

Question	Answer1
Disability is a natural part of human diversity that must be respected and supported in all its forms. This is the perspective of the following model of disability:	Charity Model
'I speak to everyone in the same way, whether he is the garbage man or the president of the university'. This statement is referred to which of the following terms?	Diversity
Inclusion practices that, the individuals having different backgrounds are culturally and socially accepted and are also:	treated differently
The existence of a multiplicity of sub-cultures and different value systems in a plural or multicultural society is called	Cultural Diversity
A child is seen having limited functioning of his hand for holding a pencil to write. Which model of disability is used to view the child?	Cultural Model
Which of the following is a characteristic of Inclusion?	Philosophy of 'total rejection'
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities calls on nations to ensure persons with disabilities can effectively participate in political and public life. Which type of Inclusion does this statement represent?	Cultural Inclusion

<p>You let others feel associated and acknowledge, accept and recognise them for who they are within their communities, you are taking care of which type of Inclusion?</p>	<p>Democratic Inclusion</p>
<p>Care characterised by prison-like structures with high walls, watch towers, fenced wards, and locked cells represents which model of Inclusion?</p>	<p>Charity Model</p>
<p>Persons with disabilities need special services, special institutions, such as special schools or sheltered homes because they are different. Which model of Inclusion believes in the above mentioned statement?</p>	<p>Functional model</p>
<p>You judge an individual on his (perceived) cost effectiveness and his moral, personal, and social worth is based on his or her ability and willingness to work. Which model of Inclusion are you using?</p>	<p>Human rights model</p>
<p>Which disability model is defined as the inability of individuals to perform socially valued roles (work).?</p>	<p>Functional model</p>
<p>The two main elements of the rights-based approach are:</p>	<p>Equality and Non-Discrimination</p>
<p>One of the relevant concepts in the human rights model is:</p>	<p>No respect for diversity</p>
<p>Diversity is the condition of having or being composed of different.....</p>	<p>Elements</p>

<p>A multidimensional concept that includes the products, workforce skills and capabilities in a local economy is known as....</p>	<p>Cultural Diversity</p>
<p>A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a person's movements, senses or major life activities is called as</p>	<p>Disability</p>
<p>Ensuring that anyone regardless of their gender, place of birth, family background, age or other circumstances, over which they have no control, has full and fair access to labour markets, finance and entrepreneurship comes under the purview of following Inclusion:</p>	<p>Economic inclusion</p>
<p>Taking into consideration interest of all before policy formulation is an example of following inclusion:</p>	<p>Social inclusion</p>
<p>Action taken to reduce risks by ensuring that children with diverse disabilities have meaningful access to protection and assistance comes under the following:</p>	<p>Social inclusion</p>
<p>A social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the likes is known as</p>	<p>Political party</p>
<p>Diversity that goes beyond cultural backgrounds and focuses more on individual attributes, lifestyles and situations is called as</p>	<p>Social diversity</p>
<p>A sense of belongingness, feeling respected, valued for who you are; feeling a level of supportive energy and commitment from others so that you can do your best. This is a definition of the following:</p>	<p>Disability</p>

How would one perceive an inclusive classroom?	Where assessments are repeated till every learner achieves minimum grades
<p>“Having a diverse classroom with children from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds enriches the learning experiences of all students.”</p> <p>This statement is:</p>	incorrect, because it can confuse the children and they may feel lost
What is the objective of inclusion of children with special needs in schools?	It is an unrealistic goal
Which of the following model views disability as a deficit and the disabled as victims of their impairment?	Social model
The model that upholds the right to equal opportunities and participation in the society.	Charity model
Dancer who got her legs amputated becoming a successful dancer' implies the following model of disability:	Functional model
Functional model holds varied perspectives about disability except:	Role failure is disability
All of the following are elements of Inclusive Education except:	Inclusion in regular schools

_____ is an organizational effort and practice in which different groups or individuals having different backgrounds are culturally and socially accepted, welcomed, empowered and equally treated.	Diversity
_____ is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these.	Diversity
The term used for individual's involvement and empowerment, where the inherent worth and dignity of every individual is recognized.	Diversity
Following is incorrect about the concept of inclusion:	Valuing all individuals
Inclusion requires:	integration of special needs in a regular school
Educational inclusion help us to	strengthen the accountability of humanitarian actors
Economic inclusion helps to	Enjoy legal protection by means of effective access to remedies
Legal inclusion ensures	equal access to the rights, benefits and entitlements of the society in which they live

Democratic inclusion helps people from every segment of society to	enjoy legal protection by means of effective access to remedies
What is incorrect about Models of Disability?	Models are tools for defining impairment
It is the duty of non-disabled people to help disabled people, as part of their civic and moral obligations. The model of disability represented is:	Human Rights
Inclusion includes all of the following except:	sense of belonging
Model that sees non-disabled people as the saviours of disability.	Human Rights Model
The agency that published the International Classification of Functioning.	Disability and Health United States Public Health Service
Model illustrated by WHO is the following:	Human Rights Model
Functional Model is also referred to as	Human Rights Model

Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with the normal students. It implies the following;	Special Education
What is Inclusive Education about?	include teachers from marginalized groups
Successful inclusion requires all of the following except:	segregation
An inclusive school performs the following function:	Assesses learning needs of differently abled students
Which condition listed below would be considered as Physical Disability?	Dysgraphia
Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD) and Communication Disorder are examples of following type of special needs:	Developmental
Autism and Down's Syndrome are the examples of following types of special needs:	Sensory
Which of the following is a disorder that affects movement and muscle posture, and is due to damage in the brain?	Muscular Dystrophy

Speech delays, communication difficulties, selective hearing are characteristics of the following:	Hearing Impaired Children
A child exhibiting poor body image, difficulty in walking, not able to raise both the arms fully without any difficulties, not able to grasp objects without any difficulty, and has absence of any part of the limb is said to be having.....	Sensory Disability
Eliminating glare from the visual environment would be an especially important classroom adaptation for a student with which of the following:	Sensory Processing Disorder
Mrs Rao is catering to the special needs of Shama by maintaining eye contact with the Shama then telling Shama to watch the movements of her mouth when providing direct instruction. Mrs. Rao then asks Shama to copy these movements when she produces the sounds. What type of	Visual
All of the following come under sensory disabilities except:	Sensory processing disorder
The term visual impairment includes all except:	Deafness
When a child is observed as reaching in front of or beyond an object and holding objects very close or very far to see them then he/she may be suffering from	Visual impairment
A teacher has some physically impaired children in his/her class. Which of the following would be appropriate for the teacher to say?	Wheel-chaired bound children may take help of their peers in going to hall

<p>Providing access and a barrier-free environment for children with locomotor disabilities will include all except:</p>	<p>Ramp in school building</p>
<p>To which category of children is special education imparted?</p>	<p>handicapped or gifted.</p>
<p>How should education of children with special needs be provided?</p>	<p>Along with other normal children.</p>
<p>All the following are characteristics of speech or language impaired children except:</p>	<p>Poor voice quality, such as distracting pitch</p>
<p>The following comes under the category of physical impairment:</p>	<p>ADHD</p>
<p>A category of an intellectual disability is the following:</p>	<p>Dyslexia</p>
<p>Articulation drill technique is used for the following children:</p>	<p>Visually Impaired</p>
<p>Visually impaired learners do not include in their education and training the following:</p>	<p>Braille</p>

Who is a child with special needs?	A child who needs help for some period of time
Special needs are divided into four major categories. These are – Physical, Developmental, Behavioural/Emotional and the following category:	Social
A disability related to hearing, vision or both is known as the following:	Sensory disability
Raman is showing the following symptoms - Turns head to position the ear to the speaker, asks for information to be repeated frequently, uses loud voice. He may be diagnosed with:	Hearing Impairment
Kavita is not able to grasp objects with ease and she is not able to raise both of her arms fully. The disability she is diagnosed with is	Sensory Motor Disability
Communication disorder can be	Developmental or acquired
The problem in the musculoskeletal system and or nervous system leads to the following:	Loco-motor disability
An important step towards helping the children with special needs.	Care and concern

<p>A first-grade student consistently holds texts at arm's length while reading. This behavior is most commonly associated with which of the following disability?</p>	<p>Blindness</p>
<p>The impact of Physical disabilities is it</p>	<p>Affects ones intelligence.</p>
<p>Placing students desk near the chalkboard where the student can learn to his/her highest potential is a way to help the child suffering from the following:</p>	<p>Visual Impairment</p>
<p>By speaking clearly and normally, also by using appropriate gestures and facial expressions the teacher can help students having the following:</p>	<p>Hearing Impairment</p>
<p>Modeling the correct production of sound can help students with the following:</p>	<p>Visual Impairment</p>
<p>Sensory disability refers to a disability of the following:</p>	<p>Sensory organs</p>
<p>Locomotors disability refers to a person's inability to do any activities associated with</p>	<p>learning difficulty</p>
<p>What can one say about ability of a student with hearing impairment?</p>	<p>will never be able to perform at par with classmates in a regular school</p>

Learning of visually impaired students can be facilitated by	encouraging them to interact with others.
Disability of the bones, joint or muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs is known as the following disability:	Sensory disability
Megha has trouble with communication, understanding what other people think and feel and this makes it hard for her to express herself either with gestures, facial expressions or touch. Megha has the following disabilities	Multiple disabilities
A characteristic of Locomotor disability is	The child easily grasps objects without any difficulty.
Removing neatness as grading criteria and encouraging pre-organization strategies, such as use of graphic organizers are aids to students with _____	Dyslexia
Each student with multiple disabilities has his or her own set of skills, strengths, and learning needs. How should the teacher document this?	IEP
The following is necessarily a strategy to deal with the learning of children with ADHD:	Hands-on learning
Social behaviour modification techniques helps improve social interactions, learn new skills, and maintain positive behaviours for the following children:	Autistic

<p>A child's notebook shows errors in writing like reverse images, mirror imaging, etc. Such a child is showing signs of</p>	<p>autism</p>
<p>Individuals with Down Syndrome often have moderate to severe intellectual impairment with a measurable IQ usually between the following range:</p>	<p>90-100</p>
<p>A child exhibits immediate imitation of words or sounds he/she has just heard. This is a characteristic of the following child:</p>	<p>Autistic</p>
<p>The disability due to which children with may lack interest in other people, have trouble showing or talking about feelings.</p>	<p>Autistic Spectrum Disorder</p>
<p>Learning disability in Mathematics can be assessed most appropriately by the following test:</p>	<p>Aptitude</p>
<p>Implementation needs of ADHD does not include the following:</p>	<p>class environment.</p>
<p>Your class has a student with Locomotor Disability. The student can be helped with the following strategy:</p>	<p>Provide a small desk</p>
<p>Divij is diagnosed as having Autism Spectrum Disorder. He can be helped with the following strategy:</p>	<p>Provide a structured, predictable classroom environment</p>

<p>The curriculum for intellectually impaired students should stress on</p>	<p>problem solving skills.</p>
<p>Modeling the correct production of sound can help students with the following:</p>	<p>Hearing Impairment</p>
<p>Presenting initial stimuli that vary in only a few dimensions and later increasing the difficulty of the task over time can help students with the following:</p>	<p>Hearing Impairment</p>
<p>The abbreviated term ADHD denotes the condition commonly known as:</p>	<p>Attention Deficit Hypersensitivity Disorder</p>
<p>Difficulty in recalling sequence of letters in words and frequent loss of visual memory is associated with the following:</p>	<p>Dysgraphia</p>
<p>Both the chronological age and the mental age of a pupil is 9 years. He may be classified into which category ?</p>	<p>Superior intelligence</p>
<p>If a child writes 19 as 91 and gets confused between B and D, this is case of-</p>	<p>Visual Impairment</p>
<p>A child has mathematical age of 8 years and chronological age of 12 years. The child belongs to the following category:</p>	<p>Dyscalculia</p>

Learning disabilities may occur due to all of the following except:	Cerebral dysfunction
The term used for Learning Disability in motor skills is	Dyscalculia
A child cannot distinguish between 'saw' and 'was', 'nuclear' and 'unclear'. S/He is suffering from	Dysgraphia
Neuro-developmental disorders are characterized by	Sensory deficits
Children with Asperger's syndrome are obsessively interested in	various subjects
Communication disorder is associated with impairment in	language and articulation
The distinct characteristics of ADHD are	Keeps asking questions
John has disability of bone, joints and muscles which has led to substantial restriction of the movements of his limbs and is visually impaired too. John has	Neuro developmental Disabilities

<p>Ram has deficit brain functioning which has affected his memory, intelligence, ability to learn and social skills. Ram is suffering from the following disabilities:</p>	<p>General Disabilities</p>
<p>UNCRPD stands for</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</p>
<p>The purpose of UNCRPD is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights including</p>	<p>Fundamental rights of all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity</p>
<p>UNCRPD is considered to be an unique convention as</p>	<p>It was the first convention which had only women in framing the policy</p>
<p>Which model was adopted by UNCRPD to explain disability?</p>	<p>Circle of Inclusion model</p>
<p>The State Governments / Union Territory administrations shall be providing unemployment allowance or disability pension to disabled people. Which focus point of National Policy for Persons with Disabilities is Government taking care of?</p>	<p>Collection of regular information on Persons with Disabilities</p>
<p>The nodal Ministry which has to coordinate all matters relating to the implementation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities is</p>	<p>HRD Ministry</p>
<p>The objective of implementing the Right to Education Act 2009 was</p>	<p>to make education a fundamental right</p>

According to the Right to Education Act, children of which age group will be provided free and compulsory education?	7 years to 14 years
The institute/school/department that offers courses that have the advantage of being specially adapted to the needs of every child as well as giving the child every opportunity to progress at his/her own pace is	University Department of Special education
The percentage of concession in fare that is offered by Indian railways to disabled students for travelling by trains is ...	75
Identify the policy which made the following statement: The disabled children attend the neighbourhood school that would be attended if the child was not disabled.	Education for All
As given by Salamanca policy, the role of UNESCO is to enhance teacher participation in inclusive education through the following:	Offering them better package
According to Salamanca policy, what is the role of government, to ensure enrolment of special children in ordinary schools?	To make a law or policy to be strictly followed by every school
The Salamanca policy is important as it would help	in reducing the regular teachers load in inclusive school
To recognize institutions/ organizations/ universities running master's degree/ bachelor's degree/ P. G. Diploma/ Diploma/ Certificate courses in the field of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is the objective of	Right to Education Act 2009

<p>The Government of India formulated the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in:</p>	<p>2006</p>
<p>To which focus points of National Policy for Persons with Disabilities does Economic rehabilitation for a dignified life in society belong</p>	<p>Barrier-free environment</p>
<p>The following concession is offered in examination for a visually impaired student.</p>	<p>Provision of a writer</p>
<p>The justification for inclusion of the goal of Expand early child care and education in the Education for All (Millenium development goals), 1990.</p>	<p>Children to develop positive image of themselves and world around them</p>
<p>The meaning of gender parity as mentioned in Education for All (Millenium development goals), 1990 is</p>	<p>More number of boys in school</p>
<p>What is included under the goal of improve quality of education as mentioned in Education for All (Millenium development goals), 1990?</p>	<p>Good school facilities</p>
<p>Article 30 of the Indian Constitution relates to</p>	<p>free and compulsory education</p>
<p>Under Article 46 of the Constitution, the federal government is responsible for the economic and educational development of the following category:</p>	<p>scheduled castes and scheduled tribes</p>

In the Constitution of India, it has been laid down that the study of one's own language is a fundamental right of the citizens. This is mentioned in _____	Article 26
In order to make it more broad based, the RCI Act was amended by Parliament in _____	2000
According to RCI Act (1992) "handicapped" means a person who is	socially isolated
Central Rehabilitation Register maintains data of the following:	all disabled students
The category of differently abled students are provided the alternative of writing in place of oral assessment is	Autistic
According to Salamanca 1994, schools should accommodate	only physically fit children.
One of the goals of Education For All (Millennium Development Goals) is the following:	to develop the countries economically.
The mandate given to RCI is	to regulate and monitor service given to a person with disability.

<p>The article of the Constitution that makes provision for free and compulsory education for children till the age of fourteen years is</p>	<p>Article 32</p>
<p>Children with disability can stay in education for free till the age of</p>	<p>14 years</p>
<p>Answer sheets of students with special needs are labelled and send in the following manner:</p>	<p>sent together with all the other students answer books.</p>
<p>The Salamanca (1994) Policy was formulated at the World Conference held in:</p>	<p>Britain</p>
<p>Salamanca 1994 urged the governments to:</p>	<p>adopt as a matter of law or policy the principle of inclusive education</p>
<p>UNCRPD 2006 was adopted on 13 December 2006, and came into force on:</p>	<p>2006</p>
<p>Article 24 of UNCRPD states that:</p>	<p>Countries should ignore the right of persons with disabilities to education</p>
<p>The following is an Education for All (EFA) goal</p>	<p>Decrease comprehensive early childhood care and education</p>

Which article of the Constitution of India states that the provision of Universal, Free and Compulsory Education becomes the joint responsibility of the Centre and the States?	Article 45
The following is true for Article 29 (1)	Constitution guarantees all the citizens the right to have freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion
Which of the following is the mandate given to Rehabilitation Council of India?	To ignore services given to persons with disability,
An objective of Rehabilitation Council of India Act is	To regulate the training policies and programs in the field of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
National Policy for Persons with Disability deals with Physical, Educational and the following aspect of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities:	Emotional
The focus of Right to Education Act, 2009 is on	the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information.
A main feature of Right to Education Act, 2006 is that	High school fees, capitation fees, charges or expenses are to be paid by a child to get elementary education.
The provision for examination given by Maharashtra State board to children with disabilities is	No extra time

<p>The concession given to children with disability by HSC board is</p>	<p>Cursive writing is enforced</p>
<p>A provision made by ICSE board to children with disability is</p>	<p>No exemption from second language</p>
<p>A concession for candidates suffering from Specific Learning Disabilities & ADHD is</p>	<p>The use of a reader or reader-cum-writer is allowed</p>
<p>According to the concessions provided by CBSE, Avika has been given the facility of a scribe. Which of the following is allowed for Avika:</p>	<p>She can have a scribe who is more qualified than her</p>
<p>Which of the following is a Millennium Development Goal (MDG)?</p>	<p>To achieve universal primary education</p>
<p>The RTE Act, 2009 specifies the following:</p>	<p>minimum norms for secondary education</p>
<p>All are the powers of RCI Act, 1992, except the following:</p>	<p>Standardised syllabi for PWD</p>
<p>The objective of RCI Act, 1992 is the following:</p>	<p>Promote research in rehabilitation and special education</p>

<p>The following are the goals of EFA (MDG) 1990 except:</p>	<p>Provide equal rights to the disabled</p>
<p>The meaning of 'No detention policy' included in RTE Act, 2009 is</p>	<p>No child admitted in pre primary school will be held back</p>
<p>According to National Policy on Disabilities, 2006, Physical rehabilitation includes the following except:</p>	<p>early detection and intervention</p>
<p>As per the following article, the Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality as a fundamental right for all its citizens:</p>	<p>Article 14</p>
<p>According to this article of Constitution of India, each and every person has the right to live with dignity.</p>	<p>Article 21</p>
<p>A teacher allows a student with dysgraphia to show understanding of procedure with hands on activity. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Size adaptation</p>
<p>A Mathematics teacher pastes tables on the desk of a dyscalculic student. This is an example of the following adaptation:</p>	<p>Input adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher allows more time to a child with locomotor disability to complete examination paper. This is an example of following adaptation</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>

<p>Name the adaptation in which differently abled children are involved in preparation of charts depending on their abilities</p>	<p>Input adaptation</p>
<p>Under which category of differentiation of content does use of Venn diagram to represent content fall.</p>	<p>Use of graphic organiser</p>
<p>A teacher uses Bloom's Taxonomy to encourage thinking about content at several levels. The category of differentiation of content it represents</p>	<p>Varied texts</p>
<p>A teacher provides newspaper articles and encyclopaedias to students to supplement the text book content. This category of differentiation of content belongs to</p>	<p>Varied texts</p>
<p>The meaning of differentiation of content is</p>	<p>Teaching different content</p>
<p>Which age group of differently abled students should be allowed to self assess?</p>	<p>3- 6 years</p>
<p>The form of assessment that identifies those students based on selected samples of work experiences and documents related to outcomes being assessed.</p>	<p>Oral assessment</p>
<p>An English teacher wants to assess the language acquisition of a dyslexic student. Which aspect of assessment should be provided to the students?</p>	<p>Contextual</p>

<p>All of the following are the curricular adaptations for the Visually impaired except:</p>	<p>lip reading</p>
<p>If the teacher divides the subject matter into small manageable chunks, then it is the differentiation of</p>	<p>Process</p>
<p>Using multiple modalities like visual, auditory and kinesthetic materials and activities while teaching a content is the differentiation of</p>	<p>Process</p>
<p>Using different modalities for an assignment like oral presentation or presentation in art forms like drawing, painting etc is the differentiation of</p>	<p>Process</p>
<p>Which among the following is an alternative assessment?</p>	<p>Portfolio</p>
<p>Factual, non-judgmental recording of students' activities during school events is called</p>	<p>Anecdotal records</p>
<p>Under which type of adaptation does assigning peer buddies and peer tutors fall?</p>	<p>Level of support</p>
<p>Allowing students to show their attainment of knowledge through oral response instead of written work comes under which type of adaptation?</p>	<p>Output</p>

