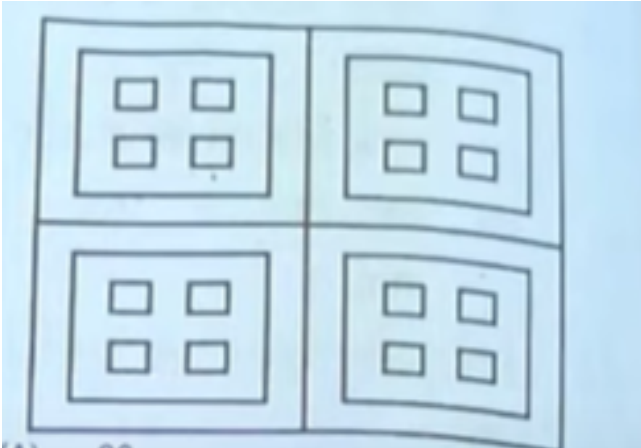


Bihar B.Ed Entrance Exam 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

1. Find the number of squares in the given figure:



- (1) 20
- (2) 25
- (3) 32
- (4) 36

Correct Answer: (2) 25

Solution:

The figure is composed of 4 large identical blocks. Each block contains 4 small inner squares and 1 big square enclosing them. So in one block:

- Inner small squares = 4
- Outer square enclosing them = 1

Total in one block = $4 + 1 = 5$ squares

Since there are 4 such blocks:

$$4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ squares}$$

Now observe the large square enclosing all 4 blocks — that's 1 more square:

$$20 + 1 = 21$$

Also, each pair of two adjacent blocks (horizontal and vertical) forms a larger square:

- Top two blocks form 1 square
- Bottom two blocks form 1 square
- Left two blocks form 1 square
- Right two blocks form 1 square

That's 4 more squares: $21 + 4 = 25$

Thus, the total number of squares is 25.

Answer: 25

Quick Tip

Always count small, medium, and large squares separately. Don't forget overlapping and enclosing squares.

2. If $32 \times 5 = 25$ and $19 \times 4 = 40$, then $54 \times 3 = ?$

- (1) 33
- (2) 34
- (3) 27
- (4) 29

Correct Answer: (3) 27

Solution:

Analyze the given expressions:

Given:

$32 \times 5 = 25$ Break 32 into digits: $3 + 2 = 5$, then $5 \times 5 = 25$

Next:

$19 \times 4 = 40$

Break 19 into digits: $1 + 9 = 10$, then $10 \times 4 = 40$

Now apply the same logic to:

$54 \times 3 = ?$

Break 54 into digits: $5 + 4 = 9$, then

$9 \times 3 = 27$

So, the correct answer is 27.

Answer: 27

Quick Tip

For pattern-based questions, check if digits of the number are being manipulated before applying operations.

3. If all the A are dropped from the given arrangement, which of the following option will be eleventh from the left in the given arrangement?

CUBAEDEDABEBBAUCDBCADB

- (1) U
- (2) E
- (3) C
- (4) D

Correct Answer: (1) U

Solution:

We are given a string:

CUBAEDEDABEBBAUCDBCADB

First, remove all the letters A from the string:

Original: CUBAEDEDABEBBAUCDBCADB

After removing 'A': CUBEDED BEBBUCDBCDB

Now count the letters and find the 11th from the left:

- 1. C
- 2. U
- 3. B
- 4. E
- 5. D
- 6. E
- 7. D

8. B
9. E
10. B
11. U

So, the 11th character is U.

Answer: U

Quick Tip

For letter arrangement problems, write the modified string clearly and count carefully from the specified end.

4. Study the given pattern carefully and select the number that can replace the question mark (?) in it:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 9 \\ 5 & 13 & 13 \\ 7 & 19 & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 23
(2) 13
(3) 17
(4) 21

Correct Answer: (4) 21

Solution:

Let's examine each row for a pattern.

Row 1: 4, 10, 9 $\Rightarrow 4 + 5 = 9$, but that doesn't explain 10. Try column-wise.

Column-wise analysis:

Column 1: 4, 5, 7

Column 2: 10, 13, 19

Column 3: 9, 13, ?

Column 2 shows: From 10 to 13: +3 From 13 to 19: +6

So the pattern is increasing by +3, +6, suggesting a progression.

Now, look at differences:

Column 3: From 9 to 13: +4 Then we expect next difference to be +8

$$13 + 8 = 21$$

So, the missing number is

Answer:

Quick Tip

When row patterns are unclear, try analyzing column-wise or diagonally. Pay attention to arithmetic progressions or difference sequences.

5. Select the number that can come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series:

3, 7, 15, 31, 63, ?

- (1) 127
- (2) 128
- (3) 138
- (4) 212

Correct Answer: (1) 127

Solution:

Let's observe the pattern in the given series:

$$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 + 1 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 + 1 = 31$$

$$31 \times 2 + 1 = 63$$

$$63 \times 2 + 1 = 127$$

Each term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by 2 and then adding 1.

So, the next term is:

$$63 \times 2 + 1 = 126 + 1 = 127$$

Answer: 127

Quick Tip

When given a number series, check for multiplication or addition patterns. Look for repeated mathematical operations applied to each term.

6. If the rank of Reena in a group of 48 candidates is 11th from the top, then what will be the rank of Reena from the bottom?

- (1) 47
- (2) 49
- (3) 45
- (4) 38

Correct Answer: (4) 38

Solution:

Total number of candidates = 48

Reena's position from the top = 11th

To find her position from the bottom, subtract her top rank from the total and add 1:

$$\text{Rank from bottom} = 48 - 11 + 1 = 38$$

So, Reena is 38th from the bottom.

Answer:

Quick Tip

To find the rank from the opposite end, use the formula: Total – Given Rank + 1

7. The mid day meal scheme was launched on:

- (1) August 15, 2001
- (2) August 15, 1992
- (3) August 15, 1995
- (4) August 15, 2002

Correct Answer: (3) August 15, 1995

Solution:

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was officially launched by the Government of India on **August 15, 1995**. The objective was to enhance the nutritional levels among children and improve school attendance by providing free lunches in primary and upper primary schools.

Answer:

Quick Tip

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched in 1995 to provide nutritional support to primary school children and increase enrollment and retention.

8. Which of the following is lightest metal?

- (1) Copper
- (2) Silver
- (3) Lithium
- (4) Gold

Correct Answer: (3) Lithium

Solution:

Among the given options, Lithium is the lightest metal. It has the lowest density of all metals, approximately 0.534 g/cm^3 , making it lighter than Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Answer: Lithium

Quick Tip

Remember: Lithium is the first metal in the periodic table and also the lightest metal known.

9. Which was the early capital of Magadh?

- (1) Rajgriha
- (2) Nalanda
- (3) Ara
- (4) Patna

Correct Answer: (1) Rajgriha

Solution:

Rajgriha (modern-day Rajgir in Bihar) was the early capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadh. It was the seat of power during the rule of the Haryanka dynasty, especially under King Bimbisara and King Ajatashatru. Later, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).

Answer: Rajgriha

Quick Tip

Rajgriha was the first capital of Magadh; Pataliputra became the later capital.

10. Who was the chairman of the 'drafting committee' of the constituent assembly?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (4) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Solution:

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for drafting the Constitution of India after independence. The Drafting Committee, which played a crucial role in framing the Constitution, was headed by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. He is often referred to as the "Father of the Indian Constitution" due to his significant contributions to its drafting and structure. The other options are notable figures in Indian history but did not serve as the chairman of the Drafting Committee: - Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. - Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India. - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Deputy Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and played a key role in integrating princely states into the Indian Union.

