



No. of Printed Pages : 72  
Total No. of Questions : 510  
Questions to be answered : 150

**OSSTET****2025****PAPER – I**

Question Booklet Sl. No.

**322947**

ଅଫିସରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦସ୍ତଖତ

Secretary

**SET :****C**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Full Marks : 150

Roll No. (in figures) : \_\_\_\_\_

(in words) : \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Exam. : \_\_\_\_\_

Centre Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Centre Code : \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTION PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET**

The candidates are required to answer all the Sections in the OMR Answer Sheet.

This Booklet is to be taken away by the candidates after examination is over and the OMR Answer Sheet to be handed over to the Invigilator(s) concerned.

**THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS FOUR SECTIONS  
(SECTION – I TO IV)**

SECTIONS	SUBJECTS	NO. OF QUESTIONS	FULL MARKS
A : Section – I	Odia (Compulsory for all Streams)	1 – 20 = 20	20
A : Section – II	English (Compulsory for all Streams)	21 – 40 = 20	20
B : Section – III	Optional (any one group/subject to be chosen)		
	Arts : Odia + English + History & Political Science + Geography & Economics	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Science (PCM) : Physics + Chemistry + Mathematics	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Science (CBZ) : Chemistry + Botany + Zoology	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Classical Sanskrit	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Urdu	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Telugu	41 – 100 = 60	60
	Hindi	41 – 100 = 60	60
C : Section – IV	Compulsory for all streams : Child Development, Pedagogy, School Management and Evaluation	101 – 150 = 50	50





SET – C

## A – SECTION – I

## ODIA (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)

1. ଷଡ଼ବିଧି ଆଧାରରେ ଗଠିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟାଅ:

- (A) ଆକ୍ଷାତ୍  
(B) ଆନୁଷଙ୍ଗିକ  
(C) ପାଷାଣ  
(D) କକ୍ଷଣ

2. ସେ ବୟସରେ ମୋ ଠାରୁ ବଡ଼।-ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ?

- (A) ପ୍ରଥମା  
(B) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା  
(C) ତୃତୀୟା  
(D) ସପ୍ତମା

3. 'ଅ' କୃତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗଠିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟାଅ।

- (A) କ୍ରୋଧ  
(B) କାରକ  
(C) ମାନ  
(D) ଗତ

4. 'ଗୋଡ଼ ତଳେ ନଲାଗିବା' ରୂଢ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଅବସ୍ଥା  
(B) ବ୍ୟତିବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେବା  
(C) ଭୟଭୀତ ହେବା  
(D) ଅତି ଅସ୍ଥିର ଭାବ

ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (5 ରୁ 9) ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର:

ଯୋଗକୁ ହେଉ ବା ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଗକୁ ହେଉ କୁରୁକୁଳର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ରୋଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଞ୍ଜ୍ୟାତ ଏକଲବ୍ୟଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପୁଣି ଅରେ ସାକ୍ଷାତ ହୋଇଛି। ଗୁରୁକୁ ଚକିତ କରି ଏକଲବ୍ୟ ତା'ର ବିଦ୍ୟାର ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇଛି। ଅବଶ୍ୟ ବା ଅପାଂଭେୟ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଜଣେ ବିଦ୍ୟାକାମୀ ଆପଣାର ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ବଳରେ କିପରି ପରମ୍ପରାଗତ ସକଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣକୁ ଲଂଘନ କରିଯାଇପାରେ, ଦ୍ରୋଣାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଏକଲବ୍ୟ ତାହାରି ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇଛି। ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କର ଏଥିରେ ଗୌରବ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବାର କଥା। ଦ୍ରୋଣାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କର ହୃଦୟ ଅସଲ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ହୃଦୟ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ଦ୍ରୋଣ ସେଦିନ ଏକଲବ୍ୟକୁ ଆହ୍ଲାଦରେ କୁଣ୍ଠାଇ ଧରିଥାନ୍ତେ। ଗୁରୁ ଛାତ୍ରଠାରୁ ଶିଖିଥାଆନ୍ତା, ପରମ୍ପରାର ନିର୍ମୋକ୍ଷ ଖସିପଡ଼ି ଥାଆନ୍ତା, ଦ୍ରୋଣାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ଥିବା ଅସଲ ଗୁରୁ ସେଦିନ ନବଜନ୍ମ ଲାଭ କରିଥାଆନ୍ତା। କିନ୍ତୁ ମହାଭାରତକାର ବ୍ୟାସଦେବଙ୍କର କାବ୍ୟଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ହୁଏତ ଏତକ ସାହସ ନ ଥିଲା। ସାମାଜିକ ଶ୍ରେୟ ଉପରେ ମାନବିକ (ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ?) ଶ୍ରେୟର ବିପୁଳତରତାକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିନେବା ଲାଗି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଯେଉଁ ସାହସ ରହିଥିବା ଦରକାର, ବ୍ୟାସଦେବଙ୍କର ହୁଏତ ସେହି ସାହସ ନଥିଲା। ତେଣୁ ଏକଲବ୍ୟର ସାହସ ତାକୁ ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ ଦୁଃସାହସ ବୋଲି ହିଁ ମନେହେଲା ଓ ସେ ଏହି ଦୁଃସାହସର ଶାସ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ଏକ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ ବୋଲି ବିଚାର କଲେ। ଏହି ଶାସ୍ତିକୁ ଏକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ବୋଲି ଦେଖାଇବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ତାକୁ (ଦ୍ରୋଣାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ) ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଆସନରୁ ତଳକୁ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଆଣିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିଲା। ତେବେ ଯାଇ ଏକଲବ୍ୟ କଥା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଲା। କୌଳିକତା ଜିତିଲା, କୁଳାନିତା ଜିତିଲା; କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ-ପଦର ଅପମାନ କରାଗଲା।