When a teacher adapts the depth of conceptual difficulty of the content depending on needs of students, it is known as following:	Curriculum relaxation
The main purpose of curriculum adaptation is the following:	To ensure all learners get access to quality and meaningful learning experiences.
When we increase the amount of personal assistance with specific learner, we adapt the following:	Level of support
If in a Geography class, the teacher is asking a student to hold the globe while others to point out the locations, she is adapting the curriculum with respect to	Degree of participation
In Social Studies, if a teacher expects one student to be able to locate just the states while others learn to locate capitals as well, she is using the curriculum adaptation with respect to	Substitute curriculum
Reducing the number of Science terms a student with special needs is expected to learn at a time is an example of curriculum adaptation with respect to	Alternate goals
Tiered instruction is the following:	A means of assigning different tasks within the same lesson or unit
This differentiation allows students to access the information in the way that works best for them using a rich array of material.	Accelerated coverage of material

<p>It is a process through which a teacher adds support for students in order to enhance learning and aid in the mastery of tasks.</p>	<p>Learning contracts</p>
<p>Alternative assessment tests are usually</p>	<p>System generated</p>
<p>A teacher collects and reads the work of the class, then plans and adjust the next lesson to meet student needs. He/ She is doing the following:</p>	<p>Assessment at learning</p>
<p>Under which category of differentiation of content does use of spider mapping to represent content fall.</p>	<p>Varied activities</p>
<p>A teacher reduces the number of questions that the differently abled learner has to complete in given time. This ia an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>
<p>Providing summary of chapters to students with special needs is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>
<p>Providing peer reading support is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Input adaptation</p>
<p>Providing concept maps to students with special needs is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>

<p>Some students with special needs are granted more time for composition writing. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Size adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher plans more concrete examples keeping in mind the needs of an intellectually impaired student in the class. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Input adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher uses variety of teaching aids to help student with special needs to understand a concept. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher plans for provision of hands-on activities for learning disabled student in the class. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Output adaptation</p>
<p>Provision of a chart of numbers to the students with special needs is an example of the following adaptation:</p>	<p>Time adaptation</p>
<p>Provision of an audio book to a student with Dyslexia is an example of the following adaptation:</p>	<p>Size adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher places students with special needs in cooperative groups. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Input adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher makes use of lower order thinking questions for students with special needs. This is an example of following adaptation:</p>	<p>Alternate goals</p>

<p>During a language test, one student is learning computer skills in the computer lab is an example of the following adaptation:</p>	<p>Substitute curriculum</p>
<p>Providing support in form of reading out question paper during examination is an example of the following adaptation:</p>	<p>Size adaptation</p>
<p>A teacher provides a quiet corner for students with special needs to study . The category of differentiation it falls under is</p>	<p>process</p>
<p>When we adapt the way instruction is delivered to the learner, we adapt the following:</p>	<p>Input</p>
<p>When we adapt how the learner can respond to instruction, we adapt the following:</p>	<p>Input</p>
<p>When we adapt time allotted for learning, task completion or testing, we adapt the following:</p>	<p>Level of support</p>
<p>When we adapt the skill level, problem type, or the rules on how the learner may approach the work, we adapt the following:</p>	<p>Level of support</p>
<p>When we adapt the extent to which a learner is actively involved in the task, we adapt the following:</p>	<p>Level of support</p>

When we provide the different instruction and materials to meet a learner's individual goals, we adapt the following:	Substitute curriculum
A method of designing and delivering instructions to suit students' needs is known as the following:	Differentiated evaluation
Increased use of graphs and charts is a way of modifying the following:	Content
Use of prompts and cues is a way of modifying the following:	Content
The tailored assessments used for testing students who are unable to take the regular assessment.	Affective assessment
Differentiation of activities in which the student engages in order to make sense of or master the content falls under the category of differentiation of the following:	content
The barriers to participation of disabled students in the classroom are	Financial barriers
The reason behind teacher's unwelcoming attitude towards a disabled student is	Teachers are already burdened

<p>A teacher manages to attend to a disabled and non-disabled student in the classroom.</p>	<p>With help from shadow teacher</p>
<p>Attitude of parents proves to be a major hindrance in inclusion of children with disability as</p>	<p>parents are worried about their status in the society</p>
<p>A disabled student cannot access the school premises independently due to</p>	<p>Lack of awareness</p>
<p>The major IEP requirements that govern the involvement and progress of children with disabilities in the general education curriculum are</p>	<p>Current levels of educational performance</p>
<p>When should the IEP be developed after the detection of child's disability?</p>	<p>within 60 days</p>
<p>The type of performance levels that must be included in the IEP is/are</p>	<p>Academic progress</p>
<p>In an inclusive school infrastructural facilitators must include all of the following except:</p>	<p>Ramps, Elevators, lowering of drinking taps</p>
<p>In spite of being physically disabled and wheelchair bound, the student's participation in sports can be ensured by</p>	<p>Giving concession to such students</p>

<p>Students with special needs are bullied by their peers, is an example of</p>	<p>Attitudinal barrier</p>
<p>Transportation of students with special needs is a major barrier in implementation of inclusive education. This is an example of</p>	<p>Social barrier</p>
<p>Parents of students with special needs do not care about education of their wards. This is an example of</p>	<p>Social barrier</p>
<p>Teachers in a school feel students with special needs disturb their class. This is an example of</p>	<p>Attitudinal barrier</p>
<p>The Individualized Education Plan must be based only on:</p>	<p>The student's needs</p>
<p>An IEP must include all of the following except:</p>	<p>Current academic and functional performance of the student</p>
<p>When planning the IEP goals, the most important aspect that needs to be considered is it should be</p>	<p>Long term</p>
<p>Teachers in a school are not trained to cater to the needs of students with special needs. This is an example of</p>	<p>Social barrier</p>

All of the following are barriers to inclusive education except	Inaccessible physical environment
Stereotyping, stigma, prejudice and discriminating are all factors of	Attitudinal barriers
Conditions in which children are born, live, grow, learn etc. leading to decreased functioning of children with disabilities are	Physical barriers
IEP stands for the following:	Individual Economic policy
An IEP should be reviewed	quarterly
Equalizing the playing field by having everyone play wheelchair or chair basketball helps to overcome	Physical barriers
An IEP is always written in	Action terms
External barrier for inclusion among the following is	Untrained teachers

Which of the following is a required component of any student's IEP?	Functional behavior assessment
A middle school student with specific learning disabilities has an IEP goal to develop self-determination skills. The most effective technique to help the student achieve this goal will be	Include the student as a collaborator at his own IEP annual review meeting
Knowledge based curriculum with focus on content based examination represents the following barrier to Inclusive Education:	Social barrier
Provision of a nurturing school environment for students with special needs is an example of facilitator for the following:	Attitudinal barrier
Teachers in a school feel students with special needs disturb their class. This is an example of following barrier:	Social barrier
For a child with a disability who is receiving the services for the first time, the IEP be developed keeping in mind.....	Current levels of educational performance
All of the following are examples of the use of ICT in inclusive education except:	Blackboard
Example for a communicative use of ICT in inclusive education is	Text-to-speech engines

<p>A hindrance to Inclusive Education is</p>	<p>Training general teachers to work with differently abled children</p>
<p>In the given set a non-example of an ICT device for the visually challenged is</p>	<p>Magnifier</p>
<p>A special education teacher is planning to use drill-and-practice software to reinforce the mathematical computation skills of a student with a learning disability. This type of software would be especially useful for the teacher's intended purpose because of its ability to provide:</p>	<p>virtually unlimited examples of any given type of problem.</p>
<p>All of the following represents communicative use of ICT except:</p>	<p>Text-to-speech engine</p>
<p>Word prediction software is most beneficial for children with</p>	<p>Dyslexia</p>
<p>A software that helps to hear the text that is displayed on the computer's monitor is known as</p>	<p>Monitor reader</p>
<p>An IEP is always written in</p>	<p>Action terms</p>
<p>The natural language for a hearing impaired child is</p>	<p>Mother tongue</p>

<p>A screen reader can make it possible for a student with following impairment to access information on the web:</p>	<p>Hearing</p>
<p>A page turner device would most beneficial for a student with which of the following disability:</p>	<p>ADHD</p>
<p>A communication board can support a student with following impairment to express him/herself.</p>	<p>Speech</p>
<p>Who prepares teaching aids or adapts teaching aids to help all children learn?</p>	<p>resource teacher</p>
<p>Who makes suitable adaptations in the curriculum transaction so that the children with disabilities learn according to their ability?</p>	<p>resource teacher</p>
<p>Who constructs achievement and diagnostic tool on the basis of which remediation is provided?</p>	<p>general teacher</p>
<p>The school personnel who adapts evaluation for children with special needs.</p>	<p>resource teacher</p>
<p>Placing the children in the classroom in proper places so that they feel comfortable and are benefited by the classroom interaction is the role of the following:</p>	<p>general teacher</p>

Developing positive attitude between normal and disabled children is the role of the following:	supervisor
The school personnel who accepts children with disabilities in the inclusive class.	general teacher
It is difficult to reach the rural areas for supporting the inclusive education goal. How can this be achieved?	Providing loans
For promoting inclusive education, the NGO's focus should be on:	Designing curriculum
In an inclusive setting, functional assessment is primarily the role of the following:	general teacher
NGOs play major roles in the following areas in the education of the differently abled except:	Early intervention, assessment and therapy
Inclusive education system views that if a child is not learning, the problem lies with:	the education system
A general education teacher is not of much help in inclusive education if:	She understands the concept of inclusive education

<p>The following is least likely to be the role of a general education teacher:</p>	<p>Identification of the children with disabilities in the classroom.</p>
<p>Meeta is recently appointed as a general teacher. The following is most likely to be one of her duties</p>	<p>Monitor and evaluate progress of only the students with disability.</p>
<p>The role of the resource teacher in an inclusive school must be focused on:</p>	<p>supporting and working directly with classroom teachers</p>
<p>The role of a Special Education teacher is</p>	<p>Teach the class when the general teacher is absent</p>
<p>The role of NGOs in Inclusive Education is.....</p>	<p>They provide separate homes for special children</p>
<p>The purpose of resource centre developed by NGOs is</p>	<p>Children with disabilities get to live once they become adolescents</p>
<p>The school personnel with a degree specifically in special education.</p>	<p>general teacher</p>
<p>Providing remedial teaching to students who need assistance in reading is likely to be the role of the following:</p>	<p>Supervisor</p>

Providing remedial teaching to students who need assistance in subject areas such as Mathematics is likely to be the role of the following:	parent assistants
Who works with students with severe disabilities until the students are independent?	Supervisor
Differently abled students are taught in small groups or on a one-on-one basis by following school personnel:	Resource teacher
A minor (certification) in special education is desirable for the following school personnel:	General teacher
IEPs are updated throughout the school year to reflect students' progress and goals by	Supervisor
Who monitors and evaluate progress of all students?	General teacher
Discussion of student's progress with parents, teachers, counselors, and administrators is done by	Resource teacher
Who develops and implements weekly lesson plans that facilitate the participation and learning of all students?	Resource teacher

<p>The school personnel who involves the children with disabilities in almost all the activities of the classroom is</p>	<p>Counsellor</p>
<p>The school personnel who prepares and help students transition from grade to grade.</p>	<p>General teacher</p>
<p>The school personnel who refers the identified students with learning disabilities to the experts for further examination and treatment is</p>	<p>Resource teacher</p>
<p>Teaching aids that would help all students understand better are prepared/adapted by</p>	<p>General teacher</p>
<p>The major objective of the NGO in India with respect to their role in Inclusive education is all except:</p>	<p>to create awareness among parents</p>
<p>All of the following are the roles of NGOs in Inclusive Education except:</p>	<p>provide vocational training</p>
<p>The general teacher monitors the progress of students with special needs along with the following school personnel:</p>	<p>Principal</p>
<p>Who performs the following: Early identification, prevention, and intervention strategies to facilitate the referral step?</p>	<p>General teacher</p>

The following is least likely to be the role of NGOs in inclusive school:	increase enrollment of children with special needs in schools
NGO's support inclusion by providing schemes and benefits which can be done in following way -	Monitoring and evaluation of the schemes
NGO's support inclusion by imparting education which can be done in following way -	Proper utilisation of schemes and benefits
NGO's support inclusion by implementing livelihood programme which can be done in following way -	Interventions for effective implementation of acts and policies
An NGO working exclusively for the welfare of the hearing impaired.	Ali Yavar Jung
Which among the following helps in developing fine motor skills and daily self-care activities?	Occupational therapy
The following helps in developing gross motor skills:	Speech therapy
The following is part of occupational therapy:	Reading

<p>The purpose of pre-vocational and vocational training.</p>	<p>Enable a livelihood</p>
<p>NGOs help the government when</p>	<p>They reach out to the remote areas and underprivileged sections of the society</p>
<p>An NGO, which works in the field of education in India.</p>	<p>The MINDS Foundation</p>
<p>Orienting Anganwadi and Balwadi workers, caregivers, and institutional authorities in early childhood education programs is highly desirable because:</p>	<p>It saves the money from being invested in inclusive schools</p>
<p>The education needs of young children with special needs can be met in public and private preschools by:</p>	<p>Providing training and consultancy, professional support, and the necessary equipment to children with special needs, their families, their teachers, and other school staff</p>
<p>The kind of training should be provided to mentally retarded or physically disabled children</p>	<p>How to read and write</p>
<p>How does vocational training help a special needs student?</p>	<p>By giving them an opportunity to understand the world of work and readies them for possible future careers</p>
<p>The monitoring, follow-up, funding, and evaluation of the Vocational training of special children should be the responsibility of the following:</p>	<p>students</p>

Under which scheme did the NGOs in India played a vital role in achieving inclusive education	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
The main reason for teaching imparting pre-vocational training to children with special needs is the following:	lead an independent life
The children with special needs engaged in pre-vocational training feel the following:	restless
Engaging children with special needs in pre-vocational training develops the following skills in them:	psychomotor
The following is an example of Pre-vocational training imparted to children with special needs:	making gift cards
An example of Pre-vocational training imparted to children with intellectual impairment is	laboratory management
The development of pre-vocational skills in children with special needs helps them for all except	use their time productively
NGO's support inclusion by securing social justice which can be done in following way -	Early detection of disability

<p>NGO's support inclusion in the following way:</p>	<p>Securing Social Justice</p>
<p>Training given to improve Fine Motor skills i.e. hand skills like grip, grasp and also activities of daily living is a part of</p>	<p>Soft-skill Training</p>
<p>Therapeutic programs to improve Gross Motor skills like posture and movement is a part of</p>	<p>Soft-skill Training</p>
<p>Training given for children who have hearing problems and those who require speech and language training is a part of</p>	<p>Occupational Therapy</p>
<p>Different activities like colour matching, building blocks, identify the shapes, reading and writing etc. are part of</p>	<p>Occupational Therapy</p>

Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
Functional model	Cultural Model	Human rights model
Inclusion	Disability	Togetherness
considered marginalised one's.	given due importance	treated equally
Social Diversity	Linguistic diversity	Economic Diversity
Human rights model	Charity Model	Functional model
Everyone need to be treated differently.	Philosophy of 'zero rejection'	Love people of certain ethnic groups.
Democratic Inclusion	Social Inclusion	Humanitarian Inclusion

Cultural Inclusion	Humanitarian Inclusion	Social Inclusion
Functional model	Cultural Model	Human rights model
Cultural Model	Human rights model	Charity Model
Cultural Model	Functional model	Charity Model
Human rights model	Charity Model	Cultural Model
Reasonable Accommodation	Barriers and Accessibility	Empowerment and Accountability
No public freedom	Equal Participation and Inclusion	Exploitation of all
Features	Aspects	Ideologies

Linguistic Diversity	Economic Diversity	Social Diversity
Mental disorder	Autism	Physical disorders
Democratic inclusion	Social inclusion	Humanitarian inclusion
Democratic inclusion	Economic inclusion	Humanitarian inclusion
Humanitarian inclusion	Economic inclusion	Democratic inclusion
Religious congregation	Ethnic group	Club members
Religious diversity	Linguistic diversity	Ethnic diversity
Inclusion	Diversity	Differentiation

Where teacher teaches from only text book to lessen the burden of students	Where there is active involvement of children is involved in solving as many problems as possible	Where teacher creates diverse and meaningful experiences for every learner
correct, because children learn many skills from their peers	correct, because it makes the classroom more hierarchical	incorrect, because it leads to unnecessary competition
It is detrimental to children without disabilities	It will increase the burden on schools	It requires a change in attitude, content and approach to teaching
Charity model	Functional model	human rights model
Functional model	Human rights model	Social model
Human rights model	Social model	Charity model
Individuals are judged on their skills and cost effectiveness	Worth of an individual is decided by his ability and willingness to work	Disabled are the ones who cannot walk, talk, see and work
Inclusion in special school	Collaboration	Regard for diversity

Disability	Inclusion	Individuality
Disability	Inclusion	Individuality
Disability	Inclusion	Individuality
Equal access and opportunity	Removing discrimination and other barriers	Looking with pity
mainstreaming	special education	special school
promote inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian action	build a sense of belonging to the diverse human family	provide opportunities to be educated with same-age peers
Reduce the stigma associated with the disability	Lead to economic growth by empowering young minds from all diverse settings	Satisfy basic legal needs
whole-hearted and equal participation of one and all	increased participation, involvement and responsibility	a democratic and diverse stimulating environment to grow and learn

provide a stimulating environment to grow and learn	minimize the cost in terms of teaching faculties	satisfy basic legal needs
Models are framework to gain an understanding of disability issues	Models are the basis upon which government and society can devise strategies for meeting the needs of disabled people	Models are the platforms to fight for the rights of disabled people
Social	Charity	Functional
feeling respected	commitment from others	separation
Functional Model	Charity Model	Medical Model
Pan American Health Organization	World Health Organization (WHO)	Council of Education for Public
Charity Model	Inclusional Model	Functional Model
Tragedy Model	Medicine Model	Inclusion Model

Exclusive Education	Integrated Education	Inclusive Education
encourage strict admission procedures	include indoctrination of facts	celebrate and value all types of diversities
sensitization	capacity building	involvement of parents
differentiates between students and sets less challenging achievement targets for specially abled children	improves the learning outcomes of all students irrespective of their capabilities	improves the learning outcomes of differently abled students
Autism	ADHD	Muscular Dystrophy
Sensory	Emotional	Physical
Emotional	Developmental	Physical
ALS	Cerebral Palsy	Osteogenesis Imperfecta

Children with Dyslexic	Autism Spectrum Disorder	Sensory Spectrum Disorder
Multiple Disability	Intellectual Disability	Locomotor Disability
Learning Disability	Muscular Dystrophy	Epilepsy
Mental	Communication	Emotional
Autism	Deafness	Blindness
Low vision	Partial vision	Blindness
Autism spectrum disorder	Hearing impairment	Learning disability
Physically impaired children may do an alternative activity in the classroom	Soham use the wheel chair to go to the hall	Polio afflicted children will now sing a song

Lift facility	Seat belt in transport systems	Use of tactile devices for instruction
normal children.	only to children having learning difficulty.	handicapped children.
By methods developed for special children.	In special schools.	By special teachers only
Difficulty in writing words	Inadequate vocabulary	Difficulty in conveying messages
Autism	Muscular dystrophy	Communication disorder
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	Mentally challenged	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
Autistic	ADHD	Speech Impaired
Closed circuit T.V	Small print Materials	Talking calculators

A child who is independent and can manage everything on his/her own	A child who may have challenges which are more severe than the typical child, and could possibly last a lifetime	A child who face challenges only for a little while
Cognitive	Temperamental	Sensorial
Autism	ADHD	Intellectual impairment
Visual Impairment	Locomotor Disability	Sensory Processing Disorder
Hearing Impairment	Locomotor Disability	Visual Impairments
Developmental	Acquired	Developmental and acquired
Intellectual disorder	Communication disorder	Learning disabilities
Early intervention	Facilities and flexibility	Help and support

Low vision	Hearing impairment	Deafness
Cripple ones visual acuity.	Relate to ones concentration span.	Affect mobility.
Loco-motor disability	Communication disorder	Dyscalculia
Loco-motor disability	Communication disorder	Dyscalculia
Loco-motor disability	Communication disorder	Dyscalculia
Functioning of brain	Communication problem	Motor development
communication in the environment	capability to perceive information	moving both himself and objects from place to place
can do very well in a regular school if suitable facilitation and resources are provided	should be sent only to a school for the hearing impaired and not to a regular school	will not benefit from academic education only and should be given vocational training instead

involving them in various community programmes	teaching them to use Braille	teaching them survival strategy
Neuro developmental disability	Multiple disability	Locomotor disability
Locomotor disabilities	Neuro- Developmental disabilities	Sensory disabilities
The child does not have any difficulty in walking.	The child can perform any physical activity.	The child is not able to raise both the arms fully without any difficulties.
Dyscalculia	Dysgraphia	Dysphasia
Report Card	Case Study Document	File maintained on the student
Play way learning	Limit distractions	Speech therapy
Dyslexic	Dyspraxic	Dyscalculic

learning disability.	hearing impairment	visual impairment
45-55	80-90	20-30
Hearing Impaired	Intectually impaired	Speech Impaired
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	Learning difficulty	Cerebral Palsy
Diagnostic	Screening	Achievement
task direction.	rule reminders and visual cues.	indirect instructions.
Restrict his/her movement in the school	Provide option for combination of written and oral examination	Provide same assignments as others.
Avoid Punishment	Let the child experience sudden changes and get used to them	Ignore the impact of sensory factors

eye hand coordination skills.	Numerical skills.	Life skills.
Loco-motor disability	Communication disorder	Dyscalculia
Loco-motor disability	Communication disorder	Intellectual disability
Attention Diffusion Hyperactive Disorder	Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder	Affection Deficit Hyperactive Disorder
Dyspraxia	Dyscalculia	Dyslexia
Below normal intelligence	Normal intelligence	Gifted
Learning Disability	Intellectual Impairment	Hearing Impairment
Dyslexia	Dyspraxia	Dysgraphia

Cultural factors	Emotional disturbance	Behavioural disturbance
Dyslexia	Dyspraxia	Dysgraphia
Dyspraxia	Dyscalculia	Dyslexia
Developmental deficits	Processing deficits	Behavioural deficits
disturbing others	games and sports	single object or topic
limbs	hearing	speech
Inattention and Hyperactivity impulsivity	Learn New concept and self regulation	Tries to do many things together
Locomotor disability	Neuro developmental disability	Multiple disabilities

Neuro- Developmental disabilities	Sensory disabilities	Cognitive disabilities
United Nations Council on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	United Nations Commission on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Fundamental free expression by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity	Fundamental freedom by all persons with disabilities and to promote equal participation	Fundamental freedom by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent self-esteem
It was the first international convention	It was the first human rights convention of the 21st century	It was the first convention for inclusive education
Human Model	Inclusion Model	Social model of disability
Social Security	Research	Sports, Recreation and Cultural life
Home Ministry	Ministry of Rural Development	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
to provide quality education to students	to increase India's literacy rate	to promote private education

Up to 14 years	Up to 10 years	6 years to 14 years
Special schools	Regular schools	Natioanl Insitute of Open Schooling
50	100	25
Convention for children with special needs	Convention for rights with persons of disability	Salamanca Policy
Getting support from teacher unions and associations	Enhancing their curruculum	Reducing their workload
To provide funds	Form more committees	Curtail admission of non- disabled children
in accepting the individual differences and respect for all regardless of disabilty, gender, ability and race.	in accepting the learning disabled children.	in better participation of community
Rehabilitation Council of India Act 1992	National Policy for Persons with Disability 2006	Salamanca 1994

2009	2012	2016
Social Security	Rehabilitation Measures	Issue of Disability Certificates
Use of calculator	Provision of lift in centre	Reduced syllabus for examination
Universalisation of primary education	Working parents need not bother about their small children	For ensuring good health of children
More number of girls in school	Equal number of boys and girls in school	Separate schools for girls and boys
Equal number of boys and girls in school	Increase adult literacy	Expand early child care and education
equality of gender	women's right	certain cultural and educational rights to establish and administer educational institutions
women	children under the age of 14	senior citizens

Article 30	Article 45	Article 46
2001	2003	2004
gifted	suffering from locomotor disability	economically backward
vacancies for employing professionals	all parents of disabled students	all qualified professionals and personnel working in the field of Rehabilitation and Special Education.
Learning disabled	Hearing impaired	Visually impaired
only intellectually fit children.	only socially fit children.	all children.
to achieve universal primary education.	to promote gender inequality.	to improve paternal health.
to regulate and monitor nourishment.	to regulate and monitor financial support.	to regulate and monitor employment.

