary level, its principles continue to influence CBSE's approach to assessment.

Competitive Examinations

The CBSE conducts or facilitates several national-level competitive examinations that are important for higher education. These include the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for medical admissions, the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for engineering admissions, and the Common University Entrance Test (CUET) for admission to central universities. These examinations affect millions of students each year and make the CBSE one of the most consequential educational bodies in the country.

Chapter 17: NCTE

The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established as a statutory body in 1995 under the NCTE Act of 1993. Before this, it had functioned as an advisory body since 1973. The NCTE is headquartered in New Delhi and operates through regional committees that oversee teacher education institutions across the country.

Functions

The NCTE's primary function is to regulate the establishment and functioning of teacher education institutions. No institution can offer programmes like D.El.Ed (Diploma in Elementary Education), B.Ed, or M.Ed without the recognition of the NCTE. It sets the minimum qualifications for teaching positions, prescribes the norms and standards for teacher education programmes, and conducts inspections to ensure compliance.

In 2014, the NCTE extended the duration of the B.Ed programme from one year to two years. This was done to provide more comprehensive training, including extended teaching practice, and to bring Indian teacher education in line with international standards. The NCTE also introduced the four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) as recommended by the NEP 2020.

Objectives

The NCTE aims to achieve planned and coordinated development of teacher education across the country. It seeks to maintain uniform standards and quality in teacher education, promote innovation and research in pedagogy, and ensure that teacher education institutions produce competent and committed teachers. The NCTE also works to prevent the proliferation of substandard teacher education institutions, which had become a serious problem before its statutory establishment.

Chapter 18: National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

Establishment and Background

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) was established in 1989 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Originally known as the National Open School (NOS), it was renamed NIOS in 2002. It functions as an autonomous organisation and is the largest open schooling system in the world, catering to the educational needs of learners who, for various reasons,

cannot attend formal schools.

The concept of open schooling in India dates back to 1979, when the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) started an Open School Project to provide education to school dropouts and those who could not access conventional schools. This project was expanded and made into an independent institution in 1989, giving rise to the National Open School.

Objectives

The primary objective of NIOS is to provide education to those who have been left out of the formal school system. This includes school dropouts, working adults, homemakers, rural youth, persons with disabilities, and others who cannot attend regular schools due to geographical, social, economic, or personal reasons.

NIOS aims to make education flexible, accessible, and learner-centred. It offers courses at the secondary (Class X) and senior secondary (Class XII) levels, as well as vocational education and life enrichment programmes. Learners can choose their subjects, study at their own pace, and appear for examinations when they feel ready, with multiple opportunities in a year.

Programmes Offered

NIOS offers academic programmes at three levels. The Open Basic Education programme covers levels equivalent to Classes III, V, and VIII for learners who have not completed elementary education. The Secondary Education programme is equivalent to Class X, and the Senior Secondary programme is equivalent to Class XII. In both the secondary and senior secondary programmes, learners choose five subjects from a range of options that include languages, sciences, social sciences, mathematics, commerce, and home science.

In addition to academic programmes, NIOS offers a range of vocational education courses in areas such as computer applications, data entry, beauty culture, cutting and tailoring, electrical technician, and early childhood care

and education. These courses are designed to equip learners with practical skills for employment and self-employment.

NIOS also conducts the Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) programme for untrained in-service teachers, enabling them to acquire the qualifications required under the Right to Education Act. This programme has been particularly significant in addressing the large number of untrained teachers in schools across India.

Mode of Learning

NIOS uses a combination of printed self-instructional materials, audio and video programmes, personal contact programmes (face-to-face classes held at study centres), and online resources. The self-instructional materials are designed to be clear, self-explanatory, and suitable for independent study. Study centres, located in schools and other institutions across the country, provide tutor support and laboratory facilities.

The examination system of NIOS is flexible. Examinations are conducted twice a year (in April and October), and learners can register for as many or as few subjects as they choose in each examination cycle. Credit accumulation is allowed, meaning a learner can complete their qualification over a period of up to five years. On-demand examinations are also available for certain subjects, allowing learners to appear for an examination at a time of their choosing.

Recognition and Equivalence

The certificates issued by NIOS at the secondary and senior secondary levels are recognised by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and are accepted for admission to higher education institutions, government jobs, and professional courses. NIOS qualifications are treated as equivalent to those awarded by the CBSE, ICSE, and state boards.

Significance

NIOS addresses one of the most pressing challenges in Indian education: reaching those who have been excluded from the formal system. By providing flexible, affordable, and quality education to millions of learners who would otherwise have no access to secondary and senior secondary certificates, NIOS makes a substantial contribution to the goal of universal education. Its role is particularly important in a country where a large proportion of children still drop out of school before completing Class X.

Chapter 19: AICTE

Establishment and Background

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was first established in 1945 as an advisory body to the Government of India on matters related to technical education. For several decades, it functioned without statutory powers. In 1987, the AICTE Act was passed by Parliament, and AICTE became a statutory body with the authority to regulate and promote technical education throughout the country.

AICTE is headquartered in New Delhi and operates through regional offices located in various parts of India. It functions under the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Scope and Jurisdiction

AICTE covers a broad range of technical and professional programmes. Its jurisdiction includes engineering, technology, architecture, town planning, management, pharmacy, applied arts and crafts, hotel management, and catering technology. Any institution wishing to offer degree or diploma programmes in these fields must obtain the approval of AICTE before admitting students.

AICTE also regulates postgraduate programmes in these fields and has a role in the approval of research

programmes in technical institutions. Its scope extends to both government and private institutions, making it one of the most influential regulatory bodies in Indian higher education.

Functions

The primary function of AICTE is the approval of new technical institutions and the introduction of new courses or programmes in existing institutions. Before an institution can start a B.Tech, MBA, B.Pharm, B.Arch, or similar programme, it must meet the norms and standards prescribed by AICTE regarding infrastructure, faculty, library, laboratory, and financial resources.

AICTE also conducts periodic inspections of approved institutions to ensure that they continue to meet the prescribed standards. Institutions that fail to comply with the norms may face penalties, including the withdrawal of approval. AICTE sets the minimum qualifications and pay scales for faculty in technical institutions and frames regulations on fee structures, admission procedures, and examination standards.

In addition to its regulatory role, AICTE promotes quality improvement in technical education through various schemes. These include faculty development programmes, grants for research and innovation, scholarships for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, and initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and industry-institute collaboration.

AICTE and NEP 2020

The National Education Policy 2020 proposes the consolidation of all higher education regulatory bodies into a single body called the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). Under this plan, AICTE, along with the UGC and other regulators, would be subsumed into the new commission. HECI would have four independent verticals for regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standards. This restructuring is intended to reduce regulatory overlap and create a more efficient governance system for higher education.

Until this restructuring takes place, AICTE continues to function as the primary regulator of technical education. It has already begun aligning its policies with the NEP 2020, including the promotion of multidisciplinary education, flexible entry and exit options in degree programmes, and the integration of vocational education into the technical curriculum.

Chapter 20: National Testing Agency (NTA)

Establishment and Background

The National Testing Agency (NTA) was established in November 2017 as an autonomous, self-sustained organisation under the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The idea of a national testing body had been discussed since the Programme of Action 1992 (related to the National Policy on Education 1986), which proposed the conduct of national-level common entrance tests for professional and non-professional programmes.

Before the establishment of the NTA, entrance examinations for higher education were conducted by various bodies such as the CBSE (which conducted NEET and JEE Main), the UGC (which conducted NET), and individual universities. The creation of the NTA was intended to relieve these bodies of their examination responsibilities and to establish a specialised organisation dedicated entirely to the conduct of high-quality, transparent, and efficient examinations.

Objectives

The NTA was established with the objective of conducting entrance examinations for admission and fellowship in higher educational institutions in a manner that is transparent, efficient, and consistent with international standards. Its mission is to improve equity and quality in education by developing and administering research-based, valid, reliable, and fair assessments.

The NTA also aims to establish a strong research and development culture in the field of testing and assessment. It seeks to develop a pool of experts in test design, delivery, and evaluation, and to provide training and advisory services to universities, colleges, and state-level testing bodies. The motto of the NTA is "Excellence in Assessment."

Examinations Conducted by the NTA

The NTA conducts several nationally significant examinations. The Joint Entrance Examination Main (JEE Main) is the gateway for admission to engineering programmes across the country, including the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), and other centrally funded technical institutions. JEE Main also serves as the qualifying examination for JEE Advanced, which determines admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

The National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for Undergraduates (NEET-UG) is the single entrance examination for admission to all medical, dental, and AYUSH programmes in India. The UGC National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) determines eligibility for the posts of Assistant Professor and the award of Junior Research Fellowships in Indian universities. The Common University Entrance Test (CUET) is conducted for admission to undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in central universities.

Other examinations conducted by the NTA include the Common Management Admission Test (CMAT), the Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT), the National Common Entrance Test (NCET) for the four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP), and examinations for institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Mode of Examination

The NTA primarily conducts examinations in computer-

based test (CBT) mode. Test centres are equipped with computer terminals where candidates answer questions on screen. This mode allows for greater security, faster processing of results, and the ability to conduct examinations in multiple shifts with different question papers of equivalent difficulty. For some examinations, such as NEET-UG, the NTA uses the traditional pen-and-paper (offline) mode due to the very large number of candidates.

The NTA has developed an online practice platform called Abhyas, which allows candidates to familiarise themselves with the computer-based testing format before the

actual examination. This helps reduce anxiety and ensures that candidates from rural or economically weaker backgrounds are not disadvantaged by unfamiliarity with computers.

Significance

The establishment of the NTA has centralised the conduct of major entrance examinations under a single specialised body. This has brought greater consistency in examination standards and reduced the burden on organisations like the CBSE and UGC, which can now focus on their core functions of curriculum development and academic regulation. The NTA's emphasis on computer-based testing, research-driven assessment, and transparency has contributed to the modernisation of India's examination system.

Chapter 21: NIEPA

Establishment and Background

The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) is a premier institution dedicated to research, capacity building, and professional development in the field of educational planning, policy, and administration. It is located in New Delhi and functions as a deemed-to-be university under the Ministry

of Education, Government of India.

The origins of NIEPA date back to 1962, when UNESCO established the Asian Regional Centre for Educational Planners and Administrators in India. In 1965, it was renamed the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. After the Government of India took it over in 1973, it was renamed the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators. In 1979, it was reconstituted and renamed as the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA). In 2006, NIEPA was conferred the status of a deemed-to-be university with the power to award degrees.

Objectives

The primary objective of NIEPA is to build the professional capacity of educational planners, administrators, and policy-makers at all levels of the education system. It aims to undertake, promote, and coordinate research in educational planning, administration, and finance. It also provides technical assistance and advisory services to the central and state governments on matters related to the planning and management of education.

NIEPA seeks to serve as a national resource centre for information, documentation, and dissemination of knowledge in the field of educational planning and administration. It trains officials from state education departments, district education offices, university administration, and school management committees in the skills required for effective educational governance.

Academic Departments

NIEPA is organised into several academic departments, each focusing on a specific aspect of educational planning and administration. The Department of Educational Planning deals with issues of macro-level planning, decentralisation, school mapping, and micro-planning. The Department of Educational Finance focuses on the economic and financial aspects of education, including public and private financing, cost-

effectiveness, and resource allocation.

The Department of Higher and Professional Education provides research and policy support on university governance, quality assurance, and internationalisation. The Department of School and Non-Formal Education addresses issues of school effectiveness, non-formal education, and adult literacy. The Department of Educational Management Information System (EMIS) works on strengthening the data systems that support educational planning, including the District Information System for Education (DISE), now known as the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+).

The Department of Training and Capacity Building organises orientation programmes, workshops, and training courses for educational administrators and managers from across the country and from other South Asian nations.

Academic Programmes

As a deemed university, NIEPA offers the Master of Arts in Education and Development (MAED) programme and a doctoral programme (Ph.D.) in educational policy, planning, and administration. The Ph.D. programme is designed to build the research capacity of scholars from varied backgrounds and provide a strong knowledge base in educational policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

NIEPA also publishes the Journal of Educational Planning and Administration (JEPA), a quarterly peer-reviewed journal established in 1987. It covers research on educational planning, administration, policy, and governance from both Indian and international perspectives.

Role in National Education

NIEPA has played a significant role in the implementation of major educational programmes and reforms in India. It has contributed to the planning and

monitoring of programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and Samagra Shiksha. It has developed the Shaala Siddhi framework for school evaluation and improvement. It has also provided training and capacity building support for the implementation of the Right to Education Act and, more recently, the National Education Policy 2020.

NIEPA occupies a unique position in the Indian educational ecosystem. While bodies like the NCERT focus on curriculum and pedagogy, and the UGC and AICTE focus on regulation, NIEPA focuses on the planning, management, and governance of the education system as a whole. Its work ensures that educational policies are translated into workable plans and that administrators at every level have the skills and knowledge to implement them effectively.

Chapter 22: History of Open Education in India

Introduction

Open education refers to a system of learning in which access to knowledge is not restricted by the traditional requirements of regular attendance, fixed schedules, or physical presence in a classroom. It encompasses correspondence courses, open schooling, open universities, distance learning, and online platforms. India's vast population, geographic spread, and deep inequalities in income, caste, gender, and infrastructure have meant that the formal education system alone could never meet the demand. Open education emerged as a practical and democratic response to this challenge.

Correspondence Education (1949–1980)

The roots of open education in India lie in the correspondence course movement. The University of Mumbai established a Department of Correspondence Courses in 1949, becoming the first Indian university to offer education by post. Students received printed study materials by mail, completed assignments at home, and appeared for examinations at designated centres. Delhi

University launched its School of Correspondence Courses in 1962, and by the 1970s, many universities had set up similar departments.

The Kothari Commission (1964–66) gave a major push to correspondence education by recommending its expansion as a cost-effective means of increasing access to higher education. The National Policy on Education of 1968 endorsed this recommendation. However, these early programmes had clear limitations: study materials were often dense, there was almost no student-teacher interaction, assessment relied entirely on written examinations, and pass rates were low. Despite these problems, correspondence education opened doors for lakhs of working adults, women, and rural learners.

The Open University Movement (1982–1990s)

The first open university in India was the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, established in Hyderabad in 1982. Unlike correspondence departments attached to conventional universities, this was a dedicated institution designed entirely for open and distance learners. It offered degrees through printed materials, audio-visual programmes, personal contact sessions, and instructional television.

In 1985, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established by an Act of Parliament as the national open university. IGNOU introduced a multi-media approach combining printed self-learning materials, radio and television broadcasts, personal contact sessions at study centres, and later online resources. It built a nationwide network of regional and study centres. By enrolment, IGNOU became one of the largest universities in the world, with over four million students at its peak. The National Policy on Education of 1986 explicitly recognised open and distance learning as a necessary mode of education and recommended the establishment of open universities at both national and state levels.

Following IGNOU's success, state open universities were established across the country, including those in

Rajasthan (1987), Bihar (1987), Maharashtra (1989), Madhya Pradesh (1991), Gujarat (1994), Karnataka (1996), West Bengal (2000), Tamil Nadu (2002), Assam (Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, 2006), and several others. These institutions operate in regional languages and serve local educational needs.

Open Schooling

The CBSE started an Open School Project in 1979 to provide secondary education to school dropouts. This project was expanded and made independent in 1989 as the National Open School (NOS), later renamed the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in 2002. NIOS offers academic programmes at the secondary and senior secondary levels, vocational education, and basic education. It uses self-instructional materials, personal contact sessions, and a flexible examination schedule. NIOS is the

largest open schooling system in the world and provides second-chance education to millions of learners.

Technology and Digital Platforms (2000s–Present)

Technology has transformed open education in India over the last two decades. The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE, 1975–76) and the Gyan Darshan educational TV channels (2000) were early milestones. The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL), launched in 2003 by the IITs and IISc, made high-quality video lectures in engineering and science freely available online and became one of the largest educational content repositories in the world.

In 2017, the Government of India launched SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for

Young Aspiring Minds), a massive open online course (MOOC) platform hosting free courses from Class IX to postgraduate level. Nine national coordinators, including NPTEL, UGC, NCERT, NIOS, and IGNOU, manage content on SWAYAM. The UGC has allowed universities to recognise up to 20 per cent of credits earned through SWAYAM courses toward a degree. SWAYAM Prabha, a set of 40 DTH educational television channels, extends this reach to areas with limited internet connectivity.

Regulation of Open and Distance Learning

The Distance Education Council (DEC) was established in 1991 under IGNOU to regulate the open and distance learning sector. In 2012, regulatory authority was transferred to the UGC, which set up the Distance Education Bureau (DEB) in 2013. The DEB is now responsible for granting recognition to institutions, setting standards, and monitoring quality. The UGC issued updated regulations in 2020, aligned with the NEP 2020, permitting online degree programmes and emphasising the use of learning management systems and proctored examinations.

NEP 2020 and the Future

The National Education Policy 2020 strongly supports open and distance learning. It recommends strengthening NIOS and state open schools, using technology for virtual laboratories and digital libraries, and establishing an Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) that allows learners to accumulate credits from multiple institutions, including open universities and online platforms, toward a degree. The NEP envisions a future where the boundary between formal and open education becomes less rigid, and learners can move freely between modes of learning based on their needs

5. What was the initial year of the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

- A. 1995
- B. 1996

- C. 2001
- D. 2004

Answer: 1995

6. The Mid Day Meal Scheme aims to address:

- A. Hunger and malnutrition
- B. Literacy and education
- C. Social equality
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

7. The amount of food grains supplied under the Mid Day Meal Scheme is provided by the:

- A. State governments
- B. Central Government
- C. NGOS
- D. Private organizations

Answer: Central Government

8. Which type of food is provided to students under the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

- A. Vegetarian meals
- B. Non-vegetarian meals
- C. A mix of both
- D. Packaged food

Answer: Vegetarian meals

9. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is funded by the:

- A. State Government
- B. Central Government
- C. Both State and Central Government
- D. International organizations

Answer: Both State and Central Government

10. The Mid Day Meal Scheme was extended to:

- A. Only rural areas
- B. Only urban areas
- C. Both rural and urban areas
- D. Only government schools

Answer: Both rural and urban areas

11. The recommended caloric value for a meal provided under the scheme for primary school children is:

- A. 300-350 calories
- B. 450-500 calories
- C. 600-650 calories
- D. 700-750 calories

Answer: 450-500 calories

12. The Mid Day Meal Scheme also encourages which of the following?

- A. Women's empowerment
- B. Self-help groups
- C. Health awareness
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

13. Which of the following is responsible for ensuring the quality of food provided under the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

- A. Teachers
- B. Parents
- C. School management committees
- D. Ministry of Education

Answer: School management committees

14. The Mid Day Meal Scheme has led to a significant reduction in:

- A. Child labor
- B. School dropout rates
- C. Child marriage
- D. All of the above

Answer: School dropout rates

15. In the year 2001, the Supreme Court of India made the Mid Day Meal Scheme:

- A. Compulsory for all states
- B. Voluntary for all states
- C. Part of the Right to Education Act
- D. Part of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Answer: Compulsory for all states

16. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is implemented through:

- A. Government teachers and staff
- B. School children
- C. NGOs and private contractors
- D. Local communities

Answer: NGOs and private contractors

17. Which of the following states was the first to implement the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Gujarat

Answer: Tamil Nadu

18. The scheme provides meals to children from:

- A. Government schools
- B. Private schools
- C. Both government and private schools
- D. Only government-run primary schools

Answer: Government schools

19. Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, what is the age group for the beneficiaries in primary schools?

- A. 6-10 years
- B. 6-12 years
- C. 6-14 years
- D. 5-12 years

Answer: 6-14 years

20. Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, food grains are provided to the states and union territories at:

- A. Free of cost to States
- B. Subsidized rates
- C. Market rates
- D. Higher rates

Answer: Free of cost to States

21. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is primarily targeted at:

- A. Children from economically weaker sections
- B. All children
- C. Children in rural areas only
- D. Children in urban areas only

Answer: All children

22. In 2018, the government of India launched a new initiative called the:

- A. School Nutrition Campaign
- B. Poshan Abhiyaan

C. Healthy Schools Campaign

D. PM CARES for Children

Answer: Poshan Abhiyaan

23. Who is the chairperson of the committee that drafted the New Education Policy 2020?

- A. Dr. K. Kasturirangan
- B. Dr. M. Manohar
- C. Dr. R. N. Malhotra
- D. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Answer: Dr. K. Kasturirangan

24. Which year was the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 approved by the Union Cabinet?

- A. 2018
- B. 2019
- C. 2020
- D. 2021

Answer: 2020

25. What is the key vision of NEP 2020?

- A. To make education more theoretical
- B. To make education accessible and equitable for all
- C. To focus solely on online learning
- D. To create more private universities

Answer: To make education accessible and equitable for all

26. Which new educational structure has been introduced under NEP 2020?

- A. 10+2
- B. 5+3+3+4
- C. 6+6+2
- D. 8+4+4

Answer: 5+3+3+4

27. The 5+3+3+4 structure of the NEP 2020 divides education into how many stages?

- A. 2 stages
- B. 3 stages
- C. 4 stages
- D. 5 stages

Answer: 4 stages

28. What is the age group for the foundational stage in NEP 2020?

- A. 3-5 years
- B. 3-8 years
- C. 5-8 years
- D. 6-10 years

Answer: 3-8 years

29. Under NEP 2020, what is the medium of instruction recommended for early education?

- A. English
- B. Local language/mother tongue
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Hindi

Answer: Local language/mother tongue

30. What does the term 'National Repository of Educational Resources (NRER)' refer to in NEP 2020?

- A. A library of textbooks
- B. A central repository of online learning resources
- C. A tool for assessment
- D. A government database for teachers

Answer: A central repository of online learning resources

31. What is the target percentage of Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education by 2035 under NEP 2020?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 70%
- D. 100%

Answer: 50%

32. What new initiative is introduced for early childhood education under NEP 2020?

- A. Opening more private schools
- B. Early childhood care and education (ECCE)
- C. Digital education platforms for children
- D. Vocational education for kids

Answer: Early childhood care and education (ECCE)

33. Which language will be taught as an optional subject from Class 6 onwards under NEP 2020?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. French
- C. Hindi
- D. Spanish

Answer: Sanskrit

34. NEP 2020 aims to achieve universal foundational literacy and numeracy by which year?

- A. 2025
- B. 2027
- C. 2030
- D. 2035

Answer: 2025

35. The NEP 2020 stresses on the integration of which type of skills in education?

- A. Vocational skills
- B. Analytical skills
- C. Emotional intelligence
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

36. Which institution will be established to guide and promote high-quality education in India according to NEP 2020?

- A. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- B. National Educational Testing Agency (NETA)
- C. National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)
- D. National Institute of Education (NIE)

Answer: National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)

37. What is the key objective of the National Research Foundation (NRF) under NEP 2020?

- A. To fund research projects
- B. To promote traditional knowledge systems
- C. To ensure universal education

D. To create government jobs in research

Answer: To fund research projects

38. Which of the following is one of the major aims of the National Education Policy 2020?

- A. Enhancing digital education only
- B. Providing free education to everyone
- C. Encouraging critical thinking and creativity
- D. Making education expensive

Answer: Encouraging critical thinking and creativity

39. Under NEP 2020, what is the emphasis on regarding school boards?

- A. More focus on practical examinations
- B. Increase in the number of subjects
- C. Reduction in the importance of board exams
- D. Strict regulation on private schools

Answer: Reduction in the importance of board exams

40. Which of the following statements is true regarding the '4-year integrated teacher education program' under NEP 2020?

- A. It will be implemented from 2022 onwards.
- B. It will be only for primary school teachers.
- C. It will replace the current 2-year B.Ed. program
- D. It is optional for teachers.

Answer: It will replace the current 2-year B.Ed. program

41. Which of the following subjects will be promoted in school education according to NEP 2020?

- A. Environmental studies
- B. Career development
- C. Indian languages
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

42. What does NEP 2020 say about the regulation of private schools?

- A. Private schools will be banned
- B. Private schools will have more freedom

C. Private schools will be heavily regulated to ensure quality

D. There will be no change in private school regulation

Answer: Private schools will be regulated through a light but tight framework to ensure quality and accountability

43. Which of the following will be introduced as part of the curriculum from 2022 under NEP 2020?

- A. Robotics
- B. Coding and data science
- C. Digital art
- D. Culinary arts

Answer: Coding and data science

44. Under NEP 2020, what is the role of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)?

- A. To develop curriculum only for colleges
- B. To ensure textbooks are aligned with national guidelines
- C. To regulate private educational institutions
- D. To provide funds for educational institutions

Answer: To ensure textbooks are aligned with national guidelines

45. What major focus has been given for teacher education under NEP 2020?

- A. No change
- B. Introducing more exams for teachers
- C. Improving teacher quality through a 4-year integrated program
- D. Reducing teacher training programs

Answer: Improving teacher quality through a 4-year integrated program

46. Which of the following is the key idea behind introducing multi-disciplinary education in higher education under NEP 2020?

- A. Specialization in a single subject
- B. Promotion of humanities only
- C. Allowing students to choose courses from different disciplines
- D. Restricting students to one field of study

Answer: Allowing students to choose courses from different disciplines

47. Which government body is responsible for the implementation of NEP 2020?

- A. Ministry of Education
- B. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- C. National Education Foundation
- D. National Education Board

Answer: Ministry of Education

48. Which of the following is a major component of the NEP 2020 for higher education?

- A. Establishment of National Research Foundation
- B. Complete privatization of higher education
- C. Ban on foreign universities
- D. Focus on only STEM subjects

Answer: Establishment of National Research Foundation

49. Under NEP 2020, how is the higher education system in India expected to be structured?

- A. Higher education is only for professionals
- B. There will be a three-tier structure with undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels
- C. Only vocational courses will be offered
- D. Universities will be closed

Answer: There will be a three-tier structure with undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels

50. What does NEP 2020 recommend for the regulation of educational institutions?

- A. Centralized regulation
- B. Strict government control
- C. Self-regulation by institutions with minimal interference
- D. No regulation

Answer: Self-regulation by institutions with minimal interference

51. Which of the following will be a priority area in the implementation of NEP 2020?

- A. Expanding online education
- B. Vocational education for students at all levels

C. Decreasing the number of students in classrooms

D. Only focusing on academic subjects

Answer: Vocational education for students at all levels

52. Which of the following institutions is expected to play a major role in providing digital content under NEP 2020?

- A. NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)
- B. Swayam Prabha
- C. AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)
- D. IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University)

Answer: Swayam Prabha

53. What is the focus of NEP 2020 regarding assessment?

- A. High-stakes exams
- B. Regular and holistic assessment
- C. Elimination of exams altogether
- D. Focus only on theory exams

Answer: Regular and holistic assessment

54. How does NEP 2020 propose to promote inclusivity in education?

- A. By introducing quotas for private schools
- B. By expanding scholarships and support for underprivileged children
- C. By increasing fees in government schools
- D. By limiting government funding for public schools

Answer: By expanding scholarships and support for underprivileged children

55. Which system is proposed for the teaching of Indian languages under NEP 2020?

- A. Learning all Indian languages in school
- B. Teaching regional languages alongside English and Hindi
- C. Focus only on English
- D. None of the above

Answer: Teaching regional languages alongside English and Hindi

56. What will the establishment of National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) focus on?

- A. To regulate the fees of all higher education institutions
- B. To ensure the quality and standards of higher education
- C. To only regulate public universities
- D. To monitor student attendance

Answer: To ensure the quality and standards of higher education

57. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to provide:

- A. Higher Education for All
- B. Primary Education for All
- C. Technical Education for All
- D. Education for Special Children

Answer: Primary Education for All

58. SSA was launched in the year:

- A. 1997
- B. 2000
- C. 2001
- D. 2005

Answer: 2001

59. The main goal of SSA is:

- A. To provide free education to children aged 6-14 years
- B. To provide free education to children aged 14-18 years
- C. To provide adult education
- D. To develop schools in rural areas

Answer: To provide free education to children aged 6-14 years

60. Which act made education a fundamental right under SSA?

- A. Right to Education Act, 2009
- B. Education Rights Act, 2010
- C. National Education Act, 2006
- D. Child Rights Act, 2005

Answer: Right to Education Act, 2009

61. Which of the following is the main objective of SSA?

- A. To make children employable
- B. To improve education quality
- C. To make education free and compulsory for children aged 6-14
- D. To increase the literacy rate in India

Answer: To make education free and compulsory for children aged 6-14

62. Which of the following is NOT a feature of SSA?

- A. Universalization of Elementary Education
- B. Inclusion of Children with Special Needs
- C. Vocational Training
- D. Community Ownership of Schools

Answer: Vocational Training

63. Who is the implementing agency of SSA at the national level?

- A. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- B. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- C. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)
- D. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Answer: Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)

64. SSA aims to reduce the dropout rate at the primary education level by:

- A. Providing free textbooks
- B. Constructing more schools
- C. Creating incentives for children to stay in school
- D. Offering scholarships

Answer: Creating incentives for children to stay in school

65. The main focus of SSA is on:

- A. Curriculum Development
- B. Teacher Training
- C. Infrastructure Development
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

66. Which of the following is a major challenge under SSA?

- A. Lack of trained teachers
- B. Availability of textbooks
- C. High enrollment rates
- D. Child labor

Answer: Lack of trained teachers

67. Which of the following is a provision under the SSA for children with special needs?

- A. Special education centers in every district
- B. Scholarships for children with special needs
- C. Inclusive education and resource support
- D. Free transportation

Answer: Inclusive education and resource support

68. The main funding for SSA is shared between the central and state governments in the ratio of:

- A. 50:50
- B. 60:40
- C. 75:25
- D. 90:10

Answer: 60:40

69. The Right to Education Act, which was passed in 2009, guarantees education for children in the age group of:

- A. 3-18 years
- B. 6-14 years
- C. 5-16 years
- D. 6-18 years

Answer: 6-14 years

70. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was replaced by:

- A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- B. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- C. National Literacy Mission
- D. National Curriculum Framework

Answer: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

71. The focus of SSA on "quality education" aims at improving:

- A. Infrastructure only
- B. Teacher-student ratio
- C. Learning outcomes
- D. None of the above

Answer: Learning outcomes

72. Which of the following is an outcome of SSA?

- A. Increased enrollment rates
- B. Improved school infrastructure
- C. Inclusive education
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

73. The SSA is implemented through:

- A. Panchayats and local bodies
- B. Central government only
- C. Private institutions
- D. None of the above

Answer: Panchayats and local bodies

74. SSA also focuses on improving:

- A. Adult literacy
- B. Early childhood education
- C. Secondary education
- D. None of the above

Answer: Early childhood education

75. When was the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan merged into the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan?