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SET – C

5. 'ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ ଏକଲବ୍ୟ'- ଏଠାରେ 'ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାତ'ର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ଘୃଣିତ  
(B) ଅପାଂଦେୟ  
(C) ଦୂରୀକୃତ  
(D) ଅବଶ୍ୟ

6. ଜଣେ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ କାହା ବଳରେ ପରମ୍ପରାଗତ ସମସ୍ତ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣକୁ ଲଙ୍ଘିଯାଇପାରେ ?

- (A) ନିଜର ଶ୍ରମ ଓ ସାଧନା  
(B) ନିଜର ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ  
(C) ନିଜର ଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ଗରିମା  
(D) ନିଜର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଓ ବିବେକ

7. ଏକଲବ୍ୟର ଦୁଃସାହସ ପାଇଁ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରକୁ କ'ଣ ବୋଲି ବିଚାର କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ  
(B) ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ନ୍ୟାୟ  
(C) ରାଜକୀୟ ନ୍ୟାୟ  
(D) ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ

8. ଗୁରୁଦ୍ରୋଣ ସେଦିନ ଏକଲବ୍ୟକୁ କାହିଁ ଖୁସିରେ କୁଣ୍ଡାଇ ଧରିଲେ ନାହିଁ ?

- (A) ଏକଲବ୍ୟ ଶବର ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ  
(B) ପାଖରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଶିଷ୍ୟ ଥିବାରୁ  
(C) ଅସଲ ଗୁରୁ ହୃଦୟ ନଥିବାରୁ  
(D) ଏକଲବ୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇନଥିବାରୁ

9. ବ୍ୟାସଦେବଙ୍କର କ'ଣ ଚିହ୍ନିବା ଲାଗି ସାହସ ନଥିଲା ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ନୈତିକ ସାହସର ବିପୁଳତା  
(B) ମାନବିକ ଶ୍ରେୟର ବିପୁଳତା  
(C) ଏକଲବ୍ୟର ଦୁଃସାହସ  
(D) ଗୁରୁଦ୍ରୋଣଙ୍କ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପଦ

10. ମଧୁ ତା'ର ମାମୁଘରକୁ ଯାଇଛି।- ରେଖାକିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ  
(B) ବିଶେଷଣ  
(C) ସର୍ବନାମ  
(D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

11. "ଆସନ ସକାଶେ ବୃଦ୍ଧେ ଏଡ଼େ ବାଲ ବାଳକେ ଯେସନେ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ନକ ପାଇଁ"-ଏଥିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଲଙ୍କାର ରହିଛି ?

- (A) ରୂପକ  
(B) ଉପମା  
(C) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ  
(D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

12. 'ତୁଷାର ଧବଳ'- ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ସମାସ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ପଦ ?

- (A) ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
(B) ଉପନିତ କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
(C) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
(D) ମଧ୍ୟ ପଦଲୋପୀ କର୍ମଧାରୟ





SET – C

13. 'ଆରଣ୍ୟ' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗଠିତ ?

- (A) ଅ  
(B) ଯ  
(C) ଈୟ  
(D) ଏୟ

14. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ବାଛ :

- (A) ମରୁଦ୍ୟାନ  
(B) ବିରୁପାକ୍ଷ  
(C) ବୃହସ୍ପତି  
(D) ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀଣ

15. କଳି ଉପଦ୍ରବେ ତ୍ୟଜି ଲୋକାଳୟ,  
ଶାନ୍ତି କି ଏ ସ୍ଥଳେ ଭଜିଲେ ଆଶ୍ରୟ।-ଏଥରେ କେଉଁ  
ଅଳଙ୍କାର ରହିଛି ?

- (A) ଉପମା  
(B) ରୂପକ  
(C) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା  
(D) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ

16. 'ବିଶାଳ ଅକ୍ଷି ଯାହାର ସେ' - ସମସ୍ତ ପଦଟି କ'ଣ  
ହେବ ?

- (A) ବିଶାଳାକ୍ଷ  
(B) ବିଶାଳିକ୍ଷା  
(C) ବିଶାଳାକ୍ଷି  
(D) ବିଶାଳାକ୍ଷୀ

17. ସାରଳା ଦାସ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବାଲୁକି ଥିଲେ। - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ  
ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) ସର୍ବନାମ  
(B) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ  
(C) ବିଶେଷଣ  
(D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

18. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାବଣକୁ ମାରି ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କଲେ।-ଏହା  
କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- (A) ସରଳ  
(B) ଜଟିଳ  
(C) ଯୌଗିକ  
(D) ମିଶ୍ର

19. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ :

- (A) ଆରତୀ ଓ ମିନତୀ ଦୁହେଁ ଜାଆଁଳା ଭଉଣୀ।  
(B) ଗୋଲକ ବିହାରୀ ଧଳ ଜଣେ ଭାଷାତତ୍ତ୍ୱବିତ୍।  
(C) ଏ ଦୁନିଆରେ ନୀରୋଗୀ କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି।  
(D) ନୂଆ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିମଣ୍ଡଳ କେବେ ହେବ ଜଣାନାହିଁ।

20. 'ଯଦି ପଢ଼ିବା' ରୂପର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ମାଳି ଜପିବା  
(B) ମେଳ ଖାଇବା  
(C) ନିକର କରିବା  
(D) ଅତି ଚତୁର



SET – C

## A – SECTION – II

## ENGLISH (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)

21. It is two years \_\_\_\_\_ I saw Bibek.  
 (A) for  
 (B) since  
 (C) from  
 (D) after
22. The paper-setter made the questions difficult.  
 The correct passive form of the above sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) The questions has been made difficult by the paper-setter  
 (B) The paper-setter was made difficult questions  
 (C) The questions were made difficult by the paper-setter  
 (D) The questions had been made difficult by the paper-setter
23. The cute creation of the creator is bright and beautiful.  
 The word opposite in meaning of 'creation' is  
 (A) antique  
 (B) annihilation  
 (C) arbitration  
 (D) alteration
24. Which pair is differently pronounced ?  
 (A) practice – practise  
 (B) rite – right  
 (C) suit – suite  
 (D) sun – son
25. India scored 175 runs \_\_\_\_\_ 6 wickets.  
 (A) of  
 (B) for  
 (C) on  
 (D) in
26. Try to save some money for your future.  
 Replace the underlined word with an idiomatic phrase.  
 (A) put by  
 (B) put in  
 (C) put up  
 (D) put on
27. If I came into fortune, I \_\_\_\_\_ give up working.  
 (A) will  
 (B) shall  
 (C) may  
 (D) would





SET – C

28. There are black clouds in the sky.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

- (A) will  
(B) would  
(C) might  
(D) is going to

29. He said, "I have an answer to the question." Which is the correct indirect speech of the above sentence ?

- (A) He said that he has an answer to the question.  
(B) He said that he had been an answer to the question.  
(C) He said that I had an answer to the question.  
(D) He said that he had an answer to the question.

30. Which letter is silent in the word 'handsome'.

- (A) d  
(B) s  
(C) h  
(D) n

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (from Q. No. 31 to Q. No. 35) choosing the correct option :**

The last half of my life was spent at one of those painful epochs of human history, during which the world seemed to be getting worse; where past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world

through an ordinary process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

31. What was the belief of people during the Victorian age ?

- (A) There would be battles in future.  
(B) There would be unlimited freedom for the human society.  
(C) Wars would be fought on a large scale.  
(D) Peace would prevail and happiness would engulf the whole world.

32. The expression, 'a brief interlude between past and future barbarism' in the last sentence of the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) a short period of time between past and future acts of cruelty  
(B) a short interlude between two great events  
(C) an interval between cruel wars  
(D) a dramatic performance during wars

33. The author felt sad about the latter part of his life because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) he was nostalgic about his childhood  
(B) the world had not become prosperous  
(C) the author had not won any further victories  
(D) the world was painfully disturbed during that period of time

SET – C

34. The word, 'definitive' used in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) defined
- (B) final
- (C) temporary
- (D) incomplete

35. What was the author's view on the course for cruelty, tyranny and injustice ?

- (A) They would gradually diminish.
- (B) They would spread throughout the world.
- (C) They would rapidly expand in the world.
- (D) They would be temporary features.

Read the following poem carefully, and answer the questions (from Q. No. 36 to Q. No. 40) that follow, choosing the correct options.

'Hope' is the thing with feathers  
That perches in the soul,  
And sings the tune without the words,  
And never stops at all.

And sweetest in the gale is heard;  
And sore must be the storm  
That could abash the little bird  
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chilliest land  
And on the strangest sea;  
Yet, never, in extremity,  
It asked a crumb of me.

36. What is considered the sweetest song in the violent storm by the poet ?

- (A) Hope
- (B) The song of the bird
- (C) Silence
- (D) The sound of the chilliest land

37. 'It' in the last line of the poem refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the poet
- (B) the land
- (C) the hope
- (D) the soul

38. Which of the following words means 'not easy' ?

- (A) Gale
- (B) Sore
- (C) Abash
- (D) Extremity

39. What according to the poet, does 'Hope' do without words ?

- (A) perches on the soul
- (B) flies away
- (C) sings the tune
- (D) stops suddenly

40. 'Hope' in the poem is compared to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) a butterfly
- (B) an insect
- (C) a kite
- (D) a bird





