

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

Teacher Aptitude & Sports Related Knowledge | Paper 2

Total Questions	20
Maximum Marks	20
Duration	24 Minutes
Marking Scheme	+1 for correct answer; No negative marking
Mode	Online CBT
Question Type	Single-correct MCQ (4 options each)

Instructions

1. This paper contains **20 questions** carrying **1 mark each**.
2. Each question has **four options (A, B, C, D)**; select only one correct answer.
3. There is **no negative marking** for wrong answers.
4. The total duration of this paper is **24 minutes**.
5. Do not spend too much time on any single question; manage your time wisely.
6. Rough work, if any, should be done on the separate sheet provided.

Section A — Sports Awards & National Programs

Q.1. The Dronacharya Award (Regular category) 2024 was conferred upon R.B. Ramesh for his exceptional coaching in which sport?

- (A) Athletics
- (B) Chess
- (C) Badminton
- (D) Wrestling

Q.2. The Sports Authority of India (SAI), the nodal organisation for promoting sports in India, was established in which year and is headquartered in which city?

- (A) 1982, Mumbai
- (B) 1975, Kolkata

- (C) 1984, New Delhi
- (D) 1990, Chennai

Q.3. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the 'Fit India Movement' on 29 August 2019. This date is celebrated as _____ in India.

- (A) National Health Day
- (B) Sports Achievement Day
- (C) Physical Fitness Day
- (D) National Sports Day

Q.4. The Rani Laxmibai Award is a national sports award conferred by the Government of India to recognise outstanding achievement in physical fitness and sports. It is specifically for which category of recipient?

- (A) Women athletes and physical education promoters
- (B) Junior male athletes under-18
- (C) State sports federations achieving international medals
- (D) Coaches of women's national teams

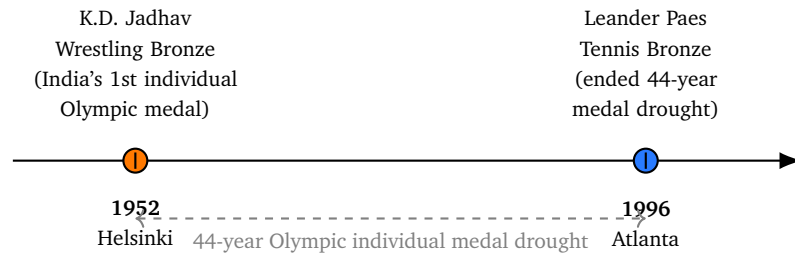
Q.5. The Eklavya Award is a state-level sports honour in Maharashtra, given specially to recognise outstanding sports talent from which community?

- (A) Urban youth from metropolitan corporations
- (B) Tribal (Adivasi) sports persons from Maharashtra
- (C) Physically challenged athletes (para-sports)
- (D) National Cadet Corps (NCC) sporting achievers

Section B—Olympic Games

Q.6. The timeline below marks key milestones for India at the Olympics in individual events. In which year and event did Leander Paes win the bronze medal that ended India's 44-year Olympic medal drought?





- (A) 1992 Barcelona, Doubles
- (B) 1988 Seoul, Singles
- (C) 1996 Atlanta, Men's Singles
- (D) 2000 Sydney, Doubles

Q.7. India is the most successful team in Olympic field hockey history. How many gold medals has India won at the Olympic Games in field hockey?

- (A) 5 gold medals
- (B) 6 gold medals
- (C) 7 gold medals
- (D) 8 gold medals

Q.8. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in 1894 at the Sorbonne University. In which city was the founding congress held?

- (A) Paris, France
- (B) Athens, Greece
- (C) London, England
- (D) Stockholm, Sweden

Q.9. The Olympic Creed—*“The most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle; the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well”*—is attributed to which figure?

