Hall Ticket Number

Q.B.No. 4 1 4 3 2 1

Booklet Code : A

Marks : 100
Time : 120 minutes

2PP1S

Signature of the Candidate | **Signature of the Invigilator**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

(Read the Instructions carefully before Answering)

1. Separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet is supplied to you along with Question Paper Booklet. Please read and follow the instructions on the OMR Answer Sheet for marking the responses and the required data.
2. The candidate should ensure that the Booklet Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet and Booklet Code supplied are same.
3. **Immediately on opening the Question Paper Booklet by tearing off the paper seal, please check for (i) The same booklet code (A/B/C/D) on each page, (ii) Serial Number of the questions (1-100), (iii) The number of pages and (iv) Correct Printing.** In case of any defect, please report to the invigilator and ask for replacement of booklet with same code within five minutes from the commencement of the test.
4. Electronic gadgets like Cell Phone, Calculator, Watches and Mathematical/Log Tables are not permitted into the examination hall.
5. **There will be ¼ negative mark for every wrong answer.** If the response to the question is left blank without answering, there will be no penalty of negative mark for that question.
6. Using Blue/Black ball point pen to darken the appropriate circles of (1), (2), (3) or (4) in the OMR Answer Sheet corresponding to correct or the most appropriate answer to the concerned question number in the sheet. Darkening of more than one circle against any question automatically gets invalidated and will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Change of an answer is NOT allowed.
8. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Paper Booklet.
9. Return the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Paper Booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall. Failure to return the OMR sheet and Question Paper Booklet is liable for criminal action.

This Booklet consists of 13 Pages for 100 Questions + 2 Pages of Rough Work + 1 Title Page i.e. Total 16 Pages.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

2PP1S **Booklet Code A**

Time : 2 Hours **Marks : 100**

Instructions :

i) Each question carries ***one*** mark and ¼ negative mark for every wrong answer.

ii) Choose the correct or most appropriate answer from the given options to the following questions and darken, with Blue/Black Ball Point Pen, the corresponding digit **1, 2, 3** or **4** in the circle pertaining to the question number concerned in the OMR Answer Sheet, separately supplied to you.

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1. "I am enough of an artist to draw freely upon my imagination. Imagination is more important than knowledge. Knowledge is limited. Imagination encircles the world". Who gave the above statement.

   (1) Archimedes (2) Galileo (3) Newton (4) Einstein

2. "Scientific knowledge is absolute and scientist's primary objective is to uncover natural laws and truths". Who gave this statement?

   (1) Wilson (2) Klopfer and Cooley
   (3) Miller (4) Muley

3. "Greek physics assumed that a constant motion requires a constant cause; that is to say, as long as a body remains in motion, a force must be acting on that body". Who said this?

   (1) Plato (2) Aristotle (3) Einstein (4) Newton

4. Match the following:

	A		B
a)	Urea	i)	Haber
b)	Law of conservation of Mass	ii)	Louis Pasteur
c)	Ammonia	iii)	Woehler
d)	Penicillin	iv)	Flemming
		v)	Antoine Lavoisier

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iii	i	ii	iv
(3)	iii	v	i	iv
(4)	iii	v	iv	ii

5. Match the following:

A	B
a) Principle of relativity	i) Huygens
b) The wave theory of light	ii) Issac Newton
c) Classical Mechanics	iii) Albert Einstein
d) Electric charges	iv) Franklin

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iii	i	ii	iv
(3)	iii	ii	i	iv
(4)	iii	i	iv	ii

6. Choose the right option regarding Assumption (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assumption (A) : Scientific theories can change over time.
Reason (R) : All theories in science have the status as we know them at this instant
(1) A is correct, R is wrong (2) A is wrong, R is correct
(3) Both A and R are correct (4) Both A and R are wrong

7. Who is called the Father of Modern Science?
(1) Sir Isaac Newton (2) Antoine Lavoisier
(3) Galileo Galilei (4) Albert Einstein

8. Which one of the following is <u>not</u> the objective of including physical sciences in the curriculum?
(1) Developing inquiry (2) Developing rote memory
(3) Developing critical thinking (4) Developing scientific temper