SET - C

## B – SECTION – III

## ARTS GROUP – ODIA (OPTIONAL)

41. ହାତୀ ଝୁଲିଝୁଲି ଚାଲୁଛି - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶର ପଦନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।  
 (A) ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ  
 (B) ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ  
 (C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ  
 (D) ସର୍ବନାମର ବିଶେଷଣ
42. 'ଗତି' ଶବ୍ଦରେ କେଉଁ କୃତ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି ?  
 (A) ଚି  
 (B) ଅନୀୟ  
 (C) ଈ  
 (D) ଈ
43. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ବାଛ :  
 (A) ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ  
 (B) ଧନୀକ  
 (C) ସମୀଚୀନ  
 (D) ନିରୂପମା
44. 'ପବନ' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଲେ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?  
 (A) ପବ+ନ  
 (B) ପୈ+ଅନ  
 (C) ପୋ+ଅନ  
 (D) ପୌ+ଅନ
45. ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଖରା ଟାଣ ହେଉଛି - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ସମାସ ?  
 (A) କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
 (B) ଉପପଦ ତତ୍ପ୍ରସୁଷ  
 (C) ଅଲୁକ୍  
 (D) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ
46. 'ଓଳିଆରୁ ଗଜା' ରୂଢ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?  
 (A) ଅନୁକୂଳ ବିଗିଡ଼ିବା (B) ଜଡ଼ରୁ ଚତୁର  
 (C) ଘୋର ଶତ୍ରୁତା (D) ଆପଣା ଲୋକ ଶତ୍ରୁ
- ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (ନଂ 47) ର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ:  
 ଦିଗ୍‌ବିଜୟୀ ଯୋଦ୍ଧାମାନେ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନର ଅବାସ୍ତବ ଆଶଙ୍କାରେ ପ୍ରାଣ ନେଇ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠଭଙ୍ଗ ଦେଇଥାନ୍ତି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଦିବାଲୋକ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ବିଜୟର ବାସ୍ତବ ବିଭାରେ ବିମଣ୍ଡିତ କରେ। ସେହିପରି ଉତ୍କଳ ଦିବାଲୋକରେ ଥାଇ ଜାଗ୍ରତ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନରେ ଅଭିଭୂତ ଓ ପ୍ରକମ୍ପିତ ହେବା ଅନେକଙ୍କର ଅଭ୍ୟାସ। ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ଅନେକ ଭୟ, ଆଶଙ୍କା ଅବାସ୍ତବ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନପରି ନିତାନ୍ତ ଅମୂଳକ ନୁହେଁ କି? କାହାରି ଦୁଃଖ ଚିରଦିନ ରହିନାହିଁ କି ରହିବ ନାହିଁ। ପାଣିର ଫୋଟକା ପରି ଯେଉଁ ପବନରେ ଉଠିଲା ସେ ପବନରେ ମିଳାଇ ଯାଇପାରେ। ଆଜି ଯେଉଁଠାରେ କ୍ରନ୍ଦନର ରୋଳ ଉଠୁଛି, କାଲି ସେଠାରୁ ଆନନ୍ଦର କୋଳାହଳ ଉଛୁଳିପାରେ। ଏପରି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନଶୀଳ ସଂସାରରେ ଅସମ୍ଭବ କ'ଣ? ଦୁଃଖ, ବିପଦ କ୍ଷଣିକ - ଏ କ୍ଷଣରେ ଉଦୟ ହୋଇ, ପରକ୍ଷଣରେ ବିଲୟ ଭଜିପାରେ। କିନ୍ତୁ ଆତ୍ମେମାନେ ଆତ୍ମଦୋଷରେ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସ୍ଥାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ବସ୍ତୁ ସ୍ଥିତି କଳ୍ପନା ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସମ୍ପାଦି ରଖି, ଭୀଷଣ ଓ ଘୋରତର କରିଥାଏ।



SET - C

47. କିଏ ପାଣି ଫୋଟକା ପରି ପବନରେ ଉଠେ ଓ ପବନରେ ମିଳାଇଯାଏ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (B) ଭୟ  
(C) ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ (D) ଦୁଃଖ

48. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଗୋପୀନାଥ ମହାନ୍ତିଙ୍କ ରଚନା ନୁହେଁ ?

- (A) କଳାଶକ୍ତି (B) ଦାଦିବୁଢ଼ା  
(C) ଅପହଞ୍ଚ (D) ବାଇ ମାହାନ୍ତି ପାଞ୍ଜି

49. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପଦଟିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ?

“ଭୈରବ ଆରବେ ରେବା ଦେଇ ଲମ୍ପ,  
ଜନମାଏ ଜନ-ମାନସେ ପ୍ରକମ୍ପା”

- (A) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ (B) ଉପମା  
(C) ରୂପକ (D) ବ୍ୟତିରେକ

50. ‘କହିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା’-ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ କ’ଣ ହେବ ?

- (A) ବିବକ୍ତା (B) କକ୍ଷା  
(C) ବ୍ରହ୍ମକ୍ଷା (D) ବିବକ୍ଷା

51. “କେହି ରହି ନାହିଁ ରହିବେ ନାହିଁଟି

ଭବରଙ୍ଗ ଭୂମି ତଳେ

ସର୍ବେ ନିଜନିଜ ଅଭିନୟ ସାରି

ବାହୁଡ଼ିବେ କାଳବଳେ”

- ଏହି କବିତାଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦରେ ରଚିତ ?

- (A) ଗୁଜରୀ  
(B) ନଟବାଣୀ  
(C) ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ  
(D) ଗୋଖି

52. ଡକ୍ଟର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗଠିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର।

- (A) ପାଠୁଆ  
(B) ପିତା  
(C) ଶୋଭା  
(D) ପଦୁଆ

53. ତୁମେ ଯଦି ନନ୍ଦନକାନନ ଯିବ ତେବେ ସିଂହ ସଫାରି ଦେଖିବା- ଏହା କି ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- (A) ସରଳ  
(B) ଛଟିକ  
(C) ଯୌଗିକ  
(D) ମିଶ୍ର

54. ଖାରବେଳ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଜୟ କରିଥିଲେ।- ରେଖାକିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ?