Answer: Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Quick Tip

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution."

11. _____ is the capital of Kerala.

- (1) Silvassa
- (2) Thiruvananthapuram
- (3) Daman
- (4) Chennai

Correct Answer: (2) Thiruvananthapuram

Solution:

The capital of Kerala is Thiruvananthapuram (also known as Trivandrum). It is a major city in southern India and serves as the administrative center of the state of Kerala. Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Silvassa: Silvassa is the capital of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, not Kerala. - Option (2): Thiruvananthapuram: This is the correct answer, as it is the capital of Kerala. - Option (3): Daman: Daman is a union territory in western India and is not related to Kerala.

Answer: Thiruvananthapuram

Quick Tip

Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum) is the capital of Kerala.

12. Who was the first woman president of India?

- (1) Pratibha Patil
- (2) Droupadi Murmu
- (3) Indira Gandhi
- (4) None of the above

Correct Answer: (1) Pratibha Patil

Solution:

Pratibha Patil was the first woman to hold the office of President of India. She served as the 12th President of India from July 25, 2007, to July 25, 2012. Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Pratibha Patil: This is the correct answer, as she was the first woman to become the President of India. - Option (2): Droupadi Murmu: Droupadi Murmu became the 15th President of India in 2022 and is the second woman to hold this office. However, she was not the first. - Option (3): Indira Gandhi: Indira Gandhi was a prominent political leader who served as the Prime Minister of India twice (from 1966–1977 and 1980–1984). She never held the office of President. - Option (4): None of the above: This option is incorrect because Pratibha Patil indeed holds the distinction of being the first woman President of India.

Answer: Pratibha Patil

Quick Tip

Pratibha Patil was the first woman President of India, serving from 2007 to 2012.

13. Konark Sun Temple is located in which of the following states?

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Odisha
- (4) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: (3) Odisha

Solution:

The Konark Sun Temple, also known as the Black Pagoda, is a famous 13th-century temple dedicated to the Sun God (Surya). It is located in Odisha, specifically near the coastal town of Konark, about 35 kilometers northeast of Puri. The temple is renowned for its intricate stone carvings and architectural beauty, and it has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Gujarat: While Gujarat is home to several historic temples, the Konark Sun Temple is not located there. - Option (2): Uttar Pradesh: This state is known for many historical sites, but the Konark Sun Temple is not situated in Uttar Pradesh. - Option (3): Odisha: This is the correct answer, as the Konark Sun Temple is located in Odisha. - Option (4): Andhra Pradesh: The Konark Sun Temple is not located in Andhra Pradesh.

Answer: Odisha

Quick Tip

The Konark Sun Temple is located in Odisha, near the coastal town of Konark.

14. Full form of W.T.O. is:

- (1) World Life Therapeutic Organisation

- (2) World Trade Organisation
- (3) World Telematics Organisation
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (2) World Trade Organisation

Solution:

The full form of W.T.O. is World Trade Organisation. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organization that deals with the rules of trade between nations. Its primary goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): World Life Therapeutic Organisation: This is not a recognized or existing organization. - Option (2): World Trade Organisation: This is the correct answer, as WTO is the official name of the organization responsible for regulating global trade. - Option (3): World Telematics Organisation: This is not a recognized organization. - Option (4): None of these: This option is incorrect because the correct full form is indeed "World Trade Organisation."

Answer: World Trade Organisation

Quick Tip

W.T.O. stands for World Trade Organisation, which regulates global trade.

15. What is the number of Earth satellites?

- (1) 0
- (2) 1
- (3) 2
- (4) 8

Correct Answer: (2) 1

Solution:

The Earth has one natural satellite, which is the Moon. The Moon orbits the Earth and plays a crucial role in various natural phenomena, such as tides and the stabilization of Earth's axial tilt.

Answer:

Quick Tip

The Earth has only one natural satellite: the Moon.

16. What is the minimum age limit to be elected as the President of India?

- (1) 25 years
- (2) 30 years
- (3) 35 years
- (4) 40 years

Correct Answer: (3) 35 years

Solution:

According to Article 58 of the Constitution of India, the minimum age limit to be eligible for election as the President of India is 35 years. This requirement ensures that only individuals with sufficient maturity and experience can hold this high office. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): 25 years: This is the minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament). It is not applicable for the presidency.
- Option (2): 30 years: While this age is higher than 25, it is still below the constitutional requirement of 35 years for the presidency.
- Option (3): 35 years: This is the correct answer, as it is the minimum age specified in the Constitution for eligibility to become the President of India.
- Option (4): 40 years: Although 40 years is older than the required age, the Constitution does not set a higher minimum age limit beyond 35.

Answer:

Quick Tip

The minimum age to be elected as the President of India is 35 years, as per Article 58 of the Constitution.

17. Which planet is known as the 'Red Planet'?

- (1) Mars
- (2) Mercury
- (3) Venus
- (4) Saturn

Correct Answer: (1) Mars

Solution:

The planet Mars is known as the "Red Planet" due to its reddish appearance, which is visible even from Earth. This distinctive color is caused by the presence of iron oxide (commonly known as rust) on its surface. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Mars: This is the correct answer, as Mars has a reddish hue due to the iron oxide in its soil and rocks.
- Option (2): Mercury: Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and does not have a red appearance. It is known for being extremely hot due to its proximity to the Sun.
- Option (3): Venus: Venus is often referred to as the "Evening Star" or "Morning Star" because it is the brightest planet in the night sky. Its surface is covered in thick clouds of sulfuric acid, giving it a yellowish-white appearance.
- Option (4): Saturn: Saturn is famous for its prominent ring system and is not known for a red appearance. It has a pale yellow hue due to its composition of hydrogen and helium.

Answer: Mars

Quick Tip

Mars is called the "Red Planet" because of its reddish appearance caused by iron oxide on its surface.

18. Who declared East Pakistan as an independent republic 'Bangladesh'?

- (1) Indira Gandhi
- (2) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

- (3) Sheikh Khalida Jiya
- (4) Kazi Nazrul Islam

Correct Answer: (2) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Solution:

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, also known as the "Father of the Nation" in Bangladesh, played a pivotal role in declaring East Pakistan as an independent republic named Bangladesh. On March 26, 1971, he issued a declaration of independence from East Pakistan, which was under Pakistani rule at the time. This declaration marked the beginning of the Bangladesh Liberation War, leading to the eventual establishment of Bangladesh as an independent nation.

Answer: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Quick Tip

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared East Pakistan as an independent republic named Bangladesh on March 26, 1971.

19. When did Gandhiji start the civil disobedience movement?

- (1) 1921
- (2) 1935
- (3) 1930
- (4) 1942

Correct Answer: (3) 1930

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 as a significant phase of India's struggle for independence from British rule. This movement was marked by nonviolent resistance and aimed to challenge British authority by disobeying unjust laws. The most famous event associated with this movement was the Salt March (Dandi March), which began on March 12, 1930, when Gandhi led a group of followers on a 24-day march to the coastal village of Dandi to produce salt without paying the British tax.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): 1921: In 1921, Gandhi initiated the Non-Cooperation Movement, which was an earlier phase of the Indian independence struggle. While it involved nonviolent resistance, it is distinct from the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Option (2): 1935: This year is not directly associated with the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It marks the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, which introduced some reforms but did not relate to the start of the movement.
- Option (3): 1930: This is the correct answer, as the Civil Disobedience Movement officially began in 1930 with the Salt March.
- Option (4): 1942: In 1942, Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement, which was a more radical phase of the struggle against British rule. It came after the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer: 1930

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, famously beginning with the Salt March.