- A. 2006
- B. 2017
- C. 2018
- D. 2019

Answer: 2018

76. What does "inclusive education" under SSA mean?

- A. Education for all children, including those with disabilities
- B. Education only for girls
- C. Education for boys and girls equally

D. Education only for economically disadvantaged children

Answer: Education for all children, including those with disabilities

77. What is the role of community in the implementation of SSA?

- A. Providing financial support
- B. Building schools
- C. Monitoring school activities and ensuring quality
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

78. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan program focuses on:

- A. Elementary education only
- B. Secondary education only
- C. Higher education
- D. All levels of education

Answer: Elementary education only

79. The key feature of SSA regarding language is:

- A. Only English should be taught
- B. Promotion of local languages and mother tongue
- C. No specific language focus
- D. Only Hindi as the medium of instruction

Answer: Promotion of local languages and mother tongue

80. SSA's role in promoting girl education includes:

- A. Free bicycles for girls
- B. Scholarship programs
- C. Special focus on enrollment and retention of girls
- D. None of the above

Answer: Special focus on enrollment and retention of girls

81. Which of the following is a critical factor for the success of SSA?

- A. Community involvement
- B. International funding
- C. Urbanization

D. Political stability

Answer: Community involvement

82. The SSA initiative emphasizes the importance of:

- A. Textbook-based teaching
- B. Activity-based learning
- C. Distance learning
- D. Rote memorization

Answer: Activity-based learning

83. SSA aims to achieve which of the following targets?

- A. Universalization of primary education
- B. Universalization of secondary education
- C. Vocational training for all students
- D. Adult literacy programs

Answer: Universalization of primary education

84. What is the primary objective of the RMSA program?

- A. To increase the number of schools in rural areas
- B. To improve the quality of secondary education
- C. To introduce new subjects in schools
- D. To provide free uniforms to students

Answer: To improve the quality of secondary education

85. Which of the following is not a focus area of the RMSA scheme?

- A. Strengthening of school infrastructure
- B. Enhancement of teacher training
- C. Enabling inclusive education
- D. Improving transportation facilities

Answer: Improving transportation facilities

86. Under RMSA, which of the following is prioritized for improving education in secondary schools?

- A. Providing scholarships to students
- B. Strengthening vocational education
- C. Introducing online learning platforms
- D. Hiring additional teachers

Answer: Strengthening vocational education

87. Which one of these is a characteristic of a constructivist approach in teaching?

- A. Teacher-centered instruction
- B. Students actively construct their own knowledge
- C. Emphasis on rote memorization
- D. Focus on passive learning

Answer: Students actively construct their own knowledge

88. In which year was the RMSA launched?

- A. 2002
- B. 2005
- C. 2009
- D. 2014

Answer: 2009

89. Which of the following is a feature of the Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009?

- A. Education is free and compulsory for children aged 6-14 years
- B. Education is free only for children with disabilities
- C. Education is free for children aged 5-12 years
- D. Education is compulsory for children aged 8-16 years

Answer: Education is free and compulsory for children aged 6-14 years

90. The main focus of inclusive education is to:

- A. Educate only children with disabilities
- B. Create separate schools for differently-abled children
- C. Provide equal educational opportunities for all students, including those with special needs
- D. Focus on the academic performance of students

Answer: Provide equal educational opportunities for all students, including those with special needs

91. Which is not a method of teaching in a constructivist classroom?

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Teacher-directed instruction

C. Inquiry-based learning

D. Problem-solving tasks

Answer: Teacher-directed instruction

92. The concept of 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) focuses primarily on:

- A. Conducting exams at the end of the year
- B. Assessing only the final academic results
- C. Regular, ongoing evaluation of a student's progress
- D. Focusing on only one subject at a time

Answer: Regular, ongoing evaluation of a student's progress

93. Which of the following does the RMSA scheme emphasize?

- A. Providing free education for all
- B. Improving the quality of secondary education
- C. Enabling private sector participation in education
- D. Building new schools in urban areas

Answer: Improving the quality of secondary education

94. Which of the following is not an important feature of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005?

- A. Child-centered approach
- B. Emphasis on rote learning
- C. Encouragement of critical thinking
- D. Promoting diversity in education

Answer: Emphasis on rote learning

95. Who is responsible for the implementation of the RMSA program?

- A. State Government
- B. Central Government
- C. Local Government
- D. Ministry of Education

Answer: State Government

96. Which of the following is a key principle of Child-Centered Education?

- A. Students' interests and needs are central to the learning process

- B. Teacher-centered classroom management
- C. Focus on memorization of facts and figures
- D. Emphasis on examinations and grading

Answer: Students' interests and needs are central to the learning process

97. Which of the following is a fundamental aim of teacher education?

- A. To prepare students for exams
- B. To ensure teachers are well-versed in their subject matter
- C. To prepare teachers to be effective classroom managers and facilitators
- D. To limit teachers' creativity in the classroom

Answer: To prepare teachers to be effective classroom managers and facilitators

98. Which of the following assessments is part of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)?

- A. Oral tests
- B. Monthly class tests
- C. Mid-term exams
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

99. The term "Vocational Education" refers to education that is designed to:

- A. Focus only on academic subjects
- B. Provide skills and knowledge for specific trades or careers
- C. Teach leadership and managerial skills
- D. Prepare students for university studies

Answer: Provide skills and knowledge for specific trades or careers

100. What is the main purpose of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)?

- A. To organize teacher recruitment exams
- B. To regulate and monitor teacher education in India
- C. To provide scholarships to teachers
- D. To manage the curriculum for primary schools

Answer: To regulate and monitor teacher education in India

101. Which of the following is an example of formative assessment?

- A. A final exam
- B. A project presentation
- C. A mid-term exam
- D. A unit test

Answer: A project presentation

102. Which of the following is an important element of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005?

- A. Memorization of facts
- B. Development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- C. Focus on individual performance
- D. Teacher-centered learning

Answer: Development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills

103. What is the primary goal of the National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)?

- A. To improve the enrollment of girls in secondary schools
- B. To ensure better infrastructure in schools
- C. To increase the literacy rate among girls in rural areas
- D. To promote co-education in schools

Answer: To increase the literacy rate among girls in rural areas

104. The importance of "learner-centered" teaching is based on the belief that:

- A. The teacher should control the learning environment
- B. Students should take responsibility for their learning
- C. All students must follow the same learning path
- D. Teachers should focus on delivering lectures

Answer: Students should take responsibility for their learning

105. Which of the following methods is encouraged in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 for better student engagement?

- A. Teacher-centered learning

- B. Inquiry-based learning
- C. Traditional lectures
- D. Focused rote learning

Answer: Inquiry-based learning

106. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the project method of teaching?

- A. Active participation of students
- B. Use of real-life problems
- C. Focus on theory and lecture
- D. Emphasis on individual learning

Answer: Focus on theory and lecture

107. The "Lecture Method" of teaching is best suited for:

- A. Small group activities
- B. Teaching of theoretical concepts
- C. Hands-on practical learning
- D. Group discussions

Answer: Teaching of theoretical concepts

108. The "Demonstration Method" is most useful in teaching:

- A. History
- B. Literature
- C. Science
- D. Social Science

Answer: Science

109. Which method involves the active participation of students in the learning process, through solving problems and carrying out investigations?

- A. Project Method
- B. Lecture Method
- C. Demonstration Method
- D. Problem Solving Method

Answer: Problem Solving Method

110. Which teaching method is based on the Socratic method of questioning and dialogue?

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Lecture Method
- C. Case Study Method

- D. Brainstorming Method

Answer: Inquiry-based learning

111. The "Case Study Method" is most commonly used in:

- A. Teaching history
- B. Teaching business studies
- C. Teaching languages
- D. Teaching mathematics

Answer: Teaching business studies

112. Which of the following methods promotes collaboration among students and involves a lot of group work?

- A. Project Method
- B. Collaborative Learning
- C. Lecture Method
- D. Demonstration Method

Answer: Collaborative Learning

113. In the "Cooperative Learning" method, the students work:

- A. Independently
- B. As a team to achieve common goals
- C. By listening to the teacher only
- D. In pairs

Answer: As a team to achieve common goals

114. The "Montessori Method" of teaching emphasizes:

- A. Teacher-directed learning
- B. Use of technology in classrooms
- C. Child-centered learning
- D. Strict discipline

Answer: Child-centered learning

115. Which of the following teaching methods is associated with hands-on learning and real-world application of concepts?

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Direct Instruction
- C. Blended Learning
- D. Lecture Method

Answer: Project-based learning

116. Which method involves breaking down information into smaller, manageable chunks for easier learning?

- A. Discovery Learning
- B. Chunking
- C. Active Learning
- D. Problem-based Learning

Answer: Chunking

117. The "Socratic Method" of teaching is centered around:

- A. Teacher's monologue
- B. Questioning and dialogue
- C. Group discussions
- D. Memorization

Answer: Questioning and dialogue

118. Which of the following methods is focused on students' active involvement in learning by discovering concepts themselves?

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Direct Instruction
- C. Demonstration Method
- D. Lecture Method

Answer: Inquiry-based learning

119. The method that focuses on learning through practical experience and activities is known as:

- A. Traditional method
- B. Experiential Learning
- C. Lecture Method
- D. Flipped Classroom

Answer: Experiential Learning

120. In the "Flipped Classroom" model, students are expected to:

- A. Watch pre-recorded lectures and complete assignments in class
- B. Learn only through teacher's guidance
- C. Learn independently without any teacher involvement
- D. Work only on written assignments

Answer: Watch pre-recorded lectures and complete assignments in class

121. The "Inquiry-based Learning" method is most closely associated with:

- A. Teacher-centered teaching
- B. Hands-on experiments
- C. Student-driven investigation
- D. Passive learning

Answer: Student-driven investigation

122. The "Problem-based Learning" (PBL) method primarily helps in developing:

- A. Memory recall
- B. Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- C. Rote learning
- D. Strict adherence to textbooks

Answer: Critical thinking and problem-solving skills

123. Which of the following is an example of the "Direct Instruction" method?

- A. Teacher provides clear and structured information to students
- B. Students explore concepts through guided discovery
- C. Students work on projects in groups
- D. Students present their own knowledge to the class

Answer: Teacher provides clear and structured information to students

124. Which method encourages students to work collaboratively to solve complex, real-world problems?

- A. Cooperative Learning
- B. Lecture Method
- C. Discovery Learning
- D. Inquiry-based Learning

Answer: Cooperative Learning

125. The "Simulations" method is useful in teaching:

- A. Theoretical concepts only
- B. Real-world situations and scenarios
- C. Basic skills like reading and writing
- D. Rote memorization

Answer: Real-world situations and scenarios

126. The "Blended Learning" approach combines:

- A. Online and in-person learning
- B. Student-centered learning only
- C. Project work and field trips
- D. Group activities and discussions

Answer: Online and in-person learning

127. "Mind Mapping" is a technique used in:

- A. Direct Instruction
- B. Problem-based Learning
- C. Brainstorming and organizing ideas
- D. Lecture-based teaching

Answer: Brainstorming and organizing ideas

128. The "Demonstration Method" is best suited for teaching which type of subject?

- A. Humanities
- B. Mathematics
- C. Science
- D. Fine Arts

Answer: Science

129. The primary aim of "Discovery Learning" is to:

- A. Teach students through memorization
- B. Encourage students to discover concepts on their own
- C. Focus on textbook-based instruction
- D. Provide direct answers to students

Answer: Encourage students to discover concepts on their own

130. The "Role Play" method of teaching encourages:

- A. Passive learning through listening
- B. Active engagement by students in simulated scenarios
- C. Pure theoretical discussions
- D. Individual learning without collaboration

Answer: Active engagement by students in simulated scenarios

131. On which list is education in the Indian Constitution?

- A. Central list

B. Concurrent list

C. State list

D. None of the above lists

Answer: Concurrent list

132. Computer Assisted Instruction is based on _____ principle.

- A. Classical Conditioning
- B. Operant Conditioning
- C. Pavlovian Conditioning
- D. Respondent Conditioning

Answer: Operant Conditioning

133. Which of the following is Doordarshan's Educational Television Channel?

- A. Gurukul
- B. Gyan Bharati
- C. Gyan Darshan
- D. Vidya

Answer: Gyan Darshan

134. Which of the following affects an individual's development at a given time?

- A. Their experiences
- B. Interaction of nature and nurture
- C. Inherited potentialities
- D. Social pressure on the individual

Answer: Interaction of nature and nurture

135. For _____, 'Experimentation' is the standard procedure to know the truth.

- A. Public Administration
- B. Geography
- C. Archaeology
- D. Science

Answer: Science

136. The _____ amendment added "Fundamental Duties" to the Constitution of India.

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 54th Amendment
- C. 83rd Amendment

D. 93rd Amendment

Answer: 42nd Amendment

137. Cause and effect relationships are studied by _____ studies.

- A. Clinical
- B. Comparative
- C. Developmental
- D. Experimental

Answer: Experimental

138. The development of a student's personality is affected the most by:

- A. Discipline at institute
- B. Emotional climate at home
- C. Inherited assets and liabilities
- D. Social orientation of peers and elders

Answer: Emotional climate at home

139. Which of the following situations would be best for maximum transfer of learning?

- A. Different tasks requiring different responses
- B. Different tasks requiring the same response
- C. Similar tasks requiring different responses
- D. Similar tasks requiring the same response

Answer: Similar tasks requiring the same response

140. Which one of the following is the most important element in teaching?

- A. Relationship between teachers and students
- B. Subject matter
- C. Teaching techniques and aids used
- D. Student's knowledge

Answer: Relationship between teachers and students

141. You want to ensure the participation of more students in class. Which of the following methods of teaching would you adopt?

- A. Demonstration
- B. Discussion
- C. Recitation

D. Role-play

Answer: Discussion

142. To make learning effective, a goal must be meaningful in terms of _____?

- A. Objectives of the curriculum
- B. Intellectual ideas
- C. Standards of others
- D. The needs and purposes of students

Answer: The needs and purposes of students

143. Which of the following items of information are important about students to motivate them for studies?

- A. Learning style
- B. Personality
- C. Socio-cultural background
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

144. _____ is the process in which you identify the common aspects or basic relationships in a variety of specific situations?

- A. Abstraction
- B. Generalization
- C. Problem Solving
- D. Reasoning

Answer: Generalization

145. Through practice:

- A. One can remember (text or lessons)
- B. The senses are trained
- C. One gets a habit of doing home work regularly
- D. Knowledge is gained

Answer: The senses are trained

146. _____ is the apex institution involved in the planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system in the country.

- A. UGC
- B. NCERT
- C. NCTE
- D. XSEED

Answer: NCTE

147. What makes an adolescent revolt against authority?

- A. He thinks that he is mature enough
- B. His want for recognition and independence of thought and action
- C. He thinks that he is intelligent enough
- D. He believes that he does not need any advice

Answer: His want for recognition and independence of thought and action

148. You want to develop cooperation and team spirit in students? Which activities would you propose?

- A. Art
- B. Debate
- C. Project work
- D. Quiz

Answer: Project work

149. What is the main purpose of punishment for students?

- A. Demonstrate authority
- B. Protect others from doing the same
- C. Reform the offender
- D. Retaliate for the wrong that has been done

Answer: Reform the offender

150. Why is environmental awareness necessary at all stages of education?

- A. Important for human survival
- B. Environment varies from region to region
- C. Man must control and change the environment
- D. None of the above

Answer: Important for human survival

151. "Recall the face of the poorest and weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him". Who said these lines?

- A. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- B. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Zakir Husain

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

152. Having a variety of question sets in a question paper increases its:

- A. Objectivity
- B. Reliability
- C. Validity
- D. Difficulty

Answer: Reliability

153. _____ is the quality of a good teacher.

- A. Control over emotions
- B. Good command over the subject
- C. Physical strength
- D. Sense of humour

Answer: Good command over the subject

154. Which of the following is true about the ways of learning for students?

- A. Speed of learning is same for all students
- B. Each child has a unique learning style
- C. Children follow the way other students learn
- D. None of these

Answer: Each child has a unique learning style

155. How should a teacher be related to his peers?

- A. Should copy other teacher's style
- B. Follow independent views
- C. Should not intervene in other's work
- D. Suggest each other the effective ways to teach

Answer: Suggest each other the effective ways to teach

156. A teacher should encourage the students to:

- A. Score best grades in the class
- B. Improve their own capabilities
- C. Obey teacher's command
- D. None of these

Answer: Improve their own capabilities

157. How can a teacher develop creativity in himself and the learners?

- A. By giving new up-to-date information
- B. By playing thought-provoking games

- C. By praising any creative work
- D. Set new tasks

Answer: By playing thought-provoking games

158. What is the best way for a teacher to resolve the problems in a class?

- A. Ask for other teacher's opinion
- B. Depends on one's own opinion
- C. Think on suggestions offered by the children and implement the good ones
- D. Use the view that Principal gives

Answer: Think on suggestions offered by the children and implement the good ones

159. How would you make your students independent?

- A. Give responsibility to everyone
- B. Giving orders and expecting obedience
- C. Ignoring their petty fights
- D. Solving their problems for them

Answer: Give responsibility to everyone

160. Why is 'learning by doing' important?

- A. It develops interest among children
- B. Maintains discipline
- C. Keeps children busy
- D. Promotes meaningful learning

Answer: It develops interest among children

161. What is the primary characteristic of learning disabilities?

- A. High intelligence
- B. Difficulty in acquiring basic skills
- C. Emotional disturbance
- D. Physical handicap

Answer: Difficulty in acquiring basic skills

162. A child with a learning disability might have difficulty in:

- A. Drawing pictures
- B. Writing or reading
- C. Physical exercises
- D. Speaking

Answer: Writing or reading

163. The most common learning disability is:

- A. Dyslexia
- B. Dyspraxia
- C. Dyscalculia
- D. ADHD

Answer: Dyslexia

164. Which of the following is a sign of dyscalculia?

- A. Difficulty in solving math problems
- B. Difficulty in writing essays
- C. Difficulty in following conversations
- D. Difficulty in interpreting visual information

Answer: Difficulty in solving math problems

165. Which of the following is an example of an academic issue caused by a learning disability?

- A. Difficulty in reading comprehension
- B. Poor handwriting
- C. Difficulty with basic arithmetic
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

166. The term "learning disability" refers to:

- A. A permanent condition
- B. A temporary condition
- C. A mental disorder
- D. An intellectual disability

Answer: A permanent condition

167. Children with learning disabilities may have problems in:

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Math
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

168. Which of the following is NOT a type of learning disability?

- A. Dyslexia
- B. Dysgraphia

C. Autism spectrum disorder

D. Dyscalculia

Answer: Autism spectrum disorder

169. Who is responsible for diagnosing learning disabilities in children?

A. Teachers

B. Parents

C. Clinical psychologists or special education professionals

D. School principals

Answer: Clinical psychologists or special education professionals

170. Dysgraphia primarily affects:

A. Listening skills

B. Reading skills

C. Writing skills

D. Social interactions

Answer: Writing skills

171. Children with learning disabilities often:

A. Have average or above-average intelligence

B. Are intellectually disabled

C. Have limited attention spans

D. Do not face emotional or social issues

Answer: Have average or above-average intelligence

172. Which of the following statements is true about children with learning disabilities?

A. They are always emotionally disturbed

B. They often perform better than their peers

C. They have difficulty processing certain types of information

D. They are generally unable to learn

Answer: They have difficulty processing certain types of information

173. What is the key feature of dyslexia?

A. Difficulty in reading and interpreting words

B. Difficulty in listening to sounds

C. Difficulty in visual recognition

D. Difficulty in motor coordination

Answer: Difficulty in reading and interpreting words

174. Which of the following is NOT an instructional strategy to support students with learning disabilities?

A. Providing extra time for tasks

B. Offering written instructions in addition to oral instructions

C. Encouraging multitasking

D. Using visual aids and technology

Answer: Encouraging multitasking

175. A common difficulty for students with ADHD is:

A. Understanding abstract concepts

B. Following multi-step directions

C. Social interactions

D. Memorization

Answer: Following multi-step directions

176. One of the major components of an IEP (Individualized Education Program) for students with learning disabilities is:

A. Standardized testing

B. A daily report card

C. Specific learning goals and accommodations

D. Frequent breaks

Answer: Specific learning goals and accommodations

177. Which of the following is a teaching technique that can be helpful for students with dyslexia?

A. Teaching in a quiet, distraction-free environment

B. Encouraging the student to read aloud every time

C. Encouraging the student to write lengthy essays every day

D. Using colored paper to help reading

Answer: Teaching in a quiet, distraction-free environment

178. Which of the following is a common accommodation for students with learning disabilities?

A. Allowing the student to work in a group

- B. Providing additional verbal explanations
- C. Reducing the amount of homework
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

179. The use of visual aids in the classroom helps:

- A. Only students with ADHD
- B. Only students with dyslexia
- C. All students, especially those with learning disabilities
- D. Students with physical disabilities

Answer: All students, especially those with learning disabilities

180. Which of the following is true about children with learning disabilities and intelligence?

- A. They are always below average in intelligence
- B. They are typically gifted but struggle in specific areas
- C. They are always diagnosed with mental retardation
- D. They have average or above-average intelligence but struggle in specific academic areas

Answer: They have average or above-average intelligence but struggle in specific academic areas

181. What is a characteristic of dyslexia?

- A. The inability to speak
- B. The inability to hear sounds correctly
- C. The inability to recognize words or letters
- D. The inability to move properly

Answer: The inability to recognize words or letters

182. What does the term "dyscalculia" refer to?

- A. Difficulty with spelling
- B. Difficulty with numbers and math concepts
- C. Difficulty with handwriting
- D. Difficulty with social interactions

Answer: Difficulty with numbers and math concepts

183. A teacher might notice that a student with a learning disability:

- A. Regularly completes homework without assistance
- B. Struggles with reading fluency but is very social
- C. Consistently gets perfect scores on tests
- D. Avoids all academic challenges

Answer: Struggles with reading fluency but is very social

184. What type of testing is used to assess learning disabilities?

- A. Standardized tests only
- B. Intelligence testing only
- C. A combination of standardized and diagnostic tests
- D. None of the above

Answer: A combination of standardized and diagnostic tests

185. Which of the following is an important role for teachers in supporting students with learning disabilities?

- A. Identifying the student's specific disability
- B. Making sure the student completes all assignments on time
- C. Providing individualized instruction and accommodations
- D. Enforcing strict classroom discipline

Answer: Providing individualized instruction and accommodations

186. What does ICT stand for?

- A. International Communication Technology
- B. Information and Communication Technology
- C. Integrated Communication Technology
- D. Internet and Communication Technology

Answer: Information and Communication Technology

187. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of ICT in education?