- (A) କର୍ତ୍ତା  
(B) କର୍ମ  
(C) କରଣ  
(D) ଅଧିକରଣ

55. ସଂପଦ କାଳେ ସର୍ବେ ସଖା।- ରେଖାକିତ ପଦଟିର ବିଭକ୍ତି ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

- (A) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା  
(B) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ  
(C) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ  
(D) ସପ୍ତମୀ



**B – SECTION – III**  
**ARTS GROUP – ENGLISH (OPTIONAL)**

56. Rice and Dal \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite food.

- (A) are
- (B) were
- (C) is
- (D) have

57. My son bought the bus tickets yesterday.

The correct passive form of the above sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) The bus tickets are bought by my son yesterday
- (B) The bus tickets have been bought by my son yesterday
- (C) The bus tickets were being bought by my son yesterday
- (D) The bus tickets were bought by my son yesterday

58. English is an important international language because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) it is a link language of the world
- (B) it is an official language of the UNO
- (C) it is an important library language
- (D) it is a language of world trade and commerce

Read the passage and answer the questions choosing the best options :

Gulliver was shipwrecked. He swam as well as he could. Luckily he reached the shore but could not see any houses or people on the shore. He was tired and the heat made him sleepy. When he woke up, he was surprised to see that he could not get up. He found that his arms and legs were fastened on each side to the ground. There were ropes across his body from his chest down to his thighs. He could only look up. Gulliver heard a noise close to him. He felt something moving on his left leg, which came up to his chin. Glancing down as far as he could he saw a man.

The man was only six inches high ! As Gulliver lay there bewildered by what he felt and saw, many more of these little men, climbed on him. They were very surprised to see such a big man as Gulliver was to see such small people. They were the Lilliputians.

59. Gulliver lay there 'bewildered'. The word 'bewildered' here means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) pleased      (B) happy
- (C) confused    (D) panic

60. Gulliver could see but could not rise from the ground because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) he was terribly tired
- (B) he was tied to the ground
- (C) he was mortally afraid of the Lilliputians
- (D) his hair tied to the ground





SET – C

61. Gulliver reached the shore \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) walking (B) running  
 (C) swimming (D) rowing

Read the poem and answer the questions choosing the most appropriate options :

There is a lovely lady  
 Whom I have often seen;  
 She's fair and bright and beautiful  
 And she was born a queen.

She looks both mild and gentle  
 Though she lives in regal state;  
 And her attendants nobles  
 In countless myriads wait.

Her mien is humble, and with them  
 Her dignity she shares;  
 She would not that her lustrous eye  
 Should deem the light of theirs.

Upon the ground her beaming smiles  
 And blessings fall;  
 She kisses every folded flower  
 And every silent bird.

If, when we draw our curtains  
 We draw them not too tight;  
 She steals a glance into our room  
 And wishes us good night.

62. Birds are silent because it is the \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 (A) morning (B) noon  
 (C) afternoon (D) night
63. Whom does the poet compare the moon with ?  
 (A) Eye (B) Queen  
 (C) Flower (D) Smile

64. "Her mien is humble", Here 'mien' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) stream (B) important  
 (C) appearance (D) kisses
65. The shop deals \_\_\_\_\_ woolen goods.  
 (A) with (B) on  
 (C) at (D) in
66. Tell me what you think of it. The underlined part of the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_ clause.  
 (A) a relative (B) a noun  
 (C) an adverb (D) a conditional
67. A test of listening competition is a test of  
 (A) receptive skill  
 (B) productive skill  
 (C) hearing skill  
 (D) phonic skill
68. Find out the pair differently pronounced.  
 (A) weak : week (B) rain : wren  
 (C) son : sun (D) hear : here
69. Eye-span is a sub-skill of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) listening (B) speaking  
 (C) reading (D) writing
70. Language acquisition requires \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) constant practice  
 (B) exposure only  
 (C) practice only  
 (D) both exposure and practice



SET - C

## B - SECTION - III

## ARTS GROUP - HISTORY &amp; POLITICAL SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

71. What does the term "Single citizenship" in the Indian Constitution signify ?  
 (A) citizens have dual citizenship rights  
 (B) citizens owe Loyalty to State Governments  
 (C) all citizens enjoy national citizenship only  
 (D) citizenship depends on local government
72. Which Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) guides the state to promote equitable distribution of resources ?  
 (A) promotion of artistic activities  
 (B) concentration of wealth in few hands  
 (C) organisation of Village Panchayat  
 (D) minimising income inequalities
73. The cabinet mission plan failed mainly because of  
 (A) disagreement over the grouping of provinces  
 (B) lack of support from princely states  
 (C) refusal of Britain to grant dominion status  
 (D) poor organisation by Indian National congress
74. Which structural factor most contributed to the outbreak of the First world war ?  
 (A) Decline of industrial competition among European powers  
 (B) Alliance system creating rigid blocks of military commitments  
 (C) Withdrawal of the Ottoman Empire from Balkan politics  
 (D) Expansion of democratic institution across Europe
75. Pressure groups influence government policies mainly through :  
 (A) Using collective public pressure  
 (B) Standing for direct elections  
 (C) Administering legislative debates  
 (D) Framing Supreme Court judgements
76. Which of the following reflects India's Commitment to global cooperation ?  
 (A) withdrawal from multilateral groups  
 (B) participation in UN peacekeeping  
 (C) boycotting international forums  
 (D) isolation from global treaties
77. Which architectural development best illustrates the Gupta periods shift towards a classical Indian temple style ?  
 (A) Introduction of free standing pillars with Persian Capitals  
 (B) Use of rock-cut chaityas with barrel-vaulted roof  
 (C) Emergence of square sanctum with modest shikhara  
 (D) Construction of massive votive stupas in stone
78. Aryabhata's contribution to mathematics and astronomy is best demonstrated by his \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) emphasis on lunar cycles for ritual ceremonies  
 (B) calculation of pi and explanation of Earth's rotation  
 (C) advocacy of geocentric planetary arrangement  
 (D) introduction of a new script for scientific texts