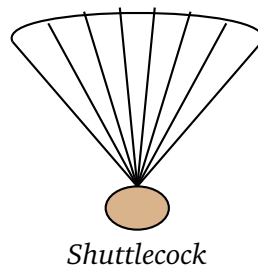
- (A) Baron de Coubertin (IOC founder)
- (B) Bishop Ethelbert Talbot (popularised by de Coubertin)
- (C) Demetrius Vikelas (first IOC President)
- (D) Avery Brundage (IOC President 1952–72)



- Q.10.** At the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, the Indian hockey team crushed USA 24–1. Which legendary Indian player scored 8 goals in the match and later became one of the greatest goalscorers in Olympic hockey history?
- (A) Balbir Singh Sr.
 - (B) Udham Singh
 - (C) Major Dhyan Chand
 - (D) Leslie Claudius

**Section C — Current Affairs on
Sports & Games (2022–2024)**

- Q.11.** The figure below shows a badminton shuttlecock. At the BWF World Championships 2023 held in Copenhagen, Denmark, which player won the Men's Singles title for the third consecutive time?



- (A) Lakshya Sen (India)
 - (B) Lee Zii Jia (Malaysia)
 - (C) Kidambi Srikanth (India)
 - (D) Viktor Axelsen (Denmark)
- Q.12.** At the Australian Open 2024 in Melbourne, which player became the first Italian man in history to win a Grand Slam singles title, defeating Daniil Medvedev in the final?
- (A) Jannik Sinner (Italy)
 - (B) Novak Djokovic (Serbia)
 - (C) Carlos Alcaraz (Spain)
 - (D) Holger Rune (Denmark)
- Q.13.** In Pro Kabaddi League Season 10 (2023), which franchise won its first-ever PKL title by defeating Jaipur Pink Panthers in the final?



- (A) Patna Pirates
- (B) Puneri Paltan
- (C) Bengal Warriors
- (D) Dabang Delhi

Q.14. Deepika Kumari, India's leading compound/recurve archer, achieved which major feat in 2021 that put India at the top of world archery?

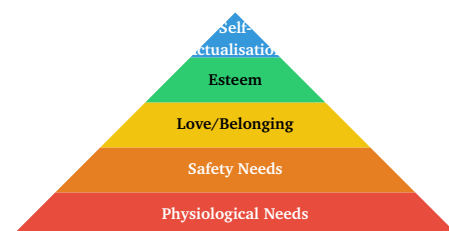
- (A) Won gold at Tokyo 2020 Olympics individual event
- (B) Won triple gold at ISSF World Cup (shooting)
- (C) Became World No. 1 ranked recurve archer and won three World Cup stage gold medals
- (D) Won the Khel Ratna Award for the first time in archery

Q.15. At the Commonwealth Games 2022 (Birmingham), India won a total of 12 medals in wrestling across freestyle, Greco-Roman, and women's categories. How many gold medals did India win specifically in wrestling at CWG 2022?

- (A) 2 gold medals
- (B) 4 gold medals
- (C) 5 gold medals
- (D) 6 gold medals

Section D — Teacher Aptitude & Professional Ethics

Q.16. The diagram below represents Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. A physical education teacher wants to motivate students effectively. According to Maslow, which level of need must be satisfied FIRST before higher-level needs (like esteem or self-actualisation) become motivating?



- (A) Physiological needs (food, water, rest, physical well-being)



- (B) Esteem needs (recognition, achievement, status)
- (C) Safety needs (security and freedom from harm)
- (D) Love/belonging needs (team membership, acceptance)

Q.17. A physical education coach who involves athletes in decision-making, welcomes feedback, and shares authority is demonstrating which style of coaching leadership?

- (A) Laissez-faire (permissive) style
- (B) Democratic (participative) style
- (C) Autocratic (authoritarian) style
- (D) Transactional style

Q.18. Health-related physical fitness has five components. Which of the following correctly lists ALL five health-related fitness components?

- (A) Speed, Agility, Power, Reaction time, Coordination
- (B) Strength, Speed, Endurance, Flexibility, Body composition
- (C) Cardiovascular endurance, Muscular strength, Muscular endurance, Flexibility, Body composition
- (D) Balance, Agility, Coordination, Power, Speed

Q.19. A PE teacher divides the class into groups of 5, assigns each member a different skill to master (e.g., passing, dribbling, shooting), then re-assembles groups so each 'expert' teaches the others. This instructional strategy is called the _____ method.

- (A) Problem-based learning
- (B) Command style teaching
- (C) Station rotation method
- (D) Jigsaw cooperative learning

Q.20. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends that physical education, yoga, sports, and games should be made an integral part of the curriculum from which level?