9. Read the statements A and B. Choose the correct option among the options given beneath the statements.
Statement A : Students should be encouraged to appreciate science and participate in the responsible use of science and technology.
Statement B : Students should visualize the future of the nation interms of science and technology.
(1) Both A and B are wrong (2) Both A and B are correct
(3) A is correct but B is wrong (4) A is wrong but B is correct

10. Arrange the steps in appropriate sequence as involved in scientific method:
i) The observation and recording of data ii) Formulating the working Hypothesis
iii) Generalisation iv) Classification and organization of data

(1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(3)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(4)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

11. Match the following:

	A (Tools)		B (Discoverer)
a)	Thermometer	i)	Fahrenheit
b)	Fountain pen	ii)	Graham Bel
c)	Telephone	iii)	Waterman
d)	Electromagnetic generator	iv)	Michel Faraday

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	i	iii	ii	iv
(3)	i	ii	iv	iii
(4)	i	iv	ii	iii

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12. Match the following:

	A (Quantity)		B (Unit)
a)	Surface Tension	i)	N/m
b)	Moment of Inertia	ii)	kg-m^2
c)	Angular velocity	iii)	rad s^{-1}
d)	Specific Heat	iv)	J kg^{-1} K^{-1}

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	ii	iii	i	iv
(3)	iii	ii	i	iv
(4)	iv	i	ii	iii

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13. Which step in the method of science does a scientist use when he/she listens to sounds made by musical instruments

(1) drawing conclusion (2) making observations
(3) interpreting data (4) making a hypothesis

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14. Match the following:

	(Person)		(work/contribution)
a)	Bloom	i)	Cognitive Objectives
b)	R.H. Dave	ii)	Insightful Learning
c)	Krathwohl	iii)	Eight types of Learning
d)	Gagne	iv)	Objectives in Affective Domain
		v)	Psychomotor Learning

The correct answer is

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	ii	i	v	iv
(2)	i	v	iv	iii
(3)	iii	v	ii	i
(4)	v	iv	iii	i

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15. The teacher, after teaching the concepts, has facilitated 'Solving the problems on those concepts' by the students. Which cognitive level of learning is aimed at?
(1) Knowledge (2) Comprehension (3) Evaluate (4) Apply

16. An example of instructional objective is
(1) development of reading skills in science
(2) understanding the importance of science
(3) development of communication skills
(4) locate the position of elements in the periodic table

17. The behaviours that are related to the highest level in the cognitive domain are
(1) spell, define, name (2) build, construct, design
(3) compare, interpret, explain (4) make use of, solve, organise

18. Identify the correct domains of the specific objectives in the following table

A	B	C
Puts the lights and fans off while leaving the classroom	Explains conservation of electrical energy	Assembles an electric circuit

(1) A : Affective, B : Psychomotor, C : Cognitive
(2) A : Psychomotor, B : Affective, C : Cognitive
(3) A : Cognitive, B : Psychomotor, C : Affective
(4) A : Affective, B : Cognitive, C : Psychomotor

19. On the basis of recommendation of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005, NCERT Textbooks in Physical science lay greater emphasis on
A) Giving active learning experiences to students
B) Teaching scientific terms and exact definitions
C) Preventing rote learning
D) Upholding sharp boundaries between different domains of science curriculum
Identify the pair that represents the combination of correct statements given above.
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) C and D (4) B and C

20. Match the following:

I		II
A)	Measuring	1) The learner will be able to say that "An acid is sour to taste and turns blue litmus paper red"
B)	Communicating	2) The learner will use stopwatch and measuring tape to find the speed of a toy truck
C)	Classifying	3) The learner will create a line graph showing relationship between speed and mass of a marble
D)	Defining operationally	4) The learner will use a balance and sort objects according to their masses

(1) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (2) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(3) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (4) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

21. Match the following learning strategies to their psychologists.

a)	Conceptualisation	i)	Ausubel
b)	Hypothetical deductive reasoning	ii)	Jean Piaget
c)	Cognitive subsumption	iii)	Skinner
d)	Multiple discrimination	iv)	Gagne

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	iii	ii	iv
(2)	iii	ii	i	iv
(3)	iv	i	ii	iii
(4)	ii	iv	iii	i