20. The green planet in the solar system is:

- (1) Mars
- (2) Uranus
- (3) Venus
- (4) Earth

Correct Answer: (2) Uranus

Solution:

The planet Uranus is often referred to as the "green planet" due to its distinctive bluish-green color, which is visible when observed through telescopes. This color is primarily caused by the presence of methane in its atmosphere, which absorbs red light and reflects blue and green wavelengths.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Mars: Mars is known as the "Red Planet" because of its reddish appearance, caused by iron oxide (rust) on its surface.
- Option (2): Uranus: This is the correct answer, as Uranus has a bluish-green hue due to the methane in its atmosphere, giving it the nickname "green planet."
- Option (3): Venus: Venus is often called the "Evening Star" or "Morning Star" due to its bright appearance in the sky. Its surface is covered in thick clouds of sulfuric acid, giving it a yellowish-white appearance.
- Option (4): Earth: While Earth is sometimes referred to as the "Blue Planet" due to its abundant water, it is not typically described as a "green planet." The green color associated with Earth comes from its vegetation, but this is not how it appears from space.

Answer: Uranus

Quick Tip

Uranus is called the "green planet" because its atmosphere contains methane, which gives it a bluish-green appearance.

21. The largest public sector undertaking in the country is:

- (1) Petroleum
- (2) Airways
- (3) Railways
- (4) Roadways

Correct Answer: (3) Railways

Solution:

The Railways are considered the largest public sector undertaking in India. The Indian Railways is a massive network that plays a crucial role in the country's transportation system, connecting cities, towns, and villages across the nation. It is one of the largest employers in the country and handles millions of passengers and goods daily. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Petroleum: While the petroleum sector is significant, it does not encompass as many employees or infrastructure as the railways.
- Option (2): Airways: The aviation sector, including airlines like Air India, is important but is much smaller in scale compared to the railways.
- Option (3): Railways: This is the correct answer, as the Indian Railways is the largest public sector undertaking in terms of size, workforce, and infrastructure.
- Option (4): Roadways: The road transport sector is extensive but is primarily managed by state governments and private entities, making it less centralized compared to the railways.

Answer: Railways

Quick Tip

The Indian Railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country due to its extensive network and workforce.

22. Which is the deepest ocean?

- (1) Pacific Ocean
- (2) Indian Ocean
- (3) Atlantic Ocean
- (4) Arctic Ocean

Correct Answer: (1) Pacific Ocean

Solution:

The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean on Earth. It contains the Mariana Trench, which is the deepest known point in the world's oceans. The Mariana Trench reaches a depth of approximately 10,984 meters (36,037 feet) at its lowest point, known as the Challenger Deep. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Pacific Ocean: This is the correct answer, as it contains the Mariana Trench, the deepest part of any ocean.
- Option (2): Indian Ocean: While the Indian Ocean is deep, it does not contain the deepest point in the world. Its maximum depth is around 7,258 meters (23,812 feet), which is significantly shallower than the Pacific Ocean.

- Option (3): Atlantic Ocean: The Atlantic Ocean is also deep, with its maximum depth reaching about 8,605 meters (28,232 feet). However, this is still much shallower than the Pacific Ocean.
- Option (4): Arctic Ocean: The Arctic Ocean is the shallowest of the world's oceans, with an average depth of about 1,038 meters (3,406 feet). It is not even close to being the deepest ocean.

Answer: Pacific Ocean

Quick Tip

The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean due to the presence of the Mariana Trench, which contains the Challenger Deep.

23. Who is known as the father of computer?

- (1) John Thomas
- (2) Zuckerberg
- (3) Charles Babbage
- (4) None of the above

Correct Answer: (3) Charles Babbage

Solution:

Charles Babbage is widely recognized as the "Father of the Computer." He was a British mathematician, inventor, and mechanical engineer who made significant contributions to the development of computing machinery in the 19th century. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): John Thomas: This name does not correspond to any notable figure in the history of computing.
- Option (2): Zuckerberg: Mark Zuckerberg is the founder of Facebook, a prominent social media platform. While he is a significant figure in modern technology, he is not associated with the origins of computers.
- Option (3): Charles Babbage: This is the correct answer. Charles Babbage is credited with

conceptualizing the first mechanical computer, the Analytical Engine, which laid the foundation for modern computing. His work on the Analytical Engine included ideas such as programmable instructions and data storage, concepts that are fundamental to modern computers.

- Option (4): None of the above: This option is incorrect because Charles Babbage is indeed recognized as the "Father of the Computer."

Answer: Charles Babbage

Quick Tip

Charles Babbage is known as the "Father of the Computer" due to his pioneering work on the Analytical Engine.

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Right to Equality'?

- (1) Article 14
- (2) Article 19
- (3) Article 21
- (4) Article 32

Correct Answer: (1) Article 14

Solution:

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality. It states that "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." This article ensures that all individuals are treated equally under the law, without discrimination based on factors such as caste, religion, gender, or place of birth.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Article 14: This is the correct answer, as it explicitly deals with the Right to Equality.
- Option (2): Article 19: Article 19 guarantees Fundamental Rights, including freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. While

important, it does not specifically address the Right to Equality.

- Option (3): Article 21: Article 21 protects the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, stating that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Although related to rights, it does not deal with equality.
- Option (4): Article 32: Article 32 provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing citizens to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of their fundamental rights. While crucial for protecting rights, it does not directly address the Right to Equality.

Answer: Article 14

Quick Tip

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality, ensuring equal treatment under the law for all citizens.

25. Which vitamin is known as the 'Sunshine Vitamin'?

- (1) Vitamin A
- (2) Vitamin B12
- (3) Vitamin C
- (4) Vitamin D

Correct Answer: (4) Vitamin D

Solution:

Vitamin D is known as the "Sunshine Vitamin" because it can be synthesized in the human body when the skin is exposed to sunlight. Specifically, when ultraviolet-B (UVB) rays from the sun hit the skin, they trigger the production of Vitamin D. This process makes Vitamin D unique among vitamins, as it can be both obtained from dietary sources and produced by the body through sunlight exposure.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Vitamin A: Vitamin A is essential for vision, immune function, and cell growth but is not related to sunlight exposure.
- Option (2): Vitamin B12: Vitamin B12 is important for nerve function and the production of red blood cells but is not associated with sunlight.

- Option (3): Vitamin C: Vitamin C is crucial for immune health and collagen production but is not linked to sunlight exposure.
- Option (4): Vitamin D: This is the correct answer, as Vitamin D is produced in the skin when exposed to sunlight, earning it the nickname "Sunshine Vitamin."

Answer: Vitamin D

Quick Tip

Vitamin D is called the "Sunshine Vitamin" because it can be synthesized in the skin when exposed to sunlight.

26. The 'fundamental rights' in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the constitution of which country?

- (1) Ireland
- (2) Britain
- (3) Germany
- (4) United States of America

Correct Answer: (4) United States of America

Solution:

The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution were inspired by and modeled after the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. The Bill of Rights, which consists of the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, guarantees individual freedoms such as freedom of speech, religion, and due process. These principles were incorporated into the Indian Constitution during its drafting, ensuring that citizens of India enjoy similar protections.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Ireland: While Ireland has a strong tradition of human rights, its constitution was not the primary source for the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.
- Option (2): Britain: Although India was formerly a British colony, the British Constitution does not have a direct influence on the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.

Instead, the Indian Constitution draws more heavily from the U.S. Constitution.

- Option (3): Germany: Germany's constitution, particularly the Basic Law, includes robust human rights provisions, but it was not the primary source for the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.
- Option (4): United States of America: This is the correct answer, as the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are directly inspired by the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.