- A. Enhances interactive learning
- B. Provides access to global resources

C. Increases teacher workload

D. Facilitates personalized learning

Answer: Increases teacher workload

188. Which of the following is an example of assistive technology in education?

A. Interactive whiteboards

B. Text-to-speech software

C. Learning management systems

D. Educational apps

Answer: Text-to-speech software

189. Which ICT tool is primarily used for real-time communication?

A. Word Processor

B. Spreadsheet

C. Video Conferencing Tool

D. Graphic Design Tool

Answer: Video Conferencing Tool

190. Which of the following is a benefit of using ICT in education for children with special needs?

A. ICT tools provide personalized learning experiences

B. ICT increases the workload of teachers

C. ICT restricts communication between students and teachers

D. ICT reduces the availability of educational resources

Answer: ICT tools provide personalized learning experiences

191. What is the primary purpose of Learning Management Systems (LMS)?

A. Facilitate student-teacher communication

B. Manage and deliver educational content

C. Conduct research studies

D. Provide physical textbooks to students

Answer: Manage and deliver educational content

192. Which of the following is NOT a common use of ICT in education?

A. Online learning platforms

B. Virtual reality simulations

C. Traditional chalkboard teaching

D. Educational apps and games

Answer: Traditional chalkboard teaching

193. Which of the following is an example of a Learning Management System (LMS)?

A. Moodle

B. WordPress

C. Excel

D. PowerPoint

Answer: Moodle

194. Which of the following helps in making learning more interactive and engaging?

A. ICT tools and digital resources

B. Traditional textbooks only

C. Lecture method only

D. Written assignments only

Answer: ICT tools and digital resources

195. What role does technology play in modern education?

A. Replaces teachers completely

B. Enhances teaching and learning processes

C. Makes education more expensive

D. Reduces student engagement

Answer: Enhances teaching and learning processes

196. How does ICT support inclusive education?

A. By making education more expensive

B. By limiting access to resources

C. By providing diverse learning tools and accommodations

D. By replacing traditional teaching methods

Answer: By providing diverse learning tools and accommodations

197. What is the main advantage of digital learning resources?

A. They are always free

B. They can be accessed anytime and anywhere

- C. They replace teachers
- D. They eliminate the need for practice

Answer: They can be accessed anytime and anywhere

198. How does technology support assessment in education?

- A. By making it more difficult
- B. By providing immediate feedback and tracking progress
- C. By eliminating the need for assessment
- D. By making it more expensive

Answer: By providing immediate feedback and tracking progress

199. What is the role of ICT in teacher professional development?

- A. It makes training unnecessary
- B. It provides access to online resources and training opportunities
- C. It increases workload
- D. It reduces collaboration

Answer: It provides access to online resources and training opportunities

200. How does technology enhance classroom management?

- A. By making it more complicated
- B. By providing tools for organization and monitoring
- C. By eliminating the need for management
- D. By increasing discipline issues

Answer: By providing tools for organization and monitoring

201. What is the impact of ICT on student motivation?

- A. It always decreases motivation
- B. It increases engagement and interest in learning
- C. It has no effect on motivation
- D. It makes learning more difficult

Answer: It increases engagement and interest in learning

202. How does technology support collaborative learning?

- A. It prevents collaboration
- B. It provides platforms for group work and communication
- C. It makes collaboration unnecessary
- D. It reduces student interaction

Answer: It provides platforms for group work and communication

203. What is the role of digital literacy in modern education?

- A. It is unnecessary
- B. It is essential for success in the digital age
- C. It only applies to certain subjects
- D. It makes learning more difficult

Answer: It is essential for success in the digital age

204. How does ICT support personalized learning?

- A. It makes learning more standardized
- B. It allows for adaptation to individual needs and pace
- C. It eliminates personal attention
- D. It reduces learning options

Answer: It allows for adaptation to individual needs and pace

205. What is the importance of digital resources in education?

- A. They are always better than traditional resources
- B. They provide additional learning opportunities and flexibility
- C. They make learning more difficult
- D. They are not important

Answer: They provide additional learning opportunities and flexibility

206. Which of the following tools aids visually impaired students?

- A. Screen readers and audiobooks
- B. Standard computer monitors
- C. Printed textbooks

D. Traditional chalkboards

Answer: Screen readers and audiobooks

207. Which of the following is a key feature of ICT in education?

- A. Enhances interactive learning through multimedia tools
- B. Replaces the need for teachers in the classroom
- C. Limits the availability of diverse learning materials
- D. Reduces collaboration between students

Answer: Enhances interactive learning through multimedia tools

208. Which of the following is NOT an objective of using ICT in education?

- A. To ameliorate the quality of teaching in remote areas
- B. To hide transparency in the education system
- C. To eliminate wastage of manual labor done by teachers
- D. To provide accessibility through online medium of education

Answer: To hide transparency in the education system

209. Which of the following is an example of a digital learning resource?

- A. E-books
- B. Printed textbooks
- C. Chalkboards
- D. Paper worksheets

Answer: E-books

210. Which of the following is a government project aimed at integrating ICT in schools?

- A. National Digital Library
- B. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- C. DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)
- D. Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Answer: DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)

211. Which of the following best describes the role of ICT in modern curriculum and pedagogy?

- A. ICT completely replaces traditional teaching methods
- B. ICT enhances and supports traditional curriculum and teaching methods
- C. ICT is excluded from curriculum development
- D. ICT makes teaching and learning more difficult

Answer: ICT enhances and supports traditional curriculum and teaching methods

212. Which of the following is an example of a cloud-based storage service used in education?

- A. Google Drive
- B. USB Flash Drive
- C. External Hard Drive
- D. Printed Flashcards

Answer: Google Drive

213. Which of the following is a feature of an interactive whiteboard?

- A. Allows teachers to create digital lessons and annotate documents
- B. Functions as a traditional chalkboard
- C. Requires no electricity
- D. Is used solely for displaying static images

Answer: Allows teachers to create digital lessons and annotate documents

214. Which of the following is a benefit of using ICT in education?

- A. It can make learning more engaging and interactive
- B. It eliminates the need for teachers
- C. It reduces access to information
- D. It increases the cost of education

Answer: It can make learning more engaging and interactive

215. Which of the following is a feature of a Learning Management System (LMS)?

- A. Provides a platform for creating and managing online courses
- B. Requires no internet connection

- C. Is used only for administrative tasks
- D. Does not support multimedia content

Answer: Provides a platform for creating and managing online courses

216. Which of the following is an example of a digital assessment tool?

- A. Google Forms
- B. Paper-based quizzes
- C. Oral examinations
- D. Chalkboard tests

Answer: Google Forms

217. Which of the following is a benefit of using multimedia in education?

- A. It caters to different learning styles
- B. It makes learning monotonous
- C. It reduces student engagement
- D. It increases the cost of education

Answer: It caters to different learning styles

218. Which of the following is a feature of a digital classroom?

- A. Integration of technology to enhance learning
- B. Use of traditional teaching methods only
- C. Limited access to digital resources
- D. Absence of internet connectivity

Answer: Integration of technology to enhance learning

219. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an effective teacher?

- A. Ability to communicate clearly
- B. Ability to motivate students
- C. Consistently using the same teaching method
- D. Ability to engage students in learning

Answer: Consistently using the same teaching method

220. The primary objective of teaching is to:

- A. Develop students' moral values
- B. Ensure students pass the final exams
- C. Enhance students' understanding and skills

- D. Control classroom behavior

Answer: Enhance students' understanding and skills

221. What does the term 'teaching aptitude' refer to?

- A. The teacher's ability to manage the classroom
- B. The teacher's ability to assess students
- C. The teacher's ability to understand and implement teaching strategies effectively
- D. The teacher's ability to give grades

Answer: The teacher's ability to understand and implement teaching strategies effectively

222. Which of the following is a key component of teaching aptitude?

- A. Knowledge of the subject
- B. Understanding students' learning needs
- C. Classroom management skills
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

223. Which of the following is an example of 'didactic teaching'?

- A. The teacher provides direct instruction and students passively listen
- B. Students engage in a debate
- C. Students participate in a hands-on experiment
- D. Students conduct research in groups

Answer: The teacher provides direct instruction and students passively listen

224. Which of the following is NOT an element of teaching?

- A. Motivation
- B. Communication
- C. Student participation
- D. Teacher-centered knowledge delivery

Answer: Teacher-centered knowledge delivery

225. Which of the following is a feature of the 'learner-centered' approach to teaching?

- A. Teacher-centered classroom activities
- B. Students participate actively in the learning process

- C. The teacher leads all discussions
- D. Learning is based primarily on textbooks

Answer: Students participate actively in the learning process

226. Which of the following best describes 'teaching effectiveness'?

- A. How well a teacher delivers lessons
- B. How well a teacher controls the classroom
- C. How much content is covered in a lesson
- D. How much a teacher engages students and meets their learning needs

Answer: How much a teacher engages students and meets their learning needs

227. The process of 'classroom management' involves:

- A. Establishing rules and procedures for student behavior
- B. Ensuring students learn only through textbooks
- C. Allowing students to work independently
- D. Focusing on teacher-centered instruction only

Answer: Establishing rules and procedures for student behavior

228. Which of the following is an example of 'active learning'?

- A. The teacher lectures for the entire class period
- B. The students work in groups to analyze and solve problems
- C. The students read a textbook chapter individually
- D. The teacher tests students' knowledge with a quiz

Answer: The students work in groups to analyze and solve problems

229. What is the focus of the 'constructivist approach' to teaching?

- A. Passive learning through memorization
- B. Learning through real-life experiences and reflections
- C. Teacher-centered delivery of knowledge
- D. Use of multimedia in the classroom

Answer: Learning through real-life experiences and reflections

230. Which of the following strategies best helps a teacher meet the needs of diverse learners?

- A. Giving the same assignment to every student
- B. Using a single teaching method for all students
- C. Differentiating instruction to cater to different learning styles and abilities
- D. Focusing only on advanced learners

Answer: Differentiating instruction to cater to different learning styles and abilities

231. The primary purpose of a teacher's lesson plan is to:

- A. Provide a clear structure and direction for the class
- B. Ensure that all students learn at the same pace
- C. Fill up time in the classroom
- D. Evaluate students' performance

Answer: Provide a clear structure and direction for the class

232. The 'feedback' provided by a teacher should be:

- A. General and vague
- B. Constructive and specific
- C. Only positive
- D. Given at the end of the semester

Answer: Constructive and specific

233. Which of the following is an essential component of teaching aptitude?

- A. Knowledge of student behavior
- B. Ability to create an inclusive classroom environment
- C. Both a and b
- D. Ability to finish the syllabus on time

Answer: Both a and b

234. What does 'Bloom's Taxonomy' primarily classify?

- A. Teaching methods
- B. Student learning outcomes
- C. Assessment tools
- D. Classroom management techniques

Answer: Student learning outcomes

235. What is the primary function of 'questioning' in teaching?

- A. To entertain students
- B. To assess students' understanding and encourage thinking
- C. To test students' memory
- D. To fill time during lessons

Answer: To assess students' understanding and encourage thinking

236. Which of the following is an effective way to assess a student's learning?

- A. Giving an essay exam at the end of the course
- B. Giving only multiple-choice exams
- C. Using various assessment methods (e.g., quizzes, projects, discussions)
- D. Focusing only on homework grades

Answer: Using various assessment methods (e.g., quizzes, projects, discussions)

237. Which of the following is an example of 'peer assessment'?

- A. A teacher grades student assignments
- B. Students work together to evaluate each other's performance
- C. Students complete a self-reflection on their learning
- D. Students take a standardized test

Answer: Students work together to evaluate each other's performance

238. What is the main objective of 'project-based learning'?

- A. Students complete individual tasks with minimal guidance
- B. Students work on real-world problems to create a product or solution
- C. Students memorize facts for an exam
- D. Teachers give students tasks without explaining concepts

Answer: Students work on real-world problems to create a product or solution

239. Which of the following is NOT a feature of 'effective teaching'?

- A. Clear communication
- B. Student engagement
- C. Strict discipline without interaction
- D. Flexibility in teaching methods

Answer: Strict discipline without interaction

240. Which of the following is the best strategy for promoting student motivation?

- A. Giving frequent and detailed feedback
- B. Providing students with opportunities for self-directed learning
- C. Creating a challenging and supportive learning environment
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

241. The 'Socratic Method' involves:

- A. The teacher giving students all the answers
- B. The teacher asking students thought-provoking questions to stimulate critical thinking
- C. Students studying in isolation
- D. Students completing assignments without teacher involvement

Answer: The teacher asking students thought-provoking questions to stimulate critical thinking

242. Which of the following is an example of an extrinsic motivation in teaching?

- A. A student feels accomplished after solving a difficult problem
- B. A student enjoys learning about a topic they are passionate about
- C. A student receives a reward for good performance
- D. A student seeks personal growth through education

Answer: A student receives a reward for good performance

243. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of effective teaching?

- A. Clarity in communication
- B. Student engagement
- C. Frequent use of technology

D. Active student participation

Answer: Frequent use of technology

244. What is the main purpose of formative assessment?

- A. To judge the student's final grade
- B. To provide feedback during the learning process
- C. To rank students
- D. To measure the effectiveness of the teaching methods

Answer: To provide feedback during the learning process

245. What is an example of a non-verbal communication method in teaching?

- A. Questioning
- B. Writing on the blackboard
- C. Gestures and body language
- D. Giving lectures

Answer: Gestures and body language

246. The purpose of a lesson plan is to:

- A. Help the teacher track progress
- B. Organize teaching activities in a structured way
- C. Make the class more interesting
- D. Provide an outline of the syllabus

Answer: Organize teaching activities in a structured way

247. Which of the following is an example of a teaching strategy?

- A. Sitting in a lecture hall
- B. Group discussions
- C. Reading from a textbook
- D. Giving assignments

- **Answer:** Group discussions

248. The 'Instructional Objectives' are:

- A. Goals for teachers
- B. The skills or knowledge students are expected to achieve
- C. The content to be taught

D. A way to test the students' abilities

Answer: The skills or knowledge students are expected to achieve

249. Which of the following is an example of 'Active Learning'?

- A. Listening to lectures
- B. Watching a documentary
- C. Engaging in problem-solving tasks
- D. Taking notes during class

Answer: Engaging in problem-solving tasks

250. The primary function of teaching is to:

- A. Transfer knowledge
- B. Help students develop skills and attitudes
- C. Prepare students for exams
- D. Develop character

Answer: Help students develop skills and attitudes

251. Which of the following techniques can enhance learning in students?

- A. Frequent memorization
- B. Repetition of the same concept
- C. Active participation and collaboration
- D. Listening passively to lectures

Answer: Active participation and collaboration

252. A teacher's ability to motivate students is known as:

- A. Teaching effectiveness
- B. Teaching aptitude
- C. Teacher's charisma
- D. Teacher's leadership

Answer: Teaching aptitude

253. The 'teacher-centered' method of teaching focuses on:

- A. Teacher as the main source of knowledge
- B. Students working together in groups
- C. Learning by doing
- D. Student choice in the learning process

Answer: Teacher as the main source of knowledge

254. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'student-centered' learning?

- A. Active participation of students
- B. Emphasis on memorization
- C. Collaborative learning
- D. Focus on student needs and interests

Answer: Emphasis on memorization

255. The term 'pedagogy' refers to:

- A. The study of teachers
- B. The art of teaching
- C. Student behavior
- D. The school management system

Answer: The art of teaching

256. Which of the following best describes 'Bloom's Taxonomy'?

- A. A system for grading student papers
- B. A method for managing classroom behavior
- C. A classification of learning objectives
- D. A strategy for developing lesson plans

Answer: A classification of learning objectives

257. The main objective of classroom management is:

- A. To ensure students are quiet during class
- B. To create a positive learning environment
- C. To maintain discipline in the classroom
- D. To complete the syllabus

Answer: To create a positive learning environment

258. In which stage of teaching does the teacher assess students' prior knowledge?

- A. Introduction
- B. Development
- C. Conclusion
- D. Assessment

Answer: Introduction

259. Which is an example of an extrinsic motivator for students?

- A. Personal satisfaction from learning
- B. Self-fulfillment

C. A certificate for good performance

D. Interest in the subject matter

Answer: A certificate for good performance

260. Which is a key characteristic of a constructivist approach to learning?

- A. Students passively receive knowledge
- B. Knowledge is constructed through interaction with the environment
- C. Teachers focus on rote memorization
- D. Learning is about memorization of facts

Answer: Knowledge is constructed through interaction with the environment

261. Which of the following refers to 'Differentiated Instruction'?

- A. Teaching only advanced students
- B. Tailoring instruction to meet the diverse needs of students
- C. Focusing only on one teaching method
- D. Teaching in a traditional classroom setup

Answer: Tailoring instruction to meet the diverse needs of students

262. The process of making students think critically about what they are learning is known as:

- A. Passive learning
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Cognitive engagement
- D. Memorization

Answer: Critical thinking

263. The first education commission after independence was:

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Mudaliar Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. University Education Commission

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

264. The Radhakrishnan Commission was set up in the year:

- A. 1950
- B. 1951

C. 1948

D. 1949

Answer: 1948

265. The main objective of the Kothari Commission was to:

A. Promote vocational education

B. Establish higher educational institutions

C. Develop a national system of education

D. Focus on primary education

Answer: Develop a national system of education

266. The Kothari Commission was appointed in the year:

A. 1961

B. 1964

C. 1965

D. 1967

Answer: 1964

267. The Mudaliar Commission is also known as:

A. Secondary Education Commission

B. University Education Commission

C. Primary Education Commission

D. All India Education Commission

Answer: Secondary Education Commission

268. The Mudaliar Commission was set up in the year:

A. 1951

B. 1952

C. 1964

D. 1949

Answer: 1952

269. The first education commission after independence was chaired by:

A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

B. Dr. K. Kothari

C. Dr. M. Mudaliar

D. Dr. A. L. Menon

Answer: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

270. The recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission related to:

A. Secondary education

B. Higher education

C. Primary education

D. Vocational education

Answer: Higher education

271. Which commission emphasized the development of technical education in India?

A. Radhakrishnan Commission

B. Kothari Commission

C. Mudaliar Commission

D. Report of the UGC

Answer: Kothari Commission

272. The main focus of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 was to:

A. Promote higher education

B. Improve elementary education

C. Develop vocational training

D. Encourage private institutions

Answer: Improve elementary education

273. Who chaired the National Policy on Education 1986?

A. Dr. Kothari

B. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi

C. M. M. Pant

D. V. P. Singh

Answer: Mr. Rajiv Gandhi

274. Which commission recommended the introduction of the 10+2+3 system of education in India?

A. Kothari Commission

B. Mudaliar Commission

C. Radhakrishnan Commission

D. National Policy on Education 1986

Answer: Kothari Commission

275. The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) is also known as:

A. Radhakrishnan Commission

B. Kothari Commission

C. Mudaliar Commission

D. National Policy on Education Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

276. The Kothari Commission recommended:

- A. National system of education
- B. State control over education
- C. Focus on higher education only
- D. Complete decentralization of education

Answer: National system of education

277. Which Commission was appointed to address issues in secondary education?

- A. Mudaliar Commission
- B. Kothari Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. MHRD Commission

Answer: Mudaliar Commission

278. Which education commission recommended the establishment of an all-India educational system with a common syllabus?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Mudaliar Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. National Education Policy (1986)

Answer: Kothari Commission

279. The Kothari Commission emphasized the importance of:

- A. Universalization of education
- B. Education for economically backward groups
- C. Vocational education
- D. Education for women.

Answer: Universalization of education

280. Which Commission focused on the quality of higher education in India?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Mudaliar Commission
- D. Dr. V. K. Rao Committee

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

281. Which Indian Education Commission emphasized teacher training and professional development?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Mudaliar Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. National Education Policy 1986

Answer: Kothari Commission

282. As on date, the subject of education is included in:

- A. The Union List
- B. The Concurrent List
- C. The State List
- D. None of these lists

Answer: The Concurrent List

283. The report of the Kothari Commission (1964-66) was published in:

- A. 1964
- B. 1966
- C. 1970
- D. 1965

Answer: 1966

284. The Education Commission of 1964-66 was also called the:

- A. University Education Commission
- B. Indian Education Commission
- C. Secondary Education Commission
- D. Kothari Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

285. Which commission recommended that education should be a social responsibility?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Mudaliar Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. Tandon Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

286. The Education Policy of 1968 was formulated by:

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Mudaliar Commission

- C. Government of India
- D. Ministry of Education

Answer: Government of India

287. The first educational policy after independence was:

- A. National Policy on Education, 1968
- B. National Policy on Education, 1986
- C. National Policy on Education, 1952
- D. None of the above

Answer: National Policy on Education, 1968

288. The Government of India appointed the Secondary Education Commission in:

- A. 1951
- B. 1952
- C. 1954
- D. 1956
- **Answer:** 1952

289. Who chaired the Secondary Education Commission?

- A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr. K. Kothari
- C. Dr. Mudaliar
- D. Dr. A. L. Menon

Answer: Dr. Mudaliar

290. The recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission was focused on:

- A. Vocational training
- B. Secondary school curriculum
- C. Higher education
- D. Teacher education

Answer: Secondary school curriculum

291. The National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986 was later modified in:

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 2000
- D. 2005

Answer: 1992

292. Who was the head of the Education Commission, 1948-49?

- A. Dr. Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr. Kothari
- C. Dr. Mudaliar
- D. Dr. A. L. Menon

Answer: Dr. Radhakrishnan

293. The aim of the Kothari Commission was:

- A. To improve vocational education
- B. To reorganize the entire education system
- C. To establish a uniform national system
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

294. Which Commission is known for recommending 'Education for All' in India?

- A. Mudaliar Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Kothari Commission
- D. NEP 1986

Answer: Kothari Commission

295. Which committee was formed to deal with higher education in India?

- A. University Education Commission
- B. Tandon Committee
- C. Kothari Commission
- D. Mudaliar Commission

Answer: University Education Commission

296. The 1986 National Policy on Education stressed on:

- A. Vocational education
- B. Development of Sanskrit
- C. Equal opportunities in education
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

297. The NPE 1986 aimed at universalizing:

- A. Technical education
- B. Primary education
- C. Secondary education

D. All of the above

Answer: Primary education

298. The Kothari Commission was the first to focus on:

A. Teacher-student ratio

B. National integration

C. Vocational education

D. Uniform education system

Answer: Uniform education system

299. The UGC (University Grants Commission) was established in the year:

A. 1950

B. 1951

C. 1956

D. 1960

Answer: 1956

300. The first Indian Education Commission was the:

A. Radhakrishnan Commission

B. Mudaliar Commission

C. Kothari Commission

D. University Education Commission

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

301. The primary aim of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is:

A. Implementing educational policies

B. Conducting research

C. Developing educational curricula

D. Providing educational scholarships

Answer: Developing educational curricula

302. The first NPE (National Policy on Education) was formulated in:

A. 1968

B. 1986

C. 1992

D. 2000

Answer: 1968

303. Which education commission had the most comprehensive approach to education reform?

A. Radhakrishnan Commission

B. Mudaliar Commission

C. Kothari Commission

D. University Education Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

304. Which education commission was responsible for the study of university education?

A. Kothari Commission

B. Mudaliar Commission

C. University Education Commission

D. Radhakrishnan Commission

Answer: University Education Commission

305. The NPE 1986 emphasized the importance of:

A. Science and technology education

B. Women's education

C. Adult education

D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

306. The NPE 1986 recognized the importance of education for:

A. National integration

B. Economic development

C. Gender equality

D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

307. Who chaired the National Education Commission 1964-66?

A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

B. Dr. Kothari

C. Dr. Mudaliar

D. Dr. Tandon

Answer: Dr. Kothari

308. Which Commission recommended the establishment of a national system of education?

A. Kothari Commission

B. Mudaliar Commission

C. Radhakrishnan Commission

D. Tandon Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

309. Who was the Chairman of the Hunter Commission (1882)?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Sir William Hunter
- C. Lord Macaulay
- D. Dr. Radhakrishnan

Answer: Sir William Hunter

310. The Hunter Commission (1882) was set up to investigate which aspect of education in India?

- A. Higher education
- B. Primary education
- C. Vocational education
- D. Women's education

Answer: Primary education

311. The Woods Despatch was published in which year?

- A. 1865
- B. 1854
- C. 1900
- D. 1890

Answer: 1854

312. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Education'?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Macaulay
- C. Sir William Hunter
- D. Dr. Radhakrishnan

Answer: Lord Macaulay

313. Which committee recommended the establishment of universities in India?

- A. Hunter Commission
- B. Woods Despatch
- C. Sadler Commission
- D. Kothari Commission

Answer: Woods Despatch

314. Which state of India has the highest level of literacy?

- A. Tamil Nadu

B. Bengal

C. Punjab

D. Kerala

Answer: Kerala

315. Which committee emphasized the need for adult education in India?

- A. Hunter Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Kothari Commission
- D. Sargent Report

Answer: Sargent Report

316. The Kothari Commission recommended that the medium of instruction should be:

- A. English
- B. Hindi
- C. Regional language
- D. Urdu

Answer: Regional language

317. The first university in India was established in:

- A. Calcutta
- B. Madras
- C. Bombay
- D. Delhi

Answer: Calcutta

318. The aim of the Hunter Commission was primarily to:

- A. Improve higher education
- B. Standardize teacher training
- C. Investigate primary education
- D. Create a national education policy

Answer: Investigate primary education

319. The Sargeant Report (1944) focused on:

- A. Reorganization of secondary education
- B. Improvement of teacher training
- C. Adult education
- D. Educational reconstruction after independence

Answer: Reorganization of secondary education

320. The Wood's Despatch of 1854 emphasized:

- A. Women's education
- B. Creation of a national education policy
- C. Opening of universities in each province
- D. Development of vocational education

Answer: Opening of universities in each province

321. Which of the following committees focused on the development of women's education?

- A. Hunter Commission
- B. Sargent Report
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. Kothari Commission

Answer: Hunter Commission

322. The first educational commission after independence in India was the:

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Hunter Commission
- D. Sargeant Report

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

323. The objective of the Sargent Report was to:

- A. Improve teacher training
- B. Restructure primary education
- C. Reform secondary education
- D. Strengthen higher education

Answer: Reform secondary education

324. Who was the chairman of the Hunter Commission (1882)?

- A. Lord Macaulay
- B. Sir William Hunter
- C. Lord Curzon
- D. Dr. Radhakrishnan

Answer: Sir William Hunter

325. The primary objective of the Wood's Despatch of 1854 was to:

- A. Reform teacher training

- B. Introduce the system of Indian Universities
- C. Establish a national system of education
- D. Improve primary education

Answer: Introduce the system of Indian Universities

326. Which of the following commissions is known for recommending "free and compulsory education" for children?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Hunter Commission
- D. Sargeant Report

Answer: Kothari Commission

327. The Sargeant Report recommended the establishment of a national system of education in:

- A. 1944
- B. 1950
- C. 1965
- D. 1964

Answer: 1944

328. The main focus of the Hunter Commission was to improve:

- A. Secondary education
- B. Vocational education
- C. Primary education
- D. Teacher education

Answer: Primary education

329. Which of these reports focused on creating a common education system across India?

- A. Wood's Despatch
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission
- C. Kothari Commission
- D. Hunter Commission

Answer: Wood's Despatch

330. Which of the following committees aimed to make a study on university education in India?

- A. Hunter Commission
- B. Radhakrishnan Commission

C. Kothari Commission

D. Sadler Commission

Answer: Sadler Commission

331. The main focus of the Radhakrishnan Commission was on:

A. Higher education

B. Primary education

C. Teacher training

D. Secondary education

Answer: Higher education

332. Which commission was known for recommending the concept of 'Common School System'?

A. Kothari Commission

B. Hunter Commission

C. Sargeant Report

D. Radhakrishnan Commission

Answer: Kothari Commission

333. Who was the chairman of the Sargeant Committee (1944)?

A. Sir John Sargeant

B. Lord Curzon

C. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

D. Sir William Hunter

Answer: Sir John Sargeant

334. Which committee was responsible for providing a framework for higher education in post-independence India?

A. Kothari Commission

B. Radhakrishnan Commission

C. Hunter Commission

D. Woods Despatch

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

335. The Kothari Commission recommended the introduction of a National Policy on Education. In which year did this happen?

A. 1968

B. 1976

C. 1986

D. 1992

Answer: 1968

336. What was the main aim of the Woods Despatch of 1854?

A. Universalization of primary education

B. Development of women's education

C. To improve secondary education

D. To introduce universities in India

Answer: To introduce universities in India

337. Which educational policy introduced by the government of India was based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission?

A. National Policy on Education 1986

B. National Policy on Education 1968

C. New Education Policy 2000

D. Right to Education Act 2009

Answer: National Policy on Education 1968

338. The Sadler Commission was set up to review the conditions of:

A. Higher education in India

B. Women's education in India

C. Primary education in India

D. Teacher education in India

Answer: Higher education in India

339. Which commission's report is often referred to as the foundation of modern higher education in India?

A. Radhakrishnan Commission

B. Kothari Commission

C. Sargeant Report

D. Hunter Commission

Answer: Radhakrishnan Commission

340. Which of the following is the key principle of the Kothari Commission?

A. Development of a uniform national curriculum

B. Promotion of privatization in education

C. Free and compulsory primary education

D. Development of vocational schools

Answer: Development of a uniform national curriculum

341. The Hunter Commission (1882) was appointed by:

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Sir William Hunter
- D. Lord Ripon

Answer: Lord Ripon

342. The Kothari Commission's recommendation on the introduction of a National Curriculum Framework was aimed at:

- A. Standardizing the education system
- B. Reducing the cost of education
- C. Promoting private schools
- D. Encouraging foreign education models

Answer: Standardizing the education system

343. Which commission is often regarded as the most comprehensive for post-independence Indian education?

- A. Kothari Commission
- B. Hunter Commission
- C. Radhakrishnan Commission
- D. Woods Despatch

Answer: Kothari Commission

344. The primary objective of the Woods Despatch was to:

- A. Reorganize university education
- B. Introduce a curriculum based on western education
- C. Establish a common education system
- D. Provide free and compulsory education

Answer: Introduce a curriculum based on western education

345. What does NCERT stand for?

- A. National Committee of Educational Research and Training
- B. National Council of Educational Review and Training
- C. National Council of Educational Research and Training

D. Natural Council of Educational Research and Training

Answer: National Council of Educational Research and Training

346. Which of the following is the most appropriate method of teaching in a class with students from different regional backgrounds?

- A. Using single language while explaining the content
- B. Using complex language that demands high language proficiency
- C. Using simple language with multilingual methods of explanation
- D. Using a local dialect for explaining

Answer: Using simple language with multilingual methods of explanation

347. The relationship between the zone of proximal development and the more knowledgeable other is the relationship between the:

- A. Learners in difficult circumstances and their teachers
- B. Potential of the child and the facilitator who supports the learning
- C. Teacher and the child who has learning difficulties
- D. Average student and the intelligent student

Answer: Potential of the child and the facilitator who supports the learning

348. Which strategic nation building initiative is NITI Aayog set to launch to coach students?

- A. Indian mentor Campaign
- B. Student India mentor Campaign
- C. Mentor India Campaign
- D. Service India mentor Campaign

Answer: Mentor India Campaign

349. Which of the following is the most appropriate solution to deal with the short attention span of students?

- A. Students should sleep well at home to increase attention span
- B. The subject plan should be changed periodically
- C. The teacher should take continuous sessions without granting break to the students

D. Teacher should divide the content into smaller parts and take small breaks of few minutes, during a long class

Answer: Teacher should divide the content into smaller parts and take small breaks of few minutes, during a long class

350. According to Aurobindo, Consciousness development as one of the important aims of education consists of which of the following levels?