Article 15	Article 45	Article 21
18 years	21 years	24 years
sent separately	assessed by special examiners	assessed by the school authorities.
America	Greece	Spain
discourage exchanges with countries having experience with inclusive schools	dissuade the participation of parents and communities of persons with disabilities in the planning and decision-making processes	ignore early identification and intervention strategies
2008	2007	2009
Individualized support should be provided to persons with disability to maximize their academic and social development	Limit the participation of people with disabilities in society	Countries should ignore the personality, talents and creativity of people with disability
Achieve a 50% improvement in adult literacy by 2015	Create gender disparities in primary and secondary education	Ensure that the learning needs of some young people and adults are met

Article 36	Article 12	Article 20
The federal government is responsible for the economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language	Study of one's own language is a fundamental right of the citizens.
To de-regularise syllabi	To take no action against unqualified persons delivering services to persons with disability.	To maintain a Central Rehabilitation Register
To bring about unregularized standards of training courses for professionals dealing with persons with disabilities	To downgrade research in Rehabilitation and Special Education	To disregard Central Rehabilitation Register for registration of professionals/ personnel
Psychological	Speech	Economic
every child's right to full time elementary education	the element of various legal traditions to restrain governmental and private actions that threaten the privacy of individuals	the natural and legal persons to peacefully enjoy their possessions
The child or his parents are to be subjected to screening procedure for admission	The government has the responsibility to undertake school mapping to determine the location of the school.	Each child is also entitled to text books, writing material and uniform, for which the payment has to be made by the child
Compulsory written test for class I to IX	Compulsory teaching of second and third language	Writer/Typewriter assistance

Use of writer is not allowed	All students get 20 grace marks in board exams	Extra time is not given
Calculators are not allowed	Students are allowed to get the questions a day in advance	Spastic candidates may get double time
Question paper is explained thoroughly	Two days' time is given to do the paper at home	Scientific calculators are not allowed
The scribe can suggest answers to her and do the paper	She has to pay for the scribe	The Scribe shall be paid remuneration by the Centre Superintendent as per norms of CBSE.
To give money to poor children	To give jobs to poor children	To provide freedom to child to choose between a job or education
minimum norms for higher secondary education	minimum norms for university education	minimum norms for elementary education
Provide training to special teachers	Ensure all children go to neighbourhood schools	Take away recognition of institution not providing special facilities to PWD
Promote research to enhance quality of education	Promote research related to primary education	Promote research related to pre primary education

Provide free and compulsory primary education for all	Improve the quality of education	Increase adult literacy by 50 per cent
No child admitted in a school will be held back	No child admitted in a special school will be held back	No child admitted in a government run school will be held back
counselling and medical interventions	provision of aids and appliances	provision of vocational training
Article 45	Article 21	Article 30
Article 30	Article 14	Article 45
Output adaptation	Time adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Output adaptation	Size adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Input adaptation	Size adaptation	Output adaptation

Output adaptation	Size adaptation	Participation adaptation
Independent study	Varied activities	Varied supplementary material
Varied activities	Accelerated coverage of material	Varied ways of presenting information
Varied activities	Varied environments	Varied supplementary material
Teaching same content differently	Teaching content of higher standards	Teaching content of different standards
6-8 years	Above 8 years	4 - 7 years
Practical assessment	Paper pencil assessment	Portfolio assessment
Theoretical	Oral	Written

Braille textbook	tactile material	real objects
Instruction	Content	Product
Product	Content	Environment
Environment	Product	Content
Multiple choice test	Essay test	Short answer test
Portfolio	Rubric	Observation
Alternate goals	Degree of participation	Substitute curriculum
Input	Time	Size

Curriculum innovation	Curriculum adaptation	Different curriculum
To give concession to learners with special needs.	To make learning easy for learners with special needs.	to make learning economical for learners with special needs.
Alternate goals	Substitute curriculum	Degree of participation
Alternate goals	Substitute curriculum	Level of support
Alternate goals	Level of support	Degree of participation
Difficulty	Size	Time
Scaffolding	A way to assess students' work	A way to assess students in roll order
Scaffolding	Tiered instruction	Compacting

Scaffolding	Tiered instruction	Compacting
Teacher generated	Standardized tests	Written tests
Assessment as learning	Assessment for learning	Assessment of learning
Varied supplementary material	Use of graphic organiser	Independent study
Input adaptation	Size adaptation	Participation adaptation
Input adaptation	Output adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Level of support	Size adaptation	Output adaptation
Difficulty adaptation	Input adaptation	Output adaptation

Participation adaptation	Time adaptation	Input adaptation
Participation adaptation	Output adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Input adaptation	Size adaptation	Participation adaptation
Difficulty adaptation	Input adaptation	Participation adaptation
Input adaptation	Output adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Output adaptation	Time adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Participation adaptation	Output adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
Difficulty adaptation	Input adaptation	Participation adaptation

Alternate goals	Input adaptation	Size adaptation
Output adaptation	Input adaptation	Difficulty adaptation
learning environment	content	product
Output	Time	Difficulty
Output	Time	Difficulty
Size	Time	Difficulty
Size	Time	Difficulty
Size	Degree of participation	Alternate goals

Level of support	Difficulty	Alternate goals
Differentiated instruction	Differentiated content	Differentiated process
Instructional process	Product	Learning environment
Instructional process	Product	Learning environment
Modified assessment	Special assessment	Alternative assessment
product	process	learning environment
Lack of time	Attitude of non-disabled peers	Laws and policies
No proper training given to handle children with disability	Lack of enthusiasm on part of teacher	Lack of support given to teacher

By dividing the class into two groups disabled and non-disabled students	By catering to disabled student first and then if time permits also attending the non-disabled student.	By ignoring the disabled student
parents are not educated enough to handle such children and accept them as part of their life.	parents feel ashamed of the disabled child	parents feel these children are burden on them
Lack of time	Lack of enthusiasm	Lack of proper infrastructural facilities
Financial support and Special curriculum.	Related services and technology support.	Current performance, Special education, related service, supplementary aids and child's participation along with non-disabled classmates.
within 15 days	within 30 days	within 90 days
Academic, functional and transition related progress	Functional progress	Transition related progress
Gardens and Gyms	Wide corridors and classrooms	Specially designed washrooms with grab bars and lowered sinks
Avoid involving them in sports	Arranging for indoor sports in which the student can take part	Making student go to the playground

Educational barrier	Social barrier	Physical barrier
Physical barrier	Attitudinal barrier	Educational barrier
Physical barrier	Attitudinal barrier	Educational barrier
Educational barrier	Social barrier	Physical barrier
Pre-existing programs	Services available in school	Recommendations of the parents
Annual academic and functional goals that are measurable	Times when the student will not participate with their nondisabled peers	Times when the student will not participate with their peers with a disability
Observable and measureable	Comprehensive	Detailed
Physical barrier	Attitudinal barrier	Educational barrier

Lack of assistive technology	Policies that hinder the involvement of all people in all areas	Peer assistance
Physical barriers	Social barriers	Communication barriers
Social barriers	Communication barriers	Attitudinal barriers
Income Evaluation policy	Individualized Education plan	Individual Education policy
half yearly	yearly	before the school year begins
Social barriers	Educational barriers	Pedagogical barriers
Behavioral terms	Social accomplishment terms	Cognitive attainment terms
Inappropriate curriculum	School location	Infrastructural barriers

Behavior intervention plan	Daily class schedule	Annual goals
Provide the student with opportunities to evaluate his own work	Assign the student a research project to present to classmates orally	Provide the student with reading material to learn more about the IEP process
Physical barrier	Attitudinal barrier	Educational barrier
Educational barrier	Social barrier	Physical barrier
Physical barrier	Attitudinal barrier	Educational barrier
Financial support and Special curriculum.	Related services and technology support.	Current performance, Special education, related service, supplementary aids and child's participation along with non-disabled classmates.
Talking calculator	Tactile devices	Screen reader
Magnifiers	Models	Tactile devices

Appointment of special teachers	A rigid curriculum	Positive attitude of teachers and students
Braille calculator	Screen reader	Captioning of video
highly entertaining visual displays.	direct comparisons with different students' performances.	immediate feedback on answers.
Sign language software	Braille software	Watch
Dyscalculia	ADHD	Dysgraphia
Screen reader	Screen scanner	Self-speaker
Behavioral terms	Social accomplishment terms	Cognitive attainment terms
English language	Sign language	Colloquial language

Locomotor	Speech	Vision
Muscular dystrophy	Asperger's syndrome	Dysgraphias
Vision	Hearing	Locomotor
counsellor	general teacher	supervisor
counsellor	general teacher	supervisor
supervisor	resource teacher	counsellor
counsellor	general teacher	supervisor
resource teacher	principal	counsellor

general teacher	resource teacher	counsellor
supervisor	resource teacher	counsellor
Appointing more teachers	Collaborating with the NGO's	Shifting the students to schools in urban areas
Bringing together the services in special schools, inclusive schools, home and community	Convergence of education department and schools	Raising Funds
resource teacher	principal	counsellor
Mobilizing community participation	Providing regular school instruction for all children	Training of rehabilitation workers, teachers and parents
the disabled child	the parents of the child	the government
She understands her role and expectations	She does not collaborate with the special education teacher	She creates appropriate learning experiences for the children

Referring the identified to the experts for further examination and treatment.	Accepting the children with disabilities.	Segregating the disabled children from others
Communicate with parents of disabled children	Preparations of teaching aids/adaptation of teaching aids which will help the children with disabilities learn	Develop and implement weekly lesson plans that facilitate the participation and learning of only general students.
ignoring the classroom teachers	doing all the work for the classroom teacher	ignoring the children with disabilities
Create common tests for all students	Doing all extra work of the general teacher	Adapt lessons to meet the needs of students
They provide facilities for early intervention, assessment and therapy for special children	They give money to the families of disabled children	They do not work towards inclusive education
Children with multiple and severe disabilities may get additional therapy and counselling support	Children with severe disabilities are not welcomed	All the children come to study
supervisor	resource teacher	counsellor
Resource teacher	Parent assistants	counsellor

supervisor	resource teacher	counsellor
Resource teacher	Classroom teacher	Counsellor
Counsellor	General teacher	Supervisor
Supervisor	Resource teacher	Counsellor
Resource teacher	General teacher	Counsellor
Supervisor	Resource teacher	Counsellor
Counsellor	General teacher	Supervisor
Counsellor	General teacher	Supervisor

Resource teacher	General teacher	Supervisor
Supervisor	Resource teacher	Counsellor
Counsellor	General teacher	Supervisor
Supervisor	Resource teacher	Counsellor
to increase enrollment of disabled children in schools	to provide vocational training to disabled children	to provide food to families of disabled children
provide support in form of books and aids	provide support for learning	Appoint teachers
Resource teacher	Counsellor	Supervisor
Counsellor	Principal	Resource teacher

develop learning skills in local schools & communities	Provide vocational training to children with disabilities	Manage a school
Early detection of disability	Advocates human right	Barrier free environment in school
Integrated and inclusive education	Arrangement for suitable job for differently abled	Addressing the rights of the persons with disabilities
Advocating human right	Vocational training	Itenary teachers, open schooling system, alternative education
Adapt	Akansha	Udaan
Speech therapy	Cognitive training	Physio therapy
Occupational therapy	Cognitive training	Physio therapy
Writing	Clay activities	Building blocks

Attain functional academics	Self-care training	Physical training
They create barriers between the government and the deprived section of the society	They are a source to provide money to the people living in the remote areas to buy goods	They help the government win elections
Manas Foundation	CRY	Vanshakti
It helps in Identifying the special children and in segregating them from the group early on	It helps to make the workers understand early that they need not spend much energy on these children	It helps in early detection and the workers can further train the parents and community of these children
Providing the families and school staff support by removing those children from the social setup and sending them to special homes	They don't help at all	Providing the schools monetary support
Those which help improve fine motor skills and activities of daily living	Those which train them to speak in a second language	They don't require training
It helps them to get distracted	It helps them to become Vocational trainers in future	By making them more dependent on their family
neighbours	government, family members and the institution	education boards

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
engaging the students	reduce teachers' burden	reduce families' burden
confident	dependent	less important
oral	job readiness	presentation
managing road traffic	managing class	writing class activities report
sorting groceries	maintaining accounts	cooking
interact with fellow students and faculty	follow instructions	take care of their health
Educating all at a time	Vocational training	Legal support, rallies and signature campaigns for demanding equal opportunities for PWDs

Family Planning Awareness Programmes	Providing day care facility	Arranging healthy food for children
Occupational Therapy	Speech Therapy	Cognitive Training
Physio Therapy	Speech Therapy	Cognitive Training
Physio Therapy	Speech Therapy	Cognitive Training
Physio Therapy	Speech Therapy	Cognitive Training

Answ r5	CorrectOption	3y Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
	Answer4	1	1		1
	Answer2	2	1		1
	Answer4	1	1		1
	Answer1	2	1		1
	Answer4	2	1		1
	Answer3	1	1		1
	Answer2	3	1		1

	Answer4	3	1		1
	Answer1	1	1		1
	Answer4	1	1		1
	Answer3	3	1		1
	Answer1	1	1		1
	Answer4	1	1		1
	Answer3	2	1		1
	Answer1	1	1		1

	Answer3	2	1		1
	Answer1	1	1		1
	Answer1	3	1		1
	Answer2	2	1		1
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	Answer3	2	1		2b
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	Answer3	3	1		2c
	Answer1	3	1		2b

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	Answer2	Average	1		2b
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	Answer4	3	1		5
	Answer2	2	1		5
	Answer4	2	1		5

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	Answer2	1	1		5
	Answer3	1	1		5
	Answer3	1	1		5
	Answer2	2	1		5
	Answer2	Average	1		5
	Answer3	3	1		5

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	Answer1	3	1		5
	Answer4	2	1		5
	Answer2	2	1		5
	Answer3	Average	1		5a
	Answer4	Average	1		5c
	Answer1	1	1		5b
	Answer1	1	1		5b

	Answer3	Average	1		5a
	Answer4	Average	1		5b
	Answer4	Average	1		5b
	Answer4	Average	1		5b
	Answer1	Average	1		5b
	Answer2	Average	1		5b
	Answer2	Average	1		5c
	Answer3	3	1		5a

	Answer4	Average	1		5b
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	Answer1	1	1		5b
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	Answer1	2	1		6
	Answer3	2	1		6
	Answer1	2	1		6

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	Answer3	2	1		6

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	Answer1	2	1		6

	Answer4	Diffcult	1		6
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	Answer4	2	1		6

	Answer1	2	1		6
	Answer2	2	1		6
	Answer2	2	1		6
	Answer3	1	1		6
	Answer4	1	1		6

Question Type	Model Answer
MCQ	

MCQ	

Question

Explain the concept of diversity, disability and inclusion.

State any three differences between diversity and disability.

Elucidate the meaning of Inclusion.

Explain the Humanitarian need for Inclusion.

Why is inclusion necessary from educational point of view.

What is inclusive education?

State the needs of inclusive education with respect to Social inclusion.

Explain the charity model of inclusion.

Describe the features of Charity Model of Inclusion.

What are the key features of human rights model of disability?

Mention the features of Functional model of Disability.

What are models of disability? Name any the three models of disability.

State any three features of Human Rights Model

Why do we need to have Humanitarian inclusion?

State the types of disabilities.

Describe the characteristics of Children with Hearing Impairment.

List three major types of learning disabilities

Explain any three characteristics of Sensory Processing Disorder.

What are the different types of sensory impairments?
What is intellectual disability? Explain its classification
Explain the different learning disabilities
Your class has a student with communication disorder. How will you cater to his/her needs?
What measures can be adopted to cater to the special needs of children with sensory disorder?
What strategies can be used to assist students with multiple disabilities?
List six ways of catering the needs of students suffering with the communication disorder.
State the ways to cater to the needs of children with ADHD.
Illustrate any three ways to cater to the needs of children with hearing disability.
Describe any three ways to cater to the needs of children with Multiple Disabilities.
What is Salamanca Statement's appeal to governments?
How does CRPD work?
Elucidate any three Education for All goals.
What are the provisions for schools under Right to Education Act, 2009?
What are the salient features of Right to Education Act, 2009?
Explain any three Constitutional Obligations for Education of Diverse Groups.
What are the objectives of Rehabilitation Council of India?
Elucidate the Persons with disability act with regards to the education of persons with disabilities.
Describe the important provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 with respect of inclusive education.

According to CBSE what are the concessions and provisions for providing facility of scribe during examinations?
State any six facilities or provisions available for CWSN.
What is meant by curricular adaptations?
What curriculum adaptations can be done for children with ADHD?
Explain any three curricular adaptations in an inclusive setting.
What curricular adaptations can be undertaken for children with learning disabilities?
Mention the adaptations suitable for an auditory learner.
What is meant by compacting?
Explain any three strategies of differentiating content
Why alternative means of assessment is essential in an inclusive classroom?
Illustrate any three ways of modification in assessment & evaluation to make them more inclusive.
State any three facilitators to overcome the infrastructural barrier in an inclusive school.
What are the three types of barriers to inclusion in schools
Elaborate any six attitudinal facilitators of inclusion.
Explain any three ways by which Attitude becomes the barrier for Inclusive education.
What are the attitudinal barriers of Inclusion ?
Elaborate the social barriers of Inclusion
Explain any three uses of ICT in an inclusive classrooms.
What is the basic information to be included in an IEP.

State any three important points of significance of IEP.

Explain the concept of an Individualized Educational Plan.

State the role of the resource teacher in an inclusive classroom.

What is the role of the General teacher in an Inclusive Classroom?

What are the different roles played by NGOs in nurturing Inclusion ?

Enumerate any three ways by which the NGOs are supporting inclusive schools.

Describe any three pre-support provided for children with special needs

What is meant by occupational therapy?

State the areas where pre-vocational training programs can be developed for CWSN.