Answer: United States of America

Quick Tip

The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are based on the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution.

27. At first which ruler made ancient India a integrated nation?

- (1) Akbar
- (2) Chandragupta Maurya
- (3) Ghananand
- (4) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Correct Answer: (2) Chandragupta Maurya

Solution:

Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Maurya Empire, is credited with making ancient India an integrated nation for the first time. He established one of the largest and most powerful empires in ancient Indian history, unifying much of the Indian subcontinent under a single administrative system. His reign marked the beginning of a period of political unity and centralized governance in ancient India.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Akbar: Akbar was a significant ruler during the Mughal dynasty, known for his policies of religious tolerance and administrative reforms. While he unified much of India under the Mughal Empire, he did not establish the first integrated nation in ancient India.
- Option (2): Chandragupta Maurya: This is the correct answer, as Chandragupta Maurya

founded the Maurya Empire, which was the first major empire to unify large parts of ancient India. His reign laid the foundation for centralized governance and integration.

- Option (3): Ghananand: This name does not correspond to any notable historical figure who played a significant role in unifying ancient India.

- Option (4): Chandragupta Vikramaditya: Chandragupta Vikramaditya (also known as Chandragupta II) was a later ruler of the Gupta Empire, known for expanding the empire and promoting art, culture, and science. While he contributed to the prosperity of ancient India, he did not establish the first integrated nation.

Answer: Chandragupta Maurya

Quick Tip

Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Maurya Empire, was the first ruler to make ancient India an integrated nation.

28. Who founded the 'Satyashodhak Samaj'?

- (1) Rajaram Mohan Roy
- (2) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (3) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- (4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Answer: (3) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

Solution:

The Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seeking Society) was founded by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule in 1873. This organization played a significant role in advocating for social reform and equality, particularly for the lower castes and women in India. Phule's mission was to challenge the caste system and promote education, especially for marginalized communities.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Rajaram Mohan Roy: Rajaram Mohan Roy was a prominent social reformer who founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. While he worked for social reforms, including the abolition of sati and child marriage, he did not found the Satyashodhak Samaj.

- Option (2): Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a renowned scholar and social reformer who worked extensively for women's rights and education. However, he did not establish the Satyashodhak Samaj.
- Option (3): Mahatma Jyotiba Phule: This is the correct answer, as Mahatma Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to fight against social inequalities, particularly the caste system. He also authored influential works like *Gulamgiri* ("Slavery") to advocate for social justice.
- Option (4): Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a key leader of the Indian National Congress and a social reformer who focused on political and educational reforms. However, he did not establish the Satyashodhak Samaj.

Answer: Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

Quick Tip

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to fight against the caste system and promote social equality.

29. The ancestor of astronaut Sunita Williams belongs to which state of India?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Odisha
- (4) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (4) Gujarat

Solution:

Sunita Williams, a renowned astronaut and former NASA astronaut, has Indian ancestry. Her ancestors are from Gujarat, specifically from the town of Bhavnagar in Gujarat. Sunita's maternal grandparents were from Gujarat, making her have strong ties to the state.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Tamil Nadu: While Tamil Nadu is a significant state in India with many notable figures, it is not related to Sunita Williams' ancestry.

- Option (2): Kerala: Kerala is another important state in India, but it does not have any connection to Sunita Williams' ancestral roots.
- Option (3): Odisha: Odisha is known for its rich cultural heritage, but it is not associated with Sunita Williams' ancestry.
- Option (4): Gujarat: This is the correct answer, as Sunita Williams' ancestors are from Gujarat, particularly from Bhavnagar.

Answer: Gujarat

Quick Tip

The ancestors of astronaut Sunita Williams belong to Gujarat, specifically from Bhavnagar.

30. Quality of a population depends upon:

- (1) Literacy rate
- (2) Illiteracy
- (3) Skill formation
- (4) Health of a person

Correct Answer: (1) Literacy rate

Solution:

The quality of a population is primarily determined by its literacy rate. Literacy refers to the ability to read, write, and use arithmetic skills, which are fundamental for personal development, economic growth, and social progress. A higher literacy rate indicates that more individuals in the population have access to education, which enhances their cognitive abilities, critical thinking, and overall quality of life.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Literacy rate: This is the correct answer, as literacy is a key indicator of population quality. Educated individuals are better equipped to contribute to society, make informed decisions, and improve their living standards.
- Option (2): Illiteracy: Illiteracy refers to the lack of reading, writing, and basic arithmetic skills. While it is important to reduce illiteracy, the focus should be on increasing literacy

rates, which directly improves population quality.

- Option (3): Skill formation: Skill formation is crucial for economic development and employment opportunities. However, it is a subset of education and builds upon literacy. Therefore, literacy is the foundational factor.

- Option (4): Health of a person: Good health is essential for a high-quality population, but it is not the primary determinant. While health is closely linked to literacy (as educated individuals tend to have better health awareness), literacy itself is a more comprehensive measure of population quality.

Answer: Literacy rate

Quick Tip

The quality of a population depends heavily on its literacy rate, as education forms the foundation for personal and societal development.

31. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity'?

- (1) Shaheed Bhagat Singh
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Answer: (3) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

The phrase "Unity in Diversity" was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. Nehru used this phrase to describe the unique characteristic of India, where people from diverse cultures, religions, languages, and ethnicities coexist harmoniously. The concept highlights India's strength in its ability to maintain unity despite its vast cultural and social diversity.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Shaheed Bhagat Singh: Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter who played a significant role in India's struggle for independence. However, he did not coin the

phrase "Unity in Diversity." - Option (2): Mahatma Gandhi: Mahatma Gandhi was a key leader of the Indian independence movement and advocated for nonviolence and unity. While he emphasized the importance of unity, he did not specifically coin the phrase "Unity in Diversity."

- Option (3): Jawaharlal Nehru: This is the correct answer, as Nehru introduced the phrase "Unity in Diversity" to encapsulate India's unique identity as a nation with immense cultural and social diversity.

- Option (4): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Patel was instrumental in integrating princely states into the Indian Union and maintaining national unity. While he worked towards unity, he did not coin the phrase "Unity in Diversity."

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase "Unity in Diversity" to highlight India's strength in its cultural and social diversity.

32. When was the first general election held in India?

- (1) 1947
- (2) 1948
- (3) 1950
- (4) 1951

Correct Answer: (4) 1951

Solution:

The first general election in independent India was held in 1951–1952, marking a significant milestone in the country's democratic history. This election was conducted under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950. The elections were organized by the Election Commission of India and resulted in the formation of the first democratically elected government after independence.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): 1947: India gained independence from British rule on August 15, 1947. While this year marks the end of colonial rule, it does not relate to the first general election.
- Option (2): 1948: This year is significant because the Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, but the first general election did not take place until 1951.
- Option (3): 1950: The Indian Constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950, when India officially became a republic. However, the first general election occurred later, in 1951.
- Option (4): 1951: This is the correct answer, as the first general election in independent India was held between October 1951 and February 1952. Jawaharlal Nehru led the Indian National Congress to victory, becoming the first Prime Minister of India.

Answer:

Quick Tip

The first general election in independent India was held in 1951, leading to the formation of the first democratically elected government.

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Answer: 1951

Quick Tip

The first general election in independent India was held in 1951, leading to the formation of the first democratically elected government.

34. Unequality in India is due to:

- (1) Caste and gender
- (2) People's religion
- (3) Dignity
- (4) Monetary status

Correct Answer: (1) Caste and gender

Solution:

Caste and gender are significant factors contributing to inequality in India. The caste system, a hierarchical social structure based on hereditary roles and occupations, has historically perpetuated social and economic disparities. Similarly, gender-based discrimination continues to be a major issue, with women facing inequalities in education, employment, and social opportunities.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Caste and gender: This is the correct answer, as both caste and gender play

crucial roles in creating and maintaining inequalities in Indian society. The caste system leads to social stratification, while gender discrimination affects access to resources, education, and opportunities.