- A. Manas, Chitta, Intelligence and Knowledge
- B. Manas, Chitta and Intelligence
- C. Chitta, Intelligence and Knowledge
- D. Chitta and Manas

Answer: Manas, Chitta, Intelligence and Knowledge

351. Content that is presented to students is generally arranged in terms of categories. Categories can be defined as:

- A. Group of objects with different features and or functions
- B. A process of guidance and counselling
- C. A process of instruction and evaluation
- D. Group of objects with similar features and or functions

Answer: Group of objects with similar features and or functions

352. Which of the following examples can be classified as Learning in a classroom?

- A. Temporary change due to maturation
- B. Modification of existing behaviour and acquiring of new behaviour
- C. Acquiring of new behaviour only
- D. Modification of an existing behaviour only

Answer: Modification of existing behaviour and acquiring of new behaviour

353. Mother tongue as the medium of instruction was emphasized by which of the following?

- A. Constructivist Education
- B. Basic Education
- C. Humanities Education
- D. Holistic Education

Answer: Basic Education

354. Which is NOT the focal point of triangular process of teaching?

- A. Curriculum
- B. Parents
- C. Teachers
- D. Students

Answer: Parents

355. Which state government is set to start the world's first IT campus for differently abled persons?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Telangana
- D. Tripura

Answer: Telangana

356. As per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, which among the following options is FALSE with reference to characteristics of individuals with Intrapersonal Intelligence?

- A. Have the ability to analyze ideas and disintegrate theories to understand their basis
- B. Individuals who like to be alone rather than in large groups
- C. Individuals who are good at resolving conflict in groups
- D. Self motivated individuals with a clear understanding of their own feelings

Answer: Individuals who are good at resolving conflict in groups

357. Who said the following statement, "Teaching is the arrangement of contingencies of reinforcement"?

- A. Plato
- B. Alan Ryan
- C. Morrison
- D. Burrhus Frederic Skinner

Answer: Burrhus Frederic Skinner

358. Which of the following methods of assignment would you suggest when the lecture content is heavy and well-organized or when you have a guest lecturer and have no idea how the lecture is going to be presented?

- A. Cornell method
- B. Mapping method

C. Outlining method

D. Chart method

Answer: Mapping method

359. Gandhiji envisaged that basic education should cater to the needs of whole personality that is:

A. National spirit and sense of responsibility

B. Head, Heart and Hand

C. Co-operation and tolerance

D. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic

Answer: Head, Heart and Hand

360. CSIR is an organization of the central Government, which was formed by the approval of Central Legislative Assembly in the year 1942. What does CSIR stand for?

A. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

B. The Commission of Scientific and Industrial Research

C. The Community of Scientific and Industrial Research

D. The Committee of Scientific and Industrial Reorganization

Answer: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

361. Identify the English philosopher who suggested the concept of tabula rasa, or the idea that the mind is essentially a blank slate at birth that knowledge is then developed through experience and learning.

A. Bertrand Russell

B. John Locke

C. Roger Bacon

D. John Dewey

Answer: John Locke

362. Who said that "Early experiences of life determine late personality characteristics of social development"?

A. Evelyn Fox Keller

B. Burrhus Frederic Skinner

C. Sigmund Freud

D. Edward Jenner

Answer: Sigmund Freud

363. Metacognitive strategies involve some of the following activities. Identify the activity which does NOT belong to this group.

A. Thinking about the learning process

B. Ignoring how well one has learned

C. Monitoring the learning task

D. Planning for learning

Answer: Ignoring how well one has learned

364. Ramamurti Committee was formed in the year 1990 to review the:

A. National Policy on detention

B. National Policy on Education

C. Sarva shiksha Abhiyan

D. SCERT

Answer: National Policy on Education

365. Which of the following are the most appropriate learning conditions for a teacher to enhance the process of learning?

A. Good content knowledge with poor communication skills

B. No content knowledge with good communication skills

C. Good content knowledge with very good communication skills

D. Good friendship with the students

Answer: Good content knowledge with very good communication skills

366. Operation Black-Board Programme was launched to provide minimum essential facilities to support teaching learning for which level of education?

A. Pre Primary

B. Secondary

C. Primary

D. None of these

Answer: Primary

367. Which one of the following statements is correct in the context of home work?

A. It should always be the same so that children do not find any difficulty in doing it

B. It should be such that children should be able to prepare for the examination through it

C. It should be problem oriented so that children should be forced to think about its solution

D. It should be of different types; children get bored by doing home work of the same type

Answer: It should be of different types; children get bored by doing home work of the same type

368. The method of reading quietly:

A. Increases the comprehension skill

B. Helps remember in a better manner

C. Does not waste time

D. All of these

Answer: Increases the comprehension skill

369. In order to remove the bad habits of students:

A. The cooperation of the Principal is essentially needed

B. The support of their friends (students) is needed

C. The cooperation of their parents/guardians is important

D. Great help/support is obtained from class room teaching

Answer: The cooperation of their parents/guardians is important

370. Among the male and female children of the same age, female children are more adept at:

A. Spellings

B. Mathematical skills

C. Verbal expressions

D. All of these

Answer: Verbal expressions

371. The teacher cannot show the complicated experiments to his students in the class:

A. Children should be told to read these experiments from the text books

B. Children should be told to carry out these experiments at their homes

C. Children should be shown these experiments through the medium of small movies

D. Any one of these

Answer: Children should be shown these experiments through the medium of small movies

372. You want to take weekly tests of students of your class for all the subjects being taught. You should:

A. Take tests of all the subjects only on the particular day

B. Take tests at the rate of three or four tests per day

C. Take the test only of one subject

D. Adopt any one of these methods

Answer: Take the test only of one subject

373. Which one of the following tasks can be better learned by student by doing it with their hands than by reading and comprehending it?

A. Installing an electric bell in a house

B. Installing an electric fuse in a house

C. Growing plants by planting the seeds

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

374. What is your suggestion to bring a destructive and naughty child on the correct path?

A. He should be made to sit in the front row and watched regularly

B. His seat should be fixed in a corner of the class

C. According to his tendency, he should be involved in the tasks like watering of trees, cleaning of the blackboard, making of clay toys, etc.

D. Whenever he indulges himself in a naughty activity, he should be insulted in the presence of all the students of the class

Answer: According to his tendency, he should be involved in the tasks like watering of trees, cleaning of the blackboard, making of clay toys, etc.

375. The reactions of students can be positive as well as negative. An example of a negative reaction is the following:

A. Students do not perform the acts of indiscipline

B. Students do not display the desired behaviours in the class

C. Students do not make a noise in the class

D. Students do not take an interest in classroom teaching

Answer: Students do not take an interest in classroom teaching

376. If during the course of classroom teaching, students do not show positive reactions, then, in your opinion, its reason could be traced in the following:

A. In that subject, which is being taught to students

B. In that issue/topic, which is being taught to students

C. In that style in which, students are being taught/trained

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

377. The behaviours of the problem students can be understood by:

A. Their parents/guardians

B. Their teacher

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. None of (A) and (B)

Answer: Their teacher

378. The task of rectifying the problem students can be done by:

A. Parents/guardians themselves

B. The teacher

C. The Principal

D. The teacher and parents/guardians together

Answer: The teacher and parents/guardians together

379. If the lesson being taught is not in accordance with the intellectual and emotional expectations of students, then:

A. Indiscipline can surface in the class

B. They do not listen to it with interest

C. The teacher is unable to get their cooperation

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

380. The home work to be given to students should be:

A. Based on the lesson taught during the day (in school)

B. Capable of enhancing the knowledge that is based on any subject, which was taught earlier

C. Based on the previously acquired knowledge set and capable of revising it

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

381. The teacher decides 'what' and 'how much' should be taught to a student. Under which principle of education, does this action fall?

A. The principle of definite objective

B. The principle of selection

C. The principle of planning

D. The principle of interest

Answer: The principle of selection

382. What is the resultant loss due to the habit of cramming?

A. The intelligence is made blunt

B. One does not take an interest in reading anything beyond the curriculum

C. The process of genuine contemplation is obstructed

D. The personality is not developed in the right manner

Answer: The process of genuine contemplation is obstructed

383. A teacher of your school exploits the students. In such a situation, you would:

A. File a complaint with the Principal

B. Not like to interfere in the matter

C. Suggest to that teacher that he should refrain from doing such acts

D. Resort to Satyagraha to protest against his actions

Answer: Resort to Satyagraha to protest against his actions

384. Some teachers of your school have formed a group. You would:

A. Join that group

B. Remain neutral with respect to that group

C. Advise the teachers belonging to that group that making group is not a nice thing to do

D. Make a new group to oppose that group

Answer: Advise the teachers belonging to that group that making group is not a nice thing to do

385. The role of television in education is quite useful because:

A. There is a dearth of good teachers

B. The subject matter can be presented thoroughly on the television

C. This would not lead to indiscipline in the class

D. What is seen on the television is remembered for ever

Answer: The subject matter can be presented thoroughly on the television

386. Young students do not obey orders. The reason for this is that:

A. They are not sensible enough to do so

B. Their parents are illiterates

C. They are the spoiled children of rich families

D. They are passing through the phase of adolescence

Answer: They are passing through the phase of adolescence

387. In the class, the class monitor beats up a student (who is creating mischief) in your absence. After entering into the class, you would:

A. Punish the monitor

B. Remove him from the post of monitor

C. Tell the monitor to apologise to the student he had thrashed

D. Tell the monitor in privacy that he has no right to beat up any of the students

Answer: Tell the monitor in privacy that he has no right to beat up any of the students

388. The following good quality is developed through competition:

A. Keeping the aim high

B. Take rest only after completing a task

C. Accept even the defeat with pleasure

D. All of these

Answer: Accept even the defeat with pleasure

389. In a school of little children:

A. There must be a canteen

B. There must be open space

C. There must be a library

D. All of these

Answer: There must be open space

390. Which one of the following is disadvantage accruing due to learning through the programme method?

A. The creative ability in students is arrested

B. Students get only the knowledge of books

C. Much benefit does not accrue, keeping in view the long time period involved in the method

D. Self-confidence is not inculcated among students

Answer: The creative ability in students is arrested

391. The advantage of teaching methods is that:

A. Teaching becomes quite interesting

B. Teaching become simple but effective

C. Students remain attentive and oriented towards studies

D. All of these

Answer: Teaching becomes quite interesting

392. Why is adult education necessary:

A. The number of adults is the largest

B. It would be easy for adults to get jobs

C. It is less expensive to educate adults

D. Educated adults would also make all possible efforts to educate their children

Answer: Educated adults would also make all possible efforts to educate their children

393. Home work would be useful only if:

A. It is related to the daily lives of students

B. It assists students in passing the examination

C. It is in accordance with the abilities of students

D. It inculcates a habit of working hard among students

Answer: It is in accordance with the abilities of students

394. During the course of class teaching, students would ask questions without any reluctance if:

- A. The lesson is tough
- B. The teacher is able
- C. Their attention is totally towards their studies
- D. They enjoy the sympathy and confidence of their teacher

Answer: They enjoy the sympathy and confidence of their teacher

395. The teacher:

- A. Gives knowledge
- B. Gives education
- C. Guides
- D. All of these

Answer: Guides

396. Which student do you deem the best?

- A. The one who is gentle and shy and remains disciplined
- B. The one who gives respect to his teachers and obeys them
- C. The one who takes an interest in getting education and studying
- D. The one who comes to school regularly and is also the monitor of the class

401. You are appointed as a teacher in a school. On the first day, when you go to the school, a teacher meets you in private and condemns his Principal. In such a situation, you would:

- A. Meet the Principal and tell him everything the teacher had told you
- B. Confirms his statements by talking to other teachers
- C. Listen to his talk, but forget it immediately
- D. Forget the talks of that teacher, and later, you yourself would evaluate the behaviour of the Principal

Answer: Forget the talks of that teacher, and later, you yourself would evaluate the behaviour of the Principal

402. The general cause of indiscipline in schools is that:

Answer: The one who takes an interest in getting education and studying

397. The duty of a teacher is that while teaching in the class, he should:

- A. Make little children sit in the front seats
- B. Make little children sit in the back seats
- C. Make academically weak children sit in the front seats
- D. Make students sit anywhere

Answer: Make little children sit in the front seats

398. The teacher must:

- A. Have a domineering personality
- B. Wear an impressive and effective dress
- C. Think about the growth of his students
- D. Be a philosopher

Answer: Think about the growth of his students

399. Do you agree that there is generally an anti-teacher environment nowadays?

- A. Yes
- B. At a few places
- C. No
- D. Not at all places

Answer: Not at all places

- A. Children do not like to live in discipline
- B. Teachers are not capable of maintaining discipline
- C. Nowadays, indiscipline is not deemed a bad phenomenon
- D. Children are not given enough work to keep themselves busy in the school

Answer: Children are not given enough work to keep themselves busy in the school

403. If the handwriting of a student is not good, then he should:

- A. Not at all do the work of writing on the blackboard
- B. Get a student to write on the blackboard

- C. Write on the blackboard in his handwriting, if his students do not understand his handwriting, he should tell them whatever is written on the blackboard

D. Write carefully on the blackboard so that children are able to read it and also, understand it

Answer: Write carefully on the blackboard so that children are able to read it and also, understand it

404. You find that during the course of class teaching, one of the students is not paying attention to studies. What would you do in such a situation?

- A. You would reprimand that student
- B. You would issue him a warning and show him the way out of the class
- C. You would keep on asking questions from him so that he remains attentive towards studies
- D. You would tell him clearly that he should either concentrate on studies or move out of the class

Answer: You would keep on asking questions from him so that he remains attentive towards studies

405. Wise students:

- A. Face the circumstances
- B. Try to mould circumstances according to them
- C. Do not give any importance to circumstances
- D. Mould themselves according to the circumstances

Answer: Mould themselves according to the circumstances

406. Which of the following is NOT one of Bloom's three domains of learning?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Affective
- C. Reflective
- D. Psychomotor

Answer: Reflective

407. The cognitive domain primarily deals with:

- A. Skills
- B. Attitudes
- C. Knowledge and intellectual abilities

D. Physical movements

Answer: Knowledge and intellectual abilities

408. The affective domain is concerned with:

- A. Manual skills
- B. Emotional responses and attitudes
- C. Mental abilities
- D. Language development

Answer: Emotional responses and attitudes

409. Psychomotor domain involves:

- A. Feelings and emotions
- B. Use of motor skills
- C. Critical thinking
- D. Value system

Answer: Use of motor skills

410. Which of the following is the highest level in Bloom's original cognitive domain?

- A. Synthesis
- B. Analysis
- C. Evaluation
- D. Knowledge

Answer: Evaluation

411. In the revised Bloom's taxonomy, the top level of cognitive domain is:

- A. Evaluate
- B. Analyze
- C. Create
- D. Understand

Answer: Create

412. Who developed the three domains of learning?

- A. John Dewey
- B. Benjamin Bloom
- C. Jerome Bruner
- D. Lev Vygotsky

Answer: Benjamin Bloom

413. Which domain is addressed when a teacher encourages students to demonstrate empathy?

- A. Cognitive

- B. Psychomotor
- C. Affective
- D. Logical

Answer: Affective

414. "Writing an essay" primarily falls under which domain?

- A. Psychomotor
- B. Cognitive
- C. Affective
- D. None

Answer: Cognitive

415. "Participating in a group discussion with interest" is an example of:

- A. Cognitive domain
- B. Affective domain
- C. Psychomotor domain
- D. Motor learning

Answer: Affective domain

416. "Drawing a diagram" would belong to which domain?

- A. Affective
- B. Cognitive
- C. Psychomotor
- D. Social

Answer: Psychomotor

417. The first level in the cognitive domain is:

- A. Understanding
- B. Application
- C. Knowledge
- D. Evaluation

Answer: Knowledge

418. "Receiving" is the initial level of which domain?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Affective
- C. Psychomotor
- D. All of the above

Answer: Affective

419. A teacher assessing a student's ability to apply a concept is checking which cognitive level?

- A. Remembering
- B. Understanding
- C. Applying
- D. Analyzing

Answer: Applying

420. The affective domain includes which of the following levels?

- A. Responding
- B. Valuing
- C. Organizing
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

421. Simpson's taxonomy is related to which learning domain?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Affective
- C. Psychomotor
- D. All of the above

Answer: Psychomotor

422. Which level of Bloom's cognitive domain involves comparing and organizing information?

- A. Understanding
- B. Applying
- C. Analyzing
- D. Evaluating

Answer: Analyzing

423. "Creating a new product using given information" falls under:

- A. Applying
- B. Creating
- C. Evaluating
- D. Understanding

Answer: Creating

424. Which of the following is a correct sequence in the cognitive domain (Revised Bloom's)?

A. Remember - Understand - Apply - Analyze - Evaluate - Create

B. Understand-Apply-Create - Remember - Evaluate - Analyze

C. Apply Understand - Remember - Evaluate - Create

D. Remember-Apply Understand - Evaluate - Create - Analyze

Answer: Remember - Understand - Apply - Analyze - Evaluate-Create

425. In psychomotor domain, which activity would be most appropriate?

A. Writing a poem

B. Debating a topic

C. Playing piano

D. Explaining a theory

Answer: Playing piano

426. "Valuing" in the affective domain refers to:

A. Demonstrating a commitment to a principle

B. Judging a situation

C. Memorizing facts

D. Drawing a conclusion

Answer: Demonstrating a commitment to a principle

427. Which domain emphasizes "movement and coordination"?

A. Cognitive

B. Emotional

C. Psychomotor

D. Behavioral

Answer: Psychomotor

428. Which domain would be most targeted by asking students to critique a film?

A. Psychomotor

B. Cognitive

C. Affective

D. Social

Answer: Cognitive

429. Krathwohl is associated with which domain?

A. Affective

B. Cognitive

C. Psychomotor

D. Behavioral

Answer: Affective

430. "Understanding a poem's theme" falls under:

A. Remembering

B. Understanding

C. Applying

D. Evaluating

Answer: Understanding

431. In affective domain, which comes after "Responding"?

A. Receiving

B. Valuing

C. Organizing

D. Characterizing

Answer: Valuing

432. The domain that is least emphasized in traditional classroom settings is:

A. Affective

B. Cognitive

C. Psychomotor

D. Linguistic

Answer: Affective

433. The goal of higher-order thinking skills in Bloom's taxonomy is:

A. Remembering

B. Understanding

C. Creating

D. Applying

Answer: Creating

434. "Role play" in teaching is most effective for which domain?

A. Cognitive

B. Psychomotor

C. Affective

D. Analytical

Answer: Affective

435. Which of the following is the primary goal of classroom management?

- A. To punish misbehavior
- B. To create a productive learning environment
- C. To control students
- D. To complete the syllabus

Answer: To create a productive learning environment

436. Who developed the concept of Assertive Discipline?

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. Lee Canter
- C. Jean Piaget
- D. William Glasser

Answer: Lee Canter

437. What is the best strategy to manage a disruptive class?

- A. Ignore the behavior
- B. Raise your voice
- C. Use positive reinforcement
- D. Send students out of the classroom

Answer: Use positive reinforcement

438. A teacher can ensure discipline in the class by:

- A. Giving punishments
- B. Being strict all the time
- C. Creating a respectful and engaging environment
- D. Keeping students busy with notes

Answer: Creating a respectful and engaging environment

439. Which of these is an example of preventive classroom management?

- A. Giving detention
- B. Calling parents after misbehavior
- C. Setting clear expectations at the start
- D. Suspending students

Answer: Setting clear expectations at the start

440. What does the term 'withitness' refer to in classroom management?

- A. Intelligence of students
- B. Teacher's ability to multitask and be aware
- C. Peer learning
- D. Group discussions

Answer: Teacher's ability to multitask and be aware

441. Which of the following is not a classroom management technique?

- A. Rules and procedures
- B. Seating arrangement
- C. Curriculum design
- D. Reinforcement strategies

Answer: Curriculum design

442. Time-on-task is a measure of:

- A. Time spent on breaks
- B. Time students engage in learning activities
- C. Time teachers spend planning
- D. None of the above

Answer: Time students engage in learning activities

445. An authoritarian teacher is likely to:

- A. Allow student autonomy
- B. Use collaboration
- C. Rely on control and obedience
- D. Encourage creativity

Answer: Rely on control and obedience

446. Which strategy helps reduce transition time between activities?

- A. Ignoring student confusion
- B. Giving unclear directions
- C. Using signals and clear instructions
- D. Changing plans frequently

Answer: Using signals and clear instructions

447. Factors which affect a child's physical growth and development are:

- A. Heredity

- B. Environment
- C. Neither
- D. Both Heredity and Environment

Answer: Both Heredity and Environment

450. Which of the following is a positive reinforcement?

- A. Detention
- B. Extra homework
- C. Praise or rewards
- D. Suspension

Answer: Praise or rewards

451. Behavioral problems are best managed when the teacher:

- A. Ignores them
- B. Uses reactive strategies
- C. Understands their root causes
- D. Punishes students harshly

Answer: Understands their root causes

452. Which of the following is a sign of good classroom management?

- A. No noise at all
- B. Passive learners
- C. Active engagement and mutual respect
- D. Frequent discipline issues

Answer: Active engagement and mutual respect

453. Which of these theorists is associated with Choice Theory?

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. William Glasser
- C. Albert Bandura
- D. Erik Erikson

Answer: William Glasser

455. An effective teacher should handle misbehavior:

- A. Emotionally
- B. Immediately and consistently
- C. Later after class
- D. Never

Answer: Immediately and consistently

456. When students misbehave, a teacher should first:

- A. Assume they are bad
- B. Try to understand the cause
- C. Send them to the principal
- D. Shout at them

Answer: Try to understand the cause

457. Classroom climate refers to:

- A. The temperature
- B. The physical furniture
- C. Emotional and psychological environment
- D. Number of students

Answer: Emotional and psychological environment

460. Which of the following improves classroom engagement?

- A. One-way lectures
- B. Monotone delivery
- C. Interactive activities
- D. Silent reading all the time

Answer: Interactive activities

461. What is the 'moment of truth' in classroom management?

- A. End of class
- B. First few minutes of the lesson
- C. During exams
- D. Parent meetings

Answer: First few minutes of the lesson

462. The best time to establish classroom rules is:

- A. After students break them
- B. Mid-semester
- C. On the first day of class
- D. Only when problems arise

Answer: On the first day of class

463. A democratic classroom encourages:

- A. Teacher dominance
- B. Fear of failure
- C. Student voice and participation

D. Chaos and disorder

Answer: Student voice and participation

465. Which organization launched the SWAYAM initiative?

- A. NCERT
- B. CBSE
- C. NCTE
- D. MHRD

Answer: MHRD

466. SWAYAM is an initiative for:

- A. Financial literacy
- B. Online education
- C. Rural development
- D. Digital payments

Answer: Online education

467. What does SWAYAM PRABHA provide?

- A. Online certification
- B. 24x7 educational TV channels
- C. Digital payment gateway
- D. Educational loans

Answer: 24x7 educational TV channels

468. Which platform offers MOOCs under the Government of India?

- A. Coursera
- B. edX
- C. SWAYAM
- D. BYJU'S

Answer: SWAYAM

469. e-Pathshala is developed by:

- A. CBSE and NCERT
- B. NCTE and MHRD
- C. NCERT and CIET
- D. UGC and AICTE

Answer: NCERT and CIET

470. What is the main objective of e-pathshala?

- A. Conduct teacher training

B. Provide e books and resources

C. Promote vocational training

D. Train government officers

Answer: Provide e books and resources

471. NROER stands for:

- A. National Repository of Educational Resources
- B. National Resource for Online Educational Reforms
- C. National Repository of Open Educational Resources
- D. National Research for Open Educational Resources

Answer: National Repository of Open Educational Resources

472. What type of content does NROER host?

- A. Only text-based content
- B. Multimedia resources for teachers and students
- C. Employment opportunities
- D. Government schemes

Answer: Multimedia resources for teachers and students

475. Which of the following is a national digital library?

- A. NDLI
- B. NDLR
- C. SWAYAM
- D. e-Vidya

Answer: NDLI

476. Which of the following promotes video content for school education?

- A. Swayam
- B. DIKSHA
- C. SWAYAM PRABHA
- D. e-PG Pathshala

Answer: SWAYAM PRABHA

477. Which platform is dedicated to postgraduate students?

- A. SWAYAM

- B. e-PG Pathshala
- C. DIKSHA
- D. NROER

Answer: e-PG Pathshala

478. Which of the following is not a digital initiative in education?

- A. e-Pathshala
- B. DIKSHA
- C. KVS
- D. SWAYAM

Answer: KVS

479. Blended learning involves:

- A. Only online learning
- B. Only classroom teaching
- C. A mix of online and offline learning
- D. Group discussions only

Answer: A mix of online and offline learning

480. What is the role of pedagogy in digital education?

- A. Selling gadgets
- B. Teaching software programming
- C. Designing effective learning methods
- D. Providing internet access

Answer: Designing effective learning methods

481. ICT stands for:

- A. Information and Computer Technology
- B. Indian Communication Techniques
- C. Information and Communication Technology
- D. International Curriculum Tools

Answer: Information and Communication Technology

482. One of the advantages of ICT in pedagogy is:

- A. Increased cost of education
- B. Greater dependence on printed material
- C. Interactive and self-paced learning
- D. Lack of student interest

Answer: Interactive and self-paced learning

485. In digital pedagogy, 'flipped classroom' means:

- A. Reversing teacher and student roles
- B. Teaching outdoors
- C. Students learn content at home and apply in class
- D. Learning through cartoons

Answer: Students learn content at home and apply in class

486. Which digital tool is commonly used for creating quizzes?

- A. WordPad
- B. Google Forms
- C. Photoshop
- D. Excel

Answer: Google Forms

487. LMS stands for:

- A. Learning Method System
- B. Learning Management System
- C. Logical Management Software
- D. Language Monitoring Service

Answer: Learning Management System

488. An example of LMS is:

- A. Moodle
- B. Paint
- C. Notepad
- D. Java

Answer: Moodle

490. Which of these enhances student engagement through games?

- A. Kahoot
- B. Notepad
- C. Paint
- D. Calculator

Answer: Kahoot

491. The term "asynchronous learning" means:

- A. Learning in real-time
- B. Offline classroom learning

- C. Learning at one's own pace and time
- D. Team teaching

Answer: Learning at one's own pace and time

492. Which tool helps in video conferencing for online teaching?

- A. VLC Media Player
- B. Zoom
- C. MS Word
- D. Scratch

Answer: Zoom

493. Which pedagogy promotes student-centered learning?

- A. Lecture method
- B. Demonstration method
- C. Constructivist approach
- D. Dictation

Answer: Constructivist approach

494. Which is not an element of digital pedagogy?

- A. Interactivity
- B. Digital tools
- C. Monologue
- D. Collaboration

Answer: Monologue

495. In digital learning, assessment can be done through:

- A. Online quizzes
- B. Surveys
- C. Interactive games
- D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

496. SAMR model is related to:

- A. Physical education
- B. Curriculum design
- C. Technology integration in pedagogy
- D. Psychological assessment

Answer: Technology integration in pedagogy

497. The top level of the SAMR model is:

- A. Substitution
- B. Augmentation
- C. Modification
- D. Redefinition

Answer: Redefinition

498. Digital pedagogy is most effective when it:

- A. Replaces teachers
- B. Supplements and transforms learning
- C. Removes curriculum
- D. Focuses only on gadgets

Answer: Supplements and transforms learning

500. In which context, was the recommendation given by the Wardha Educational Conference?

- A. Education of women
- B. Compulsory military education
- C. Primary education
- D. Making education vocation oriented

Answer: Making education vocation oriented

501. Where was the first training school opened for imparting training to teachers for basic education?

- A. Benaras
- B. Aligarh
- C. Nagpur
- D. Wardha

Answer: Wardha

502. After completion of class teaching:

- A. The teacher should clean the blackboard
- B. The blackboard should be left as it is
- C. The blackboard should be got cleaned from any student
- D. Any one of these

Answer: The teacher should clean the blackboard

505. Because of the implementation of the system of free and compulsory primary education, the literacy rate:

- A. Has increased among students
- B. Has increased in the country

C. Has increased in the rural areas

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

506. Do you agree with the statement of a scholar that "a little child is immature in terms of intelligence and helpless and should not be given so much freedom that he is completely destroyed."