- (A) Early childhood (foundational stage) through secondary level



- (B) Only upper primary level (Classes 6–8)
- (C) Only secondary level (Classes 9–12)
- (D) Only higher education / university level



Detailed Solutions — Teacher Aptitude & Sports Sample Paper 2

Q.1

Solution

R.B. Ramesh is a highly acclaimed chess coach who has trained several top Indian grandmasters, including Vidit Gujrathi, and has been instrumental in building a strong coaching ecosystem in Indian chess. He received the **Dronacharya Award (Regular category) in 2024** for his sustained and exceptional contributions to chess coaching at the national level. The Dronacharya Award is the highest honour for sports coaches in India and is conferred annually by the President of India on National Sports Day (29 August). The Regular category recognises coaches who have demonstrated long-term excellence over many years, as opposed to the Lifetime Achievement category. Chess has seen a meteoric rise in India, with multiple grandmasters emerging in recent years, and coaches like R.B. Ramesh have been central to this transformation.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q.2

Solution

The **Sports Authority of India (SAI)** was established on 25 January **1984**, leveraging the world-class sports infrastructure built for the 1982 Asian Games held in New Delhi. SAI is headquartered at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium complex in **New Delhi** and functions under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. It serves as the premier national agency for identifying sporting talent, providing elite training, and administering programs such as Khelo India, Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), and National Sports Academies. The 1982 Asian Games left behind stadiums and facilities that SAI inherited and transformed into centres of excellence. Option A (1982, Mumbai) is wrong on both the year and city; Option B (1975, Kolkata) is entirely incorrect; Option D (1990, Chennai) is also incorrect.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q.3

Solution

29 August is celebrated as **National Sports Day** in India, marking the birthday of hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand (born 29 August 1905), who led India to three consecutive Olympic gold medals (1928, 1932, 1936). Prime Minister Narendra Modi deliberately



chose this historically significant date to launch the 'Fit India Movement' in 2019, linking the drive for national fitness with India's greatest sporting icon. National Sports Day is also the occasion on which the prestigious Khel Ratna, Arjuna, Dronacharya, and Dhyan Chand (Lifetime Achievement) awards are presented at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The Fit India Movement aims to encourage a culture of fitness and physical activity among all age groups through schools, workplaces, and communities. Options A, B, and C (National Health Day, Sports Achievement Day, Physical Fitness Day) are not official observances on this date.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q.4

Solution

The **Rani Laxmibai Award** is a national sports award instituted by the Government of India specifically to honour outstanding contributions to the development of physical fitness and sports **among women**—including women athletes, coaches, and physical education promoters. Named after the courageous Queen of Jhansi, Rani Laxmibai, the award reflects the government's commitment to gender equity in sports and the recognition of women's achievements in physical education. It differs from the Arjuna Award (individual sporting excellence for all) and the Dronacharya Award (coaching excellence for all genders), as it is exclusively directed at women and their roles in sports and physical fitness. The award recognises not just competitive achievement but also organisational and educational contributions to women's sports at the national level. Options B, C, and D—referring to junior male athletes, state federations, and coaches of women's teams—do not correctly describe the specific focus of this award.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q.5

Solution

The **Eklavya Award** is Maharashtra's prestigious state-level sports honour for athletes from **tribal (Adivasi) communities**, named after the legendary self-taught archer Eklavya from the Mahabharata who symbolises exceptional talent, dedication, and determination in the face of adversity. The award was created to spotlight and celebrate outstanding sporting talent from tribal regions of Maharashtra—such as Nashik, Thane, Nandurbar, Amravati, and Gadchiroli—where gifted athletes often lack resources and recognition. By honouring tribal athletes, the award encourages them to pursue sports at the highest level while also inspiring the broader tribal youth community. It is distinct



from the Shiv Chhatrapati Award (Maharashtra's main state sports award for all athletes) and is specifically reserved for the tribal sporting community. Options A, C, and D—referring to urban youth, para-sports athletes, and NCC achievers—are all incorrect.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q.6