SET – C

79. Which administrative change followed the British acquisition of Diwani Rights in Bengal (1765) ?
- Direct crown rule replaced company authority
  - Company gained rights to collect revenue and administer civil Justice
  - Nawab regained autonomy over provincial finances
  - Permanent settlement was immediately introduced
80. Which factor was most critical in linking diverse Indian groups into a shared national consciousness after 1857 ?
- Spread of western education and print media
  - Emergence of local tribal uprisings
  - Decline of Indian merchant communities
  - Expansion of princely state autonomy
81. Firoz Shah Tughlaq's administrative reforms differed from those of Alauddin Khalji because Firoz \_\_\_\_\_
- restricted state interference in revenue collection
  - imposed strict control over merchants and traders
  - emphasised welfare measures and public works
  - expanded the use of spies in provincial governance
82. Shah Jahan's architectural style is best distinguished by
- muted ornamentation style and minimal floral carving
  - dominance of sandstone with limited marble work
  - structural experimentation with irregular layouts
  - refined symmetry and extensive white marble work
83. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament when both Houses meet together ?
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - President of India
  - Prime Minister of India
84. Which of the following is a function of the State Legislative Assembly ?
- Passing National Level Laws
  - Approving state budget proposals
  - Appointing high court judges
  - Conducting inter-state negotiations
85. Which Constitutional Amendment gave Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions ?
- 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act
  - 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act
  - 85<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
  - 101<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act





SET – C

## B – SECTION – III

## ARTS GROUP – GEOGRAPHY &amp; ECONOMICS (OPTIONAL)

86. Which map is generally used to study population density ?  
 (A) Political map  
 (B) Economic map  
 (C) Thematic map  
 (D) Topographical map
87. Which layer of the atmosphere is responsible for the formation of aurora borealis ?  
 (A) Mesosphere  
 (B) Ozonosphere  
 (C) Exosphere  
 (D) Ionosphere
88. Which factor is responsible for increase in density with depth in the earth's interior ?  
 (A) High Pressure  
 (B) High Temperature  
 (C) High Volcanicity  
 (D) High Mountains
89. Which of the following regions of India has the highest potential of ground water development ?  
 (A) Deccan Trap  
 (B) North West Region  
 (C) Northern Plain  
 (D) Eastern Ghats
90. Which of the following Scholars developed the PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index )  
 (A) Amartya Sen  
 (B) Morris D. Morris  
 (C) Muhabul ul Huq  
 (D) Adam Smith
91. Repo rate is decided by which of the following Agencies ?  
 (A) Ministry of finance  
 (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India  
 (C) Reserve Bank of India  
 (D) State Bank of India
92. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India is one of the most stable land blocks ?  
 (A) The Peninsular Plateaus  
 (B) The Himalayas  
 (C) The Northern Plains  
 (D) The Purvachal
93. Which one of the following rivers is the longest ?  
 (A) Krishna  
 (B) Cauvery  
 (C) Narmada  
 (D) Mahanadi



SET – C

94. Which of the following terms is used for shifting cultivation in India ?

- (A) Milpa
- (B) Ladang
- (C) Masole
- (D) Penda

95. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

Agent	Landform
(A) Glacier	V-Shaped valley
(B) River	Zeugen
(C) Wind	Potholes
(D) Glacier	Cirque

96. Which of the following types of monsoon account for most of the rainfall along the Konkan Coast ?

- (A) North East monsoon
- (B) South East monsoon
- (C) South West monsoon
- (D) East Asian monsoon

97. Select the odd pair so far as highest production of mineral is concerned.

- (A) Odisha – Iron ore
- (B) Rajasthan – Gypsum
- (C) Jharkhand – Lignite
- (D) Gujarat – Petroleum

98. Which is not the reason of population explosion in India during 1951 to 1981 ?

- (A) Low mortality
- (B) High food security
- (C) High fertility
- (D) Better healthcare

99. What is mainly used in India's poverty line estimation ?

- (A) Income data
- (B) Wage rate
- (C) Asset value
- (D) Consumption data

100. Which of the following is the cause of cost push inflation ?

- (A) Wage rise
- (B) High demand
- (C) Excess capital
- (D) Over production



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## C – SECTION – IV

**COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS**  
**CHILD DEVELOPMENT, PEDAGOGY, SCHOOL MANAGEMENT**  
**AND EVALUATION**