- Option (2): People's religion: While religious differences can contribute to social tensions and conflicts, they are not the primary drivers of systemic inequality in India. Religion is often intertwined with caste and gender issues but is not the main cause of inequality.
- Option (3): Dignity: Dignity is an important human value, but it is not a direct cause of inequality. Instead, dignity is something that should be promoted to address and reduce inequality.
- Option (4): Monetary status: While economic disparities (monetary status) are a result of inequality, they are not the root cause. Factors like caste and gender often lead to economic inequalities, making them more fundamental causes of inequality.

Answer: Caste and gender

Quick Tip

Caste and gender are key factors driving inequality in India, as they create deep-rooted social and economic disparities.

35. Which of the following is a worldwide system of computer networks?

- (1) Intranet
- (2) Webpage
- (3) Internet
- (4) Website

Correct Answer: (3) Internet

Solution:

The Internet is a global network of interconnected computer networks that spans the entire world. It enables communication, information sharing, and resource exchange on a global scale. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Intranet: An intranet is a private network used within an organization or

company. It is not a worldwide system but rather a localized network designed for internal use.

- Option (2): Webpage: A webpage is a single document or page on the World Wide Web. While webpages are part of the Internet, they are not a worldwide system of computer networks.

- Option (3): Internet: This is the correct answer, as the Internet is a global network that connects computers and devices across the world, enabling communication and data exchange on a massive scale.

- Option (4): Website: A website is a collection of related webpages hosted on the Internet. While websites are accessible through the Internet, they are not a worldwide system of computer networks.

Answer: Internet

Quick Tip

The Internet is the worldwide system of computer networks that connects devices globally.

36. What is the full form of UPI?

- (1) Unified Payments Interface
- (2) Universal Payments Integration
- (3) Unified Processing Interface
- (4) Universal Processing Integration

Correct Answer: (1) Unified Payments Interface

Solution:

The full form of UPI is Unified Payments Interface. UPI is a payment system in India that allows users to transfer money between bank accounts using a mobile application or other digital platforms. It is a secure and convenient way to make payments and is widely used for transactions across various sectors.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Unified Payments Interface: This is the correct answer, as UPI stands for Unified Payments Interface. It is a real-time payment system developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to facilitate seamless fund transfers.
- Option (2): Universal Payments Integration: While this option includes "Payments," it is not the correct full form of UPI. The term "Universal" does not accurately describe the system.
- Option (3): Unified Processing Interface: Although this option uses the word "Unified," it incorrectly replaces "Payments" with "Processing." UPI focuses on payments, not general processing.
- Option (4): Universal Processing Integration: This option combines incorrect terms ("Universal" and "Processing") and does not represent the actual full form of UPI.

Answer: Unified Payments Interface

Quick Tip

UPI stands for Unified Payments Interface, a popular payment system in India.

37. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is inspired from which country?

- (1) America
- (2) Britain
- (3) France
- (4) Germany

Correct Answer: (1) America

Solution:

The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is inspired by the legal system of America. PIL allows individuals or groups to approach the courts to seek justice on behalf of the public interest, even if they are not directly affected by the issue. This concept was introduced in India in the 1980s and has played a significant role in addressing social and

environmental issues.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): America: This is the correct answer, as the idea of PIL originated in the American legal system. The U.S. judiciary has long allowed citizens to file lawsuits on behalf of the public interest, which served as a model for India.
- Option (2): Britain: While Britain has a robust legal system, it does not have a direct connection to the origin of PIL. PIL is more closely associated with the American judicial tradition.
- Option (3): France: France has its own legal system, but it is not the source of the PIL concept. PIL is rooted in American jurisprudence.
- Option (4): Germany: Germany also has a well-developed legal framework, but it is not the inspiration for PIL in India. The American legal system is the primary influence.

Answer: America

Quick Tip

The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is inspired by the legal system of America.

38. Which planet is known as the Blue Planet?

- (1) Venus
- (2) Earth
- (3) Jupiter
- (4) Saturn

Correct Answer: (2) Earth

Solution:

The planet Earth is known as the "Blue Planet" due to its abundant water bodies, which cover approximately 71% of its surface. When viewed from space, Earth appears predominantly blue because of the reflection of sunlight off the vast oceans and water bodies. This distinctive blue color makes Earth unique among the planets in our solar system.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Venus: Venus is often referred to as the "Evening Star" or "Morning Star" due to its brightness in the night sky. Its surface is covered in thick clouds of sulfuric acid, giving it a yellowish-white appearance, not blue.
- Option (2): Earth: This is the correct answer, as Earth is known as the "Blue Planet" because of its extensive water coverage and the way it reflects light from the Sun.
- Option (3): Jupiter: Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system and is primarily known for its massive size and the Great Red Spot, a persistent storm on its surface. It does not have a blue appearance.
- Option (4): Saturn: Saturn is famous for its prominent ring system and is often described as having a pale yellow hue due to its composition of hydrogen and helium. It is not known as the "Blue Planet."

Answer: Earth

Quick Tip

Earth is called the "Blue Planet" because of its abundant water bodies, which give it a blue appearance when viewed from space.

39. In which year did Gandhiji undertake the Dandi March?

- (1) 1922
- (2) 1927
- (3) 1930
- (4) 1932

Correct Answer: (3) 1930

Solution:

The Dandi March, also known as the Salt March, was a significant event in India's struggle for independence from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930, as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. During this march, Gandhi and his followers walked from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi, where they

symbolically violated the British salt laws by making salt from seawater. This act of civil disobedience became a powerful symbol of resistance against British colonial rule.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): 1922: In 1922, Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement after violent incidents at Chauri Chaura, where protesters attacked a police station. The Dandi March occurred later.
- Option (2): 1927: This year is not directly associated with the Dandi March. Important events such as the Simon Commission visit took place in 1927, but the Dandi March happened in 1930.
- Option (3): 1930: This is the correct answer, as the Dandi March began on March 12, 1930, marking a pivotal moment in India's freedom struggle.
- Option (4): 1932: In 1932, Gandhi undertook the Round Table Conferences in London to negotiate India's future with the British government. The Dandi March predates this event.

Answer: 1930

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi undertook the Dandi March in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

40. Indian Constitution does not approve of:

- (1) Democracy
- (2) Secularism
- (3) Sovereign
- (4) Tyranny

Correct Answer: (4) Tyranny

Solution:

The Indian Constitution is a document that enshrines democratic principles and values, such as democracy, secularism, and sovereignty. However, it explicitly rejects tyranny, which refers to oppressive or authoritarian rule by an individual or group. The Indian Constitution

promotes a system of governance based on the will of the people, equality, and justice, ensuring that power is exercised democratically and responsibly.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Democracy: Democracy is one of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution. India is a democratic republic, where the government is elected by the people, and citizens have the right to participate in the political process.
- Option (2): Secularism: Secularism is another core principle of the Indian Constitution. It ensures that the state treats all religions equally and does not favor any particular religion. This principle is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Option (3): Sovereign: Sovereignty is a key feature of the Indian Constitution. It means that India is an independent nation with the authority to govern itself without external interference. The Preamble of the Constitution describes India as a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic."
- Option (4): Tyranny: This is the correct answer, as the Indian Constitution explicitly rejects tyranny. The Constitution establishes a framework for democratic governance, ensuring that power is not concentrated in the hands of a single person or group, thereby preventing tyranny.

