

Bihar BEd CET

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 120

Instructions

- This paper contains **120** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on **Bihar B.Ed. Combined Entrance Test (BEd CET)**.
- The paper is divided into **5 sections**: Section 1 — General English Comprehension (**15 Q**), Section 2 — General Hindi (**15 Q**), Section 3 — Logical & Analytical Reasoning (**25 Q**), Section 4 — General Awareness (**40 Q**), Section 5 — Teaching-Learning Environment in Schools (**25 Q**).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Fill the OMR sheet carefully using blue/black ball-point pen only.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Section 1 – General English Comprehension

Directions (Q1–Q4): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Passage: The Digital Revolution in Education

The digital revolution has fundamentally transformed education in unprecedented ways. Online learning platforms, e-learning tools, and digital resources have made quality education accessible to students even in the most remote areas. Smart classrooms equipped with interactive whiteboards and reliable internet connectivity have gradually **replaced** traditional chalk-and-board teaching methods. Today, teachers serve as *facilitators* and guides rather than mere instructors who deliver information one-way. However, the *digital divide* remains a formidable challenge, as many students in rural India still lack access to devices and stable internet. Despite these obstacles, the National Education Policy 2020 envisions a technology-enabled, holistic education system that bridges existing gaps and fosters critical and creative thinking among all learners.

- Q1.** According to the passage, what have smart classrooms gradually replaced?
- (A) Online learning platforms and e-learning tools
 - (B) Traditional chalk-and-board teaching methods
 - (C) Facilitators and guides in the classroom
 - (D) The National Education Policy 2020
- Q2.** Which of the following is described as a “formidable challenge” in the passage?
- (A) The absence of interactive whiteboards
 - (B) The shortage of online learning platforms
 - (C) The digital divide between urban and rural students
 - (D) The lack of a national education policy
- Q3.** How does the passage describe the role of teachers in the digitally transformed classroom?



- (A) As facilitators and guides
- (B) As sole instructors delivering information
- (C) As administrators of online platforms
- (D) As evaluators of student performance

Q4. What does the National Education Policy 2020 envision, according to the passage?

- (A) A return to traditional examination methods
- (B) An exclusively rural-focused education system
- (C) A chalk-and-board system with modern classrooms
- (D) A technology-enabled, holistic education system

Q5. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

“If she _____ harder, she would have passed the examination.”

- (A) study
- (B) had studied
- (C) studied
- (D) studies

Q6. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate formal word:

“The committee has decided to _____ the meeting until further notice.”

- (A) postpone
- (B) cancel
- (C) adjourn
- (D) delay

Q7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “proliferate”:

- (A) Multiply



- (B) Diminish
- (C) Scatter
- (D) Recede

Q8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “arduous”:

- (A) Easy
- (B) Simple
- (C) Pleasant
- (D) Strenuous

Q9. Choose the word **opposite** in meaning to “indigenous”:

- (A) Native
- (B) Foreign
- (C) Local
- (D) Original

Q10. Choose the word **opposite** in meaning to “robust”:

- (A) Feeble
- (B) Strong
- (C) Sturdy
- (D) Powerful

Q11. Identify the option that best improves the underlined portion of the sentence:

“She is working in this office since five years. ”

- (A) has been worked in this office for five years
- (B) worked in this office since five years
- (C) has been working in this office for five years
- (D) is working in this office for five years



Q12. Identify the option that best improves the underlined portion of the sentence:

“Neither of the students were present in the class.”

- (A) Neither of the students are present
- (B) Neither of the students have been present
- (C) Neither of the student was present
- (D) Neither of the students was present

Q13. Read the sentence and identify the part (A, B, C or D) that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) Neither of the students *have passed* / (B) the examination / (C) in the very / (D) first attempt.”

- (A) Neither of the students have passed
- (B) the examination
- (C) in the very
- (D) first attempt

Q14. Read the sentence and identify the part (A, B, C or D) that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) The committee / (B) are working diligently / (C) on the new / (D) education project.”