Difficulty Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
2	3		1.a
1	3		1.a
2	3		1.b
2	3		1.b
3	3		1b
2	3		1b
2	3		1b
3	3		1c.
2	3		1c.
2	3		1c
3	3		1.c
1	3		1.c
2	3		1c
3	3		1.c
1	3		2.a
Medium			2.b
1	3		2.b.
2	3		2.b

2	3		3.c
2	3		3.c
	3		4a
2	3		4b
2	3		4b
2	3		4c
2	3		4c
2	3		5a
1	3		5a
2	3		5a
3	3		5b
1	3		5c

2	3		5c
1	3		5c
2	3		6a
1	3		6a
2	3		6b
2	3		6b
1	3		6c
2	3		6c
2	3		6c

Model Answer

Diversity: Differences among groups of people and individuals based on ethnicity, race, socio-economic status, gender, exceptionalities, language, religion, sexual orientation and geographical area. Disability: A disability is an impairment that may be cognitive, development, intellectual, mental, physical, and sensory

Diversity- Differences in individuals with respect to language, culture, customs, physical appearance, opinions, Diversity refers to the different learning styles, difference in gender, caste, religion etc, It means understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing our individual differences. Social

• Inclusion at its simplest is "the state of being included"

• Miller and Katz (2002) defined inclusion as: "... a sense of belonging: feeling respected, valued for who you are: feeling a level of supportive energy and commitment from others so that you can do your best"

• To build a sense of belonging to the diverse human family

• To provide a diverse stimulating environment in which to grow and learn

• To evolve in feelings of being a member of a diverse community

Following points enumerates the educational need of inclusion:

Provides opportunities to be educated with same-age peers.

Enhances self-respect and confidence

1. Inclusive education entails providing meaningful learning opportunities to all students within the regular school system.

2. It allows children with and without disabilities to attend the same age-appropriate classes at the local

1) All children develop relationship with variety of people around them and this prepares them for life in the mainstream.

2) Inclusion has the potential to reduce fear and built friendship

• People with disabilities as victims of their impairment.

• Persons with disabilities are not able to help themselves and lead an independent life.

• Their situation is tragic

The Charity Model sees people with disabilities as victims of their impairment.

Depending on the disability, the disabled persons cannot walk, talk, see, learn, or work.

Disability is seen as a deficit

1. The Human rights model focuses on the inherent dignity of the human being and subsequently, but only if necessary, on the person's medical characteristics.

2. It places the individual center stage in all decisions affecting him/her and most importantly locates the

• Disability is defined as the interaction between the individual and his or her functions.

• The functional model defines disability as the inability to perform socially valued roles (work). This is also called "role failure"

Models of disability is a conceptual framework that helps in understanding and defining impairment and it provides a basis upon which government and society can devise strategies for meeting the needs of disabled persons. It describes and explains health conditions, impairments, disability, their causes as well

1) Impairment does not come in the way of human rights capacity.

2) Human rights model includes first and second generation human rights.

3) Human rights model values impairment as a part of human diversity

1. Promote inclusion of older people in humanitarian actions - 2. Humanitarian principles require that humanitarian assistance and protection are provided on the basis of need, without discrimination. - 3. No

one should be excluded from humanitarian action, either deliberately or inadvertently 4 protection of older

1. Physical: Muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, chronic asthma, epilepsy, etc. 2. Developmental: Down syndrome, autism, dyslexia, processing disorders. 3. Behavioural/Emotional: ADD, bi-polar, oppositional defiance disorder, etc. 4. Sensory Impaired: Blind, visually impaired, deaf, limited hearing

1. The child might fail to hear his/her name when called out (for eg: while taking attendance or distributing books)

2. He/she might constantly request the teacher to repeat what was said in the classroom

2) Dysgraphia- Problems with writing.

3) Dyscalculia- Problems in calculating

Anxiety

Inattention

Language delay

<p>1. Hearing Impairment</p> <p>a) Hard of hearing people with a mild, moderate or severe hearing loss.</p> <p>b) Deafened people who were born with hearing and have suddenly become severely or profoundly deaf</p> <p>Intellectual disability is a disability characterised by significant limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour, covering everyday social and practical skills. It is classified as mild, moderate and severe on the basis of IQ scores</p>
<p>1. Dyslexia- problem in reading. while reading child may omit, substitute or reverse the letters & words.</p> <p>2. Dysgraphia - problem in writing. Child is unable to write constantly.</p> <p>3. Dyscalculia - problem in calculating- difficulty in understanding word problems and doing calculations</p>
<p>1. Create an environment of acceptance and understanding in the classroom and encourage peers to accept the student with speech impairment;</p> <p>2. Practice and maintain easy and effective communication skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a consistent schedule and routine each day. • Use a picture schedule that is a visual map of what comes next. • Go over the schedule with the children by pointing to each picture
<p>1. The doctrine of the least restrictive environment (LRE), should be applied to students with severe and multiple disabilities in a special education classroom within a regular school.</p> <p>2. Successful collaboration is essential if students are to be fully included in schools and community</p> <p>Needs of students with the communication disorder can be addressed by -</p> <p>Create an environment of acceptance and understanding in the classroom</p> <p>Practice and maintain easy and effective communication skills</p>
<p>1) Extended time for exams.</p> <p>2) Accommodations may include those also used with students with learning disability.</p> <p>3) Exam in a quiet, distraction free environment</p>
<p>Catering to students with hearing impairment:</p> <p>1. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification, 2. Repeat comments of students who speak in discussions, 3. Look directly at the student during a conversation even when an interpreter is present and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Facilities <p>Each student with multiple disabilities has his or her own set of skills, strengths, and learning needs, which are documented in the IEP (always start with the IEP). So, it's a good idea to find out more about the Highest priority for inclusion in education</p> <p>Adopt principles of inclusive education in policy and laws</p> <p>Develop demonstration projects</p>
<p>1. All States parties have to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights enshrined in the Convention are being implemented.</p> <p>2. States must report initially within two years of ratifying the Convention and thereafter every four</p>
<p>Expand ECCE, Universalisation of primary education, Increase Adult literacy, Develop life skills, Gender parity and Gender equality, Improve quality of education</p>
<p>1. All schools must comply with infrastructure and teacher norms for an effective learning environment;</p> <p>2. Two trained teachers will be provided for every sixty students at the primary level;</p> <p>3. Teachers are required to attend school regularly and punctually, complete curriculum instruction, assess</p>
<p>1. Every child in the age group of 6-14 has the right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school, till the completion of elementary education.</p> <p>2. The act prohibits donation, capitation fee, screening test/interview of child or parents, physical</p>
<p>Free and Compulsory Education</p> <p>Education of Minorities</p> <p>Language Safeguards</p>
<p>Regulate and monitor rehabilitation programmes of disabled</p> <p>Prescribe minimum standards of education and training for various categories of professionals.</p> <p>Make recommendations to government regarding recognition of qualifications granted by universities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make schools barrier free and accessible for all types of disability. • Adapt Medium and method of teaching. • Technical/supplementary/specialized system of teaching/learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This act mandates, every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. • Right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.

1. The candidate shall have the discretion of opting for his own scribe/reader or request the examination centre for the same;
2. In case Scribe/Reader is provided by Examination Centre, the qualification of Scribe should not be more than 10th class.
1. Education (• Free and compulsory Education, • Free text books, uniforms and Free text books, and Teaching-learning material
• Scholarships :1200 rs per special child • Rehabilitation programmes)
•A process of adjusting the existing curriculum to meet the diverse needs of learners of all abilities.
•Adaptations that do not fundamentally alter all the work standards or lower expectations in either the instructional or assessment phases of a course of study and can be designated as accommodations
1. Class Environment- 2. Task duration could be shorter, 3. Peer tutoring, 4. Presentation of content in novel, interesting manner, 5. Meaningfully structuring the material, 6. Rule reminders and visual clues, auditory clues 7. Short, specific and direct instructions 8. Productive physical movements
Input, Output, Size, Time, Participation, Level of Support, Difficulty level, Alternate goals, Substitute curriculum
shorter and frequent assignments
Shorten assignments to insure sense of success
Correct students' work
Give verbal as well as written direction to assignments
Place assignment direction tape recorded
Give students oral matter than written ones
A technique for differentiating instruction that allows teachers to make adjustments to curriculum for students who have already mastered the material to be learnt, replacing the content students know with new content enrichment options or other activities
Varied texts, Varied graphic organizers, curricular compacting/ tiered assignments. interest development centre
1. Alternative assessment minimizes the impact of a student's disability on their performance and allows the marker to see beyond the disability to the student's knowledge and skills.
2. Alternative assessment places students with disability on a more equal footing and does not aim to give
1. Portfolio- A collection of student work gathered to demonstrate student performance on specific skills and knowledge, generally linked to state content standards. 2. IEP-linked Body of Evidence- this is a collection of student work demonstrating student achievement on standards-based IEP goals and objectives
Basic architectural changes to school buildings would include lowering locker shelves and hooks, lowering water fountains, building wider corridors and classrooms, installing ramps near stairs, widening doorways. gradual incline on ramps • Technological facilitators- motion sensors to open doors flush toilets and
1. Attitudinal Barriers- Negative/ Wrong attitudes towards children with disabilities
2. Physical infrastructural Barriers- Lack of physical facilities in school and classroom to accommodate children with disabilities
Make sure disability is covered in a positive way in all parts of the curriculum. e.g. Art, History, Geography Science
Gather examples from national press and media –use in displays
• Societal norms, Old attitudes resist the accommodation of students with disabilities and learning issues, as well as those from minority cultures.
• Prejudices against those with differences can lead to discrimination, which inhibits the educational process
Pre-set categories and labels, and emphasize student "weakness" rather than strength.
• Prejudices against those with differences can lead to discrimination, which inhibits the educational process
Disabled children are socially excluded due to attitude of people, fear of ignorance, lack of awareness and traditional prejudices. Social exclusion results in social discrimination and hence isolation. Play and recreation cannot be achieved to the fullest for children who have disability who do not have friends
To give students a way to access an appropriate education (i.e., compensate for some impairment, empower students to be more independent. To enhance students educational experience (eg. Improve productivity, making learning more enjoyable) To assess progress To manage instructions
1. Current performance. , annual goals,
2. 2. special education and related services ,
3. Need of transition services and progress

Helps students to progress as per his/her abilities, focusses on teaching methods/strategies, ensures well maintained records, ensures collaboration among all team members
Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) is the process whereby teachers, support personnel, and parents work together as a team to meet the needs of individual students who require a range of supports. The team develops outcomes or goals based on a student's current needs and skills and writes the plan for
1. Functional assessment 2. Preparation of Teaching Learning Material 3. Suggesting Curricular adaptations
1. Identification of the children with disabilities in the classroom; 2. Referring the identified to the experts for further examination and treatment; 3. Accenting the children with disabilities:
1. Service for pre schooling like early childhood education and training centre, integrated special child centre. 2. Vocational rehabilitation service like sheltered workshop, integrated vocational rehabilitation service
Awareness and Advocacy Providing Schemes and Benefits Imparting Education
Physiotherapy Occupational therapy speech therapy
It is the therapy based on engagement in meaningful activities of daily life such as self-care skills, education, work and social interaction despite impairments or limitations in physical or mental functioning.
Assessment and planning for transition, preparing CWSN for workforce, personal and social skill training, occupational and vocational training, Job interview skills, Basic office skills, bridge course before entering into vocation

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UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-3		1 Q
UNIT-4		1 Q
UNIT-5		1 Q
UNIT-6		1 Q
TOTAL	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	6 QUESTIONS 18 MARKS

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UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	4 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-3	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-4	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-5	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-6		4Q
TOTAL	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	20 QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

(DESCRIPTIVE Q)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	10 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

3.Ed. (MCQ)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	30 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

Question	Answer1
One of the principles of Guidance is _____.	Guidance is a paid service
Which of the following is the true meaning of Guidance?	Guidance is taking the decision for the individual so that he/she can lead better life
The need for guidance has increased multifold due to following reason:	Increased complexity of societal dynamics
The process of assisting the individual to choose an occupation, prepare for it, enter upon and progress.	Educational Guidance
Helping pupils to make a right choice and assisting them to know about the various programs of financial assistance – scholarships, fellowships – for improving their career prospects are activities under the following:	Educational Guidance
To help the workers to adjust himself to the occupation in which he is engaged, to assist him to understand his relationships to workers in his own related occupations and to society as a whole are activities under the following:	Educational Guidance
Assessing the pupil's interests, capacities, abilities, needs, for doing any work is one of the prime functions of the following agency:	Community

<p>The agency of guidance that primarily imparts values of ethics and morality in the kids.</p>	<p>Home</p>
<p>The individual's first source of guidance.</p>	<p>School</p>
<p>Helping students reach self-realization, self-development, self-direction, and self-actualization is a prime function of _____</p>	<p>Home</p>
<p>Which of the following are the threefold functions of Guidance?</p>	<p>Adaptational, Orientational, Developmental</p>
<p>Guidance in the school doesn't give the assistance needed to the following:</p>	<p>Anyone outside the school</p>
<p>Vocational guidance in the school is given to the following:</p>	<p>infants</p>
<p>The type of guidance needed for the students to get acquainted with their studies is</p>	<p>Vocational</p>

<p>An agency which imparts guidance to the child.</p>	<p>Market</p>
<p>What does guidance include?</p>	<p>Teaching English to the Child</p>
<p>What is the ultimate objective of Counselling?</p>	<p>assist others to self-destruction.</p>
<p>Counselling does not take decision for an individual but does the following:</p>	<p>it enables a person to self-sacrifice.</p>
<p>Primary concern of Educational Guidance is adjustment with the following:</p>	<p>personal life.</p>
<p>Educational Guidance assists individual student to reach the following:</p>	<p>initial educational development.</p>
<p>The following guidance is necessary for a student having trouble adjusting in life:</p>	<p>Vocational guidance</p>

<p>The proper role of the parents towards their children is the following:</p>	<p>discourage them.</p>
<p>Guidance is the process of helping young persons to _____ to self, to others and to circumstances.</p>	<p>Adjust</p>
<p>What does Guidance generally focuses on?</p>	<p>Providing Directions</p>
<p>The aspect that is importantly needed during adolescence period.</p>	<p>Negative family environment</p>
<p>The following Guidance helps the child to manage his/her emotions.</p>	<p>Personal</p>
<p>Individual guidance is provided to the student so that, the individual can do the following:</p>	<p>face the challenges independently</p>
<p>Guidance is required for understanding and adjustment with the following:</p>	<p>Others and neighbours</p>

<p>Guidance which helps an individual to make his own choices, fix his own life goals, carry his own burden and make a positive contribution to enrichment in life.</p>	<p>Self-direction</p>
<p>Which guidance is used to monitor the academic progress of the students?</p>	<p>Vocational</p>
<p>The main function of vocational guidance is to assist the person in selecting those vocations based on the following:</p>	<p>capacity, interests and abilities.</p>
<p>What could happen if a student does not get proper vocational guidance?</p>	<p>Be economically stable</p>
<p>If a person gets proper vocational guidance the following effect would be seen:</p>	<p>Loss of health</p>
<p>Guidance which helps an individual to control different emotions such as anger, fear, anxiety, jealousy, nervousness, joy and tensions in different context of life.</p>	<p>Educational Guidance</p>
<p>Educational guidance is the assistance given to the individual for the following:</p>	<p>to underestimate his/her potentialities</p>

<p>A function of guidance that contributes to the self-development and self-realization.</p>	<p>Adjustive</p>
<p>All types of Guidance is _____ to educational process to the extent it assumes the very foundation of all educational activities</p>	<p>integral</p>
<p>The following source is certainly the first source of guidance for every individual.</p>	<p>Home</p>
<p>The Guidance activities promoted and supervised in all schools by the _____</p>	<p>State government</p>
<p>One of the main functions of Guidance at secondary level is to aid in the identification and development of the _____ and _____ of the adolescent pupil.</p>	<p>Abilities and Interest</p>
<p>The guidance which is concerned with problems of health, emotional adjustments and social adjustments of individual.</p>	<p>Religious</p>
<p>The primary concern of guidance is to adjust the individual in his/her following aspect:</p>	<p>mental views</p>

Guidance as an instrument for the following improvement:	qualitative
How does Guidance help the students?	in making suitable educational and vocational choices
Aim of educational guidance is to develop work and for the following:	purpose
What advantages does Vocational Guidance provide to the employees?	economic advantages
Parents should be attentive to the development of good listening and the following aspect:	love
The school is the most important agency, providing guidance in achieving -----, self-direction and self-development.	self-motivation
Who has the responsibility for providing constructive leadership in developing better guidance service?	The Teacher

<p>This principle states that Guidance must take place in the context of total personality development.</p>	<p>Principle of holistic development</p>
<p>In which case is Personal guidance provided?</p>	<p>Family and home problems.</p>
<p>In which case is Vocational guidance provided?</p>	<p>Family and home problems.</p>
<p>In which case is Educational guidance provided?</p>	<p>Family and home problems.</p>
<p>Guidance is _____ service which is required at every stage for every student.</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p>The following Guidance has to be imparted in the context of total development of personality:</p>	<p>Personal development</p>
<p>Which aspect of the individual should Guidance take into account?</p>	<p>Social Development.</p>

<p>What is the limitation of group guidance?</p>	<p>Chances of getting emotionally attached to teacher</p>
<p>What commonality should exist among students for conducting group guidance?</p>	<p>Same age group</p>
<p>Tests attempted to predict the capacities or the degree of achievement that may be expected from individuals in a particular activity.</p>	<p>Aptitude tests</p>
<p>An inherent or native ability that can be developed to its maximum through learning or other experiences.</p>	<p>Personality</p>
<p>Subtests of verbal reasoning, numerical reasoning abstract reasoning, spatial reasoning, clerical speed and accuracy, mechanical reasoning, language usage, spelling, grammar come under the category of following tests:</p>	<p>Aptitude tests</p>
<p>The test that provide teachers and counselors with information regarding the students preference and aversions which would help them acquire better understanding of students and their problems.</p>	<p>Personality tests</p>
<p>The non testing device that is appropriate when dealing with young children, illiterates, people with language difficulty and limited intelligence.</p>	<p>Case study</p>

<p>What is the limitation of individual guidance?</p>	<p>Students hesitate to come out of their problems</p>
<p>A student is not able to concentrate on her studies due to family issues. Her teacher decides to call her for individual guidance. What do you think could be the reason for individual guidance</p>	<p>Student hesitates to express her problems commonly</p>
<p>The non- testing device that proves costly when the informants are geographically widespread.</p>	<p>Check list</p>
<p>The non- testing device used by the counsellor to call attention to various aspects of a situation.</p>	<p>Interview</p>
<p>The non-testing device in guidance where details are gathered with respect to person's past, present and also future.</p>	<p>Interest study</p>
<p>All the following are the uses of Aptitude test in guidance except: _____.</p>	<p>Knowledge of potentialities</p>
<p>The guidance test that Rahul must have attempted for predicting the level of his vocational success.</p>	<p>Aptitude test</p>

<p>Ahil is a small child who does not know reading and writing. Select the non-testing device which is appropriate for him.</p>	<p>Case study</p>
<p>Guidance helps in developing _____ personality of an individual.</p>	<p>harmonious</p>
<p>All the following are testing devices except:</p>	<p>Aptitude</p>
<p>The guidance test that helps in resolving the emotional conflicts of the students.</p>	<p>Interest test</p>
<p>The testing instrument designed for measuring and evaluating the student's preference for a variety of activities.</p>	<p>Intelligence</p>
<p>The non-testing device used in guidance which is time consuming.</p>	<p>Check list</p>
<p>The non-testing device that have a list of items the counsellor needs to verify or inspect about the counsellee.</p>	<p>Check list</p>

<p>Individual guidance is provided under the following circumstances:</p>	<p>individual person tailored to their unique situation</p>
<p>Which is the inappropriate function of Interview?</p>	<p>To impart information</p>
<p>If a child faces maladjustment problem in the school the teachers uses the following non-testing device to collect information;</p>	<p>case study</p>
<p>When a child is under academic stress due to change in curriculum the following device is used by the teacher to deal with the problem.</p>	<p>interest test</p>
<p>The following device studies a person in a systematic, complete and intensive manner.</p>	<p>Interview</p>
<p>Which of the following is the use of Guidance?</p>	<p>to assess academic strengths and avoid subject areas where they may be struggling.</p>
<p>What does the counsellor need to know in order to help students, to make educational choices?</p>	<p>personal life.</p>

<p>The test that assists to know the hidden behaviour of the individual is</p>	<p>Interest test</p>
<p>_____ is a synthesis and interpretation about a person, his relationship to his environment collected by means of many techniques .</p>	<p>Interview</p>
<p>Group guidance does not refer to.....</p>	<p>interaction between individuals.</p>
<p>All of the following are the objectives of group guidance except:</p>	<p>Identifying common problem and find relevant solutions</p>
<p>To provide group guidance the group should have.....</p>	<p>a common goal.</p>
<p>.....guidance is becoming popular today due to cost effective and enable to create cohesive bond among members.</p>	<p>Personal</p>
<p>Which test is indicative of individual's potentialities for the future?</p>	<p>Aptitude</p>

<p>The study of a counsellee's _____ would help you as counselor to better understand the students in terms of their likes and dislikes.</p>	<p>Motivation</p>
<p>An in-depth, intensive and detailed study of an individual or the client is known as _____.</p>	<p>Case study</p>
<p>All of the following are the characteristics of Group Guidance except _____.</p>	<p>It is group activity process</p>
<p>Group therapy can be helpful for clients because</p>	<p>it is more cost-effective than individual therapy.</p>
<p>Group therapy cannot be advantageous when an individual _____</p>	<p>Needs to work out their problems in the presence of others</p>
<p>Identify the non-testing device of guidance.</p>	<p>Case study</p>
<p>Career information is essential to be provided to the students because of the following reason:</p>	<p>work pattern changing rapidly</p>

Information on scholarship and fellowship cannot be gathered using following source:	Special reports of various departments
The following source will help John in gathering information on educational and training facilities available in a specific career:	Prospectus of educational and training institutions & universities
The first phase of the Ginzberg theory of occupational choice is fantasy until age of _____years.	11
Mona's favourite game is to set up snack shops and sell snacks. According to Ginzberg's theory of vocational choice in which stage is she?	fantasy
According to Ginzberg's theory of vocational choice, at the end of which stage, adolescents begin considering skills as a factor of a career choice?	fantasy
According to Ginzberg's theory of vocational choice, which phase is sub phase of realistic stage?	transition
Atul took admission for MBBS because his both the parents are doctors. Which is the factor influencing career choice of Atul?	Influence of family

<p>Anna is passionate about learning foreign languages and grasp the details of each language easily, therefore she decided to become a translator of foreign languages. Which is the factor influencing career choice of Anna ?</p>	<p>Interest and Personality Type</p>
<p>Ambika working in aviation sector as she dreamt to be a pilot since her childhood. Which is the factor influencing career choice of Ambika ?</p>	<p>Ideal Job</p>
<p>During the period of unlock, company changes seating arrangement keeping in mind rules of social distancing. This is related to which factor of job satisfaction?</p>	<p>Fair policies and practices</p>
<p>The employee of the year award is related to which factor of job satisfaction?</p>	<p>Fair policies and practices</p>
<p>Texting or mailing an employee on his/her birthday is an initiative taken by most of the institutions. On which factor of job satisfaction is it based on?</p>	<p>Appreciation</p>
<p>When an individual decides his/her career path but is still open towards other choices, at which sub stage of Adulthood, as per The Theory of Vocational Choice is the individual at?</p>	<p>Crystallisation</p>
<p>Rahul woke up with no mood to go to his workplace. This is indicative of _____.</p>	<p>High job satisfaction</p>

Satisfied employees are the ones who _____.	Take frequent leaves
Which of the following is an example of Work Environment as a factor affecting Job Satisfaction?	Company Policies
Who is the main proponent of the Theory of Vocational Choice?	Frank Parsons
According to the Theory of Vocational Choice, actual career choice begins to appear in _____ stage	Adulthood
In which components can we measure Job Satisfaction?	Antecedents, behaviours, consequences
Why do employees feel more satisfied in their jobs as they age?	They have nowhere else to go
Which of the following is considered as a big source of career information?	school

<p>Students get first hand useful knowledge about career through _____.</p>	<p>visits</p>
<p>In which stage do pupil's make decision of vocational choice base on imagination according to Ginsberg?</p>	<p>fantasy</p>
<p>The age group in which the students take decision of vocation choice on tentative basis in Ginsberg's theory is _____.</p>	<p>0-2 years</p>
<p>According to Ginsberg age group of 15 to 16 career choice is based on _____.</p>	<p>interest.</p>
<p>.....step is not included in Ginsberg theory of Vocational Choice.</p>	<p>Fantasy</p>
<p>Ginsberg's realistic stage is subdivided into _____.</p>	<p>tentative, interest and values.</p>
<p>Social respect and recognition are considered as factors in job satisfaction to increase _____.</p>	<p>compensation.</p>

Monotonous work activities can lead to _____.	satisfaction.
Which one of the following is a primary source of occupational information?	Information collected from the employer
Problem-based coping focuses on:	Effects of stress
All of the following is included in career talk except:	Introduction about the occupation
How many stages are described by Ginsberg's theory of vocational choices	5
During this stage the person establishes alternative paths in her work life, or a back-up plan. This statement is related with which stage of Ginsberg's theory of vocational choice _____.	Fantasy stage
All of the following are the factors of job satisfaction except:	Working conditions

<p>All of the following are the sources of occupational information except:</p>	<p>Career Films</p>
<p>A psychological term for the experience of long-term exhaustion and diminished interest _____.</p>	<p>Burnout</p>
<p>Sequentially organize three periods of career development as mention by Ginsberg's Theory of Vocational Choice. 1. Tentative 2. Fantasy 3. Realistic</p>	<p>1,2,3</p>
<p>Which environment caters to both personal and professional development and enhances job satisfaction?</p>	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>In career development, individual goal setting is the part of _____.</p>	<p>Training and Development</p>
<p>Who is responsible for an employee's career development?</p>	<p>Manager</p>
<p>What does counselling refer to?</p>	<p>Advice by teacher</p>

<p>The function of counsellor in the Prognosis stage of directive counselling.</p>	<p>Summarize and organize the data related to client</p>
<p>The function of counsellor in the Diagnosis stage of directive counselling.</p>	<p>Summarize and organize the data related to client</p>
<p>During the interview, in which counselling does the counselor plays a more active role?</p>	<p>non-directive</p>
<p>In which counselling the principal function of the counselor is to create an atmosphere in which the client can work out his own understanding?</p>	<p>non-directive</p>
<p>For organizing eclectic counselling which of the following is most important?</p>	<p>seeking the opinion of the client and other related people</p>
<p>In which type of counselling the counselor's role is passive?</p>	<p>directive</p>
<p>The following statement is true with respect to termination of counselling.</p>	<p>the counsellor should discuss clients readiness for termination with all the family members and friends</p>

<p>The function of counsellor in the analysis stage of directive counselling.</p>	<p>Summarize and organize the data related to client</p>
<p>What is the ultimate aim of counseling for the individuals to attain?</p>	<p>Self-knowledge</p>
<p>In the Synthesis stage of directive counselling, the counsellor _____.</p>	<p>Summarizes and organizes the data related to client</p>
<p>In the Follow-up stage of directive counselling, the counsellor _____.</p>	<p>Summarizes and organizing the data related to client</p>
<p>In which type of counselling focus is on problem and not an individual?</p>	<p>non-directive</p>
<p>In which type of counselling the counsellor's role is passive?</p>	<p>no-directive</p>
<p>In which type of counselling the counsellee works under the counsellor?</p>	<p>non-directive</p>

<p>In which type of counselling the counsellee gains insight into his problem with the help of the counsellor?</p>	<p>non directive</p>
<p>In which type of counselling the counsellor first studies the personality and needs of the individual and then selects the technique that would be most helpful for the individual?</p>	<p>directive</p>
<p>In which type of counselling the methods of counselling may change from client to client or even with the same client from time to time?</p>	<p>non-directive</p>
<p>Which strategy is used to gather data about counsellee?</p>	<p>encouraging</p>
<p>The counselling type in which the treatment can be modified to suit individual needs:</p>	<p>Eclectic counselling</p>
<p>What is the important part of Guidance?</p>	<p>Interview</p>
<p>Rajesh is facing personal problem so which type of counselling will be best used by the counsellor:</p>	<p>Client-centred</p>

<p>The basic aim of counselling is to help solve the problem by the _____.</p>	<p>counsellor</p>
<p>Prognosis in direct counselling helps in understanding about counsellee's _____.</p>	<p>Past</p>
<p>Rajni's parents are forcing her to take the field which she is not interested in. What should Rajni do?</p>	<p>Choose the field as per her parents' choice</p>
<p>Which is the step that takes place during initial disclosure of counselling?</p>	<p>Counsellor finalises the decision</p>
<p>During initial disclosure the counsellor has to set environment that promotes:</p>	<p>. Doubt</p>
<p>In which stage of counselling constructive confrontation takes place?</p>	<p>Discussion level</p>
<p>The last stage in the process of counselling is _____.</p>	<p>End of counselling</p>

<p>Counselling is a series of direct contact with the client which aims to offer him assistance in changing _____.</p>	<p>the needs</p>
<p>Counselling means relation between _____ persons.</p>	<p>Two or more</p>
<p>Counselling requires _____ of direct contact.</p>	<p>Series</p>
<p>In the counselling process who takes decision to solve the problem?</p>	<p>Parent</p>
<p>The people involved in the counselling process are _____.</p>	<p>Counsellor and Teacher</p>
<p>Counselling helps the counsellee to _____.</p>	<p>Relax and enjoy</p>
<p>During the initial disclosure stage the counsellor should give _____.</p>	<p>Unconditional positive regard</p>

<p>In which stage should the counsellor start with constructive confrontations?</p>	<p>Initial disclosure</p>
<p>In which type of counselling does the counsellor talk more?</p>	<p>Non-directive</p>
<p>Which is the type of counselling that saves time?</p>	<p>Directive</p>
<p>The type of counselling unsuitable for small children is _____.</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>
<p>The type of counselling that may lead to confusion for the counsellor and client is termed as _____.</p>	<p>Listening</p>
<p>The counselling that makes the client independent decision-maker is _____.</p>	<p>Eclectic counselling</p>
<p>Commitment to action is which stage of counselling process?</p>	<p>Fourth</p>

<p>The stage of counselling process where the relation between the counsellee and counsellor becomes less fragile is _____.</p>	<p>In-depth Exploration</p>
<p>The counselling satge in which counsellor and client do not know each other:</p>	<p>Commitment to action</p>
<p>The counselling process requires _____.</p>	<p>Silent environment</p>
<p>Counselling refers to _____.</p>	<p>A Professional advice by Counselor</p>
<p>Non-directive counselling is _____ centered.</p>	<p>Counsellor</p>
<p>The responsibility of the counselor is to _____.</p>	<p>Express his view to the counselee.</p>
<p>The Chief exponent of directive counselling is _____.</p>	<p>Williamson</p>

<p>Carl Rogers had given _____ centered technique of counselling.</p>	<p>Family</p>
<p>Carl Roger's approach is called _____ approach in counselling</p>	<p>Eclectic</p>
<p>The Chief exponent of Eclectic counseling is _____.</p>	<p>Jone</p>
<p>Counselling is a _____ process.</p>	<p>Two way</p>
<p>Counselling is an interactive process which is characterized by an unqiue relationship between _____.</p>	<p>counsellor and counselle</p>
<p>In the counselling process the stage in which there is Familiarization, orientation or introduction, is termed as _____.</p>	<p>In-depth Exploration</p>
<p>Eclectic counselling is a type of counselling which is _____.</p>	<p>a combination of both counsellor-centered and client centered</p>

<p>The chief advocate of Directive type of counselling is _____.</p>	<p>Thorne</p>
<p>This is neither counsellor- centered nor client centered approach:</p>	<p>Directive counselling</p>
<p>Sequentially organize the various steps to be followed by a counsellor in directive counselling 1. Analysis 2. synthesis 3. Diagnosis 4. Progress 5. Counseling 6. Follow up</p>	<p>1,2,3,4,5,6</p>
<p>Organize the process of counseling 1.Commitment to action 2.In-depth exploration 3.Initial disclosure</p>	<p>1,2,3</p>
<p>Which of the following technique is a client-centered therapist most likely to use?</p>	<p>analysis</p>
<p>Which of the following is the most important ingredient for successful counselling or therapy?</p>	<p>the therapist's support of the client</p>
<p>Behavior therapy teaches skills based on methods derived from</p>	<p>classical conditioning</p>

<p>_____ was developed by Joseph Wolfe and was designed for clients with phobias.</p>	<p>Aversion therapy</p>
<p>_____ involves the therapist getting feedback of client's bodily functions and in turn providing the information to clients to help them in relaxation techniques.</p>	<p>Client entered</p>
<p>All of the following are the core conditions of client-centered therapy except:</p>	<p>Empathy</p>
<p>With which disorders has cognitive therapy shown zero effectiveness?</p>	<p>anxiety disorders</p>
<p>What is meant by empathy?</p>	<p>Feeling sorry for someone.</p>
<p>Doctor-Patient; Teacher-Student; Advocate-Client; Counselor-_____?</p>	<p>Student</p>
<p>Teacher Meenakshi found that one of her pupils has a language disorder. What must she do?</p>	<p>Force her to talk.</p>

<p>Warm, friendly understanding condition which is essential for an effective relationship between the client and the counsellor.</p>	<p>rapport</p>
<p>A school counseling department has been asked by the principal to implement a suicide prevention initiative at the school. Which of the following strategies would be most effective for the counselors to use in collaborating with teachers on this effort?</p>	<p>Encouraging teachers to make referrals to help identify the students most at risk of suicide</p>
<p>Rapport building means _____</p>	<p>a sense of having connection with the person</p>
<p>Pick out one Para-linguistic aspects of listening which is an external skill for a counselor.</p>	<p>Facial expression</p>
<p>Client centered therapy is a type of</p>	<p>Humanistic Therapy</p>
<p>Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is generally perceived is</p>	<p>Phenomenological</p>
<p>All of the following are Behavior therapy techniques except:</p>	<p>Flooding</p>

Skill of Responding includes_____.	Being honest
Person centred counselling is given by_____.	Albert Ellis
To fulfil one's potential and achieve the highest level of human beignness means_____.	Self Actualization
In Albert Ellis's Rational Emotive Behaviour Theropy, E means_____.	Activating Event
All of the following are the roles of a teacher as a counsellor except:	Use stress reduction tecniques in the class
Listening is the ability to _____.	Accurately receive the message
To be an effective listener in counselling, the counsellor should_____.	Be Interruptive

<p>Closed questions are useful in checking facts quickly but can lead to _____.</p>	<p>Leading conversation</p>
<p>Client-centred counselling is _____.</p>	<p>To reduce psychological growth and maturity in the client</p>
<p>Inappropriate strategy which is used for reducing Academic Stress is _____.</p>	<p>Exercise</p>
<p>Rapport Building in the counselling means a sense of having _____.</p>	<p>connection with the society</p>
<p>Full form of REBT is _____.</p>	<p>Real Experience Behaviour Therapy</p>
<p>Who among the following was a humanistic psychologist?</p>	<p>Maslow</p>
<p>ABCDE model given by Albert Ellis in which D Stands for _____.</p>	<p>Disputing</p>

<p>The organised, consistent set of perceptions and beliefs about oneself is known as _____.</p>	<p>Self Acceptance</p>
<p>Connecting well with the person means a sense of having good _____.</p>	<p>Rapport</p>
<p>Which one is not the component of Academic Stress?</p>	<p>Academic Frustration</p>
<p>Dr. Ellis's ABCDE Model stands for:</p>	<p>A- Activating Event , B – Belief System ,C – Consequences, D – Disputing ,E – (New) Effect</p>
<p>Which one of the following people is the theorist who developed person-centered counseling and psychotherapy ?</p>	<p>Albert Ellis</p>
<p>What is defined to be a regular and excessive use of a substance in spite of dangers?</p>	<p>Use</p>
<p>Social networks are organized primarily by _____.</p>	<p>Brands</p>

<p>Three important aspects of Carl Rogers' person-centered counseling necessary for establishing a therapeutic relationship are:</p>	<p>Empathy, motivation, and healing</p>
<p>Carl Roger's theory of Client Centered Approach is based on the premise that _____</p>	<p>human beings need some help to take decisions.</p>
<p>may be reviewing what has already been said 2) the client may have just realized something very important as a result of comment by counsellor and may need time to consolidate 3) the client may be deciding how safe is it to reveal 4) the client may be experiencing an emotion too</p>	<p>1 & 2</p>
<p>Verbal, nonverbal, Genuineness, Self disclosure are subskills of the _____.</p>	<p>Questioning Skills</p>
<p>Client centered Counselling follows _____ principles.</p>	<p>Behaviouristic</p>
<p>Attending and showing receptiveness, Observing body messages & Verbal tracking are subskills of _____</p>	<p>Questioning Skills</p>
<p>What should be the action taken by the teacher to promote mental health with respect to differently abled students?</p>	<p>Highlight the disability of students</p>

<p>All the following are essential for promoting mental health of the student except_____.</p>	<p>To provide opportunities to build up social skills</p>
<p>What should be the action taken to promote mental health?</p>	<p>Highlight students achievements</p>
<p>What is the next important step to be taken by the counsellor on realising that the student poses a danger to self or others?</p>	<p>Inform the parents & higher authorities</p>
<p>What should a counsellor do when counselling needs are beyond his/her capacity to handle?</p>	<p>Report to Principal</p>
<p>What should the counsellor do when the counselling is no longer needed or referral is necessary to better meet the student's needs?</p>	<p>Terminate the counselling</p>
<p>On what basis should a counsellor suggest appropriate referrals to outside resources for students?</p>	<p>Academic performance of students</p>
<p>Which is an important moral principle to guide counsellor's behaviour?</p>	<p>Maintain professional distance with students</p>

<p>A very important quality of a counsellor is _____.</p>	<p>Sympathy</p>
<p>An important function of the counsellor is to _____.</p>	<p>Provide counseling to students</p>
<p>Some students of Std X are exhibiting unruly behaviour towards teachers. What would be the important function of the counsellor in such a situation?</p>	<p>Give warning to students</p>
<p>A school counsellor does all the following except _____.</p>	<p>helping students in their academic goals</p>
<p>Mental health includes our emotional, and social well-being.</p>	<p>psychological</p>
<p>Following are the characteristic of mentally healthy individual except _____.</p>	<p>He feels good about himself.</p>
<p>Following are the qualities of a counsellor except _____.</p>	<p>Empathy</p>

<p>Which principle emphasises the importance of developing a client's ability to be self directing within therapy and all aspects of life.</p>	<p>Autonomy</p>
<p>To become a good counsellor a person should have _____.</p>	<p>good interpersonal skills</p>
<p>What is the role of a teacher as a counsellor?</p>	<p>Enhance Mental health of the learners</p>
<p>Ramesh is a counsellor. He shares his clients personal details with his family members and friends. Which counselling ethics is not practiced by Ramesh?</p>	<p>Listening</p>
<p>Promoting positive mental health of the learner is a responsibility of the _____.</p>	<p>Society</p>
<p>Rachel is facing anxiety at school. It is the responsibility of a teacher as a counsellor to promote _____ health of Rachel.</p>	<p>Physical</p>
<p>What is the role of a Teacher in Counselling?</p>	<p>to gather information about the student and assist him to find the solutions to the problems</p>

<p>As a counsellor what should a teacher build-up with the student?</p>	<p>eye-contact</p>
<p>Guidance is the prime advocate of _____ in school .</p>	<p>decision making</p>
<p>The Counsellor uses appropriate test devices for _____ and counselling purposes.</p>	<p>diagnostic</p>
<p>Counsellor should have a _____ minimum qualification .</p>	<p>B.A</p>
<p>What should the counsellor act as?</p>	<p>teacher</p>
<p>Continuous professional development demonstrates that a therapist _____.</p>	<p>Relies information from informal sources</p>
<p>The teacher as a counselor cannot promote positive mental health of the student by _____.</p>	<p>Self acceptance and care for them.</p>

Professional ethics of a counselor is not marked by adhering to _____.	Professional standards of competence
All of the following are the qualities of a counsellor except:	Rapport building
The empathic behaviour is the ability of a counselor to _____	
A counsellor should do the following when it becomes apparent that counseling assistance is no longer needed or a referral is necessary to better meet the student's needs.	terminate the counselling
All of the following are the qualities of a counsellor except:	sensitivity
The counsellor's functions excludes _____	providing remedial instructions

Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
Guidance is a fast process	Guidance is only required for abnormal people	Guidance is continuous process
Guidance is solving problems for the individual	Guidance is the process of helping an individual to help himself to develop his potentialities to the fullest by utilizing the maximum opportunities provided by the environment	Guidance involves pampering the individual so that he/she does not have to face anymore troubles in life.
Increased number of guidance personnel	Increased number of students	Increased purchase capacity of people
Personal Guidance	Vocational Guidance	Individual Guidance
Personal Guidance	Vocational Guidance	Individual Guidance
Vocational Guidance	Personal Guidance	Individual Guidance
Home	School	Government

Community	Government	School
Home	Friends	Pre School
Community	Government	School
Directional, Adaptational, Adjustmental	Developmental, Directional, Transformational	Adjustmental, Orientational and Developmental
Student with learning disability	group of Children	Slow learners.
primary students	secondary students	adults
Educational	Personal	Clinical

Home	Picnic spot	Company
Giving advice to the child	Placement of a child in a good job	Providing good marks
understanding others	giving guidance to others.	assist individual to achieve self-direction.
it enables individual to take their own decisions independently.	it explains the person its negative points.	it helps a person to identify others strengths and weaknesses.
religious life.	school and College life.	professional life.
optimum educational development.	final educational development.	intermediate educational development.
Educational guidance	Personal Guidance	Moral Guidance

support them.	avoid their problems.	create uncomfortable situations.
Fight	Struggle	Mix
Instructional Fulfilment	Developing relations	Making physically healthy
No Interaction within the family	Absence of parent-child communication	Encouragement to participate
Educational	Vocational	Emotional
Create problems in life	Ignore difficult situation	Making things complicated
Self and environment negatively	Surrounding and friend circles	self and environment positively

Self-guidance	Self- adjustment	Self-understanding
Personal	Educational	Social
physical strength.	mental stability.	emotional status
Have a balanced way of life	Make maximum use of potential	Enter a wrong Profession
Economic loss	Psychologically instability	Job satisfaction
Clinical Guidance	Personal Guidance	Vocational Guidance
to confuse the individual while giving the ideas of different educational opportunities	to make wise choices as regards to school, colleges, and the course: curricular and extracurricular.	to demotivate the individual in selection of courses

Oriental	Developmental	Economic
Inter-related	Co-related	External
Office	College	Market
Central Government	State Bureau	NCERT
Knowledge and development	Interest and development	Values and Interest
Health	Personal	Physical
social views	mental setting	social setting

quantative	constant	good
in making suitable social and personal choices	in making suitable emotional and mental choices	in making suitable psychological and intellectual choices
progress	attitude	study habits
social advantages	physical advantage	personal advantages
affection	understanding	communication skills
self-actualization	self-realization	self-satisfaction
The supervisor	The Principal	The social worker

Principle of cooperation	Principle of continuity	Principle of extension
Choosing the job	In the choice of study subjects in school	Problems of certain jobs
Choosing the job	In the choice of study subjects in school	Physical-disabilities of the individual.
Choosing the job	In the choice of study subjects in school	Physical-disabilities of the individual.
Frictional	Promotional	Regular
Human Development	Individual Development	Holistic Development
All round Development	Moral Development.	Spiritual Development

Students hesitate to come out of their problems	Solution is from one teacher	Interaction between students
Similar characteristics	Common goal	Common friends
Interest inventories	Personality tests	Intelligence tests
Intelligence	Interest	Aptitude
Interest inventories	Personality tests	Intelligence tests
Intelligence tests	Aptitude tests	Interest inventories
Check list	Case study	Interview

Problem of incorporating in timetable	Lack of cooperation from other teachers	Solution is from one person
Difficult to incorporate in time table	Save teacher's class time	Only her teacher will provide the solution
Rating Scale	Interview	Case study
Case study	Check list	Rating Scale
Check list	Interview	Case study
Selection of subjects	Introducing hobbies	Find out maladjusted child
Counselling test	Achievement test	Interest test

Interview	Personality test	Check list
strong	healthy	adjustable
Interest	Case Study	Personality
Ability test	Aptitude test	Personality test
Aptitude	Personality	Interest
Interview	Case study	Personality test
Item list	Rating scale	Questionnaire

group of people in unique situation	individual person under normal circumstances	group of people in normal situation
To motivate and takes interest in himself	To help to solve various problems and make adjustments	Disclose confidential information
interest test	aptitude test	personality test
aptitude test	attitude test	interview
Check list	Case study	Aptitude test
to predict performance	to cover hidden talents.	to segregate good students from the average ones.
emotional life.	interests in life.	spiritual life.

Attitude test	Personality test	Aptitude test
Case study	Attitude test	Check list
development of shared perception.	development of affective ties.	strategy designed for a single person.
provide wide range of information before people with common problem	help in creating an atmosphere for people to express.	providing individual help to solve personal problem
individual goal .	individual interest.	aptitude.
Vocational	Group	Individual
Case Study	Personality	Interest

Intelligence	Emotion	Interest
Interview	Aptitude	Attitude
It provide chance to explore a problem	Student gain experience by it	It is personnel attempt
clients can interact in genuine relationships, which is more like real life than individual therapy.	it allows clients to not invest as much psychological energy as in individual therapy.	clients are more comfortable speaking in groups.
May need comfort and support from others	May acquire therapeutic benefit from observing and catching them.	Needs personal space to discuss the issue
Attitude test	Aptitude test	Personality test
people share various perspectives about the occupation	books providing information are outdated	students get influenced by their friends while selecting the occupation

Circulars of central and state governments,	Government websites	Schemes of financial by community trusts, voluntary organizations
Reference books	Advertisement in the newspaper	Annual report of a company
12	5	8
tentative	realistic	transition
tentative	realistic	decisive
crystallization	values	capacity
Previous Experiences	Culture	Gender

Previous Experiences	Ideal Job	Previous Experiences
Interest and Personality Type	Influence of family and friends	Childhood Fantasies
Safety and Security	Initiation and Leadership	Opportunities for advancement
Working Conditions	Appreciation	Promotion
Feeling of Belongingness	Fair policies and practices	Working Conditions
Specification	Exploration	Maturity
Lower employee turnover	High productivity	Low job satisfaction

Are mostly complaining	Don't enjoy their work	Are extremely loyal towards their organization
Working Conditions	Personality	Interesting Work
Eli Ginzberg	Donald G. Paterson	Lloyd H. Lofquist
Childhood	Infancy	Adolescence
Evaluative, affective and behavioural	Confirmation, service, outcome	Supervision, qualification, conditioning
The salary increases for them	They become more mature and realistic and less idealistic	They decide to stay in the same job till retirement
college	university	library

diary	projects	documentaries
tentative	realistic	values
2-11 years	11-12 years	11-18 years
capacity	transition.	values
Tentative	Realistic	Imaginative
exploration, crystallization and specification	crystallization, capacity and values	specification, interest and transition
higher education.	motivation.	salary.

dissatisfaction.	encourage.	dance
Occupational guide	Recruitment literature	News bulletin
Causes of stress	Relaxation techniques	Anger Management Skills
General and specific nature of work	Work conditions	Life Insurance
4	3	2
Realistic Stage	Tentative Stage	Implementation stage
Workload and stress level	Financial rewards	Family background

Employment News	Personal Diary	Recruitment Literature
Veteran fatigue	Caring burnout	Workplace exhaustion
3,2,1	2,1,3	1,3,2
Autocratic	Authorization	Lasers faire
Performance Appraisal	Recruitment and Placement	Human resource planning
The organization	The employee	The Government
Professional advice by Counselor	Advice by Elder	Advice by parents

formulate conclusion about the nature and the cause of the problems exhibited by the student.	help the client with new problems or with recurrence of the original problem and determines the effectiveness of the counseling provided to him.	predict the future development of the students problems
formulate conclusion about the nature and the cause of the problems exhibited by the student.	help the client with new problems or with recurrence of the original problem and determines the effectiveness of the counseling provided to him.	predict the future development of the students problems
eclectic	in-directive	directive
eclectic	directive	in-directive
selection of techniques	preparation for counselling	study of needs and personality characteristics
in-directive	eclectic	non-directive
the counsellor should evaluate clients readiness for termination	the counsellor should give report about termination of counselling to family doctor of client	the counsellor can take desicion on his own about termination of counselling

Collect from a variety of sources the data needed for an adequate understanding of the client	predict the future development of the client's problems	formulate conclusion about the nature and the cause of the problems exhibited by the client
Self-direction	Self-discovery	Self-understanding
formulates conclusion about the nature and the cause of the problems exhibited by the student.	helps the client with new problems or with recurrence of the original problem and determines the effectiveness of the counseling provided to him.	predicts the future development of the students problems
formulats conclusion about the nature and the cause of the problems exhibited by the student.	helps the client with new problems or with recurrence of the original problem and determines the effectiveness of the counseling provided to him.	Collects from a variety of sources the data needed for an adequate understanding of the student
eclectic	in-directive	directive
eclectic	in directive	directive
eclectic	in directive	directive

eclectic	energetic	directive
eclectic	indepth-directive	non-directive
exceptional	eclectic	directive
probing and leading	confrontation	self disclosure
Client-centred counselling	Directive counselling	Counsellor-centred counselling
Reasoning	Questioning	Counselling
Direction	Eclectic	Directive

counselee	teacher	Expert
Present	Past and future	Future
Quarrel with her parents	Do not join any field and sit at home	Approach a counsellor
Counselee takes the decision	Building relationship between counsellor & counselee	Raising too many questions
Indifferences	Unconditional positive regard	Conditional positive regard
Commitment to Action	Initial disclosure	In-depth Exploration
Commitment to Action	In-depth Exploration	Providing final decision to the client

the wants	the attitudes	the skills
Three	Two	More than three
One-time	Daily	Once in a month
Society	Client	Principal
Teacher and Principal	Parent and Teacher	Counsellor and Counsellee
Plan ahead and do not fear future	Avoid new experiences	Take help of others
Sympathy	Financial gain	Confrontation

Commitment to action	Indepth discussion	In-depth Exploration
Directive	Client-centred	Eclectic
Eclectic	Non-directive	Discussion
Discussion	Directive	Non-directive
Directive	Non-directive	Eclectic
Non-directive counselling	Directive counselling	Directional counselling
First	Third	Second

Initial Exploration	Indirect Communication	In-depth discussion
Communicating	Indepth exploration	Initial disclosure
Busy environment	Number of people	Refreshments
An Advice by Elder siblings	Advice by government	Advice by teacher
Client	Doctor	Environment
Make decisions for the counselee.	Set up goals for the counsellee.	Help the counsellee set goals
Roger	Bordin	Jone

Client	School	Counsellor
Cognitive	Behavioral	Humanistic
Williamson	Porter	F.C.Thorne
one way	other way	environmental
teacher and student	parents and child	child and relative
Initial Disclosure	Evaluation	Commitment to Action
counsellor-centered	client-centred	independent counselling

Carl Rogers	E.G Williamson	Bandura
Non-Directive counselling	Eclectic counselling	Permissive counselling
6,5,4,3,2,1	1,6,2,5,3,4	4,3,5,2,6,1
3,2,1	2,1,3	3,1,2
giving advice	reflection	respect
the number of sessions	the type of therapy	the client's age
operant conditioning	information-processing theory	behavior modification

Role playing	Flooding	Systematic desensitization
CBT	Biofeedback	Exposure therapy
Congruence	Unconditional positive regard	Unconditional love
bulimia	bipolar disorder	major depression
Putting others before yourself.	Putting yourself in someone else's shoes.	Putting yourself before others
Counselee	Council	Patient
Encourage her to join other pupils with the same difficulty.	Laugh at her when she makes mistakes.	Listen to her attentively and create a group activity where she can participate

transference	attitude	relationship
Meeting with teachers to plan how best to integrate the initiative into the existing school program	Training teachers to deliver a suicide prevention unit through classroom guidance lessons	Arranging for teachers to be responsible for publicizing the initiative throughout the school community
being unaware of who the client is	being unprepared for the session	offering sympathy
Phrases	Figure of speech	Physical condition
Psycho dynamic Therapy	Cognitive Therapy	Behavioral Therapy
Psychodynamic	Humanistic	Evidence Based
Counter transference	Counter conditioning	Systematic Desensitization

listening to the silence	probing questions	self disclosure
Carl Rogers	Denial Goleman	Watson
Congruence	Positive self regards	Unconditional love
Emotional consequences	Emotional Effect	Belief about the Event
Listen to the student's problems	Appreciate student's smallest achievement	Encourage them to come always first in the class
Misinterpret the messages	Ignore the message	Discover the message
Keep verbal tracking	Be disrespectful	Inadvertence

Multiple conversation	One-sided conversation	Hypothetical conversation
To create challenges before client	To reject who they are, and disconnect with themselves	To make the individual a fully functioning person
Substance abuse	Relaxation	Locating the perfect work environment
connection with the person	connection with the environment	connection with the parents
Realising Emotion Behaviour Therapy	Rational Experience Behaviour Therapy	Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy
Albert Ellis	Carl Rogers	Ginsberg
Distancing	Dichotomy	Duplication

Self Actualization	Self Concept	Self Worth
Acceptance	Empathy	Congruent
Academic progress	Academic Conflict	Academic Pressure
A- Action,B – Belief System ,C – Consequences, D – Disputing ,E – (New) Effect	A- Activating Event , B – Brain Teaser ,C – Consequences, D – Disputing ,E – (New) Effect	A- Activating Event , B – Belief System ,C – Care taking, D – Disputing ,E – (New) Effect
Rollo May	Carl Rogers	Albert Bandura
Abuse	Addiction	Tolerance
People	Discussion	Interest

Exploration, insight, and action	Assessment, diagnosis, and intervention	Unconditional positive regard, congruence, and empathy
the individual has within himself or herself vast resources for self-understanding	someone needs to reach out to the individual and show the correct path	Self Understanding is possible only when some assistance is recieved.
3& 4	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Responding Skills	Listening Skills	Rapport Building Skills
Humanistic	Physiological	Constructive
Responding Skills	Listening Skills	Rapport Building Skills
Ensure an environment wherin non-disabled peers accept disabled students	Not allow differently abled students to participate in all activities	Keep differntly abled students group separate

To foster mistrust	To create a welcoming atmosphere	To promote physical and emotional safety of students
Highlight students mistakes	Highlight students weaknesses	Highlight students poor performance in examination
Talk to students' friends	Terminate the counselling	Insist on withdrawal of student from school
Report to parents	Make necessary referrals	Try to handle the needs of the student
Report to parents	Report to Principal	Inform the student
Advice by school principal	Advice by parents	Needs of students
Share confidential data with teachers	Impose personal values on students	Avoid collaborating with other professionals

Empathy	Dominance	Subjectivity
Provide remedial teaching to students	Assess the academic progress of student	keep the parents updated on students academic progress
Talk to their parents	Provide appropriate interventions	Leave the matter for teachers to decide
helping students in social and personal development	helping students in their career development	helping students in assignments
physical	environmental	educational
He have lasting and satisfying personal relationship	He feel comfortable with others.	He disrespect others when there are differences in views
Sincerity	Discourages	Integrity

Justice	Beneficence	Non-maleficence
disinterested in providing support	inactive listening skill	disorganizational ability
Make the learner slog to study	Teach the subjects	Train the learners for vocation
confidentiality	Disseminating	Rapport building
Mental health department	Teacher	Government
Spiritual	Social	Mental
to help in studies	to teach subject properly	to help in cocurricular activities

personal communication	trustworthy relationship	personal contact
self-understanding	emotional problems	individual differences
evaluation	testing	assessment
B.Com	Degree in Counselling	Diploma in Counselling
parent	leader	facilitator
Regularly updates their knowledge of recent development in treatment techniques	Relies solely on research literature as a way of updating their therapeutic skills	Attains all therapeutic conferences
Giving emotional support	Providing care and affection	Psychologically abusing

Maintaining Confidentiality	Establishing maintain a clear contract	Disclosing the clients information to others
Acceptance of client	be Self awareness	See things from client's point of view
continue the counselling sessions on a regular basis	continue the counselling sessions on an irregular basis	terminate counselling for a few days
warmth	attentiveness	subjectivity
implement an effective referral process	collaborating with teachers to understand students data	participate in professional development activities

Answ r5	CorrectOption	3y Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
	Answer4	2	1		1a
	Answer3	1	1		1a
	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer3	3	1		1b
	Answer2	2	1		1b
	Answer3	2	1		1c

	Answer1	2	1		1c
	Answer2	1	1		1c
	Answer4	2	1		1c
	Answer4	3	1		1a
	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer2	1	1		1b

	Answer2	2	1		1c
	Answer2	2	1		1a
	Answer4	1	1		1a
	Answer2	2	1		1a
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer2	2	1		1b
	Answer3	3	1		1b

	Answer2	2	1		1c
	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer1	3	1		1a
	Answer4	2	1		1c
	Answer1	3	1		1c
	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer4	1	1		1a

	Answer2	2	1		1a
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer1	1	1		1b
	Answer4	2	1		1b
	Answer4	3	1		1b
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer3	2	1		1c

	Answer3	3	1		1a
	Answer1	3	1		1a
	Answer1	1	1		1c
	Answer3	1	1		1c
	Answer1	3	1		1a
	Answer3	2	1		1a
	Answer4	1	1		1c

	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer4	2	1		1b
	Answer1	2	1		1b
	Answer4	2	1		1c
	Answer3	2	1		1c
	Answer3	2	1		1c

	Answer1	2	1		1a
	Answer1	2	1		1b
	Answer2	2	1		1b
	Answer3	2	1		1b
	Answer4	2	1		1a
	Answer4	2	1		1b
	Answer2	2	1		1b

	Answer2	2	1		2a
	Answer3	1	1		2a
	Answer1	1	1		2b
	Answer4	2	1		2b
	Answer1	2	1		2b
	Answer4	2	1		2b
	Answer4	2	1		2c

	Answer4	2	1		2a
	Answer1	3	1		2a
	Answer3	2	1		2c
	Answer3	3	1		2c
	Answer4	1	1		2c
	Answer4	1	1		2b
	Answer1	3	1		2b

	Answer2	3	1		2c
	Answer1	3	1		2b
	Answer3	1	1		2c
	Answer4	2	1		2b
	Answer4	2	1		2b
	Answer3	2	1		2c
	Answer1	2	1		2c

	Answer1	3	1		2a
	Answer4	2	1		2c
	Answer1	2	1		2c
	Answer4	2	1		2c
	Answer3	2	1		2c
	Answer2	2	1		2b
	Answer3	2	1		2b

	Answer3	2	1		2b
	Answer2	1	1		2c
	Answer4	2	1		2a
	Answer4	3	1		2a
	Answer1	1	1		2a
	Answer3	2	1		2a
	Answer1	1	1		2b

	Answer4	1	1		2b
	Answer1	1	1		2c
	Answer4	2	1		2a
	Answer2	1	1		2a
	Answer4	2	1		2a
	Answer1	3	1		2b
	Answer1	2	1		3a

	Answer1	2	1		3a
	Answer1	1	1		3a
	Answer1	1	1		3b
	Answer1	3	1		3b
	Answer2	2	1		3b
	Answer2	1	1		3b
	Answer1	2	1		3b

	Answer1	3	1		3b
	Answer4	2	1		3b
	Answer2	3	1		3c
	Answer3	2	1		3c
	Answer2	2	1		3c
	Answer3	2	1		3b
	Answer4	2	1		3c

	Answer4	2	1		3c
	Answer2	1	1		3c
	Answer2	1	1		3a
	Answer1	2	1		3a
	Answer2	3	1		3b
	Answer3	2	1		3c
	Answer4	2	1		3a

	Answer1	1	1		3a
	Answer1	2	1		3b
	Answer3	2	1		3b
	Answer4	2	1		3b
	Answer4	3	1		3b
	Answer2	2	1		3b
	Answer3	1	1		3c

	Answer2	1	1		3c
	Answer1	2	1		3a
	Answer2	1	1		3c
	Answer4	1	1		3a
	Answer2	1	1		3b
	Answer2	3	1		3b
	Answer4	1	1		3c

	Answer3	2	1		3a
	Answer1	2	1		3c
	Answer3	2	1		3b
	Answer1	1	1		3c
	Answer2	2	1		3c
	Answer3	3	1		3c
	Answer2	1	1		4a

	Answer4	3	1		4b
	Answer2	2	1		4b
	Answer4	1	1		4b
	Answer1	2	1		4b
	Answer4	3	1		4b
	Answer4	1	1		4b
	Answer2	2	1		4c

	Answer2	2	1		4b
	Answer4	2	1		4a
	Answer1	2	1		4b
	Answer3	2	1		4b
	Answer4	2	1		4b
	Answer4	1	1		4b
	Answer4	1	1		4b

	Answer1	1	1		4b
	Answer2	1	1		4b
	Answer3	2	1		4b
	Answer2	2	1		4c
	Answer1	1	1		4b
	Answer4	1	1		4a
	Answer1	3	1		4b

	Answer2	2	1		4a
	Answer4	2	1		4b
	Answer4	2	1		4a
	Answer3	2	1		4c
	Answer3	2	1		4c
	Answer4	2	1		4c
	Answer2	2	1		4c

	Answer3	2	1		4a
	Answer3	1	1		4a
	Answer1	1	1		4a
	Answer3	2	1		4a
	Answer4	2	1		4a
	Answer2	3	1		4a
	Answer1	2	1		4c

	Answer4	2	1		4c
	Answer2	2	1		4b
	Answer1	2	1		4b
	Answer4	2	1		4b
	Answer4	2	1		4b
	Answer2	1	1		4b
	Answer3	1	1		4c

	Answer1	2	1		4c
	Answer4	2	1		4c
	Answer1	1	1		4a
	Answer1	1	1		4a
	Answer2	2	1		4b
	Answer4	3	1		4c
	Answer1	3	1		4c

	Answer2	1	1		4c
	Answer4	2	1		4b
	Answer4	3	1		4b
	Answer1	2	1		4a
	Answer1	1	1		4a
	Answer2	2	1		4c
	Answer1	2	1		4b

	Answer3	2	1		4b
	Answer3	2	1		4b
	Answer1	2	1		4b
	Answer2	2	1		4a
	Answer3	2	1		5b
	Answer1	2	1		5a
	Answer4	1	1		5b

	Answer4	1	1		5b
	Answer3	3	1		5b
	Answer4	2	1		5b
	Answer3	1	1		5b
	Answer3	2	1		5a
	Answer2	1	1		5a
	Answer4	2	1		5c

	Answer1	1	1		5a
	Answer2	3	1		5c
	Answer1	3	1		5b
	Answer1	3	1		5b
	Answer1	3	1		5b
	Answer4	2	1		5b
	Answer2	2	1		5b

	Answer4	3	1		5a
	Answer2	1	1		5b
	Answer1	3	1		5b
	Answer3	3	1		5b
	Answer4	1	1		5c
	Answer1	1	1		5a
	Answer2	2	1		5a

	Answer3	3	1		5a
	Answer4	2	1		5b
	Answer2	2	1		5c
	Answer2	1	1		5b
	Answer4	2	1		5 b
	Answer3	2	1		5b
	Answer1	2	1		5b

	Answer3	1	1		5b
	Answer1	2	1		5a
	Answer2	2	1		5c
	Answer1	2	1		5b
	Answer3	2	1		5b
	Answer2	2	1		5c
	Answer2	3	1		5a

	Answer4	2	1		5b
	Answer2	2	1		5b
	Answer4	1	1		5b
	Answer2	2	1		5a
	Answer2	1	1		5b
	Answer3	2	1		5a
	Answer2	2	1		6a

	Answer2	1	1		6a
	Answer1	1	1		6a
	Answer1	2	1		6b
	Answer3	3	1		6b
	Answer1	2	1		6b
	Answer4	2	1		6b
	Answer1	2	1		6b

	Answer2	1	1		6c
	Answer1	2	1		6c
	Answer3	2	1		6c
	Answer4	2	1		6c
	Answer1	3	1		6a
	Answer4	1	1		6a
	Answer3	2	1		6b

	Answer1	3	1		6b
	Answer1	1	1		6c
	Answer1	2	1		6a
	Answer2	2	1		6b
	Answer3	2	1		6a
	Answer4	1	1		6a
	Answer1	2	1		6a

	Answer3	2	1		6a
	Answer4	2	1		6a
	Answer1	2	1		6a
	Answer4	1	1		6c
	Answer4	2	1		6c
	Answer2	3	1		6b
	Answer4	2	1		6a

	Answer4	3	1		6b
	Answer4	3	1		6c
			1		
	Answer1	2	1		6b
	Answer4	2	1		6c
	Answer1	3	1		6c

Question Type	Model Answer
MCQ	

MCQ	

Question

Explain the role of home as an Agency of Guidance.

State the limitations of Individual Guidance.

What are the uses of Interest Test?

What are the benefits of Career Information?

In what ways do Job Satisfaction of employees help an organisation?

Explain the last stage of the Counselling Process.

Discuss the role of counsellor in Non-directive Counselling.

Explain the role of a teacher in Albert Ellis's Rational emotive behavioural therapy.

Discuss the strategies used for counselling for substance abuse.

Explain the role of the teacher in promoting positive mental health in students.

What are the qualities of a good counsellor?

State the characteristics of Guidance.

Explain the need for Educational guidance.

Explain the uses of aptitude test.

State three limitations of personality test.

Explain the strategies of disseminating career information.

Enumerate the factors influencing vocational choice.

Explain any three steps of Directive Counselling.

Explain any one stage in the process of Counselling.

Explain the helpful responding behaviors, which are used by the counsellor during counselling session.

Elucidate any three factors affecting mental health.

Explain the qualities of a counsellor

Explain any three characteristics of Guidance.

Which are the three types of Guidance?

What are the uses of Interview in Guidance?

Explain the factors affecting Job Satisfaction?

How would a teacher disseminate Career Information?

Explain the second stage in the process of Counselling?

Explain in short the three skills required for Counselling?

What are the uses of Group Guidance?

What is an Aptitude Test?

Explain any three limitations of Case Study method

According to Ginzberg what are the factors that influence vocational choices .

Write any three factors which affect job satisfaction.

Elaborate any three basic skills which are essential for counselling.

What are the key concepts in person Centred Counselling?

Elucidate any three important characteristics of good counsellor

Explain the uses of Case Study

State the factors affecting Job Satisfaction.

What are the characteristics of Counselling?

State the merits of Directive counselling

State the concept of rapport building.

Explain the factors leading to academic stress.

Explain any three principles of Guidance.

Elucidate the need for Vocational Guidance.

Elucidate any three needs for Vocational Guidance.

Write any three limitations of Interview as a non testing device.

Elaborate any three factors influencing vocational choice.

Which are the major factors affecting job satisfaction?

Explain the merits of Counsellor-centred counselling.

Suggest any three ways in which the counsellor can use Rapport Building Skills during the counselling process.

Describe the basic steps of REBT.

Mention the professional ethics of a counsellor.

Elucidate any three qualities of a counsellor.

Difficulty Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
1	3		1c
2	3		2a
1	3		2b
1	3		3a
2	3		3c

3	3		4b
2	3		4c
2	3		5 b
2	3		5 c
2	3		6 a
2	3		6 c
2	3		1a

3	3		1b
2	3		2b
2	3		2c
2			3a

2	3		3b
1	3		4b
1	3		4c
2	3		5a
2	3		6a
2	3		6c
2	3		1a
2	3		1b
1	3		2c

2	3		3c
1	3		3a
2	3		4c
1	3		5a
2	3		2a
1	3		2b
2	3		2c
3	3		3b
2	3		3c
1	3		5a

	3		5b
2	3		6c
2	3		2c
2	3		3c
2	3		4a
2	3		4b
3	3		5a
2	3		5c

2	3		1a
2	3		1

2	3		1b
2	3		3c
2	3		3b
2	3		3b
2	3		4b

3	3		5
2	3		5b
2	3		6b
2	3		6c

ModelAnswer

An individual's home is certainly a very important agency of guidance. One's home is certainly the first source of guidance for every individual. Furthermore, a child receives home guidance from the childhood phase. Therefore, the guidance received from home creates a very strong psychological impact on a person

- It requires more time & efforts compare to group guidance.
- It can be costly for the client.
- The counsellor have to be highly professional in executing his duties.

- It gives idea about liking of students for activities, subjects etc.
- It motivates students to work if they know their interest area.
- It provides valuable information to counsellor.
- It helps the client to take better decision for occupation.

1. Career Information helps to focus on what one wants to do for a living;
2. With the help of career Information one can decide his/her career goal;
3. Career information directs and helps to accomplish what one wants to do;
4. It gives details about the possibilities that exist with any career one chooses;
5. It can guide everyone for doing what they want to do in their life rather than just aimlessly drifting from job to job;
6. Career information facilitates better matches between the skills and qualifications, held by job-seekers and those sought by employers;
7. It helps in increasing the efficiency of job searching, so the duration of unemployment is reduced;
8. Career information enables users to find data relevant to their needs;
9. It helps to make good choices about career goals, and it helps to lay down a plan to achieve these goals;
10. It also focuses on preparing individuals for a stable and linear career.

1. Lower Turnover;
2. Higher Productivity;
3. Increased Profits;
4. Increased Customer Satisfaction;
5. Infrequent Employee Absenteeism

Commitment to Action; Decision making & action time

- Client must decide how to accomplish any goals that have emerged during the previous two stages.
- Identifying possible alternative course of actionsCounsellor may suggest possibilities over looked by client
- Together monitor initial steps of the change process
- Reinforcement supports the ability of the client to manage better when problems of adjustment occurs
- When the client is satisfied that the new behaviour, counselling is finished.

- Passive listener
- The counsellor is empathetic and does not direct (but may clarify) thus assisting to accept responsibility for his own solution
- Counsellor is a catalyst
- Counsellor “listen between the lines” to learn the full meaning of their client’s feelings

1. Make the client aware of the illogical thinking
2. Help the client to understand how and why it is illogical
3. To make the client understand the relationship between the irrational ideas and unhappiness
4. To help client to change the irrational thinking

1 Teacher should encourage such students to take up a hobby 2 Praise student s achievements and accomplishments 3 Improve their self-esteem and confidence. 4 Be caring towards the students problems 5 Teacher should be a good listener and accept their views, opinions on why they use drugs, alcohol 6 Teacher should continuously remind them about the harmful effects of substance abuse. 7 Advise students to take medical treatment for substance abuse. 8 Take Action- If the teenager is being resistant and not supportive then the teacher has to take action and take help from experts

"Ensure Good Physical Health of students
Proper social and Emotional Development
Proper Level of Aspirations
Checking Unhealthy Competitions
Freedom and Self Discipline
Encouraging respectful and non derogatory behaviors

- Good basic intelligence
- Wide general information
 - Intensive special information
 - Knowledge of people
 - Special skills
 - Special personal qualities
 - Respect for personal autonomy of the client
 - Belief in client’s capacity

- 1) It helps every individual to help himself to recognize and use his inner resources
- 2) It is a continuous process
- 3) It is assistance to the individual in the process of development

- 1) Diversified Courses
- 2) Being unsuccessful
- 3) Unsatisfactory Progress
- 4) Individual difference
- 5) Adjustments of Students in School or College Environment
- 6) To check dropouts and prevent failures
- 7) Decision for future education
- 8) Balanced life
- 9) Preparation for future vocation

1. Knowledge of potentialities
2. Selection of subjects
3. selection of profession
4. Admission for professional training
5. Planning curriculum
6. Introduction hobbies
7. Vocational training

1. Cannot define universal acceptance
2. Criticized as subjective tools
3. Complex process
4. Require expert person
5. Different definition and understanding of personality
6. Different actions by the same person

1. Through subject
2. Career talk
3. Works sample projects
4. Films and films strips
5. Dramatization
6. Through visits to the place of work
7. Career exhibition
8. Bulletin board announcement
9. Through library
10. Through college day programme

- 1) Physical Factors: The factors relating to general physique like height, weight, eyesight, hearing, speech, general health, any handicap - all have a place in choosing a career.
- 2) Psychological Factors: These factors are interests, attitudes, aptitudes, general intelligence and personality characteristics
- 3) Economic Factors: These factors include the economic status of the family and whether the family can afford the training and the education for the child to pursue a particular career
- 4) Social Factors: Traditional and cultural influences, social obligations, social needs and demands make an impact on the choice of career.
- 5) Family Factors: Parents outlook towards various jobs and their influence on the child
- 6) Individual's Demand and Value Factors: These factors relate to the individual's demand from occupations
- 7) Other Factors: Other factors such as who would take decision for the child, availability of information about various jobs, chance factors, etc.

1. Analysis 2. synthesis 3. Diagnosis 4. Prognosis 5. Counselling 6. Follow-Up

1. Initial-Disclosure 2. In-depth Exploration 3. Commitment to action

1. Ask open and close-ended questions 2. Use encouragers 3. Paraphrase what you have heard 4. Reflect on feeling

1. Self-esteem
2. Feeling loved
3. Confidence
4. Family breakup or loss
5. Difficult behaviour
6. Physical ill health
7. Abuse

1. Empathy
2. Congruence and warmth
3. Respect
4. Positive regard
5. Important values
6. Personal values

1. Continuous process 2. Assistance to the individual 3. Service for all ...etc

1. Personal Guidance 2. Vocational Guidance 3. Educational Guidance

1. Collect the information 2. Face to face contact 3. For diagnosing a problem...etc

Age, Sex, Intelligence, Education, Personality

Career day/ week activities, General group guidance, Teaching about occupation

In-depth exploration; Client should reach clearer understanding of his life concerns
Begin to formulate a new sense of hope & direction

Relationship: less fragile than at the beginning

- . Broad outline of the pattern of desired change is emerging
- . Counsellor can use tools and techniques
- . Do not increase tensions beyond tolerable limits
- . Constructive confrontation

1. Rapport Building 2. Listening 3. Questioning

1. To help people in identifying common problems, analyse them and find relevant solutions 2. To place a wide range of information before people with common problems which could be useful for them for finding solutions? 3. To provide a platform where people with common problems could interact with each other and could be benefited by each other's perspectives, ideas and experiences

An aptitude test is a way for employers to assess a candidate's abilities through a variety of different testing formats. Aptitude tests will test your ability to perform tasks and react to situations at work. This includes problem-solving, prioritisation and numerical skills, amongst other things.

1. Lacking scientific rigour and providing little basis for generalization of results to the wider population. 2. Researchers' own subjective feeling may influence the case study (researcher bias). 3. Difficult to replicate. 4. Time-consuming and expensive.

1. Diverse life responsibilities. 2. Traits and interests 3. Cultural Background
4. Economic and social circumstances

1. Working Environment. 2. Caring Organization 3. Appreciation 4. Feel of Belongings.
5. Initiation and Leadership.
6. Safety and Security.

Rapport Building, Listening, Questioning, Responding

<p>1. Empathy (the counsellor trying to understand the client's point of view) 2. Congruence (the counsellor being a genuine person) 3. Unconditional positive regard (the counsellor being non-judgemental)</p>
<p>1. Patience: You need to be very patient 2. Good Listening: You need to be a good listener. 3. Observant: 4. Having empathy with the patient/client 5. Having empathy with the patient/client</p>
<p>1. It helps in the individual guidance 2. It gives in depth information about an individual 3. It can be help in diagnosing the problem.</p>
<p>1. Working Environment. 2. Fair Policies and Practice. 3. Caring Organization. 4. Appreciation. 5. Pay. 6. Age. 7. Promotion.</p>
<p>1. It involves two individual one seeking help and the other a professionally trained person who can help the first. One who seek help is counselee and the one who provide help is the counsellor. 2. There is a mutual respect between the two individuals. 3. It is aimed to bring about desired changes in the individual for self realization and providing assistance to solve problems. 4. The counsellor identifies the problems of counselee and help him to take decision, make a choice or find a direction.</p>
<p>1. It is less time consuming; hence this method can be adopted when an early solution is required. 2. This method is best; less matured and less intelligent client interact with an experienced counsellor. 3. This is best method at lower levels where the client is not in a position to analyse his own problem</p>
<p>1. Rapport will be helped and facilitated by how the counsellor manages their own feelings towards the client 2. Being well prepared for the session 3. Making a safe and trusting environment</p>
<p>Parents Peer Pressure from neighbours and relatives Financial issues Non-listening of children Job fear of children's Over-expectation Faculty Or Institutions Result oriented expectations Updating subjects Students mind-set Over load of other works Family issues Students perception Procrastination Family issues Friends issue Interest toward subject Distractions Fear of examinations</p>

1. Guidance is a slow process.
2. Guidance is a continuous process
3. Guidance is developing the insights of an individual
4. Guidance is based on individual differences
5. Guidance considers most individuals as average normal persons
6. Problems for which guidance is required arise out of situations
7. Problems are interrelated
8. Guidance is based on a rigid code of ethics.
9. Guidance services must be an integral part of the school organization
10. Guidance is an organized service
11. Guidance is both a specialized and a generalized service
12. Guidance is meant for all
13. Guidance is based on educational objectives

- 1) To assist the students to acquire such knowledge of the characteristics and functions, the duties and rewards of the group of occupations within which his choice will probably lie as he may need for intelligent choice.
- 2) To enable him to find what general and specific abilities skills etc are required for the group of occupations under consideration and what are the qualifications of age, preparation, sex, etc for entering them.
- 3) To give opportunity for experiences in school and out of school that will give such information about conditions of work as well assist the individual to discover his own abilities and help in the development of wider interests.
- 4) To help the individual develop the point of view that all honest labor is worth and that the most important bases for choice of an occupation are (a) the peculiar service that the individual can render to society, (b) persons satisfaction in the occupation and (c) aptitude for the work required.
- 5) To assist the individual to acquire a technique of analysis of occupational information and to develop the habit of analyzing such information before making a final choice.
- 6) To assist him to secure such information about himself his abilities, general and specific, his interests and his powers as he may need for wise choice
- 7) To assist economically handicapped children who are above the compulsory attendance age to secure through public or private funds, scholarships or other financial assistance so that they may have opportunities for further education in accordance with their vocational plans
- 8) To assist the student to secure a knowledge of the facilities offered by vocational training and the requirements for admissions to them, the length of training offered and the cost of attendance
- 9) To help the workers to adjust himself to the occupation in which he is engaged to assist him to understand his relationship to workers in his own related

Guidance from 1 teacher, teacher may be incapable to deal with the problem, Emotionally attached to teacher

Costly, Time consuming, Inhibitions, difficulty in analysis, Interviewer effect

Factors influencing vocational choice: 1. Interdependence of Family, School, and Community Culture: Young adults, through interaction with the context of family, school, and community, learn about and explore careers that ultimately lead to career choice.

2. Skills and Abilities : one's skills and abilities and how they may fit a particular occupation is one of the first things to be considered while choosing an occupation.

3. Previous Experiences: Having positive experiences and role models working in specific careers may influence the set of careers we consider as options for ourselves.

4. Gender : Both men and women have experienced career-related stereotypes.

5. Social and Economic Conditions :All of our career choices take place within the context of society and the economy.

6. Childhood Fantasies:Ginsberg proposed a theory that describes three life stages related to career development. The childhood fantasies help to shape how you thought about careers.

Factors affecting job satisfaction:

1. Working Conditions:
2. Fair policies and practices
3. Caring organization
4. wages
5. Opportunities for advancement
6. Appreciation
7. Feeling of Belongings

The merits of directive counselling: 1. It is less time consuming; hence this method can be adopted when an early solution is required.

2. This method is best; less matured and less intelligent clients interact with an experienced counsellor.

3. This is the best method at lower levels where the client is not in a position to analyse his own problem

4. In this method, the counsellor becomes readily available to help the client which makes the client very happy

Being well prepared for the session, unrushed, calm, ready and prepared to be there for the clients, putting their own issues and problems out of the way, for the duration of the session.

Making a safe and trusting environment, including taking the trouble to make the setting appealing; offering a restful, clean, uncluttered and pleasant setting; providing comfy seating and perhaps a cup of tea; and ensuring there are absolutely no intrusions, and that the room is soundproofed.

Being aware of who the client is, including (for second and follow-on sessions) knowing the client's name, and remembering key things about their issues (through taking the time to read last week's notes).

Offering empathy, making an effort to be there with and for the client, and trying to see how the client feels about and sees things (which is likely to be different from the counsellor's perception).

Having an accepting manner, including remaining unshocked, whatever the client brings; being non-judgemental, however much the client's behaviour surprises or appals us; offering unconditional positive regard (UPR) to the client, however they have been behaving; and maintaining respect for the person (though not always condoning the behaviour).

Being unrushed, allowing the client time; letting the client stay with whatever feelings come up, without trying to solve all the problems at that moment; and being patient with clients who find it hard to talk about themselves.

Being congruent: being honest, in a well-considered and kindly way; and not being 'brutally honest' in a confrontational or rude way, but gently challenging dysfunctional beliefs and behaviours, when the time is right.

1) Identify the Underlying Irrational Thought Patterns and Beliefs. 2) Challenge the Irrational Beliefs 3) Gain Insight and Recognize Irrational Thought Patterns

Responsibility to students, Confidentiality, Report danger to oneself or others, Post secondary plans, career guidance, Appropriate referrals or termination of counselling

Self awareness, Empathetic behaviour, Warmth, Attentiveness, Concreteness, Genuineness, Objectivity, Unconditional positive regard, confrontation, Sense of humour

Allow Image Upload In Exam

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

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YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES
YES
YES
YES

BLUE PRINT FOR B.Ed. (

UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-3		1 Q
UNIT-4		1 Q
UNIT-5		1 Q
UNIT-6		1 Q
TOTAL	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	6 QUESTIONS 18 MARKS

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UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	4 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-3	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-4	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-5	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-6		4Q
TOTAL	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	20 QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

(DESCRIPTIVE Q)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	10 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

3.Ed. (MCQ)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	30 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

Question	Answer1
One of the abiotic component of the ecosystem is:	bacteria
Environment is the sum total of conditions in which the organism:	has to survive
The salient feature of environment is that	it is the sum of biotic and abiotic elements.
The three groups of the biotic factors are	Decomposer, Consumer, and Rocks
The term Environment is derived from an old French word “environ” which means	outside
Consumers are	heterotrophs
Edaphic factors consists of	Temperature and humidity
The difference between a biotic and an abiotic factor is	Biotic factors include elements like weather and temperature, while abiotic factors produce carbon
If there are no abiotic factors in the environment then	plants would be unable to grow and produce oxygen for the animals.
The decomposers are known as:	Saprotrophs
An example of a biotic factor	Habitat
Which among the following is a biotic factor?	The oxygen level in the atmosphere.
Autotrophic organisms may not be able to survive without adequate amount of sunlight. This scenario shows that living organisms depend on	Abiotic factors
All the biotic and abiotic factors in a pond form	Biosphere

Primary consumers are	Herbivores
Snake is a	Primary consumer
Autotrophs also mean	Self- feeders
The following is a biotic factor:	Location
The following is an abiotic factor:	Bacteria
The sphere of the Environment where living organisms exist and interact with one another and also with the non-living components is called:	Atmosphere
The sum total of air, water and land, the interrelationship among them and also with human beings, plants, animals and other	Ecology
The zone incorporating elements of the hydrosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere is known as	Biosphere
Environment is the sum total of conditions in which the organism	has to survive
The part of non- living components of environment is known as	Biological Environment
Temperature, light, air, water, and soil are	alive
Lizards and Cacti are biotic factors in a desert ecosystem would rely on abiotic factors like	insects and sun
Living factors or organisms that affect an ecosystem:	trophic level
Ozonosphere is the other name of	Troposphere
A biological category composed of organisms that perform mostly the same kind of function in the system, belongs to	psychomotor
Saprotrophs belong to category of	macro-consumers

All of the following are correct about consumers except :	they use chemical reaction to prepare their own food
The organisms which eat both producers and consumers :	carnivores
In a grassland ecosystem, the top consumers are	omnivores
The absolutely essential functional component of the ecosystem is	Producers
Physical and chemical components of an ecosystem constitute	Biotic components
The aquatic ecosystem which has both salt and fresh water that is mixed together (blackish water) is	lakes
The type of ecosystem with the highest mean plant productivity is	Tropical rainforest
The non-functional unit of an ecosystem is	Productivity
In an aquatic ecosystem, the trophic level equivalent to Cows in grasslands is	Nekton
Ecosystem is comprised of	plants and animals species along with environment
The term used for total organic matter present in an ecosystem.	Biome
Organisms that depend on producers for nutrition.	detritivores
Energy which enters the biological system as light energy and transformed into organic molecules by cellular processes is.....	photons
The following shows the proper order of a food chain	producers --> carnivores --> decomposers --> herbivores
If a portion of the food chain is broken then	only consumers would be affected.
Pond is an example of	Freshwater ecosystem

Ecosystem has two main components:	Abiotic and biotic
Three basic kinds of freshwater ecosystems exist:	Sea, creeks and marshes
The natural place of an organism or community is known as	Biome
Ecosystems are collection of	living things
About 3/4th quarters of ecosystems by area are	Tropical ecosystem
The survival of the ecosystem species depends on	Collaboration
Maximum energy is required by	secondary consumer
In an ecosystem, the energy flow is always	Multidirectional
In an ecosystem, energy	is transferred
The following is an Artificial Ecosystem:	Grassland
An Ecosystem is	a system of only non-living components interacting as a whole
The following is a characteristic of Ecosystems:	Narrow and rigid
The specific place an organism has in an Ecosystem is :	Niche
A characteristic of the Grassland Ecosystem:	High temperature, intense sunlight
A characteristic of the Forest Ecosystem :	provides unfavorable conditions to birds
The flow of energy in an Ecosystem takes place in the following direction:	Sun – Producers – Consumers – Decomposers