22. Abstract reasoning and conservation concepts are formed during this stage of development
(1) Sensory motor (2) Pre-operational
(3) Concrete operational (4) Formal operational

23. The method of making the students learn from simple to complex was developed by
(1) Gagne (2) Bruner (3) Pavlov (4) Watson

24. Discovery learning means
a) Active involvement of learners b) Insight
c) Learn to learn d) Discussion
(1) a, b (2) a, c (3) b, d (4) c, d

25. The individual learns to make different identifying responses to different stimuli. This is called
(1) Problem solving (2) Signal learning
(3) Multiple discrimination (4) Concept learning

26. A technique in which the subject makes an overall estimate of each correct characteristic of the concept and tests each one by one is called _____ scanning.
(1) Simultaneous (2) Successive
(3) Conservative-focussing (4) Focus-Gambling

27. The identification of elements with their symbols and compounds with their formulae is called
(1) Concept learning (2) Focus learning
(3) Signal learning (4) Rule learning

28. Students of 12-16 years are classified under this cognitive stage of child development.
(1) Sensory motor (2) Pre-operational
(3) Concrete-operational (4) Formal-operational

29. Model of learning for the hierarchical development of intellectual skills was proposed by
(1) Ausubel (2) Piaget (3) Gagne (4) Skinner

30. Programmed learning is developed on the principles of
(1) Operant conditioning (2) Sequential learning
(3) Systems approach (4) Cognitive subsumption

31. Read the statements 'A' and 'B' and choose the correct option accordingly
A - In behaviourist curriculum, teachers are instrumental to implement curriculum developed by curriculum developer.
B - In constructivist curriculum concept formation progresses from abstract to concrete slowly.
(1) Both the statements 'A' and 'B' are true (2) 'A' is true. But, 'B' is false
(3) Both the statements 'A' and 'B' are false (4) 'A' is false. But, 'B' is true

32. Which one of the following is <u>not</u> the component of curriculum.
(1) Syllabus (2) Objectives (3) Evaluation (4) Environment

33. Topical approach of organization of physical science curriculum gives emphasis on-
(1) Organizing the subject matter and learning experiences according to the mental level of students
(2) Organizing the subject matter according to specific class
(3) Organizing the subject matter and learning experiences according to the topic to a specific class.
(4) Organizing the content according to the specific learning process

34. According to the ..... approach, in organization of curriculum, a topic should begin in a specific class and should continue in the next higher class too.
(1) Activity (2) Process (3) Logical (4) Concentric

35. Read the statements 'A' and 'B' and choose the correct option from the options given below.
A : The curriculum is interpreted to mean all the organised courses, activities and experiences which students have under the direction of the school whether in the classroom or not.
B : Curriculum reflects the culture of society.
(1) Both 'A' and 'B' are true (2) 'A' is true. But, 'B' is false
(3) 'A' is false. But, 'B' is true (4) Both 'A' and 'B' are false

36. Democratic approach of curriculum construction gives more focus on ____
(1) Teacher (2) Student
(3) Learning environment (4) Learning process

37. Inductive method helps students to
(1) draw conclusions from evidence
(2) create evidence from conclusions
(3) create conclusions to support evidence
(4) describe a mental process to negate an evidence

38. Which one of the following methods gives least importance for individual differences
(1) Project method (2) Lecture method
(3) Heuristic method (4) Discussion method

39. Which of the following is Not an outcome of child centered method?
(1) enhancing outcomes of the children (2) developing abilities of the children
(3) developing inquiry skills (4) develop memorisation skills

40. While teaching the concept "Force can change the shape of an object" to students, a teacher plans the following activities.
A) Explains concepts using commonly observed examples.
B) Provides a dough on a plate and ask the students to press it down with the hand.
C) Shows an audio-visual film explaining the concept with some examples.
The teacher is using different approaches to learning because the teacher
(1) follows her lesson plan
(2) prepares students for a test
(3) addresses different kinds of learners
(4) proves her knowledge

41. Which of the following combinations would encourage the learner-centered paradigms of teaching?
(1) Simulations and demonstrations (2) Projects and direct experiences
(3) Lectures and experiments (4) Direct experiences and demonstrations