Answer: Tyranny

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution promotes democracy, secularism, and sovereignty but explicitly rejects tyranny.

41. The longest continent in area is:

- (1) Africa
- (2) Asia
- (3) Europe
- (4) North America

Correct Answer: (2) Asia

Solution:

Asia is the largest and most populous continent on Earth in terms of both land area and population. It covers approximately 44.5 million square kilometers, making it the longest continent in area. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Africa: Africa is the second-largest continent by area, covering about 30.3 million square kilometers. While it is large, it is not the largest.
- Option (2): Asia: This is the correct answer, as Asia has the largest land area among all continents, spanning over 44.5 million square kilometers.
- Option (3): Europe: Europe is the sixth-largest continent by area, with an approximate size of 10.1 million square kilometers. It is significantly smaller than Asia.
- Option (4): North America: North America is the third-largest continent by area, covering about 24.7 million square kilometers. While it is large, it is still smaller than Asia.

Answer: Asia

Quick Tip

Asia is the largest continent in terms of both land area and population.

42. The aims of education should be:

- (1) To prepare students for practical life
- (2) Preparing students for examinations
- (3) Preparing students for jobs
- (4) To impart knowledge of subjects to the students

Correct Answer: (1) To prepare students for practical life

Solution:

The primary aim of education should be to prepare students for practical life. Education is not just about acquiring theoretical knowledge or passing exams; it is about equipping individuals with the skills, values, and attitudes necessary to navigate real-world challenges effectively. A well-rounded education helps students develop critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, emotional intelligence, and social skills, enabling them to lead

fulfilling lives and contribute positively to society.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): To prepare students for practical life: This is the correct answer, as education should focus on developing skills and qualities that help students adapt to and succeed in various aspects of life beyond academics.
- Option (2): Preparing students for examinations: While preparing for exams is a part of the educational process, it should not be the primary goal. Overemphasis on exams can lead to rote learning and practical skills.
- Option (3): Preparing students for jobs: While job readiness is important, education should go beyond mere vocational training. It should foster holistic development, including personal growth, ethical values, and lifelong learning.
- Option (4): To impart knowledge of subjects to the students: While imparting subject knowledge is essential, it is only one aspect of education. The true purpose of education extends beyond merely transferring information to students.

Answer: To prepare students for practical life

Quick Tip

The primary aim of education is to prepare students for practical life by developing their skills, values, and abilities to thrive in real-world situations.

43. An objective of learning should be:

- (1) Behaviour changes
- (2) Adjustment
- (3) None of these
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer: (4) Both (1) and (2)

Solution:

The objectives of learning are multifaceted and aim to develop both cognitive and behavioral aspects in learners. Behaviour changes and adjustment are both important goals of learning,

as they contribute to personal growth, social development, and overall well-being.

- Option (1): Behaviour changes: Learning should lead to positive behavior changes in individuals. Through education, students develop skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, empathy, and ethical decision-making, which influence their behavior in various contexts.
- Option (2): Adjustment: Learning helps individuals adapt to different environments, situations, and challenges. It enables them to adjust to societal norms, cultural differences, and changing circumstances, fostering resilience and flexibility.
- Option (3): None of these: This option is incorrect because both behavior changes and adjustment are valid objectives of learning.
- Option (4): Both (1) and (2): This is the correct answer, as both behavior changes and adjustment are essential components of effective learning. Education aims to transform individuals not only cognitively but also socially and emotionally, preparing them to navigate real-world challenges.

Answer: Both (1) and (2)

Quick Tip

An objective of learning should include both behavior changes and adjustment, as these help individuals grow personally and adapt to diverse situations.

44. The first step of learning is:

- (1) Curiosity
- (2) Intelligence
- (3) Hard work
- (4) Concentration

Correct Answer: (1) Curiosity

Solution:

The first step of learning is curiosity. Curiosity is the innate desire to explore, discover, and understand new things. It drives individuals to ask questions, seek answers, and engage with the world around them. Without curiosity, the motivation to learn and explore would be

significantly reduced.

Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Curiosity: This is the correct answer, as curiosity is the foundation of learning. It sparks interest and encourages individuals to delve deeper into topics, fostering a lifelong love for knowledge. - Option (2): Intelligence: While intelligence plays a crucial role in how quickly and effectively someone learns, it is not the first step. Intelligence is more about cognitive abilities, but curiosity is what initiates the learning process.

- Option (3): Hard work: Hard work is essential for sustained learning and achieving goals, but it is not the initial driver of learning. Curiosity comes first, as it motivates individuals to put in effort.

- Option (4): Concentration: Concentration is important for focusing on learning tasks, but it is not the starting point. Curiosity is what captures attention and leads to concentration.

Answer: Curiosity

Quick Tip

Curiosity is the first step of learning, as it ignites the desire to explore and understand new concepts.

45. Who said that children should learn to write first?

- (1) Montessori
- (2) Tagore
- (3) Herbert Spencer
- (4) Gijju Bhai

Correct Answer: (1) Montessori

Solution:

Maria Montessori, an Italian physician and educator, is known for her educational philosophy, which emphasizes hands-on learning and child-centered education. One of her key principles is that children should learn to write before they learn to read. According to Montessori, writing helps children develop fine motor skills and understand the formation of

letters, making it easier for them to transition to reading later.

Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Montessori: This is the correct answer, as Maria Montessori advocated for teaching children to write first. Her method focuses on developing a child's natural curiosity and independence through practical activities. - Option (2): Tagore: Rabindranath Tagore was a renowned Indian poet, philosopher, and education reformer who founded Visva-Bharati University. While he emphasized holistic education and creativity, he did not specifically advocate for teaching writing before reading. - Option (3): Herbert Spencer: Herbert Spencer was a British philosopher and sociologist who developed the theory of evolutionism in sociology. His work focused more on social structures and progress rather than specific educational methods like teaching writing before reading. - Option (4): Gijju Bhai: Gijju Bhai is not a well-known figure associated with educational theories or practices related to teaching writing before reading.

Answer: Montessori

Quick Tip

Maria Montessori believed that children should learn to write first, as it helps develop fine motor skills and understanding of letter formation.

46. A teacher should check the homework:

- (1) Regular
- (2) Never
- (3) At the request of the guardian
- (4) In a week

Correct Answer: (1) Regular

Solution:

A teacher should regularly check homework to ensure that students are consistently practicing and reinforcing what they have learned in class. Regular homework checks help teachers assess students' understanding, identify areas where students may be struggling, and

provide timely feedback. This practice also encourages discipline and responsibility among students.

Answer: Regular

Quick Tip

A teacher should regularly check homework to ensure consistent learning and provide timely feedback.

47. According to Tagore, in which language should children be educated?

- (1) Mother tongue
- (2) Bengali
- (3) Hindi
- (4) English

Correct Answer: (1) Mother tongue

Solution:

Rabindranath Tagore, a renowned Indian poet and education reformer, believed that children should be educated in their mother tongue. He emphasized the importance of using the native language as the medium of instruction because it helps students learn more effectively and fosters a deeper connection with their cultural heritage. Teaching in the mother tongue makes learning more accessible and meaningful for students.

Here's why the other options are incorrect: - Option (1): Mother tongue: This is the correct answer, as Tagore advocated for using the mother tongue as the primary medium of instruction. He believed that education should be rooted in the student's native language to enhance understanding and engagement. - Option (2): Bengali: While Tagore was from Bengal and wrote extensively in Bengali, he did not specifically advocate for Bengali as the universal medium of instruction. His focus was on the mother tongue, which varies depending on the region or community. - Option (3): Hindi: Although Hindi is one of India's official languages, Tagore did not promote Hindi as the sole medium of instruction. His emphasis was on the mother tongue, which could vary across different regions. - Option (4):

English: While English has been used as a medium of instruction in some contexts, Tagore did not prioritize it over the mother tongue. He believed that education should begin in the language that students are most comfortable with.