101. The assessment that is typically done before teaching to determine a students' prior knowledge is called :
- (A) Formative assessment  
(B) Summative assessment  
(C) Placement assessment  
(D) Diagnostic assessment
102. Which of the following is not a typical objective of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) ?
- (A) Holistic assessment of students learning  
(B) Reducing stress and anxiety associated with single terminal examinations  
(C) Evaluating academic memorizations of the learners  
(D) Providing regular feedback and diagnostic insights for teachers and learners
103. Which type of intelligence is not considered under Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory ?
- (A) Bodily Kinesthetic  
(B) Musical  
(C) Intrapersonal  
(D) Emotional
104. Negative transfer of learning means
- (A) No transfer or less transfer  
(B) Obstruction in learning  
(C) Learning wrong skills  
(D) Learning transfer to other people
105. Which is the key characteristics of portfolio assessment ?
- (A) It provides immediate feedback through quiz programs  
(B) It is conducted solely at the end of the learning process  
(C) It is as focussed on academic subjects taught in the school  
(D) It occurs over a longer period to redemonstrate understanding of students' achievement
106. A system where 90 – 100% is always an 'A' grade regardless the class performance is :
- (A) Relative grading  
(B) Criterion referenced grading  
(C) Mastery grading  
(D) Absolute grading



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107. Cyber-bullying among adolescents can be reduced by :  
(A) encouraging students for massive use of social media  
(B) ignoring online interaction  
(C) banning all technological uses in school  
(D) teaching digital citizenship and online safety
108. Who defined intelligence as "the aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and deal effectively with the environment" ?  
(A) David Wechsler  
(B) George D. Stoddard  
(C) Robert Sternberg  
(D) L. L. Thurstone
109. What method did Kohlberg primarily use to assess moral reasoning ?  
(A) Survey  
(B) Observation  
(C) Interview  
(D) Experiment
110. Which of the following is not a stage of moral development in Kohlberg's Theory ?  
(A) Obedience and punishment orientation  
(B) Good interpersonal relationship  
(C) Self actualisation  
(D) Social contract orientation
111. The SMART BOARD is the best example of :  
(A) Projected TLM  
(B) Non-projected TLM  
(C) Audio TLM  
(D) Interactive digital TLM
112. When adapting curriculum for dyscalculia, a teacher should :  
(A) Give more complex numerical problems  
(B) Use manipulative like blocks, counters, abacus  
(C) Remove mathematics completely  
(D) Use only textbook methods
113. Which assessment tool provides a systematic collection of students' work over time ?  
(A) Rating scale  
(B) Questionnaire  
(C) Portfolio  
(D) Interview schedule
114. Rubrics typically consist of :  
(A) Numerical marks only  
(B) Levels of performance with clear descriptors  
(C) Anecdotal notes only  
(D) Yes/No check boxes



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115. In 5-E instructional model, 'explain' implies :
- (A) Providing opportunity for students to articulate their understanding
  - (B) Extending students understanding through new experience
  - (C) Allowing students to investigate and build their own understanding
  - (D) Capturing student's interest and curiosity
116. The core component of school board management involves :
- (A) Autocratic leadership
  - (B) Empowering internal stakeholders
  - (C) Strict adherence to state mandates
  - (D) Eliminating performance accountability
117. Cooperative play is typically seen during which stage ?
- (A) Infancy
  - (B) Early childhood
  - (C) Later childhood
  - (D) Adolescence
118. Which of the following steps should be taken by the teacher for behavioral changes of an adolescent ?
- (A) Punish the student
  - (B) Ignore the behaviour
  - (C) Communicate privately and empathetically
  - (D) Contact parents immediately without talking to the student
119. Critical pedagogy was propounded by :
- (A) B. F. Skinner
  - (B) Paulo Freire
  - (C) Sigmund Freud
  - (D) Jean Piaget
120. Which of the following is true about good TLMs ?
- (A) They should be expensive
  - (B) They should be large and colourful
  - (C) They should be age-appropriate and contextual
  - (D) They must be digital
121. Students are asked to set goals, track progress and evaluate their strategies. This best represents :
- (A) Assessment for learning
  - (B) Assessment as learning
  - (C) Assessment of learning
  - (D) Summative assessment
122. Teacher-made tests are generally characterized by :
- (A) a high reliability and standard scoring procedures
  - (B) uniform administration and standard norms
  - (C) flexibility and alignment with classroom objectives
  - (D) being nationally norm-referenced



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123. By using vocabularies and concept given by teacher, a student writes a poem on his/her own. Which of the following cognitive area is achieved as per Bloom's revised taxonomy ?
- (A) Remembering
  - (B) Applying
  - (C) Creating
  - (D) Evaluating
124. Who believed that action and direct observation were the best ways to educate children ?
- (A) Friedrich Froebel
  - (B) John Dewey
  - (C) Maria Montessori
  - (D) Lev Vygotsky
125. Which is the highest form of internal stakeholder's participations in School Based Management (SBM) ?
- (A) Students are held accountable for their performance
  - (B) Students, teachers and parents understand their respective roles in school based management
  - (C) Students exercise their rights and fulfils their responsibility
  - (D) Students are made aware of their responsibilities and rights
126. What is the prime objective of School Development Plan (SDP) ?
- (A) To create a healthy organisational climate in school
  - (B) To cater the needs of the disadvantaged group students
  - (C) To make provision for adequate financial resources
  - (D) To make community accountable for school development
127. Heredity influences development because it :
- (A) is the sole determiner of human development
  - (B) provides the biological blue-print
  - (C) cannot be changed by external factors
  - (D) is not always more important than environment
128. The child first learns to control the head before the legs. This statement illustrates
- (A) Differentiation principle
  - (B) Integration principle
  - (C) Proximodistal principle
  - (D) Cephalocaudal principle