A. No

B. Yes, partially

C. Yes, fully

D. No, because if he is not given freedom, even then he can be destroyed

Answer: Yes, partially

507. If a Principal gives some of his rights to teachers, then what is best benefit to be gained due to this action?

A. Teachers do not get any spare time; they always remain occupied in one task or the other

B. The burden or work of the Principal is reduced

C. Teacher inculcate the spirit of responsibility and cooperation

D. None of the pieces of work is stopped/delayed even in the absence of the Principal

Answer: Teacher inculcate the spirit of responsibility and cooperation

509. What should be the point to be emphasised upon in the arts exhibition of the school?

A. The artistic works of the arts teacher should be exhibited

B. The superior artistic works of the arts teacher and students should be exhibited

C. The artistic works of maximum number of students should be exhibited

D. None of these

Answer: The artistic works of maximum number of students should be exhibited

510. The buildings of the school should:

A. Be one-storeyed to the maximum possible extent

B. Have a play ground between them, wherever it is possible to have it

C. Be out of the thickly populated colonies, as far as may be possible

D. All of these

Answer: All of these

513. You have gone to the market to buy soap, oil and milk. There, you come across some of the students of your class. You would:

A. Hesitate in purchasing those articles in their presence

B. Buy those articles only then, when those students go away from you

C. Purchase those articles in a normal spree only in the presence of those students

D. Try to avoid them

Answer: Purchase those articles in a normal spree only in the presence of those students

514. Which one of the following students conforms to the code of discipline in the strict sense of the word?

A. The one who blindly obeys the order of his teacher

B. The one who knows what types of behaviour/activities are valid in different circumstances

C. The one who never arrogant in the school

D. The one who is very punctual

Answer: The one who knows what types of behaviour/activities are valid in different circumstances

517. Who had stated, "There should be no difference between the words and actions of a teacher?"

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Madan Mohan Malviya

C. Zakir Hussain

D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

518. On a certain day, some students do not come to school due to rains. Then, on that day, you would:

A. Go to your class and remain seated there

B. Take the attendance of those students who are present and keep them idle

C. Hold discussions with those students who are present about a subject that is different from the main curriculum but useful for them

D. Tell the students to do practice for improving their handwriting and remain seated quietly

Answer: Hold discussions with those students who are present about a subject that is different from the main curriculum but useful for them

521. After the school hours, in the spare time left with you, you would:

- A. Have fun and frolic with your friends
- B. Complete sundry pieces of work at home
- C. Do self-study
- D. Take up tuitions

Answer: Do self-study

522. You think that assembly and prayer of children in the school on a daily basis is a must because:

- A. At this time, all the children get an opportunity to meet and talk to one another
- B. At this time, the Principal or other teachers can address the children (in the assembly hall) and given them important sets of information or direction
- C. Due to this, children get the training of remaining punctual and standing in the queue in a disciplined manner
- D. Due to this, the number of students present is known

Answer: At this time, the Principal or other teachers can address the children (in the assembly hall) and given them important sets of information or direction

524. In your class; one student imposes as another to speak up for marking the attendance of the latter. You would:

- A. Ignore this incident

B. Give a strict warning to the student who has tried to get another student marked as present

C. Take the student (who has tried to get another student marked as present) to the Principal after the class

D. Mark that student as absent who has tried to get another student marked as present

Answer: Give a strict warning to the student who has tried to get another student marked as present

525. To the academically weak students, you would:

- A. Give a suggestion to work hard
- B. Give a suggestion to them to arrange tuitions for themselves
- C. Offer to teach after the school hours
- D. Not give any suggestion

Answer: Offer to teach after the school hours

528. Who had started nursery schools?

- A. Froebel
- B. Dalton
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Devy

Answer: Froebel

529. Just like the residential schools, the schools of the Indian system were:

- A. Madrasas
- B. Maqtabas
- C. Gurukulas
- D. Ashramas

Answer: Gurukulas

ENGLISH

1. There is not _____ sugar in the pot.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. a few
- D. any

Answer: B

2. Despite looking for her _____ I couldn't find her.

- A. Somewhere
- B. Anywhere
- C. Everywhere
- D. Nowhere

Answer: C

3. He is _____ than his brother.

- A. tall
- B. taller
- C. tallest
- D. more tall

Answer: B

4. Select the most appropriate synonym for Obtrusive.

- A. Modest
- B. Exclusive
- C. Prominent
- D. Pervasive

Answer:

5. C The cost of all these articles _____ risen.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. are
- D. is

Answer: A

6. I am obliged _____ you for your help.

- A. to
- B. for
- C. with

D. at

Answer: A

7. Choose the correct tag question for the following sentence: They will finish the work by tomorrow, _____?

- A. will they
- B. won't they
- C. won't you
- D. do they

Answer: B

8. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Canny'?

- A. Stout
- B. Clever
- C. Evaluate
- D. Obstinate

Answer: B

9. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Lynch'?

- A. Killed
- B. Madden
- C. Shoot
- D. Hang

Answer: A

10. Choose the synonym of the word "abundant":

- A. Scarce
- B. Plentiful
- C. Insufficient
- D. Deprived

Answer: B _

11. _____ participants left the meeting in between.

- A. Several
- B. Much
- C. A few
- D. Little

Answer: A

12. He left _____ for the college where she is doing a degree course.

- A. today
- B. never
- C. outside
- D. enough

Answer: A

13. Which of the following pairs are paronyms?

- A. Accept/Except
- B. Affect/Effect
- C. Compliment/Complement
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

14. Idiom: "A white elephant"

- A. A rare animal
- B. A costly but useless possession
- C. An elephant of white colour
- D. A useful thing

Answer: B

15. What is the one-word substitute for "A person who is unable to pay their debts"?

- A. Debtor
- B. Creditor
- C. Insolvent
- D. Borrower

Answer: C

16. Give one-word substitution for 'a person who loots and plunders ships'.

- A. Robber
- B. Pirate
- C. Dacoit
- D. Looter

Answer: B

17. He died _____ cholera.

- A. from
- B. of
- C. by

D. with

Answer: B

18. Airport: Runway :: Railway Station: _____

- A. Signals
- B. TTE
- C. Tickets
- D. Platform

Answer: D

19. They went home after they (finish) their work.

- A. had finished
- B. finished
- C. have finished
- D. will finish

Answer: A

20. We should rely _____ our own efforts.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with

Answer: B

21. Which idiom means "to reveal a secret or information unintentionally"?

- A. Let the cat out of the bag.
- B. Spill the beans.
- C. Break the ice.
- D. Hit the hay.

Answer: B

22. Please look _____ the matter.

- A. at
- B. into
- C. on
- D. for

Answer: B

23. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Duplicity'?

- A. Repetition

- B. Artlessness
- C. Deceit
- D. Cleverness

Answer: C

24. Tuhin ran _____ than Zubin to win the race.

- A. fast
- B. faster
- C. fastest
- D. fasting

Answer: B

25. Identify the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence: "Can you help me with my homework?" she asked.

- A. She asked if I can help her with her homework.
- B. She asked if I could help her with her homework.
- C. She asked if I helped her with her homework.
- D. She asked if I help her with her homework.

Answer: B

26. Identify the proper noun in the following list.

- A. High mountain
- B. Black car
- C. Deep sea
- D. Pacific Ocean

Answer: D

27. The teacher was angry _____ the student's behavior.

- A. at
- B. with
- C. on
- D. upon

Answer: A

28. The meeting was called _____.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. off
- D. up

Answer: C

29. Idiom: "Red letter day"

- A. A dangerous day
- B. A memorable/happy day
- C. A sad day
- D. A holiday

Answer: B

30. I (come) sooner if I had known you were here.

- A. would have
- B. came
- C. will come
- D. had come

Answer: A

31. Choose the antonym of "Wide".

- A. Narrow
- B. Broad
- C. Spacious
- D. Large

Answer: A

32. The number of students in the class _____ fifty.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have
- D. were

Answer: B

33. Narration: He said to me, "What is your name?"

- A. He asked me what is my name.
- B. He asked me what my name was.
- C. He asked me what was my name.
- D. He told me what my name was.

Answer: B

34. He gave _____ smoking.

- A. in
- B. up
- C. away
- D. off

Answer: B

35. He is famous _____ his honesty.

- A. for
- B. in
- C. at
- D. with

Answer: A

36. The antonym of 'brave' is

- A. bold
- B. coward
- C. strong
- D. fearless

Answer: B

37 . Choose the correct meaning of the phrasal verb "put up with":

- A. To resist
- B. To tolerate
- C. To build
- D. To put away

Answer: B

38. He is afraid _____ the dog.

- A. at
- B. by
- C. of
- D. in

Answer: C

39. I am fond _____ music.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. of
- D. to

Answer: C

40. Whom are you talking _____?

- A. to
- B. too
- C. by

D. over

Answer: A

41. I prefer walking _____ cycling.

- A. than
- B. to
- C. from
- D. by

Answer: B

42. Choose the sentence with the correct grammar and punctuation:

- A. Neither the teacher nor the students was ready for the exam.
- B. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready for the exam.
- C. Neither the teacher or the students was ready for the exam.
- D. Neither the teacher and the students were ready for the exam.

Answer: B

43. He passed _____ yesterday.

- A. away
- B. out
- C. off
- D. by

Answer: A

44. Choose the antonym of "Sharp".

- A. Blunt
- B. Pointed
- C. Acute
- D. Keen

Answer: A

45. I look forward to _____ you.

- A. see
- B. saw
- C. seeing
- D. seen

Answer: C

46. Choose the correctly spelled word.

- A. Cigarette
- B. Cigarette
- C. Cigaratte
- D. Cigarrete

Answer: B

47. Woman is holding cup of tea _____ her hands.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. on
- D. with

Answer: A

48. I _____ my dinner before he came.

- A. had had
- B. have had
- C. had
- D. have

Answer: A

49. Put _____ the lamp.

- A. of
- B. off
- C. out
- D. in

Answer: C

50. Identify the incorrect set.

- A. Bad: Worse: Worst
- B. Poor: Poorest: Poorer
- C. Rich: Richer: Richest
- D. Good: Better: Best

Answer: B

51. There are _____ messages for you.

- A. None
- B. No
- C. Much
- D. Little

Answer: B

52. Identify the correctly spelt word.

- A. Conservation
- B. Consarvation
- C. Conservetion
- D. Conservasion

Answer: A

53. I saw _____ old woman near the door.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. some

Answer: B

54. He is eligible _____ the post.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. at
- D. in

Answer: A

55. Idiom: "Once in a blue moon"

- A. Frequently
- B. Rarely
- C. Always
- D. Never

Answer: B

56. We _____ hands and went into the board room without saying a word.

- A. will shake
- B. is shaking
- C. have shaken
- D. shook

Answer: D

57. Change the following sentence into passive voice: The manager will sign the documents tomorrow.

- A. The documents will be signed by the manager tomorrow.
- B. The documents are signed by the manager tomorrow.

C. The documents have been signed by the manager tomorrow.

D. The documents will be signed by the manager.

Answer: A

58. Look at the sky, it _____ rain.

A. will

B. is going to

C. shall

D. can

Answer: B

59. What is the synonym of "Obfuscate"?

A. Clarify

B. Confuse

C. Simplify

D. Explain

Answer: B

60. It _____ raining since morning.

A. is

B. was

C. has been

D. had been

Answer: C

61. He will be there in _____ hour.

A. The

B. An

C. A

D. Two

Answer:

62. B We are proud _____ our country.

A. for

B. with

C. of

D. at

Answer: C

63. The picnic table is placed _____ the tree.

A. under

B. underneath

C. beneath

D. below

Answer: A

64. I have _____ relatives.

A. Much

B. More

C. All

D. Many

Answer: D

65. What is the antonym of Autonomy?

A. Submissiveness

B. Dependence

C. Subordinate

D. Slavery

Answer: B

66. Choose the correct meaning of the phrasal verb "run into":

A. To meet someone unexpectedly

B. To enter a building

C. To continue a journey

D. To organize an event

Answer: A

67. What does 'in a nutshell' mean?

A. Peanuts and almonds

B. Very tough explanation

C. Expressed in short

D. Important discussion

Answer: C

68. He has (suffer) for a month.

A. is suffering

B. was suffering

C. has been suffering

D. suffered

Answer: C

69. Voice Change: "Do not insult the poor."

- A. The poor should not be insulted.
- B. Let the poor not be insulted.
- C. The poor are not insulted.
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: B

70. Life is not a bed _____ roses.

- A. with
- B. of
- C. for
- D. off

Answer: B

71. Voice Change: "Who taught you English?"

- A. By whom was you taught English?
- B. By whom were you taught English?
- C. Who was taught you English?
- D. By whom English was taught to you?

Answer: B

72. Looking forward _____ seeing you soon.

- A. at
- B. to
- C. for
- D. over

Answer: B

73. It seems that they would need _____ workers for the construction.

- A. Little
- B. Either
- C. More
- D. Some

Answer: C

74. Idiom: "Crocodile tears"

- A. True tears
- B. False display of grief
- C. Tears of a crocodile
- D. Very sad

Answer: B

75. You must be back _____ four o'clock.

- A. by
- B. in
- C. to
- D. for

Answer: A

76. When I saw her, she _____ to the waiter.

- A. Will speak
- B. Was speaking
- C. Is speaking
- D. Spoke

Answer: B

77. Sushant said to him, "I have been helping your son for years."

- A. Sushant told him that he has helped his son for years.
- B. Sushant told him that he have been helping his son for years.
- C. Sushant told him that he had been helping his son for years.
- D. Sushant told him that he has been helping his son for years.

Answer: C

78. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. Commitee
- B. Comittee
- C. Committee
- D. Comitee

Answer: C

79. The study of stars is called _____.

- A. Astrology
- B. Geology
- C. Biology
- D. Astronomy

Answer: D

80. When the doctor (arrive) he realized that the patient was dead.

- A. had arrived

- B. arrived
- C. arriving
- D. will arrive

Answer: B

81. Change the voice: "One should keep one's promises."

- A. One's promises should be kept by one.
- B. Promises should be kept.
- C. Let the promises be kept.
- D. We should keep promises.

Answer: B

82. _____ one of them has been invited.

- A. Each
- B. Every
- C. Many
- D. Much

Answer: A

83. My father is _____ M.A.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Answer: B

84. Identify the correctly spelt word.

- A. Moderator
- B. Moredator
- C. Modarator
- D. Moderetor

Answer: A

85. Each of the students _____ present yesterday.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. was
- D. were

Answer: C

86. Slow and steady _____ the race.

- A. win
- B. wins
- C. winning
- D. won

Answer: B

87. We shall wait here until you _____.

- A. arrived
- B. arrive
- C. arrives
- D. has arrived

Answer: B

88. _____ of us knew about the mishappening.

- A. None
- B. Somebody
- C. Anybody
- D. No

Answer: A

89. He said, "Alas! I am ruined." The indirect speech is:

- A. He exclaimed sadly that I was ruined.
- B. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
- C. He told with sorrow that he is ruined.
- D. He cried that he was ruined.

Answer: B

90. The boy said, "Hurrah! We have won the match." Change the narration.

- A. The boy exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- B. The boy told with joy that they won the match.
- C. The boy exclaimed that they have won the match.
- D. The boy said happily that they had won the match.

Answer: A

91. Synonym of 'Benevolent'

- A. Cruel
- B. Kind
- C. Angry
- D. Sad

Answer: B

92. The painter painted the entire bungalow.

- A. The entire bungalow is painted by the painter.
- B. Painting of the entire bungalow was done by the painter.
- C. The entire bungalow was painted by the painter.
- D. Painting of the entire bungalow is done by the painter.

Answer: C

93. Jeet and Deep are twins. The former is a singer while the _____ is a dancer.

- A. later
- B. latter
- C. litter
- D. letter

Answer: B

94. The passive form of "The news surprised me" is:

- A. I was surprised by the news.
- B. I was surprised with the news.
- C. I was surprised at the news.
- D. The news was surprised by me.

Answer: C

95. The quality of the mangoes _____ not good.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. are
- D. have

Answer: B

96. One who doesn't believe in the existence of God is called?

- A. Anarchist
- B. Atheist
- C. Aristocrat
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

97. What does the proverb "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" mean?

- A. It's better to hold onto something you already have than risk losing it by seeking something better.
- B. Birds are hard to catch.
- C. Always look for the second opportunity.
- D. Take risks and you will be rewarded.

Answer: A

98. The teacher should check the homework.

- A. The homework should be checked by the teacher.
- B. The homework is checked by the teacher.
- C. The teacher is responsible for checking homework.
- D. The homework will be checked by the teacher.

Answer: A

99. Choose the correct tag question for this sentence: She is coming to the party, _____?

- A. Isn't she
- B. Is she
- C. She isn't
- D. She is

Answer: A

100. Look! That light _____ all the night.

- A. burning
- B. was burning
- C. is burning
- D. has been burning

Answer: D

101. Each of these minerals _____ found in India.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. were
- D. have

Answer: A

102. Select the correctly spelt word.

- A. Velnerable
- B. Vulnerable
- C. Vulnarable
- D. Valnerable

Answer: B

103. Idiom: "At the eleventh hour"

- A. At 11 o'clock
- B. At the last moment
- C. Very early
- D. At noon

Answer: B

104. Synonym of 'Abbreviate'

- A. Shorten
- B. Expand
- C. Lengthen
- D. Increase

Answer: A

105. Unless you run fast, you _____ catch the train.

- A. will
- B. will not
- C. cannot
- D. could not

Answer: B

106. When we set out early this morning the sun (shine).

- A. is shining
- B. was shining
- C. were shining
- D. None

Answer: B

107. What does the idiom "hit the books" mean?

- A. To play sports during exam time
- B. To begin studying seriously
- C. To buy new textbooks
- D. To take a break from studying

Answer: B

108. Suriya is short _____ Vidhya.

- A. by
- B. near
- C. beside

D. besides

Answer: C

109. We have been waiting here for _____ hour.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. For

Answer: B

110. He is blind _____ his son's faults.

- A. of
- B. in
- C. to
- D. with

Answer: C

111. She is suffering _____ fever.

- A. with
- B. from
- C. by
- D. in

Answer: B

112. Give one-word substitution for 'life history of a person written by another person'.

- A. Autobiography
- B. Biography
- C. Monograph
- D. Bigamy

Answer: B

113. He _____ this book for last two years.

- A. wrote
- B. has been writing
- C. is writing
- D. was writing

Answer: B

114. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Ecstatic'?

- A. Entrapped

- B. Enraptured
- C. Willful
- D. Animated

Answer: B

115. She _____ a song now.

- A. sings
- B. sang
- C. is singing
- D. has sung

Answer: C

116. Suganya writes _____ her left hand.

- A. on
- B. with
- C. in
- D. by

Answer: B

117. Change the voice: "Hari teaches us grammar."

- A. Grammar is taught to us by Hari.
- B. We are taught grammar by Hari.
- C. Both A and B are correct.
- D. Neither A nor B is correct.

Answer: C

118. Narration: She said, "Alas! I am undone."

- A. She exclaimed with sorrow that she was undone.
- B. She exclaimed with joy that she was undone.
- C. She said that she was undone.
- D. She cried that she was undone.

Answer: A

119. What is the passive voice of "I know him"?

- A. He is known by me.
- B. He is known to me.
- C. I am known by him.
- D. He was known to me.

Answer: B

120. I would like _____ cup of coffee.

- A. A
- B. The
- C. Some
- D. Little

Answer: A

121. Correct Spelling:

- A. Embarrassment
- B. Embarassment
- C. Embarrasment
- D. Embarasment

Answer: A

122. Antonym of 'Brave'

- A. Bold
- B. Coward
- C. Courageous
- D. Strong

Answer: B

123. Narration: He said, "I am busy now."

- A. He said that he was busy then.
- B. He said that he is busy now.
- C. He says that he was busy then.
- D. He said that he was busy now.

Answer: A

124. Choose the correct meaning of the phrasal verb in the sentence below: "She decided to call off the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances."

- A. Postpone
- B. Cancel
- C. Reschedule
- D. Announce

Answer: B

125. Choose the correct complex sentence for the following simple sentence: "She went to the market."

- A. She went to the market and bought vegetables.
- B. She went to the market because she needed groceries.
- C. She went to the market after she finished work.
- D. She went to the market where she met her friend.

Answer: B

126. Choose the correct option: "The book is _____ the table, not on it."

- A. in
- B. on
- C. under
- D. beside

Answer: C

127. "I know her address." said Binay. (Change into indirect speech)

- A. Binay said he knows her address.
- B. Binay says he knows her address.
- C. Binay tells he knows her address.
- D. Binay informed he knows her address

Answer: A

128. My father is _____ M.A. in English.

- A. a
- B. the
- C. an
- D. some

Answer: C

129. Choose the correctly spelled word

- A. Veterinary
- B. Veterinery
- C. Veternary
- D. Veterenery

Answer: A

130. The active voice of "A new bridge has been built" is:

- A. They have built a new bridge.
- B. They built a new bridge.
- C. A new bridge was built by them.
- D. They are building a new bridge.

Answer: A

131. Fill in the blank with correct determiner: "Can _____ help me?"

- A. Many

B. Nobody

C. Everybody

D. Somebody

Answer: D

132. Complete the following proverb: "Paddle your own _____"

- A. Boat
- B. Yacht
- C. Canoe
- D. Rift

Answer: C

133. _____ more you read, the more you learn.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Answer: C

134. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Fortitude'?

- A. Similarity
- B. Courage
- C. Protection
- D. Safety

Answer: B

135. Choose the correct option: "The two words, 'affect' and 'effect,' are an example of _____"

- A. Synonyms
- B. Homophones
- C. Paronyms
- D. Antonyms

Answer: C

136. Identify the incorrectly spelt word.

- A. Square
- B. Parpendicular
- C. Diagonal
- D. Triangle

Answer: B

137. There was a footpath that went _____ the road till the railway station.

- A. over
- B. along
- C. around
- D. round

Answer: B

138. He had a longing _____ an ice cream after dinner so went out to have one.

- A. of
- B. in
- C. for
- D. to

Answer: C

139. Idiom: "Pros and cons"

- A. Arguments for and against
- B. Only advantages
- C. Only disadvantages
- D. Professionals

Answer: A

140. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph: P: The sun was setting, and the sky was painted with hues of orange and pink. Q: Birds chirped as they returned to their nests. R: The cool breeze brushed past, carrying the fragrance of the evening flowers. S: It was a peaceful evening in the park.

- A. PQRS
- B. PSOR
- C. SQPR
- D. SRPQ

Answer: A

141. What is the meaning of the following idiom? "Come off with flying colours"

- A. Be highly successful
- B. To act foolishly
- C. Epic failure
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

142. Identify the sentence in Passive Voice.

- A. The letter was written by John.
- B. John wrote the letter.
- C. John is writing the letter.
- D. John writes the letter.

Answer: A

145. Gold is _____ precious metal.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Answer: A

146. Identify the incorrectly spelt word.

- A. Damsel
- B. Wicked
- C. Volcano
- D. Mountein

Answer: D

147. I wish I _____ a king.

- A. am
- B. was
- C. were
- D. be

Answer: C

148. I saw _____ European lady.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Answer: A

149. She has eaten _____ the chocolate in the box.

- A. Each
- B. Every
- C. All
- D. None

Answer: C

150. Bread and butter _____ his only food.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. were
- D. have

Answer: B

151. The man was accused _____ theft.

- A. for
- B. with
- C. of
- D. by

Answer: C

152. Which word is incorrectly spelt?

- A. Basically
- B. Essentially
- C. Primarily
- D. Verbally

Answer: D

153. Correct Spelling:

- A. Tomorrow
- B. Tommorrow
- C. Tomorow
- D. Toomorrow

Answer: A

154. Choose the grammatically correct sentence:

- A. Neither of the boys have finished their homework.
- B. Neither of the boys has finished his homework.
- C. Neither of the boys has finished their homeworks.
- D. Neither of the boys has finished their homework.

Answer: B

155. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. He don't like to play cricket.
- B. He doesn't likes to play cricket.
- C. He doesn't like to play cricket.

D. He don't likes to play cricket.

Answer: C

156. Choose the synonym of "Generous".

- A. Selfish
- B. Benevolent
- C. Greedy
- D. Unkind

Answer: B

157. _____ Sun rises in the east.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. For

Answer: C

158. If I _____ you, I would not do it.

- A. am
- B. was
- C. were
- D. have been

Answer: C

159. Love for one's country is known as _____.

- A. Jingoism
- B. Patriotism
- C. Nationalism
- D. Expatriate

Answer: B

160. Which sentence correctly uses the modal verb "could"?

- A. I could going to the cinema, but I am too tired.
- B. You could have called me if you were running late.
- C. He could studies harder if he wants to improve.
- D. She could to play the piano when she was young.

Answer: B

161. Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "I am looking forward _____ meeting you tomorrow."

- A. to

B. for

C. at

D. with

Answer: A

162. He said to me, "Do you know him?" Change to indirect.

A. He asked me that if I knew him.

B. He asked me if I knew him.

C. He asked me do I know him.

D. He told me if I knew him.

Answer: B

163. Is your brother _____ to the gym?

A. gone

B. going

C. go

D. went

Answer: B

164. I shall meet you _____ 6 o'clock.

A. by

B. at

C. in

D. during

Answer: B

165. He trembled _____ fear when the examiner caught him cheating.

A. in

B. of

C. with

D. from

Answer: C

166. They _____ to meet us tomorrow.

A. Will going

B. Are going

C. Is going

D. Were going

Answer: B

167. What is the one-word substitute for "A person who studies the origin and development of human societies and cultures"?

A. Biologist

B. Anthropologist

C. Archaeologist

D. Sociologist

Answer: B

168. What does the idiom "Under the weather" mean?

A. Feeling very happy

B. Feeling sick or unwell

C. Waiting for a good opportunity

D. Being in a bad mood

Answer: B

169. Select the correctly spelt word.

A. Massacar

B. Masacre

C. Messacre

D. Massacre

Answer: D

170. It is _____ one-rupee note.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. no article

Answer: A

171. Change the following sentence into a negative sentence without changing its meaning: "I have finished my homework."

A. I have not left my homework unfinished.

B. I have not done my homework.

C. I have not finished my homework.

D. I have finished my homework now.

Answer: A

172. I am wearing _____ uniform.

A. A

B. For

C. An

D. The

Answer: A

173. The news _____ true.

A. are

B. were

C. is

D. have

Answer: C

174. Choose the correct tag question for the following sentence: "They are playing football, _____?"

A. do they

B. aren't they

C. doesn't they

D. were they

Answer: B

175. You may sit wherever you _____.

A. liking

B. liked

C. like

D. have liked

Answer: C

176. He left medicine in between and decided to take _____ music for higher studies as that was his real passion.

A. up

B. of

C. upon

D. in

Answer: A

177. He is known _____ me.

A. by

B. to

C. with

D. at

Answer: B

178. My business is suffering as we are badly wanting _____ funds.

A. on

B. about

C. into

D. in

Answer: D

179. Neither his father nor his mother _____ alive.

A. is

B. are

C. were

D. have

Answer: A

180. A word used to express action is called a _____.

A. noun

B. adjective

C. verb

D. preposition

Answer: C

181. "When can we _____?" said Pepe who was already starving.