- (A) The committee
- (B) are working diligently
- (C) on the new
- (D) education project

Q15. Choose the ONE WORD that best describes the following:

“*A speech or remark made without any prior preparation.*”

- (A) Eulogy
- (B) Soliloquy



- (C) Extempore
- (D) Rhetoric

Section 2 – General Hindi

- Q16.** The compound word “**Vidyalaya**” is formed by combining *vidya* + *alaya*. Which type of Sandhi (euphonic combination) is applied here?
- (A) Swar Sandhi (Vowel Sandhi)
 - (B) Vyanjan Sandhi (Consonant Sandhi)
 - (C) Visarg Sandhi (Visarga Sandhi)
 - (D) Anusvaar Sandhi
- Q17.** Which of the following word-pairs represents a correct example of **Visarg Sandhi** (Visarga Sandhi)?
- (A) Maha + Isha = Mahesh (Guna Sandhi)
 - (B) Sat + Jana = Sajjan (Vyanjan Sandhi)
 - (C) Nih + Pap = Nishpap (Visarg Sandhi)
 - (D) Rama + Alay = Ramalay (Swar Sandhi)
- Q18.** The compound word “**Surendra**” is formed from *Sur* + *Indra* ($a+i \rightarrow e$). Which specific type of Swar Sandhi is this?
- (A) Dirgha Sandhi
 - (B) Guna Sandhi
 - (C) Vriddhi Sandhi
 - (D) Yan Sandhi
- Q19.** In the Hindi compound word “**Rajputra**” (meaning “son of the king” — *Raja ka Putra*), which Samas (compound) is formed?
- (A) Dvandva Samas
 - (B) Bahuvrihi Samas



- (C) Avyayibhav Samas
- (D) Tatpurush Samas

Q20. In the Hindi compound word “**Sitaram**” (Sita aur Ram — Sita and Ram), which Samas is applied?

- (A) Dvandva Samas
- (B) Tatpurush Samas
- (C) Bahuvrihi Samas
- (D) Karmadharaya Samas

Q21. The word “**Dashanan**” (one who has ten heads — an epithet of Ravana) belongs to which category of Samas?

- (A) Tatpurush Samas
- (B) Dvandva Samas
- (C) Bahuvrihi Samas
- (D) Avyayibhav Samas

Q22. In the Hindi phrase “**Kamal nayan**” (lotus-eyes), the speaker directly identifies the eyes with a lotus without using any word meaning “like” or “as”. Which Alankar (figure of speech) is present?

- (A) Upma (Simile)
- (B) Rupak (Metaphor)
- (C) Anupras (Alliteration)
- (D) Yamak (Homophonic repetition)

Q23. In the Hindi phrase “**Chandra sa mukh**” (a face like the moon), the face is compared to the moon using the word “sa” (meaning “like”). Which Alankar is present?

- (A) Rupak



- (B) Yamak
- (C) Shlesh
- (D) Upma

Q24. In the line “**Jo raheem uttam prakriti, ka kari sakat kusang**” — the word has two simultaneous meanings applicable in the same verse. Which Alankar does this illustrate?

- (A) Shlesh (Paronomasia — double meaning)
- (B) Yamak (same word repeated with different meanings)
- (C) Anupras (Alliteration)
- (D) Utpreksha (Poetic fancy)

Q25. In a poem vividly describing a warrior’s courage, enthusiasm, and valour on the battlefield, which Rasa (aesthetic sentiment) is predominantly evoked?

- (A) Shringaar Ras (Erotic sentiment)
- (B) Veer Ras (Heroic sentiment)
- (C) Karuna Ras (Pathetic sentiment)
- (D) Hasya Ras (Comic sentiment)

Q26. Which Rasa is evoked by a poetic description of the intense pain of **separation** (Viyog) felt by a lover longing for the beloved?

- (A) Veer Ras
- (B) Bhayanak Ras
- (C) Shringaar Ras (Viyog Shringaar)
- (D) Raudra Ras

Q27. The **Sthayi Bhav** (permanent / dominant emotion) of **Raudra Ras** (Furious Sentiment) is:

- (A) Rati (Love)



- (B) Utsaah (Enthusiasm)
- (C) Shok (Grief)
- (D) Krodh (Anger)

Q28. The **Vilom Shabd** (antonym) of the Hindi word “**Saral**” (simple / straightforward) is:

- (A) Kathin (Difficult)
- (B) Sundar (Beautiful)
- (C) Mridhu (Soft)
- (D) Prasann (Happy)

Q29. The **Vilom Shabd** (antonym) of the Hindi word “**Prakaash**” (light / brightness) is:

- (A) Ujala (Brightness)
- (B) Surya (Sun)
- (C) Andhkaar (Darkness)
- (D) Deepak (Lamp)

Q30. The **Vilom Shabd** (antonym) of the Hindi word “**Adhik**” (more / excess) is:

- (A) Bahut (A great deal)
- (B) Kam (Less / Few)
- (C) Zyada (Very much / More)
- (D) Samaan (Equal)

Section 3 – Logical & Analytical Reasoning

Q31. Find the missing number in the series:

2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- (A) 38



- (B) 40
- (C) 42
- (D) 44

Q32. Find the missing number in the series:

3, 9, 27, 81, ?

- (A) 243
- (B) 162
- (C) 189
- (D) 270

Q33. Study the number sequence shown below and find the value that replaces the question mark:

1	4	9	16	25	?
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Pattern: 1^2 , 2^2 , 3^2 , 4^2 , 5^2 , ...

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 34
- (D) 36

Q34. Find the missing letter in the series:

B, D, G, K, ? (Differences: +2, +3, +4, +5, ...)

- (A) N
- (B) P
- (C) Q
- (D) R

Q35. Find the missing letter in the series:

Z, X, V, T, R, ?



- (A) N
- (B) O
- (C) P
- (D) Q

Q36. In a certain code language, each letter is shifted **3 places forward** in the alphabet. Using this code, if “**CAT**” is coded as “**FDW**”, then what is the code for “**DOG**”?

- (A) GRJ
- (B) HRK
- (C) GSJ
- (D) FRJ

Q37. In a certain code language, each letter is replaced by the letter that comes **3 places after it** in the alphabet. Using this rule, the code for “**BOOK**” is:

- (A) FRRN
- (B) FSSR
- (C) ERRM
- (D) ERRN

Q38. In a certain code language, “**MANGO**” is written as “**OCPIQ**” (each letter shifted +2 places). Using the same rule, the code for “**APPLE**” is:

- (A) CQRNG
- (B) CRRNG
- (C) BQQMF
- (D) CRSNG

Q39. A is the brother of B. B is the daughter of C. C is the mother of D. How is **D** related to **A**?



- (A) Brother or Sister (Sibling)
- (B) Uncle
- (C) Nephew
- (D) Father

Q40. A's father's brother's son is B. How is **B** related to **A**?

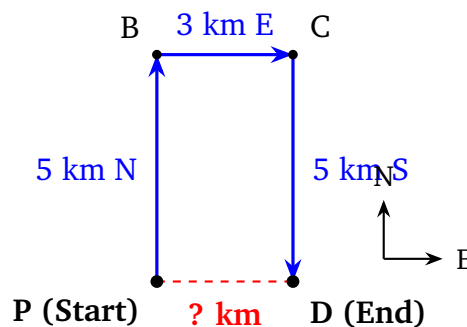
- (A) Brother
- (B) Nephew
- (C) Cousin
- (D) Uncle

Q41. Pointing to a photograph, Rahul says, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's **only son**." How is the girl in the photograph related to Rahul?

- (A) Mother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Cousin

Q42. Study the direction map carefully.

A man starts from point **P** (Start), walks **5 km North** to B, then turns **East** and walks **3 km** to C, then turns **South** and walks **5 km** to D (End). What is the **straight-line distance** from the starting point P to the ending point D?

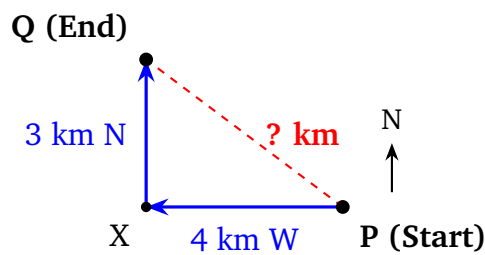


- (A) 5 km



- (B) 8 km
- (C) 13 km
- (D) 3 km

Q43. Ravi starts from point **P** and walks **4 km West** to point **X**, then turns **North** and walks **3 km** to reach point **Q**. What is the **shortest distance** (straight line) between **P** and **Q**?



- (A) 7 km
- (B) 4 km
- (C) 5 km
- (D) 3 km

Q44. Complete the analogy:
Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?

- (A) School
- (B) Student
- (C) Classroom
- (D) Education

Q45. Complete the analogy:
4 : 16 :: 5 : ?

- (A) 20
- (B) 25
- (C) 30



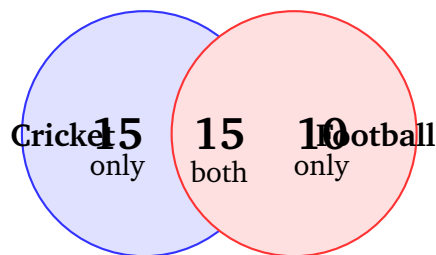
(D) 35

Q46. Complete the analogy:

Book : Library :: Painting : ?

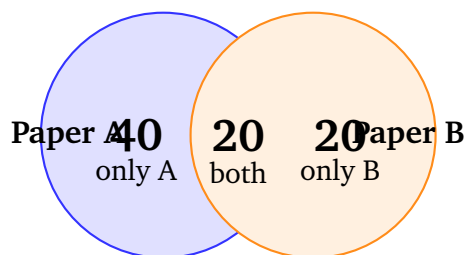
- (A) Artist
- (B) Canvas
- (C) Brush
- (D) Gallery

Q47. In a class of students, **30** play Cricket, **25** play Football, and **15** play **both**. Study the Venn diagram below. How many students play **at least one** of the two sports?



- (A) 55
- (B) 45
- (C) 40
- (D) 35

Q48. In a survey of 100 people, **60** read Newspaper A, **40** read Newspaper B, and **20** read **both**. Study the Venn diagram. How many people read **exactly one** newspaper?



- (A) 60

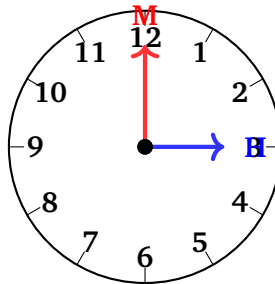


- (B) 80
- (C) 40
- (D) 20

Q49. Statements: (i) All roses are flowers. (ii) Some flowers are red.
Which conclusion is **definitely** true?

- (A) All roses are red
- (B) Some roses are red
- (C) No rose is red
- (D) Some flowers are roses

Q50. Study the clock shown below. What is the angle between the **hour hand** and the **minute hand** at **3:00**?

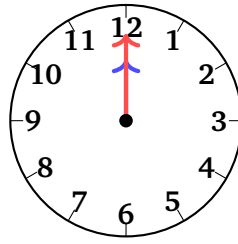


Time: 3:00 — Hour hand (H), Minute hand (M)

- (A) 60°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 120°
- (D) 180°

Q51. Study the clock below showing the minute and hour hands coinciding at 12:00. In **24 hours**, how many complete revolutions does the **minute hand** make?





Both hands at 12 (midnight / noon coincidence)

- (A) 12
- (B) 23
- (C) 24
- (D) 48

Q52. Which of the following is the **odd one out**?

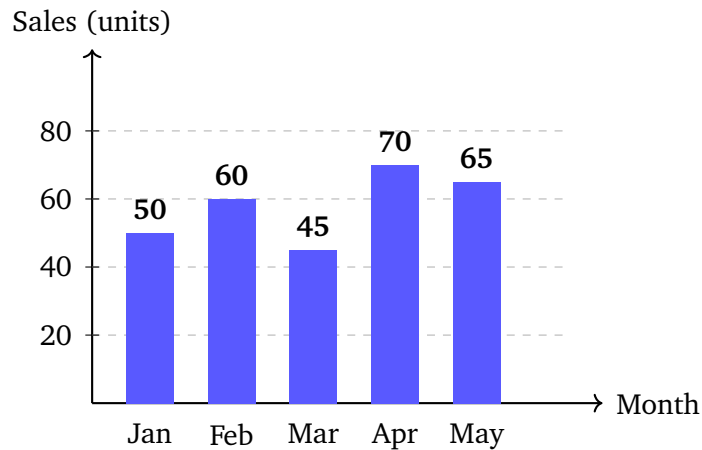
- (A) Sun
- (B) Mars
- (C) Jupiter
- (D) Saturn

Q53. Which of the following is the **odd one out**?

- (A) Apple
- (B) Potato
- (C) Mango
- (D) Guava

Q54. The bar chart below shows the monthly sales (in units) of a store from January to May. What is the **average monthly sales** over these five months?





- (A) 55
- (B) 56
- (C) 57
- (D) 58

Q55. Referring to the bar chart in Q54 above, in which month was the **highest sales** recorded?

- (A) May
- (B) January
- (C) April
- (D) February

Section 4 – General Awareness

Q56. The Revolt of 1857 is also known as:

- (A) The Indian National Congress Movement
- (B) The First War of Indian Independence
- (C) The British Suppression of Trade
- (D) The Non-Cooperation Movement

Q57. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis



- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Lord Canning

Q58. The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in the year:

- (A) 1885
- (B) 1887
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1919

Q59. The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** took place in the year:

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1915
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1930

Q60. Mahatma Gandhi launched the **Non-Cooperation Movement** in the year:

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1942

Q61. The **Dandi March** (Salt Satyagraha), led by Mahatma Gandhi, took place in the year:

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1922
- (C) 1927
- (D) 1930



- Q62.** The slogan “**Do or Die**” is associated with which freedom movement?
- (A) Quit India Movement (1942)
 - (B) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)
 - (C) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
 - (D) Swadeshi Movement (1905)
- Q63.** India gained independence from British rule on:
- (A) January 26, 1950
 - (B) August 14, 1947
 - (C) August 15, 1947
 - (D) August 16, 1947
- Q64.** Which is the **highest peak entirely within Indian territory**?
- (A) K2
 - (B) Kangchenjunga
 - (C) Mount Everest
 - (D) Nanda Devi
- Q65.** The **Deccan Plateau** is bounded on the west by which mountain range?
- (A) Aravalli Range
 - (B) Satpura Range
 - (C) Vindhya Range
 - (D) Western Ghats (Sahyadri)
- Q66.** Which river is known as the “**Sorrow of Bihar**” due to frequent devastating floods?
- (A) Kosi
 - (B) Ganga



- (C) Gandak
- (D) Son

Q67. The **Brahmaputra** river enters India through which state?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Q68. Which of the following is the **longest river** in India?

- (A) Brahmaputra
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Yamuna

Q69. The **Eastern Ghats** are discontinuous hill ranges running parallel to which coast of India?

- (A) Western (Malabar) coast
- (B) Northern plains
- (C) Deccan Plateau interior
- (D) Eastern (Coromandel) coast

Q70. The **Thar Desert** is located primarily in which Indian state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Punjab

Q71. The **Fundamental Rights** of Indian citizens are enshrined in which Articles of the Constitution?



- (A) Articles 1–11
- (B) Articles 5–11
- (C) Articles 12–35
- (D) Articles 36–51

Q72. The **Right to Equality** is guaranteed under which Articles of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Articles 12–13
- (B) Articles 14–18
- (C) Articles 19–22
- (D) Articles 23–24

Q73. **Article 21** of the Indian Constitution deals with:

- (A) Right to Education
- (B) Right to Equality
- (C) Right against Exploitation
- (D) Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

Q74. The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Part IV (Articles 36–51)
- (B) Part III (Articles 12–35)
- (C) Part V (Articles 52–78)
- (D) Part VI (Articles 153–167)

Q75. Which Article of the Indian Constitution **abolishes untouchability**?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 17



(D) Article 19

Q76. Fundamental Rights in India are described as “justiciable.” This means they:

- (A) Cannot be suspended under any circumstances
- (B) Can be enforced through courts of law
- (C) Apply only to Indian citizens, not foreigners
- (D) Apply only during times of peace

Q77. The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** was established in the year:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1948
- (D) 1935

Q78. The primary objective of the RBI’s **monetary policy** is to:

- (A) Control inflation and maintain price stability
- (B) Increase government tax revenue
- (C) Promote exports and foreign trade
- (D) Manage the stock market

Q79. The **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** is the fraction of total deposits that commercial banks are required to maintain with the:

- (A) Central Government
- (B) State Bank of India
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) International Monetary Fund

Q80. When the **RBI raises the Repo Rate**, what is the primary effect on the economy?



- (A) Banks borrow more from RBI
- (B) Borrowing becomes costlier, reducing money supply and inflation
- (C) Inflation increases rapidly
- (D) Employment levels rise immediately

Q81. The **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)** requires commercial banks to maintain a minimum portion of their deposits in:

- (A) Cash with the RBI only
- (B) Loans to priority sectors
- (C) Foreign currency reserves
- (D) Liquid assets such as cash, gold, and government securities

Q82. The **largest organ** of the human body by surface area is:

- (A) Skin
- (B) Liver
- (C) Lung
- (D) Brain

Q83. Which enzyme, secreted in the mouth, begins the digestion of **starch**?

- (A) Pepsin
- (B) Trypsin
- (C) Salivary amylase (Ptyalin)
- (D) Lipase

Q84. The main function of **Red Blood Cells (RBCs)** in the human body is to:

- (A) Fight bacterial infections
- (B) Carry oxygen from the lungs to all body tissues
- (C) Produce antibodies
- (D) Regulate body temperature



- Q85.** Which gases are exchanged in the **alveoli** of the human lungs?
- (A) Nitrogen and oxygen
 - (B) Carbon dioxide only
 - (C) Oxygen only
 - (D) Oxygen (absorbed) and carbon dioxide (released)
- Q86.** Which chamber of the heart pumps **oxygenated blood to the entire body** through the aorta?
- (A) Left ventricle
 - (B) Right ventricle
 - (C) Left atrium
 - (D) Right atrium
- Q87.** Which blood vessel carries **oxygenated blood** from the lungs back to the heart?
- (A) Pulmonary artery
 - (B) Aorta
 - (C) Pulmonary vein
 - (D) Vena cava
- Q88.** Bihar was bifurcated and the state of **Jharkhand** was created in the year:
- (A) 1999
 - (B) 2000
 - (C) 2001
 - (D) 2002
- Q89.** Bihar is globally renowned for which major festival celebrated with great devotion?
- (A) Onam



- (B) Bihu
- (C) Pongal
- (D) Chhath Puja

Q90. The ancient **Nalanda University**, considered one of the world's earliest seats of higher learning, was located in present-day:

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Odisha

Q91. Which river flows through **Patna**, the capital city of Bihar?

- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Kosi

Q92. Dr. **Rajendra Prasad**, the first President of independent India, was born in which state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Q93. The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** replaced which earlier policy document?

- (A) National Policy on Education 1968
- (B) National Policy on Education 1976
- (C) National Policy on Education 1998



(D) National Policy on Education 1986 (modified in 1992)

Q94. The **Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009** provides free and compulsory education for children in the age group of:

(A) 6–14 years

(B) 5–14 years

(C) 6–18 years

(D) 3–14 years

Q95. As per **NEP 2020**, the new school structure that replaces the old 10+2 system is:

(A) 4+3+3+2

(B) 5+3+2+4

(C) 5+3+3+4

(D) 4+4+3+1

**Section 5 – Teaching-Learning
Environment in Schools**

Q96. Under **NEP 2020**, the **Foundational Stage** covers children in which age group?

(A) Ages 3–8 (Pre-primary to Grade 2)

(B) Ages 6–11 (Grades 1–5)

(C) Ages 8–11 (Grades 3–5)

(D) Ages 3–6 (Pre-primary only)

Q97. Under **NEP 2020**, the **Preparatory Stage** (ages 8–11) covers which classes?

(A) Classes 1–2

(B) Classes 6–8



- (C) Classes 3–5
- (D) Classes 9–12

- Q98.** NEP 2020 emphasises achieving “**Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)**” for all children by the end of:
- (A) Grade 5
 - (B) Grade 3
 - (C) Grade 8
 - (D) Grade 10
- Q99.** Which of the following correctly represents the **new school curricular structure** proposed by NEP 2020?
- (A) 4+3+3+2
 - (B) 10+2 (unchanged)
 - (C) 5+3+3 (three stages only)
 - (D) 5+3+3+4
- Q100.** Under **NEP 2020**, the **mother tongue** or home language is recommended as the medium of instruction at least up to:
- (A) Grade 5 (and preferably up to Grade 8)
 - (B) Grade 2
 - (C) Grade 10
 - (D) Class 1 only
- Q101.** Which is the **highest level** in the **Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy** of Educational Objectives (Anderson & Krathwohl, 2001)?
- (A) Evaluating
 - (B) Analyzing
 - (C) Creating



(D) Applying

Q102. In Bloom's Taxonomy (Revised), the “**Applying**” level corresponds to which level number (lowest = 1)?

- (A) First (lowest)
- (B) Third
- (C) Fifth
- (D) Sixth (highest)

Q103. Which of the following action verbs is associated with the “**Evaluate**” level of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- (A) Define
- (B) Describe
- (C) Apply
- (D) Judge

Q104. The **cognitive domain** in Bloom's Taxonomy is primarily concerned with:

- (A) Knowledge, understanding, and intellectual skills
- (B) Feelings, emotions, and attitudes
- (C) Physical and motor skills
- (D) Social behaviour and group dynamics

Q105. Which of the following verbs belongs to the “**Analyze**” level of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- (A) List
- (B) Explain
- (C) Differentiate
- (D) Design



- Q106.** Which of the following **best describes formative assessment**?
- (A) An examination administered at the end of the academic year
 - (B) Ongoing assessment during the learning process to provide continuous feedback
 - (C) A single standardised test given at the start of the year
 - (D) Assessment conducted only for grading and ranking purposes
- Q107.** **Summative assessment** is primarily used to:
- (A) Provide day-to-day instructional feedback
 - (B) Monitor learning continuously during instruction
 - (C) Help teachers immediately modify teaching strategies
 - (D) Evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit or course
- Q108.** Which of the following is the best example of a **formative assessment tool**?
- (A) Exit tickets and classroom discussions
 - (B) Final board examination
 - (C) Annual report card grades
 - (D) State-level competitive entrance test
- Q109.** The **primary purpose of feedback** in formative assessment is to:
- (A) Rank students from best to worst
 - (B) Assign grades and marks to students
 - (C) Guide and improve ongoing student learning
 - (D) Replace the need for summative assessment
- Q110.** **Portfolio assessment**, in which students collect samples of their work over time, is primarily considered a form of:
- (A) Summative assessment only



- (B) Formative assessment
- (C) Standardised norm-referenced testing
- (D) One-time diagnostic testing

Q111. Inclusive education means:

- (A) Only children with disabilities are admitted to regular schools
- (B) Gifted children are placed in specially designed schools
- (C) All children learn in separate classrooms based on ability
- (D) All children, regardless of ability or disability, learn together in regular classrooms

Q112. The Salamanca Statement (1994) is associated with which global initiative?

- (A) Inclusive education for children with special needs
- (B) Right to Education for all children
- (C) National Curriculum Framework development
- (D) Teacher education reform worldwide

Q113. A child with dyslexia primarily faces difficulty with:

- (A) Mathematics and arithmetic
- (B) Social interaction and communication
- (C) Reading, writing, and processing written language
- (D) Physical coordination and motor skills

Q114. Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act 2016, how many types of disabilities are officially recognised?

- (A) 7
- (B) 21
- (C) 14



(D) 10

Q115. The principle of **Universal Design for Learning (UDL)** in inclusive education suggests:

- (A) Designing entirely separate curricula for students with disabilities
- (B) Teaching only to the average learner in the classroom
- (C) Providing identical instruction and materials to all students
- (D) Designing flexible learning environments and multiple means of representation accessible to all learners

Q116. **Constructivism** in education holds that students:

- (A) Actively build their own knowledge through experiences and interactions
- (B) Receive knowledge passively from the teacher
- (C) Learn best through rote memorisation and repetition
- (D) Should be shielded from exploration and discovery

Q117. **Discovery learning**, a concept associated with Jerome Bruner, primarily emphasises:

- (A) Teacher-centred, lecture-based instruction
- (B) Rote learning and extensive practice drills
- (C) Learning through exploration, inquiry, and problem-solving
- (D) Exclusively textbook-based and curriculum-bound knowledge

Q118. In **inquiry-based learning**, the primary role of the teacher is to be:

- (A) A lecturer who delivers information directly
- (B) A facilitator and guide who supports student questioning
- (C) A strict disciplinarian maintaining classroom order
- (D) An examiner who tests students at regular intervals



Q119. The **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)**, a concept introduced by Lev Vygotsky, refers to:

- (A) The area of the classroom where students study independently
- (B) The social environment and peer network of the classroom
- (C) The gap between what students know and what they can never learn
- (D) The gap between what a learner can do independently and what they can achieve with guidance

Q120. **Scaffolding** in teaching refers to:

- (A) Temporary, structured support provided to learners to help them achieve tasks beyond their current independent ability
- (B) A permanent physical structure installed in the classroom
- (C) Punishment or corrective feedback for incorrect answers
- (D) Testing students on content without any prior preparation or instruction



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	A
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	A	17	C	18	B	19	D	20	A
21	C	22	B	23	D	24	A	25	B
26	C	27	D	28	A	29	C	30	B
31	C	32	A	33	D	34	B	35	C
36	A	37	D	38	B	39	A	40	C
41	B	42	D	43	C	44	A	45	B
46	D	47	C	48	A	49	D	50	B
51	C	52	A	53	B	54	D	55	C
56	B	57	D	58	A	59	C	60	B
61	D	62	A	63	C	64	B	65	D
66	A	67	C	68	B	69	D	70	A
71	C	72	B	73	D	74	A	75	C
76	B	77	D	78	A	79	C	80	B
81	D	82	A	83	C	84	B	85	D
86	A	87	C	88	B	89	D	90	A
91	C	92	B	93	D	94	A	95	C
96	A	97	C	98	B	99	D	100	A
101	C	102	B	103	D	104	A	105	C
106	B	107	D	108	A	109	C	110	B
111	D	112	A	113	C	114	B	115	D
116	A	117	C	118	B	119	D	120	A