42. The best way to teach the children, 'the process of double decomposition' would be ....
(1) to give a lecture explaining the process
(2) to have a class discussion on day-to-day life examples
(3) to draw a diagram on the blackboard and explain
(4) to give a Lecture cum demonstration of the process

43. While teaching the correct method of using a Vernier Calipers to class VIII students, teacher mentions the following steps to be followed.
A) Note the zero error
B) Calculate the actual reading
C) Note the position of the pointer on the graduated scale
D) Recording the least count
Which of the following is the correct sequence of the steps to be followed for the said purpose?
(1) A, D, C and B (2) A, B, D and C (3) A, D, B and C (4) D, A, C and B

44. Which among the following are learner centered methods?
a) Lecture method b) Historical method
c) Project method d) Heuristic method
(1) a and b (2) b and c (3) a and c (4) c and d

45. Out of the following pairs of teaching method and objective, which one is incorrectly paired?
(1) Buzz groups : To stimulate thinking and express imaginative ideas and opinions
(2) Brainstorming : Discover new ideas, thoughts and responses spontaneously
(3) Demonstration : To illustrate principles
(4) Lecture : To teach procedures and enable manipulative operations

46. The method being used by a teacher who begins the class by raising a question whether there is a relationship between force and motion and then allow the students to explore on their own and finally reassemble the students to present findings and conclude with a discussion is .....
(1) Didactic learning (2) Guided discovery
(3) Open inquiry (4) Discussion

47. Project method is most suitable for
(1) Strengthening reasoning skill (2) Enhancing numerical skills
(3) Increasing understanding of concepts (4) Encouraging investigative learning

48. Identify the incorrect statement(s) among the following
i) Lecture method can develop reasoning
ii) Lecture method can transmit knowledge
iii) Lecture method is generally a one way communication process
iv) Lecture method keeps students active
(1) (i) only (2) (ii) and (iii) (3) (i) and (iv) (4) (i), (ii) and (iv)

49. The correct order of steps of scientific method is
(1) Ask a question, Analyse results, Make a hypothesis, Test the hypothesis, Draw conclusions, Communicate results
(2) Make a hypothesis, Ask a question, Test the hypothesis, Draw conclusions, Analyse results, Communicate results
(3) Ask a question, Make a hypothesis, Test the hypothesis, Analyse results, Draw conclusions, Communicate results
(4) Make a hypothesis, Test the hypothesis, Analyse results, Draw conclusions, Ask a question, Communicate results

50. A teacher while explaining Newtons corpuscular theory, Huygens wave theory and Quantum theory of light uses ..... approach.
(1) Explanatory approach (2) Evolutionary approach
(3) Biographical approach (4) Anecdotal approach

51. Which of the following is a large block of related subject matter as can be overviewed by the learner
(1) Lesson (2) Unit (3) Block (4) Book

52. Arrange the following steps in lesson plan in the suitable order
a) Review and Drill b) Organisation of learning
c) Presentation d) Summarisation
e) Evaluation
(1) b, a, d, c, e (2) a, b, c, d, e (3) c, b, d, a, e (4) c, b, a, d, e

53. While preparing unit plan and lesson plan the objectives of the lesson should be translated into
(1) small steps (2) behavioural outcomes
(3) activities (4) questions

54. When a student performs experiment in the laboratory, the experiences gained by the student are called
(1) observed (2) abstract (3) indirect (4) direct

55. The present way of teaching a lesson in the classroom is
(1) Objective type teaching (2) Content based teaching
(3) Student focussed teaching (4) Objectives-based teaching

56. Teacher presenting a lesson with drawings on the black board provides these experiences
(1) Concrete (2) Abstract (3) Contrived (4) Indirect

57. When a teacher takes 3-4 examples and derives at a definition and testing it with new example, the approach is called
(1) Analytical - Synthetical (2) Inductive - Deductive
(3) Only Inductive (4) Only Deductive

58. Teacher asking questions during presentation of lesson is to
a) know students knowledge b) involve the students
c) control the students d) test the students achievement
(1) a, b, c (2) b, c, d (3) a, b, d (4) a, c, d