A. eat

B. ate

C. had eaten

D. eats

Answer: A

182. What are you looking _____?

A. on

B. against

C. for

D. in

Answer: C

183. He as well as his friends _____ to blame.

A. is

B. are

C. were

D. have

Answer: A

184. Earlier people wasted a lot of time _____ queuing up to pay bills.

A. at

B. of

C. by

D. in

Answer: A

185. I came to live here _____ 1992.

A. in

B. at

C. by

D. on

Answer: A

186. He is _____ honest man.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. no article

Answer: B

187. Let us discuss _____ matter seriously.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. no article

Answer: C

188. What is the fear of heights?

A. Acrophobia

B. Anthropophobia

C. Hydrophobia

D. Xerophobia

Answer: A

189. The box is full _____ chocolates.

A. with

B. of

C. by

D. in

Answer: B

190. Select the correctly spelt word.

A. Friming

B. Burning

C. Ranning

D. Fryng

Answer: B

191. Correct Spelling:

A. Vacuum

B. Vaccum

C. Vacum

D. Vacume

Answer: A

192. The film "Three Idiots" was based _____ real-life experiences.

A. about

B. at

C. on

D. in

Answer: C

193. She takes pride _____ her work.

A. of

B. in

C. for

D. at

Answer: B

194. I prefer tea _____ coffee.

A. than

B. over

C. to

D. from

Answer: C

195. Choose the antonym of the word "scarce":

A. Rare

- B. Abundant
- C. Limited
- D. Insufficient

Answer: B

195. He is good _____ Mathematics.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. on
- D. with

Answer: B

196. Choose the synonym of the word "diligent":

- A. Lazy
- B. Hardworking
- C. Careless
- D. Unconcerned

Answer: B

197. Synonym of 'Deter'

- A. Encourage
- B. Hinder
- C. Help
- D. Support

Answer: B

198. Change the following sentence from active voice to passive voice: "The teacher explained the lesson."

- A. The lesson was explained by the teacher.
- B. The lesson is explained by the teacher.
- C. The lesson explained by the teacher.
- D. The teacher is explained the lesson.

Answer: A

200. I am not satisfied _____ your explanation.

- A. by
- B. with
- C. at
- D. in

Answer: B

201. I am very thankful _____ Mr. Sharma for having put in a few words for me which helped me to get this job.

- A. for
- B. with
- C. of
- D. to

Answer: D

202. A woman with dark brown hair _____.

- A. Auburn
- B. Blond
- C. Blonde
- D. Brunette

Answer: D

203. Choose the correct tag question for this sentence: "You haven't seen my keys, _____?"

- A. Have you
- B. Haven't you
- C. Did you
- D. Don't you

Answer: A

204. One word substitute: "A life history written by oneself"

- A. Biography
- B. Autobiography
- C. Memoir
- D. History

Answer: B

205. He is looking _____ a job.

- A. at
- B. for
- C. to
- D. in

Answer: B

206. One word: "One who is present everywhere"

- A. Omnipresent
- B. Omnipotent

- C. Omniscient
D. God

Answer: A

207. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Massacre'?

- A. Assassinate
B. Stab
C. Slaughter
D. Murder

Answer: C

208. We (meet) only once since we left school.

- A. has met
B. was met
C. have met
D. will meet

Answer: C

209. One word substitute: "A place where bees are kept"

- A. Aviary
B. Apiary
C. Zoo
D. Aquarium

Answer: B

210. Select the correctly spelt word.

- A. Emphetic
B. Emphatic
C. Emphatick
D. Emphattic

Answer: B

211. Correct Spelling:

- A. Receive
B. Recieve
C. Riceive
D. Receve

Answer: A

212. He said to me, "I am ready."

- A. He told to me that he is ready.
B. He told me that he was ready.
C. He told me that I am ready.
D. He told me that I will ready.

Answer: B

213. He was learning _____ a lamb post.

- A. for
B. by
C. against
D. before

Answer: C

214. Narration: He said, "What a beautiful sight!"

- A. He said that it was a beautiful sight.
B. He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful sight.
C. He exclaimed that what a beautiful sight.
D. He told that it was a beautiful sight.

Answer: B

215. Very few cities in India are as _____ as Mumbai.

- A. big
B. bigger
C. biggest
D. most big

Answer: A

216. I have _____ one-rupee note.

- A. a
B. an
C. the
D. any

Answer: A

217. Ten kilometers _____ a long distance to walk.

- A. are
B. is
C. has
D. have

Answer: B

218. Identify the abstract noun from the following options:

- A. Dog
- B. Happiness
- C. Car
- D. School

Answer: B

219. The committee _____ issued its report.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. are
- D. were

Answer: B

210. From the list below, identify the synonym of 'lament'.

- A. Sad
- B. Mourn
- C. Copied
- D. Molecule

Answer: B

211. He is used to _____ in the city.

- A. live
- B. living
- C. lived
- D. be living

Answer: B

212. Fill in the blank with the correct option: "If I _____ you, I would take the job."

- A. Am
- B. Were
- C. Was
- D. Have been

Answer: B

213. Speak up! I can't hear you because your dog _____ too much noise.

- A. Is making
- B. Makes

C. Made

D. Has made

Answer: A

214. I congratulated him _____ his success.

- A. for
- B. at
- C. on
- D. with

Answer: C

215. Correct Spelling:

- A. Grammer
- B. Grammar
- C. Gramar
- D. Gramer

Answer: B

216. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were _____ first to conquer Mt. Everest.

- A. the
- B. an
- C. a

D. it

Answer: A

218. I had not slept or eaten anything properly _____ two days.

- A. since
- B. from
- C. in
- D. for

Answer: D

219. We _____ to the zoo last Sunday.

- A. go
- B. have gone
- C. went
- D. had gone

Answer: C

220. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence: "The workers are building a new bridge."

- A. A new bridge is built by the workers.
B. A new bridge was built by the workers.
C. A new bridge is being built by the workers.
D. A new bridge has been built by the workers.

Answer: C

221. One word: "Fit to be eaten"

- A. Edible
B. Potable
C. Portable
D. Audible

Answer: A

222. Please be quiet. The child _____.

- A. Sleeps
B. Slept
C. Is sleeping
D. Has slept

Answer: C

223. Idiom: "Maiden speech"

- A. Last speech
B. First speech
C. Long speech
D. Short speech

Answer: B

224. Antonym of 'Dormant'

- A. Inactive
B. Sleeping
C. Active
D. Lazy

Answer: C

225. The work was completed _____ sunset.

- A. for
B. in
C. at
D. about

Answer: C

226. We drove _____ Uttarakhand, UP, and Bengal to reach the international border.

- A. in
B. over
C. into
D. through

Answer: D

227. Bread and butter _____ my favourite breakfast.

- A. is
B. are
C. were
D. has

Answer: A

228. Kalidas is _____ Shakespeare of India.

- A. a
B. an
C. the
D. no article

Answer: C

229. He has recovered _____ his illness.

- A. of
B. from
C. by
D. at

Answer: B

230. Narration: The teacher said, "The earth is round."

- A. The teacher said that the earth was round.
B. The teacher said that the earth is round.
C. The teacher told that the earth was round.
D. The teacher asked if the earth is round.

Answer: B

231. What is the most appropriate synonym for the word 'Garnish'?

- A. Abuse
B. Garner

C. Adorn

D. Paint

Answer: C

232. Narration: The captain said, "Bravo! Well done."

A. The captain exclaimed with joy that it was well done.

B. The captain applauded him saying that he had done well.

C. The captain said bravo and well done.

D. The captain told him well done.

Answer: B

233. Select the CORRECTLY spelt word.

A. Reminiscent

B. Remincent

C. Riminiciant

D. Reminiscant

Answer: A

**234. Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank:
"He was punished _____ breaking the rules."**

A. for

B. with

C. at

D. by

Answer: A

235. A person who is obsessed with wealth:

A. Miser

B. Others

C. Philanthropist

D. Failure

Answer: A

236. Mr. Bennet left his property to _____ unknown heir.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. some

Answer: B

237. He studies in _____ university.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. no article

Answer: A

238. Which of the following is a collective noun?

A. Team

B. Book

C. Chair

D. City

Answer: A

239. He is too weak to walk. (Choose the correct transformation)

A. He is so weak that he cannot walk.

B. He is very weak and cannot walk.

C. He is weak so he cannot walk.

D. He cannot walk because of weakness.

Answer: A

240. There isn't _____ cash left with us.

A. Some

B. Many

C. More

D. Much

Answer: D



General Knowledge

1. What is the children's magazine edited by Bhabendra Nath Saikia?

- A. Akan
- B. Mouchak
- C. Rangman
- D. Sophura**

Answer: Sophura

2. Mahabhairav temple is located at:

- A. Kamrup
- B. Golaghat
- C. Tezpur**
- D. Darrang

Answer: Tezpur

3. Who said 'Aram haraam hai'?

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- C. Mangal Pandey
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

4. What is the Currency of Iceland?

- **A. Icelandic Króna**
- B. Dinar
- C. Euro
- D. Dollar

Answer: Icelandic Króna

5. When is the Hornbill Festival held each year?

- A. 1-10 November
- B. 1-10 January
- C. 1-10 December**
- D. 1-10 October

Answer: 1-10 December

6. What is India's first indigenously developed nuclear-powered submarine?

- A. INS Vikrant
- B. INS Trikhand
- C. INS Arihant**

D. INS Sindhurakshak

Answer: INS Arihant

7. Nameri National Park was declared as a National Park in:

- A. 1990
- B. 1998**
- C. 1999
- D. 2000

Answer: 1998

8. How many Tiger Reserves are there in India?

- A. 53
- B. 52
- C. 54**
- D. 75

Answer: 54

9. The last tributary of the river Brahmaputra in Assam is:

- A. Manas
- B. Saralbhanga
- C. Sonkosh**
- D. Gadadhar

Answer: Sonkosh

10. Who was the first woman to be awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Mother Teresa
- D. Indira Gandhi**

Answer: Indira Gandhi

11. Which of the following Award is known as 'OSCAR OF CRICKET'?

- A. Ranji Trophy
- B. World Cup
- C. ICC Trophy**
- D. NatWest Trophy

Answer: ICC Trophy

12. The word "Mahiranga" is derived from which Sanskrit word?

- A. Nilachal
- B. Patkai
- C. Mairang**
- D. Chitrachal

Answer: Mairang

13. On which date is National Sports Day celebrated in India?

- A. August 28
- B. August 29**
- C. August 26
- D. August 27

Answer: August 29

14. Which source do the projects at Kalpakkam, Narora and Tarapore produce electricity from?

- A. Hydro power
- B. Nuclear energy**
- C. Thermal energy
- D. Solar energy

Answer: Nuclear energy

15. Who was the author of 'A Few Remarks on Assamese Language'?

- A. Hem Chandra Barua
- B. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan**
- C. Jatindranath Duarah
- D. Mamoni Raisom Goswami

Answer: Anandaram Dhekial Phukan

16. Who is known as "Paporir Kavi" in Assamese literature?

- A. Hiren Gohain
- B. Mahim Bora
- C. Ganesh Gogoi**
- D. Surendranath Medhi

Answer: Ganesh Gogoi

17. Which state launched the 'Rozgar Prayag Portal'?

- A. Assam

B. Bihar

C. Odisha

D. Uttarakhand

Answer: Uttarakhand

18. Which one is the largest appellate court of India?

- A. High Court
- B. District Court
- C. Supreme Court**
- D. Consumer Court

Answer: Supreme Court

19. Which country has the largest number of Internet users?

- A. India
- B. China**
- C. America
- D. Russia

Answer: China

20. What is the minimum age required to become a Governor of a State in India?

- A. 30 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 35 years**
- D. 40 years

Answer: 35 years

21. Who was the author of the book 'India Against Itself'?

- A. Dr. Hiren Gohain
- B. Dr. Mamani Roysom Goswami
- C. Homen Borgohain
- D. Dr. Sanjib Barua**

Answer: Dr. Sanjib Barua

22. Which strait, recently in the news, is also known as Gate of Tears in Arabic?

- A. Bab al-Mandeb**
- B. Strait of Hormuz
- C. Bass Strait
- D. Strait of Johor

Answer: Bab al-Mandeb

23. From which country has India purchased the Pilatus PC-7 trainer aircraft?

- A. USA
- B. France
- C. Switzerland**
- D. Germany

Answer: Switzerland

24. On which date is Lachit Divas celebrated in Assam?

- A. November 23
- B. November 24**
- C. November 25
- D. December 24

Answer: November 24

25. The first tiger reserve of Assam is:

- A. Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
- B. Manas Tiger Reserve**
- C. Orang Tiger Reserve
- D. Nameri Tiger Reserve

Answer: Manas Tiger Reserve

26. As per the data of 2011 population census, the literacy rate in Assam is approximately:

- A. 68.14%
- B. 72.19%**
- C. 82.19%
- D. 85%

Answer: 72.19%

27. Dibrugarh University was established in which year?

- A. 1948
- B. 1965**
- C. 1972
- D. 1998

Answer: 1965

28. What is the Capital of China?

- A. Berlin

B. Jakarta

C. Tokyo

D. Beijing

Answer: Beijing

29. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India?

- A. 553
- B. 523
- C. 543**
- D. 533

Answer: 543

30. Which ministry oversees the 'Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar' program?

- A. Ministry of Culture**
- B. Ministry of Defence
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. Ministry of Rural Development

Answer: Ministry of Culture

31. In which year was Lakshminath Bezbaroa honoured with the title 'Rasraj' by Asam Sahitya Sabha?

- A. 1917
- B. 1922
- C. 1928
- D. 1931**

Answer: 1931

32. In which year was Kaziranga designated a 'Reserve Forest' for the first time?

- A. 1902
- B. 1906
- C. 1908**
- D. 1912

Answer: 1908

33. How many kilometers does the Brahmaputra River flow through Assam?

- A. 2906
- B. 225
- C. 640**

D. 740

Answer: 640

34. Where did Sankardev breathe his last?

A. Madhupur Satra

B. Sundaridiya Satra

C. Aauniati Satra

D. Dakshinpaat Satra

Answer: Madhupur Satra

35. What is the primary responsibility of Assam Police?

A. Maintain law and order

B. Conduct elections

C. Organize public events

D. Promote tourism

Answer: Maintain law and order

36. How many districts of Assam share boundaries with other state borders?

A. 24

B. 26

C. 27

D. 29

Answer: 24

37. Who was the flag-bearer of India in the Paris Olympics 2024 closing ceremony?

A. Mary Kom and Manpreet Singh

B. PV Sindhu and Sharath Kamal

C. PR Sreejesh and Manu Bhaker

D. Bajrang Punia

Answer: PR Sreejesh and Manu Bhaker

38. As on 1st of January, 2022, who is the President of the United States of America?

A. Bill Clinton

B. Barack Obama

C. Donald Trump

D. Joe Biden

Answer: Joe Biden

39. Who is known as the father of modern microbiology?

A. Alexander Fleming

B. Dmitri Mendeleev

C. Hugo de Vries

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: Louis Pasteur

40. When was the constituency of independent Assam first determined?

A. 1950

B. 1952

C. 1947

D. 1962

Answer: 1950

41. Which tributary of the Ganga is called the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

A. Koshi River

B. Son River

C. Ghaghra River

D. Gandak River

Answer: Koshi River

42. Which of the following state does Assam NOT share its boundary with?

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Sikkim

C. Manipur

D. Nagaland

Answer: Sikkim

43. Where is Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary situated?

A. Kokrajhar

B. Barpeta

C. Bongaigaon

D. Kamrup

Answer: Kokrajhar

44. When was NABARD established?

A. 1982

B. 1980

- C. 1986
- D. 1984

Answer: 1982

45. Which Indian state launched the 'Meendum Manjappai' scheme to curb plastic usage?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Odisha

Answer: Tamil Nadu

46. Which company is correctly matched with its founder?

- A. ITC - GD Birla
- B. Wipro - Mohammed Hashim Premji
- C. Infosys - Azim Premji
- D. Reliance - Mukesh Ambani

Answer: Wipro - Mohammed Hashim Premji

47. A pugilist is a player of what sport?

- A. Hockey
- B. Boxing
- C. Badminton
- D. Basketball

Answer: Boxing

48. The headquarters of the Wildlife Institute of India is located in:

- A. Shimla
- B. Delhi
- C. Dehradun
- D. New Delhi

Answer: Dehradun

49. In which state or Union Territory is the Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary located?

- A. Assam
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Gujarat
- D. Goa

Answer: Goa

50. Champawati Kunda, also called Chapnala Falls, is located in which district of Assam?

- A. Nagaon
- B. Karbi Anglong
- C. Dhubri
- D. Barpeta

Answer: Nagaon

51. Which of these countries has never hosted the Olympic Games?

- A. South Africa
- B. Australia
- C. Japan
- D. China

Answer: South Africa

52. Which group of animals was the first to evolve to fly?

- A. Reptiles
- B. Mammals
- C. Insects
- D. Birds

Answer: Insects

53. Ghiyashuddin Awliya is associated with:

- A. Poa Mecca of Hajo
- B. Panbari Masjid
- C. Rangamati Masjid
- D. Dargah of Syed Shahnur Dewan

Answer: Poa Mecca of Hajo

54. Who is the author of the book 'Mahapurushia Parampara'?

- A. Hiren Gohain
- B. Homen Borgohain
- C. Harekrishna Deka
- D. Tirthanath Sharma

Answer: Hiren Gohain

55. In which city is the head office of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) located?

- A. Hyderabad

- B. Mumbai
- C. Kolkata
- D. New Delhi

Answer: Hyderabad

56. In which of the following places is the Biggest Oil Refinery of Assam situated?

- A. Bongaigaon
- B. Digboi
- C. Noonmati

D. Numaligarh

Answer: Numaligarh

57. Where is the head office of Syndicate Bank located?

- A. Bangalore
- B. New Delhi

C. Manipal

- D. Kolkata

Answer: Manipal

58. The northernmost point of India is known as:

- A. Indira Heights
- B. Indira Col**
- C. Indira Point
- D. None of the above

Answer: Indira Col

59. What is the first literary work of Madhavdev?

- A. Ramayana Adhikar
- B. Arjun Bhanjan
- C. Janma Rahasya**
- D. Naam Ghosa

Answer: Janma Rahasya

60. In which country was a branch of the Assam Sahitya Sabha launched?

- A. Vietnam
- B. Hong Kong
- C. Singapore**
- D. Cambodia

Answer: Singapore

61. Who among the following is the author of 'Alakananda'?

- A. Nalini Bala Devi**
- B. Syed Abdul Malik
- C. Anandaram Barua
- D. Bhabendra Nath Saikia

Answer: Nalini Bala Devi

62. The word that would correctly fill the gap in "Oxomiya Bhaxa Unnati _____ Xobha" is:

- A. Xadhini**
- B. Bohumukhi
- C. Koron
- D. Bistaron

Answer: Xadhini

63. The headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India is situated at:

- A. New Delhi
- B. Kolkata
- C. Pune

D. Mumbai

Answer: Mumbai

64. Who wrote the book "Gokhale: My Political Guru"?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi**
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Subash Chandra Bose
- D. None of these

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

65. Which state is the official sponsor of the Hockey team of India?

- A. Punjab
- B. Odisha**
- C. Haryana
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: Odisha

66. Who was the inventor of the revolver?

- A. Edward Hubble

B. Albert Einstein

C. Samuel Colt

D. Avtomat Kalashnikova

Answer: Samuel Colt

67. In which country will the upcoming Women's T20 World Cup be organized instead of Bangladesh?

A. India

B. UAE

C. Australia

D. New Zealand

Answer: UAE

68. Which Indian airport was recognized at UNESCO's 2023 Prix Versailles?

A. Kempegowda International Airport

B. Indira Gandhi International Airport

C. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport

D. Chennai International Airport

Answer: Kempegowda International Airport

69. When is Panchayati Raj Day celebrated in India?

A. 24th April

B. 25th April

C. 26th April

D. 27th April

Answer: 24th April

70. In which year was India's first crude oil discovered in Digboi?

A. 1890

B. 1889

C. 1901

D. 1867

Answer: 1889

71. Which among the following cities is known as the 'Tea City of India'?

A. Darjeeling

B. Dibrugarh

C. Siliguri

D. Nainital

Answer: Dibrugarh

72. What is the capital of Uttarakhand?

A. Lucknow

B. Dehradun

C. Mussoorie

D. Haridwar

Answer: Dehradun

73. Which place is known as Nawadeep of Assam?

A. Charaideo

B. Haflong

C. Tezpur

D. Nalbari

Answer: Nalbari

74. In which year was first president rule imposed in Assam?

A. 1979

B. 1976

C. 1974

D. 1981

Answer: 1979

75. Which film is set against the backdrop of the India-China War of 1962?

A. Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi

B. Haqeeqat

C. Roja

D. Aakrosh

Answer: Haqeeqat

76. Which state government has launched 'Mukhyamantri Gram Gaadi Yojna'?

A. Andhra Pradesh

B. Jharkhand

C. Odisha

D. West Bengal

Answer: Jharkhand

77. Rakhal puja is celebrated by the people of which district of Assam?

- A. Nalbari
- B. Barpeta
- C. Goalpara**
- D. Nagaon

Answer: Goalpara

78. Where was the National Anthem of India performed for the first time?

- A. Kolkata**
- B. Lahore
- C. Madras
- D. Guwahati

Answer: Kolkata

79. Which forest in Assam is known for its dense canopy and biodiversity?

- A. Dehing Patkai Rainforest**
- B. Kaziranga Forest
- C. Manas Forest
- D. Pobitora Forest

Answer: Dehing Patkai Rainforest

80. Which tree is widely found in deciduous forests?

- A. Sal**
- B. Sishu
- C. Titachapa
- D. Gamari

Answer: Sal

81. Where is Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd headquartered?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kolkata**
- C. Goa
- D. Kochi

Answer: Kolkata

82. What is the Capital of Afghanistan?

- A. Vienna
- B. Kabul**
- C. Canberra
- D. Baghdad

Answer: Kabul

83. What is the Currency of Russia?

- A. Russian Dollar
- B. Euro
- C. Ruble**
- D. Zloty

Answer: Ruble

84. The 2020 Summer Olympics were held in?

- A. Brazil
- B. Tokyo**
- C. Paris
- D. Moscow

Answer: Tokyo

85. In which district is Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- A. Sivasagar
- B. Golaghat
- C. Dibrugarh
- D. Karbi Anglong**

Answer: Karbi Anglong

86. What is the Capital of Syria?

- A. Madrid
- B. Berne
- C. Damascus**
- D. Stockholm

Answer: Damascus

87. Who is the author of Asomiya Sahityar Buranji?

- A. Nathan Brown
- B. Jatindra Nath Duwara
- C. Debendranath Bezbaruah**
- D. Gunabhiram Barua

Answer: Debendranath Bezbaruah

88. 'Atmanusandhan' is an autobiography written by:

- A. Homen Borgohain**
- B. Kanak Sen Deka
- C. Nagen Saikia

D. Mahim Bora

Answer: Homen Borgohain

89. NW2 connects which place?

A. Allahabad-Haldia

B. Sadiya-Dhuburi

C. Kottapuram-Kollam

D. Sadiya-Bangladesh

Answer: Sadiya-Dhuburi

90. In which year was the first session of Asom Sahitya Sabha held?

A. 1918

B. 1917

C. 1916

D. 1915

Answer: 1917

91. Which district was separated from Assam and transferred to Pakistan?

A. Chittagong

B. Khulna

C. Sylhet

D. Shala Shakar

Answer: Sylhet

92. In which state or Union Territory is Bomdi-La Pass located?

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Sikkim

C. Ladakh

D. Jammu Kashmir

Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

93. What is the motto of Assam Police?

A. Service Before Self

B. Jonohit Jonxewarthe

C. Suraksha Aru Sewa

D. Unity in Diversity

Answer: Jonohit Jonxewarthe

94. The culture of Silkworms is known as:

A. Apiculture

B. Horticulture

C. Pisciculture

D. Sericulture

Answer: Sericulture

95. Krishnaraja Sagar Dam is located in:

A. Andhra Pradesh

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Karnataka

D. Maharashtra

Answer: Karnataka

96. Swahid Divas is celebrated on:

A. 2nd September

B. 30th October

C. 14th November

D. 10th December

Answer: 10th December

97. Find the area of a triangle whose vertices are (2, 3), (4, 7), and (6, 5).

A. 6

B. 8

C. 10

D. 12

Answer: 6

98. The Victoria Memorial is situated in:

A. Kolkata

B. New Delhi

C. Mumbai

D. Bhopal

Answer: Kolkata

99. Khajuraho of Assam is:

A. Madan Kamdev

B. Sibadoul

C. Haigriv Madhav Mandir

D. None of the Above

Answer: Madan Kamdev

100. Which one of the following is a west flowing river?

- A. Mahanadi
- B. Godavari
- C. Krishna
- D. Narmada**

Answer: Narmada

101. The two tributaries of the Barak River are:

- A. Jatinga, Manas
- B. Jatinga, Sonai**
- C. Sonai, Jiabharli
- D. Kalang, Kapili

Answer: Jatinga, Sonai

102. Which is the first Dwarf Planet?

- A. Mars
- B. Earth
- C. Pluto**
- D. Jupiter

Answer: Pluto

103. Where was Madhabdev born?

- A. Alipukhuri
- B. Letekupukhuri**
- C. Barduwa
- D. Kochbihar

Answer: Letekupukhuri

104. Who was the first President of Assam Cricket Association?

- A. Jayant Dutta
- B. Gopinath Bordoloi**
- C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- D. Pulin Das

Answer: Gopinath Bordoloi

105. Light year is the unit of:

- A. Length**
- B. Light
- C. Speed
- D. None of the above

Answer: Length

106. Where is the headquarters of the South-Central Railway located?

- A. Chennai
- B. Mumbai
- C. Secunderabad**
- D. Vijayawada

Answer: Secunderabad

107. Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric dam is located in which state?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Assam
- D. Arunachal Pradesh**

Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

108. Who is the first barrister of Assam?

- A. Haliram Deka
- B. Pranab Kumar Borooah
- C. Anandoram Borooah**
- D. Parul Das

Answer: Anandoram Borooah

109. When was NABARD formed?

- A. 1955
- B. 1962
- C. 1975
- D. 1982**

Answer: 1982

110. Which of the following is a traditional Bodo wind instrument?

- A. Siphung**
- B. Serja
- C. Kham
- D. Khawang

Answer: Siphung

111. Which city is known as the Tea City of Assam?

- A. Dhubri
- B. Jorhat
- C. Dibrugarh**

D. Biswanath Chariali

Answer: Dibrugarh

112. The angular distance of any place from the Prime Meridian is called:

A. Latitude

B. Altitude

C. Longitude

D. Amplitude

Answer: Longitude

113. Who is the Director of the movie 'Village Rockstars'?

A. Rima Das

B. Hima Das

C. Munin Das

D. Queen Das

Answer: Rima Das

114. On which river is the Port of Baltimore located?

A. Patapsco River

B. Tred Avon River

C. Wicomico River

D. None of these

Answer: Patapsco River

115. The Brahmaputra is almost _____ long.

A. 900 KM

B. 1000 KM

C. 1500 KM

D. 2900 KM

Answer: 2900 KM

116. Who translated the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi into Assamese?

A. Omeo Kumar Das

B. Lakshminath Bezbaruah

C. Gopinath Bordoloi

D. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala

Answer: Omeo Kumar Das

117. Which is the highest peak of the Satpura Ranges?

A. Dodabetta

B. Dhupgarh

C. Guru Shikhar

D. Parvatmala

Answer: Dhupgarh

118. The historic Assam Accord was signed on:

A. 15th August, 1985

B. 26th January, 1986

C. 15th August, 1986

D. 15th August, 1990

Answer: 15th August, 1985

119. Who is the director of the film 'PM Narendra Modi'?

A. Tigmanshu Dhulia

B. Omung Kumar

C. Rakesh Omprakash Mehra

D. Hansal Mehta

Answer: Omung Kumar

120. Who was the author of the novel 'Rangmili Hahi'?

A. Dinanath Sharma

B. Robinson

C. Rongbong Terang

D. None of the above

Answer: Rongbong Terang

121. Who translated the drama 'Sakuntala' from Sanskrit to Assamese?

A. Himanshu Das

B. Ransa Baruah

C. Dilip Bora

D. Lambodar Bora

Answer: Lambodar Bora

122. Where is the headquarters of SEBI located?

A. Delhi

B. Mumbai

C. Kolkata

D. Pune

Answer: Mumbai

123. In which state is the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) located?

- A. Gujarat**
- B. Haryana
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: Gujarat