Answer: Mother tongue

Quick Tip

According to Tagore, children should be educated in their mother tongue to enhance learning and preserve cultural identity.

48. According to John Dewey, children have interests:

- (1) Interest in talking
- (2) Interest in creating
- (3) Interest in artistic expression
- (4) All of the above

Correct Answer: (4) All of the above

Solution:

John Dewey, an influential American philosopher and educational reformer, emphasized that children have a wide range of natural interests that should be nurtured in the learning process. According to Dewey, children are inherently curious and engaged in various activities that reflect their developmental needs and interests. These include:

- Interest in talking: Children are naturally social beings who express themselves through language. Talking helps them communicate, explore ideas, and build relationships.
- Interest in creating: Children have a strong inclination toward creativity. They enjoy building, making, and experimenting with materials, which fosters their imagination and problem-solving skills.
- Interest in artistic expression: Dewey believed that art is a fundamental part of human experience. Children express themselves through drawing, painting, music, and other forms of artistic expression, which helps develop their creativity and emotional intelligence.

Thus, all three interests—talking, creating, and artistic expression—are important aspects of childhood development, as highlighted by Dewey.

Answer: All of the above

Quick Tip

According to John Dewey, children have diverse interests, including talking, creating, and artistic expression.

49. Rousseau was a supporter of:

- (1) The child's freedom
- (2) Discipline
- (3) Divine discipline
- (4) The state discipline

Correct Answer: (1) The child's freedom

Solution:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a prominent philosopher and educational thinker, was a strong advocate for child-centered education and the importance of fostering children's natural development. He believed that children should be allowed to explore and learn through their own experiences, rather than being subjected to rigid rules or external control. According to Rousseau, children have an innate goodness and should be given the freedom to develop at their own pace.

Answer: The child's freedom

Quick Tip

Jean-Jacques Rousseau supported the idea of giving children freedom to explore and learn naturally, emphasizing child-centered education.

50. What measures can be taken to eliminate indiscipline among children?

- (1) Personal contact between teachers and students
- (2) The school environment should be made moral and cordial
- (3) Children should be given appropriate punishment in school
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer: (4) Both (1) and (2)

Solution:

To eliminate indiscipline among children, a combination of personal contact between teachers and students and creating a moral and cordial school environment are effective strategies. These approaches focus on building positive relationships and fostering a supportive atmosphere that encourages discipline naturally.

- Option (1): Personal contact between teachers and students: While personal contact is important, it is not sufficient on its own. Building strong relationships with students helps create trust and understanding, but it needs to be complemented by a conducive environment.
- Option (2): The school environment should be made moral and cordial: Creating a positive and supportive school environment is crucial, as it influences students' behavior and attitudes. However, this alone may not address all aspects of indiscipline without additional measures like personal interaction.
- Option (3): Children should be given appropriate punishment in school: While punishment can sometimes deter misbehavior, it is not the most effective long-term solution. Over-reliance on punishment can lead to resentment and resistance rather than genuine discipline.
- Option (4): Both (A) and (B): This is the correct answer, as combining personal contact between teachers and students with a moral and cordial school environment addresses both relational and environmental factors. These approaches work together to promote discipline by building trust, understanding, and a positive atmosphere.

Answer: Both (1) and (2)

Quick Tip

To eliminate indiscipline among children, focus on building personal relationships between teachers and students while creating a moral and cordial school environment.

51. A good teacher:

- (1) Establishes communication with students
- (2) Inspires to read from the books
- (3) Emphasis on rote learning
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Establishes communication with students

Solution:

A good teacher plays a crucial role in fostering effective communication with students. Communication is the foundation of teaching and learning, as it helps build trust, understanding, and engagement between the teacher and students. A good teacher ensures that students feel heard, valued, and supported, which encourages active participation and promotes a positive learning environment.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (1): Establishes communication with students: This is the correct answer, as effective communication is essential for a good teacher. It allows teachers to understand students' needs, provide guidance, and create a supportive learning atmosphere.
- Option (2): Inspires to read from the books: While inspiring students to read is important, it is not the primary characteristic of a good teacher. Reading is just one aspect of learning, and a good teacher goes beyond simply encouraging book-based learning.
- Option (3): Emphasis on rote learning: Rote learning involves memorizing information without necessarily understanding its meaning or application. This approach is outdated and does not promote critical thinking or deep understanding. A good teacher focuses on meaningful learning rather than rote memorization.
- Option (4): None of these: This option is incorrect because establishing communication with students is indeed a key attribute of a good teacher.

Answer: Establishes communication with students

Quick Tip

A good teacher prioritizes effective communication with students to build trust, understanding, and engagement.

52. Must be in primary teacher:

- (1) Patience
- (2) Love
- (3) (1) and (2) both
- (4) Strict discipline

Correct Answer: (3) (1) and (2) both

Solution:

A primary teacher must possess both patience and love to effectively teach young children. These qualities are essential for creating a nurturing and supportive learning environment where students feel safe, valued, and motivated to learn.

Answer: (1) and (2) both

Quick Tip

A primary teacher must have both patience and love to create a nurturing and effective learning environment for young children.

53. What is teaching?

- (1) An art
- (2) A skill
- (3) (1) and (2) both
- (4) Management

Correct Answer: (3) (1) and (2) both

Solution:

Teaching can be viewed as both an art and a skill. This dual perspective highlights the multifaceted nature of teaching, which requires a combination of creativity, empathy, and technical expertise.

- Option (1): An art: Teaching is considered an art because it involves creativity, intuition, and the ability to inspire and engage students in meaningful ways. Just like artists use their talents to create something beautiful, teachers use their skills to craft effective learning experiences that resonate with students.
- Option (2): A skill: Teaching is also a skill because it requires specific competencies such as lesson planning, classroom management, assessment techniques, and communication abilities. These skills can be developed through training, experience, and continuous professional development.
- Option (3): (1) and (2) both: This is the correct answer because teaching combines both artistic and technical elements. It is an art because it involves creativity and emotional connection, and it is a skill because it requires practical knowledge and expertise.
- Option (4): Management: While management skills are important for organizing classrooms and resources, teaching is more than just managing tasks. It involves fostering learning, building relationships, and inspiring growth, which go beyond mere management.

Answer: (1) and (2) both

Quick Tip

Teaching is both an art and a skill, combining creativity, empathy, and technical expertise to foster effective learning.

54. The right way to bring discipline in students is:

- (1) Ideal behaviour of a teacher
- (2) Harsh behaviour of the teacher
- (3) Dialogue between students and teachers
- (4) Both (1) and (3)

Correct Answer: (4) Both (1) and (3)

Solution:

The right way to bring discipline in students involves a combination of ideal behavior of a teacher and dialogue between students and teachers. These approaches foster a positive learning environment where students feel respected, understood, and motivated to follow rules.

- Option (1): Ideal behaviour of a teacher: A teacher's behavior sets the tone for the classroom. When teachers model ideal behavior—such as being patient, fair, and consistent—they create an environment where students are more likely to respect rules and follow instructions. Students often emulate their teachers' actions, so setting a good example is crucial.
- Option (2): Harsh behaviour of the teacher: Harsh behavior, such as yelling or punishing without understanding the context, can lead to fear and resentment rather than genuine discipline. This approach does not promote long-term positive behavior and can hinder trust between teachers and students.
- Option (3): Dialogue between students and teachers: Open communication and dialogue help build mutual understanding. When teachers engage in discussions with students about expectations, rules, and consequences, it fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility. Students are more likely to adhere to rules when they understand the reasoning behind them and feel heard.
- Option (4): Both (1) and (3): This is the correct answer because combining ideal behavior of a teacher with dialogue between students and teachers creates a balanced approach to discipline. Teachers who model good behavior and engage in open communication establish trust, respect, and a collaborative learning environment, which are essential for effective discipline.

Answer: Both (1) and (3)

Quick Tip

The right way to bring discipline in students involves both modeling ideal behavior and engaging in meaningful dialogue to build trust and understanding.

55. How can a teacher enhance children's learning in the classroom?

- (1) By competition
- (2) By training
- (3) By relating the subject matter to students' lives
- (4) By hard work

Correct Answer: (3) By relating the subject matter to students' lives

Solution:

The most effective way for a teacher to enhance children's learning in the classroom is by relating the subject matter to students' lives. When teachers connect abstract concepts to real-world situations or personal experiences, students find the material more relevant and engaging. This approach helps students understand the practical applications of what they are learning, making it easier for them to retain information and apply it in various contexts.

- Option (1): By competition: While competition can motivate some students, it may not be effective for all learners. It can create stress and anxiety for others, leading to disengagement rather than enhanced learning.

- Option (2): By training: Training refers to structured practice or skill development, which is important but not the primary method for enhancing learning. Relating content to students' lives provides deeper understanding and engagement.

- Option (3): By relating the subject matter to students' lives: This is the correct answer, as connecting the curriculum to real-life scenarios makes learning meaningful and relatable. Students are more likely to stay engaged and motivated when they see how the material applies to their daily experiences.

- Option (4): By hard work: While hard work is essential for both teachers and students, it is not the primary strategy for enhancing learning. Simply working harder without context or relevance may not lead to significant improvements in understanding or retention.

Answer: By relating the subject matter to students' lives

Quick Tip

Enhancing children's learning involves making the subject matter relevant to their lives, so they can see its practical applications and engage more deeply with the material.

56. Child centered lessons take children forward:

- (1) Excessive action
- (2) Complete development
- (3) Development of civic qualities
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (2) Complete development

Solution:

Child-centered lessons focus on the overall growth of the child, addressing not just academic learning but also emotional, social, physical, and intellectual development. These lessons emphasize the interests, abilities, and learning styles of each child, encouraging active participation, creativity, and exploration. Therefore, such an approach supports the complete or holistic development of children, preparing them for lifelong learning and responsible citizenship.

- Option (1): Excessive action – This is incorrect as child-centered education is about balanced development, not promoting unregulated activity.
- Option (2): Complete development – This is correct because the aim of child-centered education is to foster all-round development in children.
- Option (3): Development of civic qualities – While civic development is a part of education, it is not the sole aim of child-centered lessons.
- Option (4): None of these – Incorrect, as option (2) provides the accurate goal.

Answer: Complete development

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Child-centered learning ensures the holistic growth of children by addressing emotional, cognitive, physical, and social domains of development.

57. Who among the following is a child educationist?

- (1) Giju Bhai Badheka
- (2) Vivekananda
- (3) Gandhi
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: (1) Giju Bhai Badheka

Solution:

Giju Bhai Badheka was a renowned Indian educationist and one of the pioneers of child-centric education in India. He strongly believed in the idea of nurturing children's creativity, curiosity, and freedom in learning. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's ideas, he emphasized learning through activity, storytelling, and play, and worked extensively to promote education tailored to the needs and interests of children. He wrote many books for children and teachers and was deeply involved in educational reform during his time.

- Option (1): Giju Bhai Badheka – Correct. He is well known as a child educationist and advocate of innovative, child-centered learning.
- Option (2): Vivekananda – Though a great thinker and reformer, he focused more on spiritual and national education rather than child-specific pedagogy.
- Option (3): Gandhi – Mahatma Gandhi contributed significantly to education (Nai Talim), but he is not primarily known as a child educationist.
- Option (4): Jawaharlal Nehru – He is known for his love for children (Chacha Nehru) but was not an educationist by profession.

Answer: Giju Bhai Badheka

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Giju Bhai Badheka is considered the father of child education in India. Always associate him with child-centered pedagogy and educational reform.

58. There is a benefit in changing the seats of students in the classroom:

- (1) The child does not feel inferior in the class
- (2) New students are welcomed
- (3) It promotes interaction among children
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (3) It promotes interaction among children

Solution:

Changing the seating arrangement of students in the classroom encourages students to interact with different peers, which improves communication, cooperation, and understanding among them. This practice breaks fixed groupings and helps in building new relationships, ultimately promoting a healthy and inclusive classroom environment. It also enhances collaborative learning and removes social barriers.

- Option (1): The child does not feel inferior in the class – This may sometimes be a result, but it's not the primary benefit of changing seats.
- Option (2): New students are welcomed – This is also true but is a secondary benefit and does not apply universally to all classroom settings.
- Option (3): It promotes interaction among children – Correct. Changing seats helps children mix and learn to collaborate with different classmates.
- Option (4): None of these – Incorrect, as option (3) is a clear and significant benefit.

Answer: It promotes interaction among children

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Changing seating regularly can increase student engagement, reduce classroom cliques, and support peer learning by enhancing student interaction.

59. Who said that 'School is a miniature society'?

- (1) Rousseau
- (2) John Dewey
- (3) Tagore
- (4) Montessori

Correct Answer: (2) John Dewey

Solution:

John Dewey, a renowned American philosopher and education reformer, emphasized the role of education in a democratic society. He believed that the school is not just a place for academic instruction but a miniature version of society where students learn by doing and interacting socially. According to him, schools should provide real-life experiences and social learning opportunities that reflect broader societal dynamics.

- Option (1): Rousseau – Known for child-centered education, but did not give this specific quote.
- Option (3): Tagore – Advocated holistic education but did not call the school a miniature society.
- Option (4): Montessori – Focused on prepared environments and self-directed learning, not this societal analogy.

Answer: John Dewey

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Remember that John Dewey is closely associated with experiential learning, pragmatism, and the idea that education is life itself—not just a preparation for life.

60. A teacher should do it:

- (1) Strengthening your subject
- (2) Enhancing teaching skill
- (3) Enhancing your students' understanding
- (4) All the above

Correct Answer: (4) All the above

Solution:

A teacher plays a multifaceted role in education and should focus on several key areas to be effective. The correct answer is "All the above" because each of the listed activities is essential for a teacher's professional growth and student success.

- Option (1): Strengthening your subject: A teacher must have a strong grasp of their subject matter. Continuous learning and staying updated with the latest developments in the field ensures that teachers can provide accurate, relevant, and up-to-date information to their students.
- Option (2): Enhancing teaching skill: Teaching is both an art and a science. Teachers need to continuously improve their pedagogical skills, such as lesson planning, classroom management, assessment techniques, and communication strategies. This helps create engaging and effective learning experiences.
- Option (3): Enhancing your students' understanding: The ultimate goal of teaching is to help students learn and understand the material. Teachers should use various methods, such as real-life examples, interactive activities, and differentiated instruction, to ensure that all students comprehend the content at their own pace.
- Option (4): All the above: This is the correct answer because all three aspects—strengthening subject knowledge, enhancing teaching skills, and improving student understanding—are interconnected and equally important for effective teaching.

Answer: All the above

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Remember – A good teacher focuses on strengthening their subject knowledge, enhancing teaching skills, and ensuring students' understanding. All these aspects are crucial for effective teaching.