59. In an objectives-based lesson planning the questions being asked at the end of the lesson test _____
(1) Efficiency of the teacher
(2) Mastery of knowledge among the students
(3) Whether the objectives are achieved or not
(4) Whether aids are properly used or not

60. The inclusion of Blackboard work in the lesson plan is to
(1) Highlight the important points on the blackboard during teaching
(2) Keep the blackboard neat
(3) Write blackboard work before the begining of the class
(4) Only write on the blackboard without talking

61. Read the statements 'A' and 'B' and choose the correct option accordingly.
A - Science laboratory provides opportunity to gain individual learning through experiment
B - A dark room in science lab can be used to perform experiment on sound
(1) 'A' is true but 'B' is false (2) Both 'A' and 'B' are true
(3) 'A' is false but 'B' is true (4) Both 'A' and 'B' are false

62. Which one of the following is not the learning indicator for assessment of presentation in physical science
(1) Using visual aids (2) Content
(3) Creativity (4) Collecting data

63. Read the statements 'A' and 'B' and choose the correct option accordingly.
A : Communication technology encompasses all forms of electronic communication in both digital and analogue form.
B : The digital electronic devices include computers, CD, optical disk, radio broadcasts and audio tapes.
(1) Both 'A' and 'B' are true (2) 'A' is true but 'B' is false
(3) Both 'A' and 'B' are false (4) 'A' is false but 'B' is true

64. Which one of the following substances should be kept in dark and cool place.
(1) Phosphorus (2) Glycerol
(3) Sodium cobaltinitrate (4) Magnesium ribbon

65. One of the most important factors for not having proper lab experiments in the present day schools is
(1) Physical science does not require experiments
(2) Sufficient staff are not available
(3) Sufficient equipments are not available
(4) Time-table preparation is difficult

66. Which one of the following solutions can be used for immediate medical treatment for eye injury due to acid.
(1) 1% solution of boric acid (2) Dilute solution of sodium bicarbonate
(3) Dilute acetic acid solution (4) Glycerin

67. Laboratory work is based on the following principle
(1) Learning by doing (2) Learning by seeing
(3) Learning by listening (4) Learning by living

68. Which of the following substances should be kept in water in science laboratory.
(1) Sodium (2) Potassium (3) Lithium (4) White phosphorus

69. Mercury salt should be kept separately from ammonia because it results in
(1) Formation of complex with ammonia (2) Explosive reaction
(3) Corrosive reaction (4) Both 2 and 3

70. In Edgar Dale's cone of experience the lowest level of learning experience is represented by
(1) Verbal symbol (2) Visual symbol (3) Exhibits (4) Demonstration

71. One of the important features of preparing improvised apparatus is
(1) Resources are purchased
(2) Skilled persons are required to make them
(3) Resources are available in immediate environment
(4) High technology is required

72. Which one of the following is not a suitable criterion for selection of a good science text book for junior high school.
(1) Level of complexity of the text should correspond to the intellectual level of students
(2) The provision for individual differences
(3) Style of writing
(4) Absence of illustrations

73. Which of the following is an example of a good open-ended question?
A) Describe the characteristics of a sound wave.
B) Find the differences between longitudinal and transverse waves
C) What would be the consequences if the earth loses its gravity?
(1) A only (2) B only (3) C only (4) B and C

74. Which of the following is not taken into consideration while preparing the blue print of a test?
(1) Content (2) Instructional objectives
(3) Question form (4) Teaching time

75. A scoring guide to evaluate the quality of students is called
(1) rubric (2) checklist (3) inventory (4) Portfolio

76. Consider the following statements:
A) Oral, observation, hands on activities and written test are the techniques of evaluation at the lower primary stage.
B) Oral, observation, practical work, written test are suitable for upper primary stage
C) Oral, observation, practical work, written test are suitable for secondary stage
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C (4) B only

77. The process of describing, collecting, recording, scoring and interpreting information about learning is called
(1) testing (2) measurement (3) evaluation (4) assessment

78. A probing question is one that requires
(1) an answer about a sensitive issue (2) an answer about the topic
(3) an opinion indirectly (4) to move away to another topic