Solution

Leander Paes won the bronze medal in **Men's Singles tennis at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics**, defeating Fernando Meligeni of Brazil in the bronze medal play-off. This historic win ended India's 44-year drought in individual Olympic medals—the previous individual medal had been won by Kashaba Dadasaheb (K.D.) Jadhav in wrestling at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. Paes was relatively unseeded and defeated several higher-ranked opponents during his Atlanta run, making his achievement all the more remarkable. His medal sparked a wave of enthusiasm for tennis in India and inspired the next generation of Indian players, including Mahesh Bhupathi and later Sania Mirza. The 1988 Seoul and 1992 Barcelona options are incorrect years, and Paes did not win a Doubles medal at his debut Olympics—he was playing Men's Singles.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q.7

Solution

India has won **8 gold medals** in field hockey at the Olympic Games, making it the most decorated nation in Olympic field hockey history. The eight gold medals came at: Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, Berlin 1936, London 1948, Helsinki 1952, Melbourne 1956, Tokyo 1964, and Moscow 1980. The period 1928–1956 represents six consecutive Olympic gold medals—an unparalleled streak in any team sport at the Olympics. Legends such as Major Dhyan Chand (1928, 1932, 1936), Balbir Singh Sr. (1948, 1952, 1956), and Dhruv Batra were instrumental in this golden era. After the 1980 Moscow gold, India endured a long medal drought before winning bronze at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics in 2021. Options A (5), B (6), and C (7) all undercount India's actual gold tally.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q.8



Solution

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded at the International Athletic Congress held at the Sorbonne University in **Paris, France**, in June 1894. The congress was convened and chaired by **Pierre de Coubertin**, a French educator and sports visionary who sought to revive the ancient Greek Olympic Games as a modern international sporting festival. At the founding congress, Demetrius Vikelas of Greece was elected as the first IOC President, with de Coubertin serving as Secretary General. The congress also resolved that the inaugural modern Olympic Games would be held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. A common distractor is Athens (where the first Games were held) or London (where major Olympic milestones like the 1908 Games occurred); however, the founding congress was unequivocally in Paris—a key fact distinguishing where the IOC was born from where it later acted.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q.9**Solution**

The Olympic Creed was originally articulated by **Bishop Ethelbert Talbot** of Pennsylvania during a sermon given at a church service for Olympic athletes in London during the 1908 Olympic Games. Pierre de Coubertin was so moved by Talbot's words that he adopted and popularised them as the philosophical cornerstone of the modern Olympic Movement, quoting the sentiment repeatedly in speeches and written works, which is why it is sometimes mistakenly credited directly to de Coubertin. Demetrius Vikelas was the first IOC President (1894–1896) but is not associated with the Creed, and Avery Brundage served as IOC President from 1952 to 1972—decades after the Creed was established. The creed embodies the Olympic ideal that effort, participation, and fair competition matter more than winning or losing. The distinction between who originated the words (Talbot) and who popularised them (de Coubertin) is a nuanced and frequently tested point in sports knowledge.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q.10**Solution**

Major Dhyan Chand was the dominant goalscorer in the Indian hockey team's record-shattering 24–1 victory over the United States at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, during which he scored **8 goals**. Dhyan Chand, universally called the "Wizard of Hockey," is regarded as the greatest field hockey player of all time, winning three Olympic gold medals with India in 1928, 1932, and 1936 and amassing over 400 international goals in his



career. His ball control and goal-scoring instincts were so extraordinary that opponents and spectators often suspected his stick of having a magnet inside—a legend that was dispelled when Austrian officials demanded his stick be examined after a 1936 Berlin Olympics match. Balbir Singh Sr. was a later legend who starred in the 1948, 1952, and 1956 Olympics; Udham Singh and Leslie Claudius were also outstanding players but were not the primary scorers in the 1932 match. Dhyan Chand's birthday (29 August) is celebrated as National Sports Day in India.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q.11

Solution

Viktor Axelsen of Denmark won the Men's Singles title at the **BWF World Championships 2023**, held in Copenhagen, Denmark—his home country—claiming his **third consecutive world title** and cementing his status as the greatest men's singles badminton player of his era. Axelsen has dominated world badminton for an extended period, maintaining the World No. 1 ranking consistently and winning multiple major titles including the Tokyo 2020 Olympic gold medal. Lakshya Sen (India) is a rising star who reached the final of the 2022 All England Open and won a 2022 Commonwealth Games gold but has not won the BWF World Championship. Kidambi Srikanth (India) won the BWF World Championship silver medal in 2021 but not the title. Lee Zii Jia (Malaysia) is a major force but not a World Champion. Axelsen's three consecutive world titles (2021, 2022, 2023) in an era of fierce competition make him one of the all-time greats of badminton.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q.12