124. The Assam Accord of 1985 was signed to address which primary issue?

- A. Industrial Development
- B. Illegal Immigration**
- C. Educational Reforms
- D. Forest Conservation

Answer: Illegal Immigration

125. Which forest is single-handedly planted by Jadav Payeng?

- A. Barnadi forest
- B. Molai forest**
- C. Barail forest
- D. Dihing forest

Answer: Molai forest

126. Who was the first Indian female gymnast to compete in the Olympics?

- A. Minakshi
- B. Dipa Karmakar**
- C. Payal Bhattacharya
- D. Pranati Das

Answer: Dipa Karmakar

127. Which Assamese writer is also known as 'Bakulbonor Kavi'?

- A. Bishnuram Medhi
- B. Binanda Chandra Barua
- C. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan
- D. Ananda Chandra Barua**

Answer: Ananda Chandra Barua

128. Who was the 1st Chief Justice of Assam High Court?

- A. R.F. Lodge**

- B. Hiralal Kaniya
- C. Nongmeikapan kotiswar Singha
- D. Sudhanshu Dhulia

Answer: R.F. Lodge

129. By whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha chosen?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Members of both houses of parliament

D. Members of Lok Sabha

Answer: Members of Lok Sabha

130. Which of the following countries is not a member of the SAARC?

- A. Pakistan
- B. Bhutan
- C. Nepal
- D. China**

Answer: China

131. When was ICICI Bank founded?

- A. 1991
- B. 1992
- C. 1993
- D. 1994**

Answer: 1994

132. Who initiated the distribution of Orunodoi Cards to new beneficiaries?

- A. Narendra Modi
- B. Himanta Biswa Sarma**
- C. Sarbananda Sonowal
- D. Amit Shah

Answer: Himanta Biswa Sarma

133. The area of Kaziranga National Park is approximately:

- A. 430 sq. km**
- B. 500 sq. km
- C. 390 sq. km
- D. 720 sq. km

Answer: 430 sq. km

134. Where is 'Batha Beel' located?

- A. Dhemaji
- B. Morigaon
- C. Darang**
- D. Jorhat

Answer: Darang

135. Who among the following is the author of the Novel 'Antareep'?

- A. Syed Abdul Malik
- B. Anandaram Barua
- C. Bhabendra Nath Saikia**
- D. Maheswar Neog

Answer: Bhabendra Nath Saikia

136. Which of the following initiated the first community radio station in Assam?

- A. Gauhati University
- B. Assam University
- C. Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University**
- D. Dibrugarh University

Answer: Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

137. Which organization recently launched the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)?

- A. SAARC
- B. United Nations**
- C. World Bank
- D. NATO

Answer: United Nations

138. In which state is the Shore Temple located?

- A. Odisha
- B. Tamil Nadu**
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Kerala

Answer: Tamil Nadu

139. Which country uses YouTube the most?

- A. India**
- B. China
- C. America

D. Russia

Answer: India

140. Who was the founder editor of 'Dainik Assam'?

- A. Chandra Prasad Saikia
- B. Devendranath Saikia
- C. Kirtinath Hazarika**
- D. None of these

Answer: Kirtinath Hazarika

141. In which state of India is the Konark dance festival celebrated?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Odisha**
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: Odisha

142. What was the name of the operation conducted by the NSG in 2008 at the Taj Hotel?

- A. Operation Black Tornado**
- B. Operation Black Thunder
- C. Operation Safed Sagar
- D. Operation Vijay

Answer: Operation Black Tornado

143. 'Adhalekha Dastabej' is written by:

- A. Mamoni Raisom Goswami**
- B. Banikanta Kakati
- C. Krishnakanta Handique
- D. Syed Abdul Malik

Answer: Mamoni Raisom Goswami

144. In which year was the first Assamese film 'Joymoti' released?

- A. 1922
- B. 1935**
- C. 1938
- D. 1942

Answer: 1935

145. Who is the supreme commander of Indian Armed forces?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Governor
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President**

Answer: President

146. What is the device used to measure earthquakes?

- A. Seismograph**
- B. Richter scale
- C. Thermometer
- D. Kymograph

Answer: Seismograph

147. Which sport did P.T. Usha play?

- A. Athletics**
- B. Badminton
- C. Table Tennis
- D. Cricket

Answer: Athletics

148. Which of the following is not a search engine?

- A. Yandex
- B. Kiddle
- C. Bing
- D. X**

Answer: X

149. Which Indian state shares its border with only one other Indian state?

- A. Goa
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Nagaland
- D. Sikkim**

Answer: Sikkim

150. What is the new name of the Soviet aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov, which was imported by India?

- A. INS Vikrant
- B. INS Vikramaditya**

C. INS Vishaal

D. INS Virat

Answer: INS Vikramaditya

151. Deepor Beel was declared a bird sanctuary in:

- A. 1989**
- B. 1999
- C. 1990
- D. 1991

Answer: 1989

152. Laokhowa and Burhachapori wildlife sanctuaries are protected areas in which Assam district?

- A. Golaghat
- B. Tinisukia
- C. Dibrugarh
- D. Sonitpur**

Answer: Sonitpur

153. Who authored Assamese Children's Friend?

- A. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan**
- B. Ananda Chandra Barua
- C. Jatindranath Duarah
- D. Hemchandra Barua

Answer: Anandaram Dhekial Phukan

154. Where is the headquarters of the World Trade Organization located?

- A. Geneva**
- B. Paris
- C. Bonn
- D. Dubai

Answer: Geneva

155. The Thomas Cup is associated with which sport?

- A. Cricket
- B. Badminton**
- C. Volleyball
- D. Football

Answer: Badminton

156. How many Gaon Panchayats are there in Assam?

- A. 1540
- B. 1890
- C. 2201**
- D. 1682

Answer: 2201

157. Which state government recently launched the 'Mukhyamantri Kisan Samman Nidhi' scheme?

- A. Assam
- B. Bihar
- C. Gujarat
- D. Rajasthan**

Answer: Rajasthan

158. Which company introduced India's first UPI-ATM in partnership with NPCI?

- A. Hitachi**
- B. Paytm
- C. Pine Labs
- D. Indial

Answer: Hitachi

159. Who was the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India?

- A. Osborne Smith**
- B. Urjit Patel
- C. C.D. Deshmukh
- D. Benegal Rama Rau

Answer: Osborne Smith

160. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Economic Reforms'?

- A. Narendra Modi
- B. P. V. Narasimha Rao**
- C. Manmohan Singh
- D. Yashwant Sinha

Answer: P. V. Narasimha Rao

161. Recently which city has been officially declared India's first UNESCO City of Literature?

- A. Gwalior
- B. Kozhikode**

- C. Delhi
- D. Bangalore

Answer: Kozhikode

162. Who was disqualified from the Paris Olympics for not meeting the weight requirement in the 50 kg category?

- A. Vinesh Phogat**
- B. Geeta Phogat
- C. Sakshi Malik
- D. Sarita Mor

Answer: Vinesh Phogat

163. On the bank of which river is the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya situated?

- A. Ganges
- B. Jamuna
- C. Godavari
- D. Sarayu**

Answer: Sarayu

164. Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi Airport was upgraded to International Airport in which year?

- A. 1999
- B. 2000**
- C. 2001
- D. 2002

Answer: 2000

165. What is the theme of International Yoga Day 2024?

- A. Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- B. Yoga for Humanity
- C. Yoga for Heart
- D. Yoga for Self and Society**

Answer: Yoga for Self and Society

166. The Kirtan Ghosha is a collection of poetical works, primarily composed by:

- A. Srimanta Sankardev**
- B. Mahapurush Madhabdev
- C. Ram Swaraswati
- D. Madhab Kandali

Answer: Srimanta Sankardev

167. The first Assamese to compile a dictionary named 'Hemkosh' is?

- A. Dimbeswar Neog
- B. Chandradhar Barua
- C. Hemchandra Goswami

D. Hemchandra Barua

Answer: Hemchandra Barua

168. On which hilltop is the Kamakhya Temple located?

- A. Nilachal Hill
- B. Chitrachal Hill
- C. Sandhyachal Hill
- D. Jogini Hill

Answer: Nilachal Hill

169. How many articles come under 'Right to Freedom'?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 2

Answer: 4

170. Which city of Assam has the largest dry fish market of Asia?

- A. Tangla
- B. Jagiroad
- C. Dhuburi
- D. Tinsukia

Answer: Jagiroad

171. Who laid the foundation of Madhavdev Kalakhetra?

- A. Himanta Biswa Sharma
- B. Sarbananda Sonowal
- C. Tarun Gogoi
- D. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta

Answer: Tarun Gogoi

172. Which is the largest wetland in Assam?

- A. Sonbill Lake
- B. Kumri Beel Lake
- C. Deepor Beel
- D. Chandubi Lake

Answer: Sonbill Lake

173. A group of Zebra is called:

- A. Peck
- B. Flock
- C. Dazzle
- D. String

Answer: Dazzle

174. Which day is observed as Assam Police Day?

- A. 1st October
- B. 11th October
- C. 21st October
- D. 31st October

Answer: 1st October

175. Who proposed the Olympic motto?

- A. Didon
- B. Moon Jae In

C. Pierre de Coubertin

D. Hirohito

Answer: Pierre de Coubertin

176. In which state is Loktak Lake located?

- A. Assam
- B. Manipur
- C. Mizoram
- D. Nagaland

Answer: Manipur

177. Who is known as the 'Father of Local Self-Government' in India?

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Lord Canning
- C. Lord Curzon
- D. Lord Ripon

Answer: Lord Ripon

178. Who composed the tune "O' Mor Apunar Desh"?

- A. Kamala Prasad Agarwalla**
- B. Laxminath Bezbaruah
- C. Bishnu Prasad Rabha
- D. Parvati Prasad Baruah

Answer: Kamala Prasad Agarwalla

179. Where is Pin Valley National Park located?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Himachal Pradesh**
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: Himachal Pradesh

180. The Assam Land and Revenue Service Rules was published in which of the following year?

- A. 2005
- B. 2015**
- C. 2016
- D. 2018

Answer: 2015

181. What is the full form of SP?

- A. Senior Police
- B. Special Police
- C. Superintendent of Police**
- D. State Police

Answer: Superintendent of Police

182. Choose the incorrect match from the options:

- A. Gachtal - Mahendrarvarman**
- B. Nidhanpur - Bhaskarvarman
- C. Barganga - Bhutivarman
- D. Hayunthal - Hajravarman

Answer: Gachtal - Mahendrarvarman

183. What is the Capital of Philippines?

- A. Vienna
- B. Manila**
- C. Wellington
- D. Warsaw

Answer: Manila

184. What is the standard width of each wicket in cricket?

- A. 9 inches**
- B. 10 inches
- C. 11 inches
- D. 12 inches

Answer: 9 inches

185. Which is the longest canal in India?

- A. Sharda Canal
- **B. Indira Gandhi Canal**
- C. Upper Ganga Canal
- D. None of these
- **Answer: Indira Gandhi Canal**

186. Which player is called the 'Black Pearl' of football?

- A. Maradona
- B. Ronaldo
- C. Messi
- D. Pele**

Answer: Pele

187. The Navagraha temple of Guwahati is situated on the crest of which Hill?

- A. Nilachal
- B. Chitrachal**
- C. Kalapahar
- D. Monikut

Answer: Chitrachal

188. Which player from Assam is called 'Dhing Express'?

- A. Monalisha Baruah
- B. Hima Das**
- C. Bhogeswar Baruah
- D. Golap Rava

Answer: Hima Das

189. In which year did Independent India win its first Olympic Gold in hockey?

- A. 1952
- B. 1960
- C. 1948**
- D. 1956

Answer: 1948

190. Who is the current Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly?

- A. Ranjit Das
- B. Hitendra Nath Goswami
- C. Shri Biswajit Daimary**
- D. Bhubaneswar

Answer: Shri Biswajit Daimary

191. Which is the first Stadium of Assam?

- A. Nehru Stadium
- B. Jorhat Stadium**
- C. ACA Stadium
- D. Barsapara Stadium

Answer: Jorhat Stadium

192. Where is Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- A. Sivasagar
- B. Jorhat**
- C. Kamrup
- D. Sonitpur

Answer: Jorhat

193. Brahmaputra River forms the Sundarban delta with which river?

- A. Yamuna river
- B. Padma river
- C. Meghna river
- D. Ganga river**

Answer: Ganga river

194. The world's largest Coral Reef is found near:

- A. Australia**
- B. Ghana
- C. Cuba
- D. Philippines

Answer: Australia

195. Who was the author of 'Asomiya Lorar Mitra'?

- A. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan**
- B. Ananda Chandra Barua
- C. Jatindranath Duarah
- D. Hemchandra Barua

Answer: Anandaram Dhekial Phukan

196. When was the Border Roads Development Organisation (BRO) established?

- A. April 1951
- B. April 1952
- C. May 1960**
- D. May 1955

Answer: May 1960

197. In which city is the headquarters of IDBI located?

- A. Delhi
- B. Chennai
- C. Mumbai**
- D. Bangalore

Answer: Mumbai

198. Which is the nearest country to India across the sea?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Bhutan
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka**

Answer: Sri Lanka

199. Which is the smallest ocean in the world?

- A. The Indian Ocean
- B. The Arctic Ocean**
- C. The Atlantic Ocean
- D. The Southern Ocean

Answer: The Arctic Ocean

200. In which state of India will you find the practice of "Puncha" cultivation?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala**

- C. Karnataka
- D. Lakshadweep

Answer: Kerala

201. 'Goem Vinamulya Vij Yevjan' Scheme is related to:

- A. Education
- B. Solar**
- C. Health
- D. None of these

Answer: Solar

202. Which state of India is called the 'Spice Garden'?

- A. Assam
- B. Kerala**
- C. Karnataka
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: Kerala

203. When was Majuli formally declared as a district in Assam?

- A. September, 2016**
- B. November, 2016
- C. January, 2017
- D. March, 2017

Answer: September, 2016

204. The place associated with gold mines in India is:

- A. Jaduguda
- B. Kolar**
- C. Ankleshwar
- D. Kalahandi

Answer: Kolar

205. Which of these is a small-scale industry in India?

- A. Jute industry
- B. Paper Industry
- C. Textile Industry
- D. Handloom Industry**

Answer: Handloom Industry

206. Amnesty International is associated with which of the following?

A. Human Rights

- B. Cultural Heritage Protection
- C. Forest Conservation
- D. Animal Rights

Answer: Human Rights

207. Since when has the Reserve Bank introduced banknotes in the Mahatma Gandhi Series?

- A. 1992
- B. 1996**
- C. 2000
- D. 2010

Answer: 1996

208. The currency of Japan is:

- A. Yuan
- B. Yen**
- C. Dollar
- D. Ruble

Answer: Yen

209. A Shuttler is a player of what sport?

- A. Basketball
- B. Badminton**
- C. Football
- D. Shooting

Answer: Badminton

210. The year in which the financial institution called NABARD was established is:

- A. 1980
- B. 1982**
- C. 1882
- D. 1983

Answer: 1982

211. Which technology company introduced a new AI model named 'Gemini'?

- A. Microsoft
- B. Google**
- C. Samsung
- D. Apple

Answer: Google

212. How many national parties participated in India's first Lok Sabha elections in 1952?

- A. 9
- B. 14**
- C. 7
- D. 12

Answer: 14

213. Which of the following diseases cannot be caused by drinking river water contaminated with untreated sewage?

- A. cholera
- B. typhoid
- C. tuberculosis**
- D. diarrhoea

Answer: tuberculosis

214. Who manages government securities in India?

- A. RBI**
- B. SEBI
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. None of these

Answer: RBI

215. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is given for outstanding contribution in which field?

- A. Cinema**
- B. Literature
- C. Music
- D. Medicine

Answer: Cinema

216. Which country became the first nation to lose all of its glaciers?

- A. Russia
- B. Norway
- C. Sweden
- D. Venezuela**

Answer: Venezuela

217. The crescograph was invented by:

- A. S.N. Bose
- B. P.C. Roy
- C. J.C. Bose**
- D. P.C. Mahalanobis

Answer: J.C. Bose

218. Arrange the following districts of Assam from east to west:

- A. Dhemaji, Nalbari, Udalgori, Golaghat
- B. Dhemaji, Udalgori, Golaghat, Nalbari
- C. Nalbari, Golaghat, Udalgori, Dhemaji
- D. Dhemaji, Golaghat, Udalgori, Nalbari**

Answer: Dhemaji, Golaghat, Udalgori, Nalbari

219. What is the Currency of the United Arab Emirates?

- A. Pound
- B. Dirham**
- C. Peso
- D. Togrog

Answer: Dirham

220. Who was the father of Lata Mangeshkar?

- A. Dinanath Mangeshkar**
- B. Hridoyanath Mangeshkar
- C. Jitendra Mangeshkar
- D. Mani Prasad Mangeshkar

Answer: Dinanath Mangeshkar

221. Nag Shankar Devalay, believed to be built by Narakasura, is situated in:

- A. Dimapur
- B. Jamuguri**
- C. Tamulpur
- D. Abhoyapuri

Answer: Jamuguri

222. The Literacy rate of Assam is:

- A. 49%
- B. 73.18%**
- C. 58.32%

D. 53.78%

Answer: 73.18%

223. Which of the following is not related to Fundamental Rights?

- A. Right to life
- B. Right to education
- C. Right to form associations
- D. Right to property**

Answer: Right to property

224. On which date is Navy Day celebrated in India?

- A. January 15
- B. October 8
- C. December 4**
- D. February 1

Answer: December 4

225. Who was the first Chief Minister of Assam?

- A. Bishnuram Medhi
- B. Tarun Ram Phukan
- C. Gopinath Bordoloi**
- D. None of the Above

Answer: Gopinath Bordoloi

226. When did Mother Teresa win the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A. 1975
- B. 1979**
- C. 1981
- D. 1982

Answer: 1979

227. Who invented the Barometer?

- A. Galileo Galilei
- B. Evangelista Torricelli**
- C. Friedrich Bremer
- D. Joseph Aspdin

Answer: Evangelista Torricelli

228. When was the construction of the Rashtrapati Bhavan completed?

- A. 1929**

B. 1953

C. 1949

D. 1959

Answer: 1929

229. Where is the world's largest hybrid renewable energy park being established?

- A. Gujarat**
- B. Haryana
- C. Odisha
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: Gujarat

230. The Biodiversity Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in:

- A. May, 2001
- B. December, 2002**
- C. January, 2004
- D. October, 2006

Answer: December, 2002

231. Rafale aircraft is being acquired from:

- A. France**
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Italy
- D. Switzerland

Answer: France

232. Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phul) was adopted as the state flower of Assam on:

- A. 4th March 2002
- B. 4th April 2003**
- C. 16th April 2004
- D. 7th March 2003

Answer: 4th April 2003

233. What is the name of the first Assamese satirical magazine?

- A. Lahari
- B. Brother
- C. Cartoon**
- D. Moina

Answer: Cartoon

234. Sandeep Singh of Haryana is related to which one of the following sports?

- A. Cricket
- B. Hockey**
- C. Volleyball
- D. Wrestling

Answer: Hockey

235. Who was the writer of the poetry collection 'Bon Faringar Rong'?

- A. Nalinibala Devi
- B. Dipali Barthakur
- C. Nilamani Phookan
- D. Nirmal Prabha Bordoloi**

Answer: Nirmal Prabha Bordoloi

236. Bangkok is the capital city of:

- A. South Korea
- B. Philippines
- C. Indonesia
- D. Thailand**

Answer: Thailand

237. Which Lok Sabha elections are in 2024?

- A. 20th
- B. 17th
- C. 18th**
- D. 19th

Answer: 18th

238. A group of stars arranged in a particular shape is called a:

- A. Milky Way
- B. Constellation**
- C. Andromeda
- D. Solar system

Answer: Constellation

239. What is India's rank in oilseeds production in the world?

- A. 3**

B. 2

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: 4

240. Where is the Assam Rifles Headquarters location?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Shillong**
- D. Dispur

Answer: Shillong

241. Which Article of the Indian Constitution relates to citizenship?

- A. Article 3 to 10
- B. Article 4 to 11
- C. Article 5 to 11**
- D. Article 6 to 11

Answer: Article 5 to 11

242. What is the area allocated for Charaideo Moidam?

- A. 95.2 hectares**
- B. 90.2 hectares
- C. 754.511 hectares
- D. 745.50 hectares

Answer: 95.2 hectares

243. In which year did 'Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai' win the National Film Award for Best Feature Film?

- A. 1985
- B. 1988**
- C. 1990
- D. 1991

Answer: 1988

244. Which is the largest artificial lake in India?

- A. Chilka
- B. Wular
- C. Sambhar
- D. Govind Sagar**

Answer: Govind Sagar

245. Which state is associated with the 'Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)'?

- A. Bihar
- B. Haryana
- C. Mizoram
- D. Odisha**

Answer: Odisha

246. Who among the following scientists invented the Remote Control?

- A. Nikola Tesla**
- B. Robert Adler
- C. Eugene Polley
- D. Steve Wozniak

Answer: Nikola Tesla

247. Google was founded in 1998 by Larry Page and which other person?

- A. Peter Thiel
- B. Steve Wozniak
- C. Sergey Brin**
- D. Elon Musk

Answer: Sergey Brin

248. Which of the following oceans is the largest in the world?

- A. The Indian Ocean
- B. The Atlantic Ocean
- C. The Pacific Ocean**
- D. The Southern Ocean

Answer: The Pacific Ocean

249. How many districts of Assam share the international boundary with Bangladesh and Bhutan?

- A. Eight Districts**
- B. Six Districts
- C. Seven Districts
- D. Two Districts

Answer: Eight Districts

250. Which state touches the maximum number of other states?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Uttar Pradesh**
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Uttarakhand

Answer: Uttar Pradesh

251. Which tribe has the second largest population in Assam?

- A. Mishing**
- B. Karbi
- C. Bodo
- D. Rabha

Answer: Mishing

252. Which was the first Assamese film directed by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika?

- A. Joymoti
- B. Era Bator Sur**
- C. Indramalati
- D. None of the above

Answer: Era Bator Sur

253. Dogri folk dance, recently seen in the news, is a famous folk dance form of which state/UT?

- A. Assam
- B. Jammu**
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Lakshadweep

Answer: Jammu

254. The source of the river Brahmaputra is:

- A. Yarlung Tsangpo
- B. Lushai Hill
- C. Angsi Glacier**
- D. None of these

Answer: Angsi Glacier

255. The constitution of India was adopted on:

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 26 January 1950
- C. 26 November 1949**
- D. 15 August 1950

Answer: 26 November 1949

256. Which gas is responsible for the blue color of Neptune?

- A. Methane
- B. Butane
- C. Ethane
- D. Propane

Answer: Methane

257. Where is 'Mer Beel' located?

- A. Jorhat
- B. Golaghat
- C. Nagaon
- D. Dhemaji

Answer: Golaghat

258. How many oil refineries are there in Assam?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 5

Answer: 4

259. Which Planet has the highest number of satellites?

- A. Jupiter
- B. Mars
- C. Saturn
- D. Venus

Answer: Saturn

260. The first modern theatre hall of Assam, the 'Baan Theatre', is located in:

- A. Guwahati
- B. Jorhat
- C. Tezpur
- D. Nagaon

Answer: Tezpur

261. Which of the following words does not appear in the preamble of the Constitution of India?

- A. Secular
- B. Democratic

C. Federal

D. Socialist

Answer: Federal

262. Which article is referred to as 'The jewel of the constitution'?

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 123
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 31

Answer: Article 32

263. Which Assamese film got the first Swarna Kamal Award?

- A. Haladhiya Choraye Baodhan Khai
- B. Ronga Police
- C. Puberun
- D. Piyoli Phukan

Answer: Haladhiya Choraye Baodhan Khai

264. A) Assam shares its borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh. B) Bhutan lies to the south, and Bangladesh lies to the east of Assam. Which of these statements is correct?