79. Corrective feedback is most useful when it is
(1) reliable and subjective (2) immediate and frequent
(3) Valid and judgmental (4) unambiguous and occasional

80. Question A : What is Boyles Law?
Question B : What happens when sugar is heated?
(1) Both A and B are open ended questions
(2) Both A and B are closed ended questions
(3) A is an open ended question while B is a close ended question
(4) A is a closed ended question while B is a open ended question

81. Which of the following is an example for a higher order question
(1) How long does the earth take to go around its orbit once?
(2) Who made the first microscope?
(3) How many electrons are there is an atom of chlorine?
(4) How does the amount and nature of salt added affect the boiling point of water?

82. The average score of the respondents for a test was 60 and on repetition of the test, the average score obtained was 83. On the basis of the above scores it be can be safety concluded that the test is
(1) unreliable (2) invalid (3) faulty (4) subjective

83. Which one among the following is NOT a stage of evaluation process?
(1) Formulating objectives (2) Developing learning experiences
(3) Organisation of the content matter (4) Evaluating the outcomes

84. Type of assessment considered as a long-term assignment in which students can see and discover their own strengths and weaknesses which they can improve as they go along the process of learning
(1) Project based assessment (2) Authentic assessment
(3) Portfolio assessment (4) Traditional assessment

85. The type of aids used for visually challenged students are
(1) Tactile (2) Charts (3) Models (4) Drawings

86. The type of communication used by teachers for hearing impaired students
a) Verbal b) Visual
c) Tactile d) Practical
(1) a, b, c (2) b, c, d (3) a, c, d (4) a, b, d

87. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for learning difficulties in students.
(1) Teaching efficiency of teacher (2) Basic foundation of students
(3) Facilities available in the school (4) Parents academic background

88. Which of the following should be provided for exceptional students.
(1) Cash Prize (2) Awards and Rewards
(3) Promotion to next higher levels (4) Exemption from examinations

89. Which of the following is the correct strategy in teaching 'gifted children'?
(1) They are given more content to memorize
(2) They are given more problems of similar nature in assignments
(3) They are asked to write classnotes comprehensively
(4) They are given challenging problems, open ended problems to be solved by them

90. Students with Neurological disorders should be educated in
(1) Intellectual abilities (2) Motor skills
(3) Language proficiency (4) Writing skills

91. Which of the following is the least appropriate for evaluating students with special needs
(1) Teachers (2) Parents
(3) Siblings (4) Self

92. The technique in which teacher provides a set of flexible questions to the students that prompt them to reflect on their own learning is
(1) reflected process (2) reflective prompt
(3) flexible process (4) flexible prompt

93. Identify the attribute of learners to use a variety of tools and techniques to generate new ways to solve the problems.
(1) Critical thinking (2) Creativity
(3) Deep understanding (4) Inquiring attitude

94. The science club activities are organised by the students and for the students. Which of the following activity is not included in science club activities.
(1) Work shop activity (2) Social activity
(3) Home assignment activity (4) Collection activity

95. Role of science club is not:
(1) To develop the interest in science
(2) To provide a place where scientific attitude persons gathered and shared their thoughts about science and scientific achievements
(3) To establish a school for science reading and teaching
(4) To develop the Heuristic nature in the science club members.

96. Physical sciences do not make us aware about:
(1) Myths of society (2) General concept of Health and Hygiene
(3) Natural activity understanding (4) Modernization

97. Find out which is not the main objective of the national level science exhibitions.
(1) To give impetus and encouragement to students to try out their ideas
(2) To give more importance to science subject in conduct of science fairs and give less importance to other subjects
(3) To provide opportunity to students to witness the achievements of other students
(4) To popularize science activities among number of students

98. The first science museum in India known as the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta was established in the year
(1) 1952 (2) 1959 (3) 1965 (4) 1967

99. Which of the following are the ingredients of Boot Polish
(1) Caustic soda, Alcohol (2) Paraffin wax, Plaster of Paris
(3) Paraffin wax, Bees wax (4) Borax, Caustic soda

100. Which of the following is not an informal science learning resource?
(1) Museum (2) Laboratory
(3) Planetarium (4) Play ground

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK