

TET CUM TRT – 2018

PGT - ECONOMICS

1. Fungi are the plants that lack
 1. Oxygen
 2. Carbondioxide
 - 3. Chlorophyl**
 4. Nitrogen

2. The polymer used in making non-stick kitchen ware
 1. Nylon
 - 2. Teflon**
 3. Polystyrene
 4. Bakelite

3. Telescope was invented by
 1. John L. Baird
 2. Marconi
 3. Landstein
 - 4. Hans Lippershey**

4. Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) was the brain child of
 1. C. Rangarajan
 2. **A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**
 3. Kasthuri Rangan
 4. Siva Rama Krishnan

5. Chief Justice of India at present is
 1. Justice Dipak Mishra
 2. Justice Patanjali Sastry
 3. **Justice Ranjan Gogoi**
 4. Justice Jagadish Singh Kekhar

6. What does Rector scale measure
 1. Humidity
 2. Cyclones
 3. **Earthquakes**
 4. Tides

7. BCG vaccination is injected to get immunity from
 1. **Tuberculosis**
 2. Polio
 3. Smallpox
 4. Cholera

8. The expanded form of NIOS is
1. National Institute of Organic Saplings
 2. **National Institute of Open Schooling**
 3. National Institute of Organized Sectors
 4. National Institute of Organized Service
9. National Cadet Corps has completed _____ years of its existence
1. **70**
 2. 69
 3. 77
 4. 60
10. One day Pelican Festival was held on February 4th 2018 in
1. **Atapaka Bird Sanctuary at Kolleru**
 2. Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary at Nellore
 3. Rangannathittu Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka
 4. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu
11. Who was the first man to set foot on the moon
1. **Neil Armstrong**
 2. Yuri Gagarin
 3. Valentina Tereshkova
 4. Sunita Williams

12. The number of red balls in snooker
1. 13
 2. **15**
 3. 17
 4. 20
13. The present Cabinet Minister for Minority affairs is
1. Piyush Goyal
 2. **Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi**
 3. Dharmendra Pradhan
 4. Prakash Javadekar
14. Present Chief Election Commissioner in India is
1. **Sunil Arora**
 2. K.K. Venugopal
 3. Mangoo Singh
 4. Om Prakash Rawat
15. Mahavira was born at
1. Kapilavastu
 2. Pataliputra
 3. **Kundalgram**
 4. Peshawar

16. Megasthenese visited the court of
1. Ajatasatru
 2. **Chandragupta Maurya**
 3. Bimbisara
 4. Bindusara
17. Most spoken language in the World
1. English
 2. **Chinese**
 3. Latin
 4. Grease
18. The deepest point in the Pacific Ocean is called
1. **Mariana Trench**
 2. Bermudas Trench
 3. Sunda Trench
 4. Java Trench
19. Right to property was removed from fundamental rights through this amendment in the constitution
1. 42
 2. 356
 3. **44**
 4. 360

20. The founder of Arya Samaj
1. Swami Vivekananda
 2. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**
 3. Swami Virajananda Saraswathi
 4. Swami Swarupananda Saraswathi
21. 'European learning would enable Indians to recognise the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce, and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country.' Which one of these emphasized on the above 'Education for Commerce'?
1. Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee 1977
 2. **Woods Despatch 1854**
 3. Hartog Committee-1929
 4. Hunter Commission-1882-83
22. Pabajja, the initiation of preliminary ordination for a child of 8 years willing to join the process of education is a ceremony under
1. **Buddhist Period**
 2. Jain Period
 3. Ancient Vedic Period
 4. Post- Vedic Period

23. Which of these is among the subjects taught in Madrasa during Medieval Period?
1. Sociology, Tafsir, Hadis
 2. **Tafsir, Hadis, Fiqh**
 3. Urdu, Persian, Tafsir
 4. Hadis, Fiqh, Sociology
24. What was the name given to the teacher in Post Vedic Period?
1. Guru
 2. Deva
 3. Chari
 4. **Acharya**
25. Which is a defect of the teacher's professional organizations in India?
1. Lack of infrastructural facilities in teacher's professional organizations
 2. Availability of long range academic programmes
 3. **Lack of unity among different organizations**
 4. Regular organization of programmes for the improvement of professional competence of teachers

26. If the student teacher is admitted into a teacher education institution as fresher from colleges without having any training earlier, it is called as
1. Extension teacher education
 2. In- service teacher education
 3. Collegiate teacher education
 4. **Pre- service teacher education**
27. Which of these involve in affiliating institutions conducting examinations at the Secondary and senior levels and developing and updating curriculum and textual materials?
1. **CBSE**
 2. NCERT
 3. UGC
 4. DIET
28. Which is a function of University Departments of Teacher Education?
1. **Developing the Post- Graduate studies and research work**
 2. Determining the standard of teacher education institutions
 3. Developing a guideline for general teacher education program
 4. Organizing extension programmes with collaboration of NCERT, NCTE, UGC

29. 'Population growth in cities under percentages', 'family members versus consumption of consumable articles under direct and indirect proportion' shows correlation between Mathematics and ____
1. Health Education
 2. **Population education**
 3. Urban development
 4. Depletion of resources
30. Which of these investments has the longest gestation periods?
1. Shares
 2. Investments in Small scale business
 3. Real estate investments
 4. **Educational Investments**
31. 'Diversity among children is to be viewed as a gift, not a problem for teachers'. This statement where inclusion is given due value was given by
1. **The 46th Session of UNESCO's International Conference in Education, Geneva, 2001**
 2. UNICEF, 2000
 3. Persons with Disability Act, 1995
 4. Dakar Framework for Action, 2000

32. Andhra Pradesh Government initiated Mid-day meal programme for Junior Colleges in August 2018. What is the objective behind this scheme?
1. To maintain regularity and punctuality in colleges
 2. **To reduce the drop-out rate in Junior Colleges**
 3. To make teachers follow strict schedule
 4. To motivate more girls to join Govt. Junior colleges and not private colleges
33. As per RTE Act 2009, every child completing his elementary education shall be
1. Awarded with cash prize
 2. **Awarded with a certificate**
 3. Awarded with a memento
 4. Awarded with School kit for next course
34. According to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the Child is defined as
1. a person in the 0 to 8 years age group.
 2. a person in the 3 to 8 years age group.
 3. a person in the 6 to 14 years age group.
 4. **a person in the 0 to 18 years age group.**

35. If any applicant mutilates or destroys a record during inspection of records then,
1. PIO will ignore the issue
 2. **PIO will lodge a criminal complaint immediately**
 3. PIO will ask penalty on the spot from the person
 4. PO will make a copy of the same and let the matter go off
36. Salary of a Chief Information Commissioner is same as
1. The President
 2. The Prime Minister
 3. The Chief Justice of India
 4. **The Chief Election Commissioner**
37. As per NCF 2005, which is an intellectual space for teachers, learners and members of the community to deepen their knowledge and connect with the wider world?
1. School brochure
 2. Community theatre
 3. Science Laboratory
 4. **School library**
38. As per NCF 2005, to widen teachers' choices and provide for the diversity in children's needs and interests, there is a need for
1. Availability of multiple examination pattern
 2. Availability of online resources
 3. **Availability of multiple textbooks**
 4. Availability of play materials

39. As per NCF 2005, reducing stress and enhancing success in examinations necessitate:
1. **a shift towards shorter examinations**
 2. a shift towards content-based testing to problem solving skills and understanding
 3. a shift towards oral form of examination
 4. a shift towards no examination system
40. According to NCF 2005, which is the key feature of systemic reform which implies the system's capacity to reform itself by enhancing its ability to remedy its own weaknesses and to develop new capabilities?
1. Quantitative development
 2. Teaching competency
 3. **Quality concern**
 4. Organizational development
41. Child gains control over its head first then arms and legs last. This is called as
1. Proximodistal Direction
 2. **Cephalo-Caudal Direction**
 3. Continuous Development
 4. Specific Development
42. Which is the stage of moral development in social system morality
1. Stage 3
 2. Stage 2
 3. **Stage 4**
 4. Stage 5

43. A newly born child responds on reflexive level sucking and crying with gross bodily activity performed in
1. **0 to 1 month**
 2. 1 to 4 months
 3. 4 to 8 months
 4. 8 to 12 months
44. The identity status in which individuals are in the midst of exploring alternatives but have not yet made a commitment
1. Identify Diffusion
 2. Identify Foreclosure
 3. **Identify moratorium**
 4. Identify Achievement
45. Appropriate use of language in different contexts is
1. Phonology
 2. Syntax
 3. Semantics
 4. **Pragmatics**
46. A relatively permanent influence on behavior, knowledge and thinking skills which comes out through experiences
1. **Learning**
 2. Thinking
 3. Problem Solving
 4. Creativity

47. A child who is good at utilizing rhyme, rhythm, music, visual impression, colour and pictures, looks for analogies and patterns is said to be the function of
1. **Right Brain**
 2. Left Brain
 3. Integrated Mode
 4. Learning
48. Children learn to walk, sit, run, climb, pick up objects. This is by
1. **Trial and Error Learning**
 2. Classical Conditioning
 3. Observational Learning
 4. Social Learning
49. Taking a positive reinforcer away from an individual
1. Time Out
 2. **Response Cost**
 3. Punishment
 4. Extinction
- 50 . The belief that one can master a situation and produce positive outcome is
1. Self-Concept
 2. Self-Esteem
 3. **Self-Efficacy**
 4. Self-Regulation

51. A student deficient in physical activities may show good result in academic field
1. Identification
 2. **Compensation**
 3. Regression
 4. Project
52. Ability to understand and effectively interact with others
1. Naturalist Skills
 2. Verbal Skills
 3. **Interpersonal Skills**
 4. Intrapersonal Skills
53. A test that is used to predict a student's ability to learn a skill or accomplish something with further education and training
1. **Aptitude Test**
 2. Achievement Test
 3. Ability Test
 4. Attitude Test
54. Learning that occurs when students work in small group to help each other learn
1. **Cooperative Learning**
 2. Collaborative Learning
 3. Group Learning
 4. Transfer of Learning

55. Assessment during the course of instruction rather than after it is completed
1. Summative Assessment
 2. Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment
 3. Pre Instructional Assessment
 4. **Formative Assessment**
56. A style that allows students considerable autonomy but provides them with little support for developing skills
1. Authoritative Classroom Management Style
 2. Authoritarian Classroom Management Style
 3. **Permissive Classroom Management Style**
 4. Withitness
57. Reasoning from the general to the specific is
1. Inductive Reasoning
 2. **Deductive Reasoning**
 3. Transductive Reasoning
 4. Critical Thinking
58. A student's general knowledge about the world is
1. Episodic Memory
 2. Short Term Memory
 3. **Semantic Memory**
 4. Implicit Memory

59. Students attributing their failure to the stiff question paper is using defense mechanism of

1. **Rationalization**
2. Compensation
3. Projection
4. Denial

60. “Ink-blot test” is used to measure

1. Achievement
2. **Personality**
3. Attitude
4. Creativity

CONTENT

61. The demand curve takes positive slope in case of
1. **Giffen Goods**
 2. Complementary Goods
 3. Inferior Goods
 4. Durable Goods
62. The marginal utility becomes zero, when the total utility is
1. Minimum
 2. **Maximum**
 3. Positive
 4. Negative
63. When the proportionate / percentage change in quantity supplied of a good is more than the proportionate/percentage change in the price, it is called as
1. Perfect elasticity of supply
 2. Perfect inelasticity of supply
 3. **Relative price elasticity of supply**
 4. Relative price inelasticity of supply

64. The coefficient of cross elasticity of demand for complementaries is
1. Positive
 2. Low
 3. Zero
 4. **Negative**
65. A situation where the proportionate change in the quantity demanded is greater than the proportionate change in the price is known as
1. **Relatively elastic demand**
 2. Relatively inelastic demand
 3. Unitary elastic demand
 4. Perfectly elastic demand
66. The Income Consumption Curve slopes upwards when the goods X and Y are
1. **Normal goods**
 2. Abnormal goods
 3. Inferior goods
 4. Perishable goods
67. When the coefficient of elasticity of demand is zero, it is known as
1. Perfectly elastic demand
 2. **Perfectly inelastic demand**
 3. Relatively elastic demand
 4. Relatively inelastic demand

68. The consumer attains equilibrium at a point where the marginal rate of substitution of mangoes for apples is equal to their
1. Cost ratio
 2. Product ratio
 - 3. Price ratio**
 4. Utility ratio
69. The maximum quantity of output that can be produced from any chosen quantities of various inputs is denoted by
- 1. Production function**
 2. Demand function
 3. Supply function
 4. Cost function
70. The amount of factor, y , which has to be foregone to increase factor, x , by one unit is called
1. Marginal rate of product substitution
 2. Marginal rate of substitution
 - 3. Marginal rate of technical substitution**
 4. Marginal rate of total substitution
71. The concept of 'Elasticity of Substitution' was propounded by
1. J.S. Mill
 2. J.B. Say
 - 3. J.R. Hicks**
 4. J.M. Keynes

72. Revenue added to total revenue by the sale of an additional unit of a good is called
1. Average revenue
 2. **Marginal revenue**
 3. Total revenue
 4. Public revenue
73. The excess of total revenue earned in the short run over and above the variable costs is known as
1. Transfer earnings rent
 2. Scarcity rent
 3. Contract rent
 4. **Quasi rent**
74. When the demand for a good is perfectly elastic, consumer surplus becomes
1. **Zero**
 2. More
 3. Less
 4. Infinite
75. Non-excludable and non-rivalrous goods are called
1. Private goods
 2. **Public goods**
 3. External goods
 4. Internal goods

76. According to this criterion welfare is said to increase if at least one person is made better off with no change in the positions of others
1. Scitovy Ky Doubler criterion
 2. Kaldor-Hicks criterion
 3. **Paretian criterion**
 4. Bergson criterion
77. $\text{NNP for the current year} \times \text{base year index (=100)} / \text{current year index}$ is equal to
1. **Real NNP**
 2. Real GNP
 3. GNP
 4. Real GDP
78. $Y = (W + R + I + N) + (X - M) + (R - P)$, where 'N' represents
1. Payments to other countries
 2. **Profits**
 3. Receipts from other countries
 4. Imports
79. National income at market prices – indirect taxes + subsidies is equal to
1. G.N.P. at Market - Prices
 2. G.N.P. at Factor - Cost
 3. National Income at Market - Price
 4. **Net National Product at Factor - Cost**

80. Real National Income divided by country's population is equal to
1. Gross income
 2. **Real output per capita**
 3. Real external income
 4. Real domestic output
81. The expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and replacement of old capital refers to
1. **Gross Private Domestic Investment**
 2. Gross Public Domestic Investment
 3. Gross Private External Investment
 4. Gross State Capital Expenditure
82. The four sector model relates to an open economy with
1. Free trade
 2. Domestic trade
 3. **Foreign trade**
 4. Internal trade
83. The aggregate expenditure approach through equation $(A - A_1) + (G^1 - B^1 - G) = Y$ was explained by
1. J.R. Hicks
 2. A. Marshall
 3. **J.M. Keynes**
 4. A.C. Pigou

84. The total production of goods and services for current consumption and for adding to the stock of producer's goods is measured by
1. Gross Domestic Product
 2. **Net Domestic Product**
 3. Gross National Product
 4. Disposable Income
85. Equilibrium between the aggregate demand and aggregate supply before the full employment level denotes
1. **Under employment equilibrium**
 2. Static equilibrium
 3. Dynamic equilibrium
 4. Macro equilibrium
86. As long as the marginal propensity to consume remains the same, the value of multiplier will remain
1. Change
 2. Increasing
 3. **Same**
 4. Decreasing
87. The reciprocal of one minus marginal propensity to consume is
1. Consumer
 2. Demonstrator
 3. Accelerator
 4. **Multiplier**

88. Investment which does not depend upon changes in the income level is
1. **Autonomous investment**
 2. Real investment
 3. Induced investment
 4. Net investment
89. The proceeds necessary from the sale of output at a particular level of employment refers to
1. **Aggregate Supply Price**
 2. Aggregate Investment Price
 3. Aggregate Demand Price
 4. Aggregate Savings Price
90. The amount by which the actual aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply at the level of full employment denotes
1. Liquidity trap
 2. **Inflationary gap**
 3. Poverty gap
 4. Deflationary gap
91. The relationship between the rate of inflation and the unemployment rate is revealed by
1. **Phillip's curve**
 2. Demand curve
 3. Aggregate demand curve
 4. Lorenz curve

92. Assets such as bills of exchange, debentures, bonds, savings certificates, equity shares etc., are examples for
1. Bond money
 2. Inconvertible money
 3. Paper money
 4. **Near money**
93. M_3 plus total post office deposits, comprising time deposits and demand deposits consists of
1. M_1
 2. M_2
 3. **M_4**
 4. M_3
94. The ratio of change in money supply to change in high powered money denotes
1. **Money multiplier**
 2. Money accelerator
 3. Money regulator
 4. Money of accounts
95. The magnitude of deposit multiplier depends on the
1. **CRR**
 2. SLR
 3. PLR
 4. CDR

96. Insurance companies, brokerage firms and companies offering micro loans are examples of
1. National Financial Institutions
 2. Macro Financial Institutions
 3. **Non-Banking Financial Institutions**
 4. National Banking Institutions
97. The nationalized banks in India advance loans to priority sectors under
1. **Differential Interest Scheme**
 2. Direct Interest Scheme
 3. Direct Investment Scheme
 4. Direct Benefit Scheme
98. This Bank provides the ways and means of advances (repayable within 90 days) to state governments
1. ICICI
 2. **RBI**
 3. SBI
 4. IDBI
99. The mutual funds, insurance policies and bank deposits are the examples of
1. Basic securities
 2. Primary securities
 3. **Secondary securities**
 4. Direct securities

100. Securities issued for sale for the first time by an unlisted company denote

1. **Initial Public offering**
2. Follow-on Public offering
3. Bought out deals
4. Stock market deals

101. The securities of Government are traded in the stock market as a separate component is called the

1. **Gilt edged market**
2. Gold edged market
3. Platinum edged market
4. Silver edged market

102. The SEBI has been made operational and effective from

1. 1988
2. 1991
3. **1992**
4. 1993

103. The Narasimhan committee (1991) on Public sector weak banks advocated the concept of

1. **Narrow banking**
2. Broad banking
3. Inclusive banking
4. Growth banking

104. These banks under-write new issues, under take syndication of credit as well as advising on how to raise funds for corporate and other clients
1. Industrial banks
 2. **Merchant banks**
 3. Foreign banks
 4. Agricultural banks
105. This is a long term measure and is governed by the long term monetary policies of the RBI
1. C.R.R
 2. **Bank Rate**
 3. Reverse Repo Rate
 4. Repo Rate
106. This was introduced to manage the risk through hedging, speculation and arbitrage
1. **Derivative trading**
 2. Screen based trading
 3. Contract trading
 4. Short term trading
107. This is responsible for conduct of large scale sample surveys in diverse fields on all India basis
1. Central Statistical Organisation
 2. **National Sample Survey Organisation**
 3. National Statistical Survey Organisation
 4. National Planning and Survey Organisation

108. The proposal to introduce a national level Goods and Services Tax was first mooted in
1. 2005-06
 2. **2006-07**
 3. 2007-08
 4. 2008-09
109. These goods are exempted from the levy of Goods and Services Tax
1. Diamonds and Jewellery
 2. Pharmaceuticals
 3. **Alcoholic drinks**
 4. Telecom instruments
110. The first export processing zone was set up in India at
1. Bombay
 2. Madras
 3. Visakhapatnam
 4. **Kandla**
111. Import under EPCG is subject to export obligation equivalent to
1. four times of duty saved in four years
 2. five times of duty saved in five years
 3. **six times of duty saved in six years**
 4. seven times of duty saved in seven years

112. The annual average exchange rate of Rupee for 2016-17 was
1. **Rs. 67.07 per US dollar**
 2. Rs. 77.07 per US dollar
 3. Rs. 88.07 per US dollar
 4. Rs. 57.07 per US dollar
113. During 1992-2010, India's average investment in infrastructure was
1. 2.7% of GDP
 2. 3.7% of GDP
 3. **4.7% of GDP**
 4. 5.7% of GDP
114. All Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 bank notes of the Mahatma Gandhi series ceased to be legal tenders in India from
1. November 8, 2016
 2. **November 9, 2016**
 3. November 7, 2016
 4. November 10, 2016
115. Trade Infrastructure for Export Sector Scheme was launched in
1. 2014
 2. 2015
 3. 2016
 4. **2017**

116. The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management was set up in

1. 2011
2. **2012**
3. 2013
4. 2014

117. The fund created by the government for the purpose of repaying Public debt is

1. **Sinking Fund**
2. Consolidated Fund
3. Debt Fund
4. Capital Fund

118. The expenditure incurred on maintenance of law and order, defence, tax collections, payments of old age pensions etc is

1. Planned expenditure
2. Development expenditure
3. **Non-development expenditure**
4. Social-expenditure

119. Budgetary deficit plus market borrowing and other liabilities of the government denotes

1. Primary deficit
2. Revenue deficit
3. Monetized deficit
4. **Fiscal deficit**

120. Expand F.R.B.M. Act
1. **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act**
 2. Financial Responsibility and Budget Management Act
 3. Financial Risk and Bargaining Management Act
 4. Fiscal Risk and Bargaining Management Act
121. Firms in developed countries selling their products at a very low price in other countries with a motive to capture the market is known as
1. **Dumping**
 2. Foreign investment
 3. Demonstration effect
 4. International trade
122. According to this theory, differences in factor endowments determine trade
1. Theory of comparative advantage
 2. **Heckscher – Ohlin Theory of Trade**
 3. Autarky
 4. Absolute advantage theory
123. According to this paradox, a capital rich country exports labour intensive goods and imports capital intensive goods.
1. Autarky
 2. Giffen's Paradox
 3. **Leontief Paradox**
 4. Water diamond Paradox

124. A deliberate reduction in the external value of a country's domestic currency is called
1. Structural change
 2. Appreciation
 3. Revaluation
 4. **Devaluation**
125. The scheme of 100 percent Export Oriented Units was started in
1. **December 1980**
 2. December 1981
 3. December 1982
 4. December 1983
126. The Exim Policy 2000-01 removed quantitative restrictions on
1. 614 items
 2. **714 items**
 3. 814 items
 4. 914 items
127. Agriculture Export Zones were introduced in
1. **Exim Policy 2001**
 2. Exim Policy 2005
 3. Exim Policy 2009
 4. Exim Policy 2010

128. Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 extends the benefits of the MEIS and SEIS to
1. Agricultural Export Zones
 2. Metals Export Zones
 3. **Special Economic Zones**
 4. Horticultural Export zones
129. These are used as a means of payment by IMF members to meet balance of payment deficits
1. GDRs
 2. **SDRs**
 3. CDRs
 4. BDRs
130. The IBRD has introduced SAF facility since
1. 1984
 2. **1985**
 3. 1986
 4. 1987
131. Most important mica bearing pegmatites occur in
1. **Andhra Pradesh**
 2. Madhya Pradesh
 3. Arunachal Pradesh
 4. Jammu & Kashmir

132. The density of population in Krishna district according to A.P. statistical abstract 2011-12 is
1. 429
 2. 477
 - 3. 519**
 4. 384
133. The sex ratio in Vijayanagaram according to A.P. statistical abstract 2011-12 is
1. 1003
 2. 1014
 3. 1005
 - 4. 1016**
134. The yield per hectare (in Kgs) in the case of rice in coastal Andhra as per statistical abstract of A.P. 2011-12 is
- 1. 2865**
 2. 3865
 3. 4865
 4. 1865
135. “Economic development is a process whereby an economy’s real national income increases over a long period of time” – this is stated by
1. Ragnar Nurkse
 - 2. Meier and Baldwin**
 3. C.P. Kindleberger
 4. W. Richardson

136. This is an example for a non-economic factor that determines economic development

1. Natural resources
2. Population
3. Capital accumulation
4. **Administrative efficiency**

137. Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising with the needs of future generations denote

1. Economic Development
2. Economic Growth
3. Economic Welfare
4. **Sustainable Development**

138. The development of abilities and skills of people of an under developed economy is known as

1. **Human Capital Formation**
2. Physical Capital Formation
3. National Capital Formation
4. Domestic Capital Formation

139. 'Faster sustainable and more inclusive growth' is the objective of

1. Ninth Plan
2. Tenth Plan
3. Eleventh Plan
4. **Twelfth Plan**

140. This programme was adopted to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas and for achieving balanced socio-economic development

1. **PURA**
2. TRYSEM
3. IRDP
4. DWCRA

141. Agricultural Prices Commission was reconstituted as Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission in

1. 1984
2. **1985**
3. 1986
4. 1987

142. The co-operative marketing societies in this state specialized in selling tobacco, fruits and vegetables

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Bihar
3. **Maharashtra**
4. Andhra Pradesh

143. Under liberalization, FERA is modified into a new form of

1. **F.E.M.A.**
2. F.R.B.M.
3. F.D.I.
4. M.R.T.P.

144. This committee was constituted in 1991 to suggest measures for the enhancement of revenue

1. Prof. C. Ranga Rajan Committee
2. **Raja Chellaiah Committee**
3. Prof. S.D. Tendulkar
4. Abid Hussien Committee

145. Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojana was introduced in the year 2001 by merging E.A.S.and

1. SJSRY
2. SGRY
3. **SJGSY**
4. SITRA

146. When the introduction of new technology causes displacement of workers it is called

1. Structural unemployment
2. Frictional unemployment
3. Seasonal unemployment
4. **Technological unemployment**

147. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was implemented from the Kharif season of

1. 2015
2. **2016**
3. 2014
4. 2017

148. Converting India's demographic surplus into demographic dividend by developing skilled labour in rural areas is the ultimate motto of the
1. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana**
 2. National Rural Livelihoods Mission
 3. Integrated Rural Development Programme
 4. M.G.N.R.E.G.A
149. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation was launched in 2015 with the objective of improving basic
1. Backward area infrastructure
 2. Megacity infrastructure
 3. **Urban infrastructure**
 4. Rural infrastructure
150. In terms of Agreement on Agriculture under W.T.O., subsidies that do not distort trade are known as
1. Orange box subsidies
 2. Yellow box subsidies
 3. Blue box subsidies
 4. **Green box subsidies**
151. Series where the items are listed one after the each observation is called
1. **Series of individual observation**
 2. Discrete frequency distribution
 3. Continuous frequency distribution
 4. Ungrouped frequency distribution

152. The harmonic mean for the numbers 5, 10, 17, 24, 30 is

1. 9.23
- 2. 11.53**
3. 8.32
4. 12.53

153. Find the median of the following information
5, 19, 40, 11, 55, 32, 21, 0, 58, 38, 30

1. 32
2. 38
- 3. 30**
4. 40

154. Find the mode of the following information

X	40	50	60	90
F	4	5	9	6

- 1. 60**
2. 50
3. 40
4. 90

155. The average wage of 200 male and 100 female workers are Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 respectively. Compute the combined mean of the workers

1. Rs. 273.33
- 2. Rs. 283.33**
3. Rs. 293.33
4. Rs. 263.33

156. This divides the frequency between the median and the greatest value into two equal parts

1. **Third quartile**
2. First quartile
3. Second quartile
4. Fourth quartile

157. The square root of variance is called

1. Mean deviation
2. Average deviation
3. **Standard deviation**
4. Correlation

158. The formula of weighted arithmetic mean is

1. $\bar{X} W = \frac{\Sigma WX}{\Sigma W}$
2. $\bar{X} W = \frac{\Sigma W}{\Sigma WX}$
3. $\bar{X} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{N_1 X_1 + N_2 \bar{X}_2}{N_1 + N_2}$
4. $\bar{X} W = \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \bar{X}_1 + N_2 \bar{X}_2}$

159. Anti-log of $\frac{\sum w \log m}{\sum w}$ denotes

1. Weighted Arithmetic Mean
2. Combined Arithmetic Mean
3. **Weighted Geometric Mean**
4. Harmonic Mean

160. Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is used for finding

1. Correlation for any type of relation
2. **Correlation for linear relation only**
3. Correlation for composite relation only
4. Correlation for curvilinear relation only

METHODOLOGY

161. “The main aim of Social Studies is to present social structure and social process to children and then prepare them for social change” – stated by
1. NUEPA
 2. NCF
 3. **NCERT**
 4. NCTE
162. “Vasudhaika Kutumbam” and ‘Patriotism’ are the traits related to these types of values respectively.
1. National value, International value
 2. **International value, National value**
 3. Both are National values
 4. Both are International values
163. A student of class X is able to take proper decisions by considering pros and cons on a particular contemporary issue like, global warming. This ability is the evidence of the development of this value.
1. Disciplinary value
 2. **Moral value**
 3. Democratic value
 4. Cultural value

164. Name the two educationists respectively who classified Psychomotor domain initially and was later modified by

1. **Simpson, Harrow**
2. Harrow, Krathwhal
3. Anderson, Harrow
4. Simpson, Anderson

165. Learning about the contributions of various social workers, reformers and other great persons of their time develops the following objective among students

1. Knowledge
2. Understanding
3. Application
4. **Appreciation**

166. After listening to lesson on 'Traffic Rules', a student was able to follow them as and when he travels, is related to this learning objective

1. Analysing
2. **Applying**
3. Remembering
4. Understanding

167. A Social Studies teacher instructed students to collect paper clippings on weather reports from daily newspapers for a week and write a report on them. This task is related to achieve this academic standard.
1. Mapping skills
 2. Understanding of concepts
 3. **Information gathering and processing skills**
 4. Appreciation and Sensitivity
168. The Academic Authority, while laying down the curriculum shall take into consideration of “all round development of the child” is mentioned in this section of RTE Act-2009.
1. **Section 29 (2) (b)**
 2. Section 29 (2) (a)
 3. Section 29 (2) (c)
 4. Section 29 (2) (d)
169. In History, India’s freedom movement and other aspects of its modern history as well as significant developments in other parts of the world can be studied at this stage
1. Higher Secondary stage
 2. **Secondary stage**
 3. Upper Primary stage
 4. University stage

170. For framing of social studies curriculum this item/aspect is not focused by NCF-2005

1. Content load
2. Normative duties
3. Scientific outlook
4. **Independent disciplines**

171. This is Not one of the key points suggested by APSCF - 2011

1. Focus on child's learning abilities/potentialities
2. **Ensuring that learning shall be continued through rote methods**
3. Linking the knowledge learnt in school with the outside world
4. Making examinations more flexible

172. The following point shall Not be considered while preparation of New / Revised textbooks

1. Opportunity for self-evaluation
2. **Disciplinary approach**
3. Linking with other school subjects
4. Linking content with daily life experiences

173. In this approach, topics shall be spread over to different classes by covering easier portions in the lower classes and difficult ones in the higher classes.

1. **Concentric approach**
2. Topical approach
3. Integrated approach
4. Unit approach

174. 'Record player' and 'Photographs' are called respectively as
1. Both are Hardware
 2. Both are Software
 3. Software, Hardware
 4. **Hardware, Software**
175. 'Pictures' are
1. **Graphical visual aids**
 2. Graphical audio aids
 3. Three dimensional aids
 4. Audio–visual aids
176. These globes, provide better information regarding boundaries of the nation and states, location of capital, main cities, industries, projects, high ways, visiting places etc.
1. Physical globes
 2. **Political globes**
 3. Physical-Political globes
 4. Special purpose globes
177. In this form of dramatisation, participants express themselves through only bodily actions usually to the accompaniment of music
1. Puppet show
 2. Tableau
 3. Pageant
 4. **Pantomime**

178. A Social Studies teacher utilized video lesson on the 'Earth quakes' in teaching learning process. This video lesson can be categorised under

1. **Audio-Visual aid**
2. Activity aid
3. Visual aid
4. Non-Projected aid

179. To teach the topic, "Evolution of the Earth" the following subject relationship is necessary

1. Civics
2. Mathematics
3. **Physical science**
4. Commerce

180. The author of the book "Economic and Social Justice"

1. **Amartya Sen**
2. C. Ranga Rajan
3. D. Subba Rao
4. Manmohan Singh

181. To find out new truth about human relationships and to guide adolescents in their learning are the purposes of the following respectively.

1. Social Sciences only
2. Social Studies only
3. Social Studies, Social Sciences
4. **Social Sciences, Social Studies**

182. To make an awareness on Banking system for high school students, the content shall be taken from this subject

1. **Economics**
2. Geography
3. Political science
4. Sociology

183. “Unit may be described as an organization of various activities, experiences and types of learning around a central problem or purpose developed comparatively by a group of pupils under teacher leadership” was defined by

1. Quillen
2. Hauna
3. **Carter V. good**
4. H.C. Morrison

184. Which of following statement is Not correct related to features of Concept map

1. A Concept map visually illustrates the relationship between concepts and ideas
2. **In Concept map each word or phrase do not connect to another**
3. Concept map is a way to develop logical thinking and study skills by revealing connections.
4. Concepts and ideas are often represented in circles or boxes and these are linked by words and phrases that explain the connection between the ideas

185. This presentation refers to the presentation of information, facts and contents related to a topic of the subject by the subject teacher on a screen through the help of computer devices and LCD projective devices
1. Project proposal presentation
 2. Position paper presentation
 3. **PowerPoint presentation**
 4. Pupil's performance presentation
186. The last step in problem solving method
1. Formulation of hypothesis or tentative solution
 2. **Application of the accepted hypothesis or conclusion**
 3. Selection and testing of a proper hypothesis
 4. Analysis of the collected data or information
187. This is Not a feature of collaborative learning
1. Collaborative learning is a participatory learning
 2. Collaborative learning is a kind of social process
 3. **Collaborative learning is not contextual**
 4. In collaborative learning students learn through interaction and discussion
188. 'Utilisation of TLM' and 'Giving Assignment' are the activities related to these phases of teaching respectively
1. Pre-active phase, inter-active phase
 2. **Inter-active phase, post-active phase**
 3. Post-active phase, pre-active phase
 4. Pre-active phase, post-active phase

189. A student is able to note the directions according to the scale and compute distances and also reads the symbols on a map. This can be termed as

1. Language literacy
2. Economic literacy
3. Computer literacy
4. **Map literacy**

190. 'Coastal area' and 'Monuments' are respectively

1. **Sources of Geographical interest, sources of Historical interest**
2. Sources of Historical interest; sources of Geographical interest
3. Sources of Economic interest; sources of Cultural interest
4. Sources of Historical interest, sources of Economic interest

191. "The community is child's laboratory for first hand learning about ways of living. In community a child develops concepts of geography, history, transportation, communication, government and other aspects of living" was stated by

1. E.B. Wesley
2. Carter V. Good
3. Muffatt
4. **J.U. Michaelis**

192. A Social Studies teacher organized door-to-door campaign with school students on 'Clean and Green' programme in a village. This task can be stated as
1. Implementation of orders of higher authorities
 2. Interest of the teacher
 3. **Taking School to the Community**
 4. Bringing the Community to School
193. "Analyse the given table on 'Exports and Imports for the year 2017-18 in Andhra Pradesh', and write comments on it". This question is intended to achieve this academic standard
1. Understanding of concepts
 2. **Information gathering and processing skills**
 3. Mapping skills
 4. Appreciation and Sensitivity
194. This is Not one of the reason for establishment of Social Studies Laboratory
1. Social Studies Laboratory provides, 'teachers a home'
 2. Makes Social Studies teaching more effective
 3. Provides a quick and ready functional environment
 4. **Consumes more teaching time**

195. One of the following statements is not correct in the context of purpose of evaluation

1. Evaluation data may help in making serious administrative decisions
2. **Evaluation may not help in the formulation of the set of objectives in Social Studies for carrying out the teaching**
3. Evaluation may provide efficient feedback to the teachers
4. Evaluation results may also help in fixing responsibilities and accountability for the poor performance of students with regard to their need development in a particular subject.

196. “Write the differences between Fundamental Rights and Duties”. This question is intended to achieve this objective

1. Skill
2. Knowledge
3. Application
4. **Understanding**

197. This is the most crucial step in the construction of an Achievement Test.

1. Setting objectives
2. **Preparation of Blue Print**
3. Decision about types of questions
4. Coverage of syllabus

198. “The office of the President of India is
(elective, heredity, nominative).” - This question can be included
under this type of Objective test.
1. True or False type
 2. Matching Test type
 3. Sequence type
 4. **Completion type**
199. This tool of assessment may be used both as self-evaluation device
and also as external evaluation device
1. **Rubrics**
 2. Open book exam
 3. Sociometry
 4. Interview
200. Total evaluation of a learning disabled student shall be based on the
following aspects.
1. Portfolio of the student and co-student’s opinions
 2. Teacher’s observation report and parents report
 3. Co-student’s opinions, and self-assessment
 4. **Portfolio of the student, Teacher’s observation report,
Parents report, co-students opinions and self-assessment.**