SET - C

129. The innate language theory by Noam Chomsky was devised on :
- (A) Language acquisition device and universal grammar
  - (B) Language acquisition device and behavioural reinforcement
  - (C) Language acquisition device and parental language input
  - ☒ (D) Language acquisition device and cognition
130. In Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, what is the primary psychosocial conflict during adolescence ?
- ☒ (A) Trust Vs Mistrust
  - (B) Autonomy Vs Shame and doubt
  - (C) Identity Vs Role confusion
  - (D) Intimacy Vs Isolation
131. "Scaffolding" in learning refers to :
- (A) allowing students to learn independently without support of teacher
  - ☒ (B) allowing students to discover everything on their own
  - (C) giving students unlimited help throughout learning
  - (D) providing temporary support that is gradually withdrawn
132. Private speech in Vygotsky's theory refers to
- (A) A speech used only in private spaces
  - (B) Talking oneself to guide thinking and behaviour
  - (C) Speech directed towards peers
  - ☒ (D) Conversations between teacher and student
133. Arranging items from easy to difficult is done to follow which principle ?
- (A) Fairness
  - ☒ (B) Objectivity
  - (C) Balance
  - (D) Proper sequencing
134. Which of the following is not a recognition type test ?
- (A) True-false test
  - (B) Matching test
  - (C) Multiple choice question
  - ☒ (D) Sentence completion test
135. A school that allows teachers to form committees to manage extra-curricular programmes, while the principal focuses on administrative policies, demonstrates :
- (A) Autocratic management
  - ☒ (B) Centralized management
  - (C) Decentralized management
  - (D) Laissez-faire management



SET – C

136. The SCERT is primarily responsible for :
- (A) conducting secondary board examination
  - ☒ (B) implementing teacher training programme and curriculum development at the state level
  - (C) organizing Teacher Eligibility Tests (TETs)
  - (D) allocating funds to schools
137. According to cognitive development theory of Jean Piaget, at which stage a child develops logical thinking of tangible objects ?
- (A) Sensory motor stage
  - (B) Pre-operational stage
  - ☒ (C) Concrete operational stage
  - (D) Formal operational stage
138. The book "syntactic structures" published in 1957 is authored by
- (A) Noam Chomsky
  - (B) B. F. Skinner
  - (C) Joan Bybee
  - ☒ (D) Lev Vygotsky

139. What is the full form of PARAKH described in NEP 2020 ?
- (A) Performance assessment, review and analysis of knowledge for holistic development
  - (B) Performance accreditation, renewal and assessing knowledge for holistic development
  - (C) Primary assessment, resource and application of knowledge for holistic development
  - ☒ (D) Performance assessment, review and application of knowledge for holistic development
140. Which of the following is also known as curricular validity ?
- ☒ (A) Content validity
  - (B) Predictive validity
  - (C) Construct validity
  - (D) Concurrent validity
141. A blue-print is developed in order to :
- ☒ (A) ensure content validity of the test
  - (B) determining scoring procedures
  - (C) decide the time limit
  - (D) provide distractors for MCQs
142. The principle of validity in test construction ensures that the test :
- (A) gives consistent results on repeated use
  - ☒ (B) measures what it intends to measure
  - (C) is easy for the majority of students
  - (D) is easy for administration



SET - C

143. According to Erikson, the basic strength developed during the stage of industry vs inferiority is :  
(A) Hope (B) Purpose  
(C) Will (D) Competence
144. Which of the following best represents stage 6 (six) reasoning in Lawrence Kohlberg's Moral Development Theory ?  
(A) "I follow the rule because everyone must follow it"  
(B) "I help because I will get a reward"  
(C) "I act according to my internal justice principles"  
(D) "I obey so others will praise me"
145. On what approach is critical pedagogy based on  
(A) Problem solving approach  
(B) Teacher centric pedagogical approach  
(C) Trait approach  
(D) Constructivist approach
146. NEP 2020 recommends '10 days period' as bag less day for students of which classes ?  
(A) 1 to 5 (B) 1 to 8  
(C) 6 to 8 (D) 1 to 10
147. A good teacher is one who :  
(A) Dictates good notes to students  
(B) Maintains strict discipline and avoids students interacting outside the class  
(C) Encourage curiosity, critical thinking and active learning  
(D) Avoid classroom interaction
148. School Based Management (SBM) is primarily based on which management principle ?  
(A) Division of labour  
(B) Centralization  
(C) Participatory governance  
(D) Autocratic control
149. Which of the following is not an example of intrinsic motivation ?  
(A) Curiosity about a new topic  
(B) Love for reading novels  
(C) Writing homework for praise from the teacher  
(D) Interests in solving puzzles
150. Which of the following methods is most associated with teacher-centric learning ?  
(A) Lecture method  
(B) Role play  
(C) Project method  
(D) Problem solving method