Solution

Jannik Sinner of Italy created history at the **Australian Open 2024** in Melbourne, becoming the **first Italian man ever to win a Grand Slam singles title** by defeating Daniil Medvedev of Russia in a thrilling five-set final (3–6, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4, 6–3), coming back magnificently from two sets down. At 22 years of age, Sinner's victory was not only a personal milestone but a landmark achievement for Italian tennis, which had never before produced a Grand Slam men's singles champion. Novak Djokovic, who had won the previous three Australian Open titles, withdrew from the 2024 tournament with an injury before the final stages. Carlos Alcaraz (Spain) is a multiple Grand Slam champion but did not win the 2024 Australian Open. Holger Rune (Denmark) is a talented young



player who has not yet won a Grand Slam. Sinner's triumph signalled the arrival of a new superstar who would go on to dominate men's tennis.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q.13

Solution

Puneri Paltan won their **first-ever Pro Kabaddi League (PKL) title in Season 10 (2023)**, defeating the Jaipur Pink Panthers in the grand final. This victory was especially significant as Puneri Paltan is one of the founding franchises of the PKL (launched in 2014) and had waited a decade for their maiden championship. The PKL has been a transformative force for kabaddi, elevating it from a regional traditional sport to a nationally broadcast league with massive viewership. Patna Pirates are the most successful PKL franchise, having won three titles (Seasons 3, 4, and 5), while Bengal Warriors won Season 7 and U Mumba won Season 2. Dabang Delhi have also been strong contenders but did not win Season 10. Puneri Paltan's triumph in Season 10 was celebrated as a breakthrough moment for Maharashtra's kabaddi community.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q.14

Solution

In 2021, **Deepika Kumari** achieved the feat of becoming the **World No. 1 ranked re-curve archer** (women's category) and went on to win **three consecutive gold medals at World Cup stages**—in Guatemala City (Stage 1), Paris (Stage 3), and Lausanne (Stage 4)—within a few months, a remarkable run that put Indian archery at the top of the world rankings. At the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in 2021), Deepika reached the quarterfinals of the individual event and participated in the mixed and team events but did not win an Olympic medal. The ISSF World Cup relates to shooting, not archery—these are entirely different sports with different governing bodies. The Khel Ratna Award (now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna) is India's highest sporting honour, which Deepika received earlier in her career. Her 2021 triple World Cup gold and World No. 1 ranking are the defining achievements described in option C.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q.15



Solution

At the **Commonwealth Games 2022** in Birmingham, India's wrestlers performed brilliantly, winning **12 medals in total** including **6 gold medals**. The six gold medals were won by: Bajrang Punia (men's freestyle 65 kg), Sakshi Malik (women's freestyle 62 kg), Vinesh Phogat (women's freestyle 53 kg), Ravi Kumar Dahiya (men's freestyle 57 kg), Naveen (men's freestyle 74 kg), and Mohit Grewal (men's freestyle 125 kg). The remaining 6 medals were a mix of silver and bronze across other weight categories. India's overall medal haul at CWG 2022 was 61 medals (22 gold, 16 silver, 23 bronze), with wrestling contributing 6 of the 22 gold medals—making it the highest gold-contributing discipline alongside weightlifting. Options A (2 gold), B (4 gold), and C (5 gold) all undercount the actual gold medal tally from wrestling at Birmingham.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q.16**Solution**

Abraham Maslow's **Hierarchy of Needs** (1943) proposes that human motivation is organised in a five-level pyramid, where **physiological needs**—food, water, rest, shelter, and physical well-being—form the **foundational base** that must be satisfied before any higher-level needs become motivating. In physical education and sports, this means an athlete who is hungry, dehydrated, sleep-deprived, or in physical discomfort cannot effectively focus on training goals, seek peer recognition, or aspire to personal excellence. A PE teacher must therefore ensure that students' basic physical needs are addressed—adequate rest between sessions, proper hydration, nutritious food, and safe training conditions—before expecting motivation driven by achievement, competition, or self-improvement. Safety needs (tier 2) come next, followed by love/belonging (tier 3), esteem (tier 4), and finally self-actualisation (tier 5). Option A is correct because physiological needs are the base of the pyramid and the first to require satisfaction according to Maslow's model.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q.17**Solution**

The **democratic (participative) style** of coaching leadership is characterised by the coach actively involving athletes in setting goals, planning training sessions, and making strategic decisions, while also seeking and valuing athlete feedback. This inclusive approach builds athlete autonomy, intrinsic motivation, trust, and a sense of ownership over the team's performance—all of which support long-term athlete develop-



ment and team cohesion. In contrast, the **autocratic (authoritarian) style** involves the coach making all decisions unilaterally with no athlete input; the **laissez-faire (permissive) style** provides minimal guidance and leaves athletes largely to themselves; and the **transactional style** motivates athletes through external rewards and punishments rather than shared authority. Research in sports psychology (e.g., Chelladurai's Multi-dimensional Model of Leadership) consistently finds that democratic coaching is associated with higher athlete satisfaction and superior team outcomes in many contexts. The key identifiers in the question—"involves athletes in decision-making," "welcomes feedback," and "shares authority"—all point unambiguously to the democratic style.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q.18

Solution

The five **health-related physical fitness components**, as defined by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) and standard physical education curricula worldwide, are: (1) **Cardiovascular (cardiorespiratory) endurance**—the efficiency of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels during sustained aerobic activity; (2) **Muscular strength**—the maximum force a muscle or muscle group can exert in a single effort; (3) **Muscular endurance**—the ability of muscles to perform repeated contractions over time without fatigue; (4) **Flexibility**—the range of motion at a joint or series of joints; and (5) **Body composition**—the ratio of lean body mass (muscle, bone, organs) to fat mass. These five components are directly linked to general health outcomes and chronic disease prevention. Options A and D list *performance-related* (skill-related) fitness components—speed, agility, power, balance, coordination, and reaction time—which relate to athletic performance rather than health. Option B incorrectly substitutes speed for muscular endurance. Only option C correctly and completely identifies all five health-related components.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q.19

Solution

The **Jigsaw method** is a cooperative learning strategy first developed by social psychologist Elliot Aronson in 1971 at the University of Texas. In the Jigsaw approach, students are placed in home groups where each member is assigned a unique piece of content or skill to master independently or in an "expert group" (the "learning" phase). The groups then reassemble as home groups, where each expert teaches their piece to the others,



collectively assembling the full set of knowledge or skills—just like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle fitting together. In physical education, this is highly effective for teaching multi-skill sport activities (e.g., basketball, volleyball, gymnastics sequences) and builds communication, peer-teaching, and collaborative skills alongside physical competence. The **command style** involves direct teacher instruction with no student autonomy; **station rotation** involves moving between fixed activity stations on a timer; **problem-based learning** uses open-ended problems to drive inquiry. The Jigsaw method is uniquely defined by the expert-teach-home-group cycle described in the question.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q.20

Solution

The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** takes a progressive and holistic stance on physical education, explicitly mandating that physical education, yoga, sports, and games be integrated as a core component of the curriculum from the **foundational (early childhood) stage through the secondary level**—that is, from pre-school and Classes 1 through 12 without interruption. NEP 2020 treats physical fitness as equally important as cognitive learning for the holistic development of children (physical, social, emotional, and intellectual), and insists that PE not be treated as an optional or extra-curricular subject. The policy also encourages indigenous sports, traditional games (like kabaddi, kho-kho, and mallakhamb), and yoga alongside modern physical education. This represents a significant departure from past practices where PE was often marginalised or dropped entirely in higher secondary years dominated by board examination preparation. Options B, C, and D are all wrong because they restrict PE to a single school stage, contradicting NEP 2020's vision of lifelong physical education from early childhood onward.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 20](#)



Answer Key — Teacher Apti- tude & Sports Sample Paper 2

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Teacher Aptitude & Sports — Sample Paper 2

20 Questions | +1 per correct answer | No negative marking

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A	5	B
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	D
16	A	17	B	18	C	19	D	20	A

Option	Count
(A)	5
(B)	5
(C)	5
(D)	5
Total	20

Click on any answer letter in the table above to jump to the detailed solution.

*For the question, click the **QN** label in the Solutions section.*