- A. Only statement A is correct
- B. Only statement B is correct
- C. Both statements are correct
- D. Both statements are incorrect

Answer: Only statement A is correct

265. Who was the first Assamese to compile a dictionary named 'HemKosh'?

- A. Dimbeswar Neog
- B. Chandradhar Barua
- C. Hemchandra Goswami
- D. Hemchandra Barua

Answer: Hemchandra Barua

266. The first Assamese dictionary was compiled by:

- A. Syed Abdul Malik
- B. Anandaram Barua
- C. Krishna Kanta Handique
- D. Dr. Miles Bronson

Answer: Dr. Miles Bronson

267. Who won the Whitley Award, also known as the Green Oscar, for the efforts in protecting the Greater Adjutant Stork?

- A. Purnima Devi Barman**
- B. Jadav Payeng
- C. Birubala Rabha
- D. Rohit Choudhury

Answer: Purnima Devi Barman

268. What is India's national song?

- A. Jana Gana Mana
- B. Vande Mataram**
- C. Amar Shonar Bangla
- D. None of these

Answer: Vande Mataram

269. The main transaction of dry fish for Asian countries is held at:

- A. Jagiroad**
- B. Morigaon
- C. Nagaon
- D. Mangaldoi

Answer: Jagiroad

270. In which year was the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre established?

- A. 1970**
- B. 1972
- C. 1975
- D. 1977

Answer: 1970

271. What is the first non-government college of Assam?

- A. Biswanath College of Agriculture
- B. Bholanath College, Dhubri
- C. Bajali College, Barpeta
- D. Jagannath Barooah College, Jorhat**

Answer: Jagannath Barooah College, Jorhat

272. The Durand Line forms the dividing border between:

A. Pakistan and Afghanistan

- B. Pakistan and India
- C. India and Burma (Myanmar)
- D. India and Bangladesh

Answer: Pakistan and Afghanistan

273. In which state is Barak Valley located?

- A. Assam**
- B. Manipur
- C. Mizoram
- D. Nagaland

Answer: Assam

274. Which ethnic group in Assam has its own autonomous council headquartered in Kokrajhar?

- A. Mising
- B. Karbi
- C. Bodo**
- D. Dimas

Answer: Bodo

275. Who was the first recipient of the 'Assam Baibhav' award?

- A. Amit Shah
- B. Raghuram Rajan
- C. Ranjan Gogoi
- D. Ratan Tata**

Answer: Ratan Tata

276. How many of the Moidams in Charaideo are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 30**
- D. 150

Answer: 30

277. Of the total production of Muga, the Golden Silk, in the world, Assam produces?

- A. 69%
- B. 79%
- C. 89%**

D. 99%

Answer: 99%

278. The state Bird of Assam is:

A. Peacock

B. Parrot

C. White Winged Wood Duck

D. Koyal

Answer: White Winged Wood Duck

279. In which magazine was the state anthem "O Mur Apunar Desh" first published?

A. Bahi

B. Jonaki

C. Surabhi

D. Jonbiri

Answer: Bahi

280. Where is Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary situated?

A. Karbi Anglong

B. Dima Hasao

C. Golaghat

D. Nagaon

Answer: Karbi Anglong

281. Which one of the following refineries in Assam is known as the 'Assam Accord Refinery'?

A. Numaligarh

B. Bongaigaon

C. Digboi

D. Noonmati

Answer: Numaligarh

282. Who designed the National Flag of India?

A. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

B. Pingali Venkayya

C. Sarojini Naidu

D. Rabindranath Tagore

Answer: Pingali Venkayya

283. What is the budget allocation for the Mukhyamantri Nijut Moina Scheme in 2024-25?

A. 200 crore

B. 240 crore

C. 260 crore

D. 280 crore

Answer: 240 crore

284. Which Satra primarily celebrates Holi?

A. Madhupur

B. Barpeta

C. Garhmur

D. Aauniati

Answer: Barpeta

285. In which year was the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) passed?

A. 1958

B. 1952

C. 1960

D. 1971

Answer: 1958

286. Who became the first Indian woman wrestler to win an Olympic medal?

A. Vinesh Phogat

B. Kavita Devi

C. Babita Kumari

D. Sakshi Malik

Answer: Sakshi Malik

287. Which country recently became the world's third-largest solar power generator?

A. China

B. India

C. Brazil

D. UK

Answer: India

288. The illustration work of the medieval Assamese text 'Hastividya' was done by:

A. Suryakhari Daibaigya

B. Sukumar Borkaith

C. Dilbar and Dosai

D. Rama Saraswati

Answer: Dilbar and Dosai

289. Recently, which ministry hosted the first "Blue Talks" meeting on the ocean in New Delhi?

- A. Ministry of Earth Sciences
- B. Ministry of Rural Development
- C. Ministry of Agriculture
- D. Ministry of Defence

Answer: Ministry of Earth Sciences

290. Which National Park of Assam is famous for wild horses?

- A. Kaziranga National Park
- B. Dehing Patkai National Park
- C. Dibru Saikhowa National Park
- D. Manas National Park

Answer: Dibru Saikhowa National Park

291. What is the retirement age of a judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. 65 years
- B. 60 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 45 years

Answer: 65 years

292. In which year was Srimanta Sankardev born?

- A. 1352
- B. 1432
- C. 1449
- D. 1465

Answer: 1449

293. Which of the following North Eastern states shares the shortest boundary with Assam?

- A. Nagaland
- B. Mizoram
- C. Tripura
- D. Manipur

Answer: Tripura

294. Which two countries are separated by the Strait of Gibraltar?

- A. Italy and Greece
- B. Spain and Morocco
- C. France and England
- D. Portugal and Algeria

Answer: Spain and Morocco

295. Which among is the southernmost point of India?

- A. Indira Col
- B. Kibithu
- C. Ghuar Moti
- D. Indira Point

Answer: Indira Point

296. Who was the first Chief Justice of Independent India?

- A. B.K. Mukherjee
- B. S.R. Das
- C. M. Patanjali Sastri
- D. Harilal J. Kania

Answer: Harilal J. Kania

297. What is another name for the Sahyadri Range?

- A. Lesser Himalayas
- B. Sivaliks
- C. Eastern Ghats
- D. Western Ghats

Answer: Western Ghats

298. The Toklai Tea Research Institute is in which city?

- A. Dibrugarh
- B. Jorhat
- C. Sibsagar
- D. Bishwanath Chariali

Answer: Jorhat

299. In which year did Assam recognize Assamese as an official language?

- A. 1950
- B. 1960

- C. 1962
- D. 1965

Answer: 1960

300. Who was the first governor of Assam?

- A. Sri Prakasa
- B. Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari**
- C. David Scott
- D. Gopinath Bordoloi

Answer: Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari

301. Which of the following is not a constitutional body?

- A. Finance Commission
- B. NITI Aayog**
- C. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- D. Election Commission

Answer: NITI Aayog

302. Where is the Union Budget presented first?

- A. The Lok Sabha**
- B. The Rajya Sabha
- C. Joint session of the Parliament
- D. Meeting of the Union Cabinet

Answer: The Lok Sabha

303. Which of the following is the only large river in the Indian desert?

- A. Kosi river
- B. Betwa river
- C. Luni river**
- D. Banas river

Answer: Luni river

304. Who is known as the custodian of the Indian Constitution?

- A. The Parliament
- B. The President
- C. The Supreme Court**
- D. None of these

Answer: The Supreme Court

305. What is the primary product of Boeing company?

- A. Aircrafts
- B. Breakfast cereals
- C. Shoes
- D. Medicines

Answer: Aircrafts

306. Where is Pangong Lake (Pangong Tso) located?

- A. Ladakh
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Sikkim

Answer: Ladakh

307. The smallest among all books written by Sankardeva is:

- A. Kirtan
- B. Gunamala
- C. Dasam
- D. Kaliya Daman

Answer: Gunamala

308. Which of the following musical instruments of Assam is usually made of bamboo?

- A. Doba
- B. Mridanga
- C. Dotara
- D. Toka

Answer: Toka

309. The most appropriate measure of average economic well-being in a country is its:

- A. Gross Domestic Product
- B. Net Domestic Product
- C. Net National Product
- D. Per Capita Income

Answer: Per Capita Income

310. With which country does India share the longest terrestrial border?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Bhutan
- C. Nepal
- D. Myanmar

Answer: Bangladesh

311. Who among the following from Assam joined the famous Dandi March?

- A. Nabin Chandra Bordoloi
- B. Tarunram Phukan
- C. Kuladhar Saikia
- D. Liladhar Baruah

Answer: Liladhar Baruah

312. Who was the fourth President of the Assam Sahitya Sabha?

- A. Padmanath Gohain Baruah
- B. Chandradhar Baruah
- C. Kaliram Medhi
- D. Hemchandra Goswami

Answer: Hemchandra Goswami

313. Which articles of the Indian Constitution deal with Cultural and Educational Rights?

- A. Articles 14-35
- B. Articles 23-24
- C. Articles 14-18
- D. Articles 29-30

Answer: Articles 29-30

314. In Assam, a source of hot water spring is situated in:

- A. Nambor Reserve Forest
- B. Parashuram Kunda
- C. Orang Wildlife Sanctuary

D. Manas National Park

Answer: Nambor Reserve Forest

315. The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are borrowed from the constitution of which country?

- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. Germany
- D. France

Answer: France

316. Who among the following is the author of the novel 'Aghari Atmar Kahani'?

- A. Krishna Kanta Handique
- B. Maheswar Neog
- C. Anandaram Barua
- D. Syed Abdul Malik

Answer: Syed Abdul Malik

317. Banihal Pass is located in which State/UT of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Ladakh
- C. Jammu Kashmir
- D. Uttarakhand

Answer: Jammu Kashmir

318. India has the _____ largest road network in the world.

- A. 1st
- B. 4th
- C. 2nd
- D. 3rd

Answer: 2nd

319. Our National Anthem, 'Jana Gana Mana,' was adapted from which language?

- A. Hindi

- B. Assamese
- C. Marathi
- D. Bengali

Answer: Bengali

320. National Farmers' Day (Kisan Diwas) honours which leader?

- A. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Chaudhary Charan Singh

Answer: Chaudhary Charan Singh

321. Who was the first player from Assam to participate in the Olympics?

- A. Dipankar Bhattacharjee
- B. Ankushita Bora
- C. Talimeren Ao
- D. Norman Pritchard

Answer: Talimeren Ao

322. 'Thang Ta' is a martial art of which Indian state?

- A. Mizoram
- B. Manipur
- C. Sikkim
- D. Nagaland

Answer: Manipur

323. Who is the non-member who can participate in the Lok Sabha debate?

- A. Vice President
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. Attorney General of India
- D. None of these

Answer: Attorney General of India

324. Which two of the following languages belong to the Dravidian language family?

- A. Sanskrit, Tamil
- B. Prakrit, Telugu
- C. Malayalam, Kannada
- D. Bengali, Maithili

Answer: Malayalam, Kannada

325. Malta is located in which of the following seas?

- A. Baltic Sea
- B. Mediterranean Sea
- C. North Sea
- D. Black Sea

Answer: Mediterranean Sea

326. Pepa, the iconic Bihu instrument, is primarily played by which section of performers?

- A. Women
- B. Men
- C. Children
- D. Elderly

Answer: Men

327. Kaziranga National Park is famous for the conservation of which animal?

- A. Bengal Tiger
- B. Asian Elephant
- C. One-horned Rhinoceros
- D. Hoolock Gibbon

Answer: One-horned Rhinoceros

328. Rang Ghar, the oldest amphitheatre in Asia, was built by which Ahom king?

- A. Rudra Singha
- B. Pramatta Singha
- C. Siva Singha
- D. Gadadhar Singha

Answer: Pramatta Singha

329. Assam tea was discovered by Robert Bruce in which year?

- A. 1815
- B. 1823
- C. 1835
- D. 1840

Answer: 1823

330. The Rabha tribe celebrates which harvest festival?

- A. Baisagu
- B. Baikho Puja
- C. Ali Ai Ligang
- D. Rongker

Answer: Baikho Puja

331. What is the bonfire lit during Bhogali Bihu called?

- A. Holi
- B. Meji
- C. Diya
- D. Agni

Answer: Meji

332. What title was given to Madhavdeva by Sankaradeva?

- A. Mahapurush
- B. Gurudev
- C. Acharya
- D. Satguru

Answer: Mahapurush

333. Which Assamese poet is known as Kaviraj?

- A. Hem Barua
- B. Ambikagiri Raychoudhury
- C. Navakanta Barua
- D. Nilmoni Phukan

Answer: Ambikagiri Raychoudhury

334. Which Assamese literary figure is known as "Rasraj"?

- A. Sankaradeva
- B. Madhavdeva
- C. Lakshminath Bezbaroa
- D. Hemchandra Barua

Answer: Lakshminath Bezbaroa

335. What is the name of the prayer hall established by Sankaradeva?

- A. Temple
- B. Naamghar
- C. Masjid
- D. Church

Answer: Naamghar

336. What is the language used in Ankiya Naat called?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Brajawali
- C. Prakrit
- D. Pali

Answer: Brajawali

337. Majuli Ali is a traditional embankment system of which dynasty?

- A. Koch
- B. Ahom
- C. Chutia
- D. British

Answer: Ahom

338. The Assamese Bihu dance was performed at the Republic Day Parade in Delhi for the first time in which decade?

- A. 1950s
- B. 1960s

C. 1970s

D. 1980s

Answer: 1960s

339. Srimanta Sankaradeva was born in which year?

A. 1369

B. 1449

C. 1499

D. 1549

Answer: 1449

340. Xatriya Nritya (Sattriya) has how many basic dance forms?

A. Four

B. Six

C. Eight

D. Two

Answer: Two

341. Bhortal dance is associated with which Sattr?

A. Kamalabari Sattr

B. Barpeta Sattr

C. Auniati Sattr

D. Dakshinpat Sattr

Answer: Barpeta Sattr

342. Which mask-making tradition of Majuli has received a GI (Geographical Indication) tag?

A. Pottery masks

B. Mukha Shilpa (mask craft)

C. Wooden masks

D. Metal masks

Answer: Mukha Shilpa (mask craft)

343. Sualkuchi in Assam is famous for which industry?

A. Tea industry

B. Silk weaving

C. Pottery

D. Bamboo craft

Answer: Silk weaving

344. The Ambubachi Mela is celebrated at which temple?

A. Hayagriva Madhava Temple

B. Kamakhya Temple

C. Umananda Temple

D. Navagraha Temple

Answer: Kamakhya Temple

345. Majuli was proposed for UNESCO World Heritage Status. In which year was it first nominated?

A. 2000

B. 2004

C. 2010

D. 2016

Answer: 2004

346. Who wrote the famous Assamese novel Miri Jiyori?

A. Lakshminath Bezbaroa

B. Rajanikanta Bordoloi

C. Hemchandra Barua

D. Padmanath Gohain Barua

Answer: Rajanikanta Bordoloi

347. The Ahom dynasty ruled Assam for approximately how many years?

A. 400 years

B. 600 years

C. 200 years

D. 800 years

Answer: 600 years

348. Douli Utsav (Holi) of Barpeta is famous for which unique tradition?

- A. Burning of Meji
- B. Playing with colours and Bhortal dance
- C. Boat race
- D. Buffalo fight

Answer: Playing with colours and Bhortal dance

349. Xorai is a traditional Assamese article made of which metal?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bell Metal
- D. Iron

Answer: Bell Metal

350. The Bodo Sahitya Sabha was established in which year?

- A. 1942
- B. 1952
- C. 1960
- D. 1970

Answer: 1952

351. The Gayan-Bayan tradition is associated with which cultural practice?

- A. Bihu dance
- B. Sattriya music and prayer
- C. Folk theatre
- D. Tribal dance

Answer: Sattriya music and prayer

352. Homen Borgohain is a prominent figure in which field of Assamese culture?

- A. Music
- B. Literature and journalism
- C. Painting
- D. Dance

Answer: Literature and journalism

353. Auniati Sattri in Majuli is known for preserving which art form?

- A. Pottery
- B. Satriya dance and ancient manuscripts
- C. Painting
- D. Weaving

Answer: Satriya dance and ancient manuscripts

354. The Kumar community of Assam is traditionally associated with which craft?

- A. Weaving
- B. Pottery
- C. Blacksmithing
- D. Carpentry

Answer: Pottery

355. Manas National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and also what?

- A. Bird Sanctuary
- B. Tiger Reserve
- C. Marine Park
- D. Desert Reserve

Answer: Tiger Reserve

356. Bhupen Hazarika first sang as a child artist in which Assamese film?

- A. Joymoti
- B. Indramalati
- C. Siraj
- D. Piyoli Phukan

Answer: Indramalati

357. Sattriya dance was recognised as a classical dance form by Sangeet Natak Akademi in which year?

- A. 2000
- B. 2001

C. 2002

D. 2003

Answer: 2000

358. Gamosa is a symbol of which quality in Assamese culture?

A. Wealth

B. Respect and Honour

C. Power

D. Knowledge

Answer: Respect and Honour

359. Who composed the Naam Ghosa?

A. Sankaradeva

B. Madhavdeva

C. Damodaradeva

D. Aniruddhadeva

Answer: Madhavdeva

360. What was the first Assamese film?

A. Siraj

B. Joymoti

C. Piyoli Phukan

D. Badan Barphukan

Answer: Joymoti

361. Which is a traditional bamboo and cane craft of Assam?

A. Japi making

B. Bamboo and cane craft

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

Answer: All of the above

362. Which is a traditional weaving pattern of the Bodo community?

A. Mekhela Chador

B. Dokhona

C. Riha

D. Chadar

Answer: Dokhona

363. The Khamti tribe of Assam follows which religion?

A. Hinduism

B. Buddhism (Theravada)

C. Christianity

D. Islam

Answer: Buddhism (Theravada)

364. Which is the state animal of Assam?

A. Bengal Tiger

B. Asian Elephant

C. One-horned Rhinoceros

D. Hoolock Gibbon

Answer: One-horned Rhinoceros

365. Who is known as "Rupkonwar" in Assamese culture?

A. Bishnu Rabha

B. Bhupen Hazarika

C. Jyotiprasad Agarwala

D. Lakshminath Bezbaroa

Answer: Jyotiprasad Agarwala

366. The Assamese script is derived from which ancient script?

A. Devanagari

B. Brahmi

C. Kharosthi

D. Arabic

Answer: Brahmi

367. Rongker is a festival of which tribe in Assam?

A. Dimasa

B. Karbi

C. Tiwa

D. Rabha

Answer: Karbi

368. Judima, a traditional rice wine of Assam, belongs to which community?

A. Bodo

B. Mising

C. Karbi

D. Dimasa

Answer: Dimasa

369. Which is the first Assamese novel?

A. Mirijiyori

B. Padmawati

C. Bhanumoti

D. Kamalalata

Answer: Padmawati

370. The Assam Sahitya Sabha was founded in which year?

A. 1910

B. 1917

C. 1920

D. 1925

Answer: 1917

371. Bhabendra Nath Saikia is known as what in Assamese cinema?

A. Father of Assamese cinema

B. Pioneer of art cinema in Assam

C. Father of Mobile Theatre

D. First Assamese director

Answer: Pioneer of art cinema in Assam

372. Who is regarded as the first Assamese romantic poet?

A. Lakshminath Bezbaroa

B. Chandra Kumar Agarwala

C. Hem Barua

D. Nabakanta Barua

Answer: Chandra Kumar Agarwala

373. The Chitra Bhagavata is a famous illustrated manuscript from which period?

A. Pre-Ahom period

B. Ahom period

C. British period

D. Modern period

Answer: Ahom period

374. Which Ahom king built the Kareng Ghar (Royal Palace)?

A. Rudra Singha

B. Rajeswar Singha

C. Siva Singha

D. Sukapha

Answer: Rajeswar Singha

375. Me-Dam-Me-Phi is a festival of which community in Assam?

A. Bodo

B. Mising

C. Ahom

D. Karbi

Answer: Ahom

376. Which of the following is a traditional Assamese folk theatre form?

A. Jatra

B. Ojapali

C. Mobile Theatre

D. Bhaona

Answer: Ojapali

377. Which traditional Assamese garment is worn by women during Bihu?

- A. Saree
- B. Mekhela Chador
- C. Salwar Kameez
- D. Lehenga

Answer: Mekhela Chador

378. The Battle of Saraighat (1671) was fought between the Ahoms and whom?

- A. British
- B. Mughals
- C. Koch dynasty
- D. Burmese

Answer: Mughals

379. The Gamosa of Assam received the GI tag in which year?

- A. 2015
- B. 2017
- C. 2019
- D. 2022

Answer: 2017

380. Which is the largest river island in the world, located in Assam?

- A. Umananda
- B. Majuli
- C. Dibrugarh Island
- D. Peacock Island

Answer: Majuli

381. The Tiwa (Lalung) tribe is the main organiser of which famous fair in Assam?

- A. Baisagu Mela
- B. Wangala Mela
- C. Jonbeel Mela
- D. Ambubachi Mela

Answer: Jonbeel Mela

382. Which art form uses Sanchi bark for writing in Assam?

- A. Painting
- B. Manuscript writing
- C. Sculpture
- D. Pottery

Answer: Manuscript writing

383. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika received the Bharat Ratna in which year?

- A. 2012
- B. 2015
- C. 2019
- D. 2011

Answer: 2019

384. Which is the state flower of Assam?

- A. Lotus
- B. Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phool)
- C. Rose
- D. Marigold

Answer: Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phool)

385. Which musical instrument did Bhupen Hazarika commonly play while performing?

- A. Sitar
- B. Guitar
- C. Harmonium
- D. Tabla

Answer: Guitar

386. Which Assamese festival involves worshipping Goddess Manasa with snake motifs?

- A. Durga Puja
- B. Ambubachi
- C. Manasa Puja
- D. Kali Puja

Answer: Manasa Puja

387. Which Assamese painter is famous for the illustrations in the Hastividyarnava?

- A. Sukumar Barkaith
- B. Dilbar and Dosai
- C. Bishnu Rabha
- D. Nidhanpur artist

Answer: Dilbar and Dosai

388. Assam celebrates 2nd December as which cultural day?

- A. Bihu Divas
- B. Asom Divas (Sukapha Divas)
- C. Bhupen Hazarika Divas
- D. Sankaradeva Divas

Answer: Asom Divas (Sukapha Divas)

389. Khol is a percussion instrument associated with which tradition?

- A. Bihu
- B. Sattriya
- C. Ojapali
- D. Deodhani

Answer: Sattriya

390. Assamese Jyoti Sangeet refers to songs composed by whom?

- A. Bhupen Hazarika
- B. Bishnu Rabha
- C. Jyotiprasad Agarwala
- D. Parvati Prasad Baruah

Answer: Jyotiprasad Agarwala

391. Jahnu Barua is a noted Assamese filmmaker known for which award-winning film?

- A. Joymoti
- B. Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai
- C. Siraj

D. Piyoli Phukan

Answer: Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai

392. The Assamese language belongs to which language family?

- A. Dravidian
- B. Sino-Tibetan
- C. Indo-Aryan
- D. Austroasiatic

Answer: Indo-Aryan

393. How many Sattras are approximately present in Majuli?

- A. About 10
- B. About 22
- C. About 50
- D. About 100

Answer: About 22

394. Who wrote the Hastividyarnava, a treatise on elephants?

- A. Sankaradeva
- B. Sukumar Barkaith
- C. Bhattadeva
- D. Madhavdeva

Answer: Sukumar Barkaith

395. Who is known as the father of the Assamese novel?

- A. Hemchandra Barua
- B. Rajanikanta Bordoloi
- C. Lakshminath Bezbaroa
- D. Padmanath Gohain Barua

Answer: Rajanikanta Bordoloi

396. The Singpho tribe of Assam is known for producing which beverage?

- A. Coffee
- B. Falap (tea)

- C. Rice beer
- D. Coconut water

Answer: Falap (tea)

397. Nilmoni Phukan received the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship for his contribution to which field?

- A. Novel
- B. Poetry
- C. Drama
- D. Short story

Answer: Poetry

398. Dhol is primarily associated with which Assamese festival?

- A. Durga Puja
- B. Bihu
- C. Ali Ai Ligang
- D. Me-Dam-Me-Phi

Answer: Bihu

399. Naga-Sanskriti (snake worship) in Assam is associated with which festival?

- A. Bihu
- B. Manasa Puja
- C. Durga Puja
- D. Diwali

Answer: Manasa Puja

400. The Bushu festival is celebrated by which tribe?

- A. Karbi
- B. Dimasa
- C. Mising
- D. Bodo

Answer: Dimasa

401. Which Assamese writer is known as 'Upanyas Samrat'?

- A. Rajanikanta Bordoloi

- B. Lakshminath Bezbarua
- C. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
- D. Syed Abdul Malik

Answer: Rajanikanta Bordoloi

402. Who was the earliest king of Pragjyotishpur?

- A. Bhasakar Varman
- B. Narakasura
- C. Mahiranga Danava
- D. Banasura

Answer: Mahiranga Danava

403. The coins issued by the Koch were known as:

- A. Narayani
- B. Tanka
- C. Mohor
- D. None of these

Answer: Narayani

404. The king nicknamed as Bhaga Raja was:

- A. Sutiyaampha
- B. Sutamlam
- C. Surampha
- D. Suayatpha

Answer: Surampha

405. Which river is known as the 'Lifeline of Sikkim' but flows into Assam?

- A. Teesta
- B. Rangeet
- C. Manas
- D. Sankosh

Answer: Teesta

406. When was the 'Assam Tribune' first published?

- A. 1939
- B. 1945

C. 1935

D. 1947

Answer: 1939

407. The 'Dehing Patkai' Wildlife Sanctuary was upgraded to a National Park in:

A. 2021

B. 2020

C. 2019

D. 2022

Answer: 2021

408. The ancient name 'Kamarupa' is associated with which region of India?

A. Bengal

B. Odisha

C. Assam

D. Bihar

Answer: Assam

409. How many kings ruled during the Ahom Period?

A. 30

B. 41

C. 50

D. 60

Answer: 41

410. Which Ahom king died of Smallpox?

A. Gaurinath Singha

B. Rudra Singha

C. Siva Singha

D. Pramatta Singha

Answer: Gaurinath Singha

411. Why was Sudangpha called 'Bamuni Raja'?

A. He loved Brahmins

B. He donated land to Brahmins

C. He was brought up in a Brahmin Family

D. He was a Brahmin

Answer: He was brought up in a Brahmin Family

412. Which Ahom King was popularly known as 'Garganya Raja'?

A. Suklengmung

B. Suhungmung

C. Pratap Singha

D. Susenghpha

Answer: Suklengmung

413. The first modern Assamese play is:

A. Ram Navami

B. Bhanumati

C. Joymoti

D. Gaonburha

Answer: Ram Navami

414. The Navagraha Temple in Guwahati is located on which hill?

A. Nilachal

B. Chitrachal

C. Sandhyachal

D. Mikir

Answer: Chitrachal

415. The Sivasagar Tank was built in memory of:

A. Siva Singha

B. Rudra Singha

C. Ambika

D. Phuleswari

Answer: Siva Singha

416. Which is the largest human-made tank in Assam?

A. Joysagar

B. Gourisagar

C. Rudrasagar

D. Chandubi

Answer: Joysagar

417. 'Rupsi Airport' is located in which district?

A. Dhubri

B. Kokrajhar

C. Bongaigaon

D. Goalpara

Answer: Dhubri

418. Which is the main festival of Assam, celebrated in three forms?

A. Durga Puja

B. Diwali

C. Bihu

D. Holi

Answer: Bihu

419. On which hill is the Hayagriva-Madhab temple situated?

A. Nilachal Hill

B. Manikut Hill

C. Chitrachal Hill

D. Chandrabharati Hill

Answer: Manikut Hill

420. Who led the Mughal Army in the Battle of Saraighat?

A. Jai Singh

B. Ram Singh

C. Kamal Singh

D. Bishan Singh

Answer: Ram Singh

421. Who is known as 'Rasaraj' in Assamese literature?

A. Lakshminath Bezbarua

B. Bezbarua

C. Dandinath Kalita

D. Satyanath Bora

Answer: Lakshminath Bezbarua

422. During the 1942 Quit India Movement, the British Police shot dead Kanaklata and Mukunda Kakati at:

A. Gohpur

B. Tezpur

C. Dhekiajuli

D. Ahotguri

Answer: Gohpur

423. Who was the first Assamese ICS officer?

A. Anundoram Borooah

B. Hemchandra Barua

C. Bolinarayan Borrah

D. Jagannath Barooah

Answer: Anundoram Borooah

424. Sukladhwaj was popularly known as:

A. Chilarai

B. Pratap Ballabh

C. Dharmaraj

D. Sangramjit

Answer: Chilarai

425. Where did Jagdish Mishra give the Bhagavad Gita to Sankaradeva?

A. Barpeta

B. Bardowa

C. Majuli

D. Kochbihar

Answer: Bardowa

426. The posts of Barbarua and Borphukan were created by:

- A. Suteopha
- B. Pratap Singha
- C. Supatpha
- D. Rudra Singha

Answer: Pratap Singha

427. The 'Itakhuli' battle (1682) resulted in the loss of which region for the Mughals?

- A. Kamrup
- B. Goalpara
- C. Cooch Behar
- D. Sylhet

Answer: Kamrup

428. Which Ahom queen constructed the Sivadol in Sivasagar?

- A. Ambika Kunwari
- B. Phuleswari
- C. Mula Gabharu
- D. Kuranganayani

Answer: Ambika Kunwari

429. The script used in Ahom coins was:

- A. Tai Ahom and Assamese
- B. Sanskrit
- C. Persian
- D. Pali

Answer: Tai Ahom and Assamese

430. Which Ahom Swargadeo created the post of the Borpatragohain?

- A. Supimphaa
- B. Sukapha
- C. Suklenmung
- D. Suhungmung

Answer: Suhungmung

431. Which tribe of Assam celebrates the 'Baishkhu' festival?

- A. Rabha
- B. Bodo
- C. Dimasa
- D. Karbi

Answer: Rabha

432. Who was the first woman from Assam to graduate?

- A. Sudhalata Duara
- B. Chandrababha Saikiani
- C. Anuradha Sarma Pujari
- D. Nalinibala Devi

Answer: Sudhalata Duara

433. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement take place in Assam?

- A. 1920
- B. 1921
- C. 1932
- D. 1923

Answer: 1921

434. When was Maniram Dewan hanged?

- A. 26th Feb 1858
- B. 26th Jan 1858
- C. 15th Aug 1857
- D. 2nd Oct 1858

Answer: 26th Feb 1858

435. Which animal's head is worshipped in the Hayagriva Madhava Temple?

- A. Cow
- B. Horse
- C. Elephant
- D. Deer

Answer: Horse

436. Which Ahom king shifted the capital to Gargaon?

- A. Suklengmung
- B. Suhungmung
- C. Sukapha
- D. Sunenphaa

Answer: Suklengmung

437. Who established Jorhat as the last capital of the Ahom kingdom?

- A. Rudra Singh
- B. Bamuni konwar
- C. Gourinath Singh
- D. Purandar Singha

Answer: Gourinath Singh

438. The first Assamese who fought against the British was:

- A. Maniram Dewan
- B. Gomdhar Konwar
- C. Piyali Phukan
- D. Kushal Konwar

Answer: Gomdhar Konwar

439. The first printing press in Assam was established by:

- A. American Baptist Missionaries
- B. British Government
- C. Assamese Intellectuals
- D. None of these

Answer: American Baptist Missionaries

440. Who was the first woman to be awarded the Padma Shri from Assam?

- A. Nalinibala Devi
- B. Amalprabha Das
- C. Pushpalata Das

D. Indira Miri

Answer: Amalprabha Das

441. Srimanta Sankardeva was born in:

- A. 1339
- B. 1449
- C. 1559
- D. 1669

Answer: 1449

442. The first capital of the Koch Kingdom was:

- A. Koch Bihar
- B. Kamatapur
- C. Chiknajar
- D. Guwahati

Answer: Chiknajar

443. When was Majuli declared a district?

- A. 2014
- B. 2015
- C. 2016
- D. 2017

Answer: 2016