One of the example for inverted pyramids of biomass is	Terrestrial ecosystem
Aquatic ecosystem has two types namely	Marine and Salty ecosystem
The trophic level of Bamboo plant is growing in a fir forest is :	first trophic level (T1)
The following is an example of lentic ecosystem	Streams
Trophic levels in ecosystem is formed by :	only herbivores
When the materials are not destroyed or lost during decomposition with respect to elements, then the earth is:	open system
Ecology generally is defined as the interactions of organisms with one another and with the	food
A particular category of physical systems, consisting of organisms & inorganic components in a relatively stable equilibrium is	Physiology
The organism that consumes decaying of organic matter:	producer
Organisms that depend on producers for nutrition are called	detrivore
Producers in any grazing food chain	feed the carnivorous
The trophic structure of an ecosystem is one kind of producer-consumer arrangement where each step or level is known as:	biome level
The following is a characteristic of a Desert Ecosystem	High rainfall
Watershed Protection is a function of which kind of Ecosystem?	Grassland
The source of energy of an ecosystem is	Sunlight
An ecosystem must have continous external source of	minerals

Energy flowing through ecosystems is primarily obtained from:	Asteroids
The energy enters the ecosystem via	Wind energy
Decomposers feed on	Consumers
Terrestrial ecosystems are based on	Air
Brown algae, corals, cephalopods, echinoderms are organisms that live in:	Freshwater ecosystem
The Second Law of Thermodynamics says	Entropy of an isolated substance always increases
The state of perfect equilibrium existing in the biosphere between the various organisms is	Ecological Cycle
In an energy pyramid, which way does energy transfer occur?	From both top to bottom and bottom to top of pyramid
Food chain and Food web consists of	ecological niche
The ecological pyramid which is always upright is	Pyramid of number
The word ecology was devised by	Arthur Tansley
The energy flow in an ecosystem results in	entropy
The false statement about energy flow in an ecosystem is :	Pyramid of energy is always straight
Food webs are	inter-connected arrangement of food chains
A trophic level refers to	area in the tropics
The term used for summarising the trophic level of an ecosystem is	energy network

The transformations of energy in an ecosystem begins first with the input of energy from the sun that is captured by the process of	biosynthesis
Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; can only be transferred or changed from one form to another is	Newton's first law
The upright pyramid of number is absent in	Lake
The possible link 'A' in the following food chain: Flower- Flies- Frog- A- Eagle is	Bear
The base of aquatic food chain is formed by	Zooplankton
Interconnection of food chains in an ecosystem make up	Food chains
At the base of all food chains is :	Primary consumer
The percentage of energy which is passed on to each trophic level is	0.3
Balance between producers and consumers form a	Food chain
The ultimate source of energy is	Plants
An Ecological Pyramid of Numbers represents:	The total number of individuals of different species at each trophic level
Entropy is defined as:	The energy available for doing useful work
A collection of food chains which are interconnected at multiple trophic levels is called:	Food Link
An ecosystem which can be easily damaged but can recover after some time if damaging effect stops will be having	low stability and high resilience
In an energy pyramid, energy transfer occurs	From both top to bottom and bottom to top of pyramid
The organism having least amount of energy available always in an ecological pyramid :	Producers

The organisms having the most energy available in the energy pyramid :	Herbivores
According to 10% law of energy, some is used for the organism's life processes, and the remaining is :	used in reproduction
When numerous food chains link to each other in an ecosystem, it is :	energy pyramid
The number of organisms multiplied by their weight is :	Energy content
Food Web :	deals with the relationship between the number of primary producers and consumers of different order.
All organisms that feed at each link in a food chain comprise a/an	energy pyramid
There is much concern that an increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is causing	ozone depletion
At each step in the food chain, the potential energy is:	Increased
A graphical representation, showing the flow of energy at each trophic level in an ecosystem is	mass pyramid
A diagram, representing different feeding relationships in an ecosystem refers to	food chain
The organism which is likely to be at the bottom of a trophic level of a food chain :	algae
An arrangement from lowest to highest trophic level:	alga,deer,hawk,bacteria
One of the feature which is true for the ecosystem:	primary consumers are least dependent upon producers
An ecosystem may be defined as a structural and functional unit of :	atmosphere
In an ecosystem, which one shows the one-way passage	free energy
The plant or animal material used for energy production is	Rhizobium

The qualitative and quantitative information on numbers and biomass is provided by :	Ecological pyramid
The transfer of energy that takes place in a series of steps or levels:	Photosynthesis
Energy is dissipated to the environment in the form of:	precipitation
Identify the correct food chain:	Carrots - rabbit - snake - eagle
Forest are important for mitigating climate change because	Forests serve as a link in the carbon cycle
The full form of UNFCCC with respect to global warming convention is :	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
A volcanic eruption on Earth causes the temperature to	remain same
The Greenhouse Effect	is the decrease in the surface temperature on Earth
The false remedy for loss of biodiversity is	Utilization of community based projects
Terrestrial biodiversity is usually greater near the	north pole
Most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is	Over exploitation
Forest are important for mitigating climate change because	Forests serve as a link in the carbon cycle
In coming years, skin related disorders will be more common due to	Water Pollution
Loss of Marine Biodiversity due to over consumption can be prevented if	fishing is banned completely
The alteration of the global atmosphere directly or indirectly by human activity is	Loss of Biodiversity
Increase in frequency and severity of Flood and Droughts is an effect of	land Pollution

The following is an example of climate:	A day of heavy rainfall
All of the following trap heat except:	Carbon dioxide
As average global temperature rises, average precipitation	increases
Greenhouse gas effect refers to	Ability of certain atmospheric gases to trap heat and keep the planet relatively warm.
A natural causes of climate change is	Release of methane in cud- chewing process
Biodiversity of a geographical region represents	genetic diversity in the dominant species of the region
Global Warming can be controlled by	reducing deforestation, cutting down use of fossil fuels
The species which occupy new territory, often supplanting native species by occupying their niches, are called	Invasive species
A human cause of climate change is	Deforestation
The following is a type of Biodiversity:	Generational diversity
A remedy to Climate Change is :	use of non renewable energy resources
Climate change refers to :	A change in the average weather conditions in a specific area for an extended period of time
Which of the following is an ill-effect of Climate change:	Pandemic situations
Select which of these is a remedy for the loss of biodiversity:	Forest fragmentation
Increase in frequency and severity of flood and droughts is an effect of	land Pollution
The term often used interchangeably with Climate Change but having distinct meaning:	Global Warming

Which of these features is unrelated to climate change:	Temperature
A suitable example of ex-situ conservation	Seed bank
One of this can control Global Warming:	Reducing solid waste
Earth Summit 1992 is on	Improvement of ecosystem
The Hotspot of Biodiversity in India	Eastern Ghat
When the last individual of a species will die, it will be known as	Extinction
The process of Eutrophication results in	Oxygen depletion of water bodies
In descending order, the gases that contribute most to the Earth's greenhouse effect are	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, CH ₄
Photoplanktons are	animals which float on in the sea
A condition when an organism accumulates a material in its body at a concentration greater than the environment	bio accumulation
Farmers need to be concerned about unused nitrates contaminating surface water and groundwater supplies because	Unused nitrates reduce algae growth.
Tendency of pollutants to become concentrated in successive trophic levels is known as	Bioremediation
Biomagnification results in maximum chemical concentration in the	Top Predators
In order for biomagnification to occur, the pollutant must be	short lived
Which nutrients will increase during the process of Eutrophication?	Nitrogen and Phosphorous
The cause of Algal blooms present on water bodies is	Biomagnification

One of the effects of Eutrophication is	Loss of Biodiversity
Carnivores on the end of the food chain declined in great numbers	Before banning of DDT
Biomagnification refers to	a biological process of magnifying any plant or animal species
Biomagnification implies that the organisms at the bottom of food chain will have	lower concentration of the toxic substances
The fullform of PCB with reference to the biomagnification is	Physico Chemical Biomagnification
A pregnant women may give birth to a child with mental disorders on consumption of sea food with	Sodium
The word Eutrophication is derived from the Greek word 'eutrophos' which means _____.	well-balanced
A contaminant in Bio magnification is	Hydrogen
An effect of Bio magnification is	Improved human health
Bio magnification is	The process of altering the structure and nature of genes in human beings, animals or foods
An example of Eutrophication is	Algal bloom
An effective remedy to Bio magnification is _____	Rainwater harvesting
The following is an effect of Eutrophication:	Improvement in water quality
Following will help to reduce Bio magnification:	reduction of heavy metals
One of the solutions for Eutrophication is:	Reduction of colouring agents in detergents
Humans become more prone to cancer, kidney problems, liver failure, birth defects, respiratory disorders, and heart diseases due to	Water Pollution

The group of materials with only non-biodegradable items :	wood,paper,leather
One of the main cause of Eutrophication is	leaching from fertilized agricultural areas
A case which doesn't comes under GM (genetic modification) is	Cloning a mammoth
The process of direct manipulation of an organism's genome through the use of biotechnology is known as	Urban sprawl
The argument which is against of GMOs is	Reduced biodiversity
The ultimate source of genetic variation is	inbreeding
One of the negative effect of urban sprawl is	habitat restoration
A major concern about genetically engineered foods is that they might contain substances that cause	discrepancy
Genome editing occurs when scientists either insert, remove, or replace following material from a cell's genome:	genetic
Urban sprawl has its benefits, such as creating local	physical growth
Rapid often poorly planned spread of development from an urban area outward into rural areas is	Rural springe
Which is a positive effect of urban sprawl?	More affordable houses
Which of the following is the pattern seen during urban sprawling?	Planned development
Decaffeinated coffee beans by deleting or turning off genes associated with caffeine production will be	undesirable as the coffee will lose its natural taste
What is meant by GM food?	Food available in global market.
The following is one of the effects of Urban Sprawl:	Decreases road traffic

The small piece of circular DNA extracted from the bacteria or yeast cell in Genetic Engineering is called:	Plasma
The following is an advantage of Genetic Engineering:	nutritious food
Genetic engineering is direct manipulation of organism's genome through the process of heredity and	Overproduction
Another word for urbanization is	smart city
A genetic material which is transferred between microbial cells in the process of genetic transformation :	Ribonucleic acid
The first adult mammal successfully cloned is	Dolly the cat
One of the causes of Urban Sprawl is	Lack of Urban Planning
This is the rapid,often poorly planned spread of development,from an urban areas outwards into rural area	Rural Fringe
Genetic engineering is direct manipulation of organism's genome through the process of heredity and	Overproduction
Another word for urbanization is	smart city
UNCED stands for	United Nations Confederation on Environment and Development
DESD stands for	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
The world's first intergovernmental conference on environmental education was held in _____	stockholm
Stockholm Conference is related to	Greenhouse gases
One of the Stockholm Declarations	The earth's capacity to produce renewable resources must be maintained
The concept of carbon credit originated from	Earth Summit

In Kyoto Protocol, the term ‘ Annex I Countries’ denotes	Underdeveloped countries
One of the salient features of Tbilisi + 30 (2007)	Role of individual to create awareness of the world community towards sustainable development
The Kyoto Protocol was developed under the	UNESCO
The UN organized the international Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden in	1980
World’s first inter-governmental conference on environmental education was organized by UNESCO in	Osaka Japan
The Stockholm conference produced the framework of Environmental action which included recommendations regarding	Human settlements and Natural resource management
The Kyoto Protocol set emission reduction targets for the group of greenhouse gases such as	oxygen
Year 2007 marks the completion of first international environmental education conference held in	Rio
Kyoto Protocol says if a country continues with emission above the target then it can engage in	Profiteering
The Kyoto protocol came into effect and came into force on	16th February 2005
The Kyoto Protocols first commitment expired in the year	1854
This Conference endorses the following goals, objectives, and guiding principles for environmental education	Tbilisi+30(2007)
Methane (CH ₄) is one of the six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto protocol. Which of the following is/are sources of methane?	combustion of fossil fuels
The programme which was created in 1972 to coordinate global efforts and sustainability was	UNEP
In 1972, the Stockholm conference was boycotted by a specific set of countries namely	Middle eastern
Sustainable development jointly addresses the following issues:	Political, Psychological and Cultural

One major obstacle preventing sustainability from being achieved is:	The overall level of consumption
The concept of Carbon Credits is proposed in	Montreal Protocol
The important role of environmental education in the preservation and improvement of the world's environment, as well as in the sound and balanced	Intergovernmental conference (1977)
The UN Conference on Human Development was held in	Geneva,Switzerland
Environmental Education educate people regarding their	duties towards the protection of their home environment
One of the guiding Principle of Environmental Education	Environmental Education should promote holistic development of learners
Environmental Education should be	Restricted to primary level
Environmental Education helps to achieve	Sustainable Development
The objectives of Environmental Education were declared in	Stockholm Conference
One of the objectives of Environmental Education	To provide social groups and individuals with an opportunity to be actively involved at all levels in
The term used for an organized effort to teach about how natural environments function and how human beings can manage their behavior and	Environmental Education
The guiding principle of considering the environment in its totality means considering the following:	entire natural environment
When social groups and individuals are actively involved at all levels in working towards the resolution of environmental problems, they are	Awareness
Environmental Education focuses on	Knowledge,Skills, Attitudes and Participation
Environment education can be described as	Education for all
Environment education process must be a lifesaving and	Developmental

Environment education aims to	foster awareness ,skill , attitude, knowledge to protect and conserve environment
The framework for Environmental Action plan recommendations relates to	Natural resource management
One of the objective of Environmental education is	adaptation
The Stockholm conference led to the creation of	UNEP
The major global contributing factors to greenhouse-gas emissions are	Electricity production and transportation
One of the specific objective of Environment Education is	to raise consciousness
The number of recommendations in the framework for Environmental Action plan are	105
The guiding principle of considering the environment in its totality includes	entire natural environment
The active participation of social groups and individuals at all levels for the resolution of environmental problems helps achieve the	Awareness
One of the goals, objectives, and guiding principles for environmental education is	Focus on environmental impact assessment
One of the categories of objectives of Environmental Education is	personality
One of the objectives of Environmental Education is	to help social groups and individuals to acquire the skills for identifying and solving
One of th guiding principle of Environmental Education is to	consider the environment in its global perspective
The following is a separate subject approach used in Environmental Education	Thematic
Interdisciplinary Approach in Environmental Education is	an in-depth and holistic approach
Interdisciplinary approach provides	links between thought and action

Evaluation is a tedious job in	Thematic approach of EE
In Multidisciplinary Approach of Environmental Education, the content is catered through	existing school subjects
Multidisciplinary approach in EE requires	separate subject teacher
Environmental matters are distributed and presented through the various curriculum subjects in	Transdisciplinary
The name given to the approach when Environmental issues are tackled through teaching of various school subjects.	Inter disciplinary approach
Evaluation can be carried out easily in the Inter disciplinary approach because it requires the following:	only practicals
Teaching environmental education in a single subject format is	interdisciplinary approach
Teaching environmental education by infusing the curriculum with variety of subject format is	interdisciplinary approach
When Environmental issues are tackled through teaching of various school subjects it is known as	Inter disciplinary approach
The Inter disciplinary Approach is easier to implement because	all different subject teachers need to infuse environmental issues
The advantage of Multi disciplinary Approach is that	it is easy to use
An irrelevant source of Indigenous Technical Knowledge :	Farmers
In Secondary and Higher Secondary Level of education, Environmental Education should adopt	Transdisciplinary Approach
In Primary Level of education Environmental Education should adopt	Interdisciplinary Approach
Interdisciplinary EE is catered through	a single subject
The three main functions of Environmental Impact assessment are	to plan development, to get permission and implement the programmes

Development projects and Environment Impact assessment are important because	Development and environment are inversely proportional
The Environmental Impact assessment procedure was developed in the year	1980
Environmental Impact assessment is usually required for a development project when	Large changes are expected in the environment
What is true about the Scoping step?	It is a systematic exercise that establishes the need for environmental education
What is essential in an Environmental Impact assessment?	It allows decision makers to assess a project's impacts in the final phase.
One of the steps below is excluded in the scoping process is:	Outline project alternative for preparation, implementation and closure.
Recommendations for mitigation measures are contained in	Environmental evaluation report
The steps of Environmental Impact assessment are	screening. Planning, executing ,creating
An Environmental Impact assessment audit is useful for	Feedback and learning function
Environmental Impact assessment in India was started in the year	1975-1977
The process of setting up boundaries and determining the most critical issues during Environmental Impact assessment is known as	Screening
The full form of MOEF is	Ministry of Environment and forest
This step in Environmental Impact assessment recommends the actions to reduce and avoid the potential adverse environmental consequences of	Reporting
Environmental Impact assessment can be defined as the study	of no. of plantation done in a year
The process of evaluating the environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic,	Environmental Impact assessment
Environmental Impact assessment (Eia) is an important management tool because	it helps utilise resources for the economy

The primary reason for Environmental Impact Assessment is to	mitigate the existing environmental impacts of development
All of the following are the shortcomings of EIA except :	The description of the proposal does not cover key features.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or EIA report, should be a non-technical summary so that	the general audience can understand it
Environmental management can extend from short-term to long-term and from local to	global
An approach which integrates ecology, policy making, planning and social development is called as	Environmental Impact
Environmental management includes the preservation of the quality of environment and the optimal utilisation of the	earth's resources
Environmental Management can be explained as	a management of interaction of human beings to limit or reduce adverse effects on natural resources
Environmental Management is concerned with	Developing responsible citizens
Environmental Management is the process of taking steps and behaviours to	have a positive effect on the society.
Which of the following should be avoided with respect to the disposal of toxic wastes into the water?	To create awareness about the pollution happening on water for people
Recommendations for mitigation measures are contained in	Environmental evaluation report
The most commonly used framework that help organizations to manage their environmental impacts is	FSI 9000
The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:	1986
The second stage of Environmental Audit Process is termed as	Pre-audit
The systematic scrutiny of environmental performance throughout a company's existing operations is the essential purpose of	environmental accreditation
One of the objectives of Environmental Audit is	To verify facts

A minimization audit generally focuses on	an assessment of how much solid waste a product will generate is performed.
An organization would wish to undertake environmental audit because of	Pressure from NGOs
The technical aspects of auditing include	limiting facts
The audit, which examines suitability and the effectiveness of the system as a whole, shall ensure _____	quantity of the system
The maximum emphasis by auditors is placed on which of the following type of control	Control over account balance
The full form of ISO is	The International Organization for Standardization
To assess whether an organisation meets its environmental objectives, is effective in producing environmental results with efficiency and	Environmental Financial audit
To provide assurance that organisational activities are conducted in accordance with environmental laws, standards, guidelines, policies is an	Environmental Financial audit
Sustainable Development can be achieved if	People become spiritual
Sustainable Development encourages use of renewable energy because	Renewable energy is nonpolluting for the environment
The 'Polluter Pays' principle helps Sustainable Development because	Careless and irresponsible behavior of manufacturers if fined will curtail pollution
One of the guiding principle of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development is :	Right to a dignified life
Sustainability Science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and _____	environmental science
Numbers of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by United Nations are	15
The principle of sustainable development includes	to maintain production of goods and services
Use of Sustainable energy	is absorption of energy

A promising direction towards sustainable development is to design systems that are	flexible and irreversible
The term 'Sustainable Development' came into existence in the year	1987
The term "Sustainable Development" was brought into common use by	Stockholm Conference
Sustainable Development refers to	seizing economic activities and going back to nature
The Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development comprises of :	Development, Needs and Future Generations
Unfocused objective of Sustainable Development is	Social progress that recognizes the needs of everyone
For the development to be sustainable, the rate of destruction of the environmental resources should be	more than and equal to the rate of its regeneration.
The odd one among the following based on Sustainable Development strategies is	Harnessing Wind energy
The incorrect objective with respect to Sustainable Development is	Environmental protection
The Principle of Sustainable Development that encourages participation of all concerned citizens at relevant levels :	Principle of holistic approach
The inappropriate practice for Sustainable Development is	Rainwater harvesting
The factor which contributes to the need for Sustainable Development is	Over-use of non-renewable resources
When destruction is greater than creation or usage is greater than regeneration it is called	Unsustainable development
Sustainable Development is	Development that meets the needs of the people without compromising the ability of future generations to
Sustainable Development requires that Gross National Product (GNP) in the annual Budget should be accompanied by an Ecological Budget	it helps compare both the costs
The 'Polluter Pays' principle helps Sustainable Development because	Careless and irresponsible behavior of manufacturers if fined, it will curtail pollution

The guiding Principle of 'Collective approach' means	Collection of funds for Economic growth of neighbouring countries
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize that all countries must stimulate action in the following key areas.	people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership
Sustainable development can be thought of in terms of three spheres :	environment, economy and equity
Social, economical and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving	Social development
The principle of sustainable development emphasises on two basic needs.	Need for planting more trees, need of limitation imposed on the environment's capability to cope
Nearly 75.80% of residential and commercial waste are dumped in	Sea
In the rain water harvesting process, the water from a filter chamber goes to	Recharge pit
A source of municipal waste:	Markets
Mangroves are the main source of income generation for:	Borderline Communities
The following indicates the significance of rainwater harvesting:	The ever-increasing demand for water can be satisfied
One of the Mangrove species grown in India is	Rhizophora mucronata
Rainwater harvesting improves water quality because	it collects the rain water directly from the sky
The Mangroves purify water of the sea by	the exchange of oxygen between the trees and water
The preservation, restoration and sustainable use of mangroves is known as	Mangrove Management
The method of prevention of waste material being created is known as	waste generation
The fast depletion of water table is mainly because of	Modernisation

One of the threat to mangroves is	Reclamation for agriculture and aquaculture
These are usually sites of waste disposal	Non cultivated lands
The method of rainwater harvesting which can be adopted by individual house owners is	Construction of recharge trenches
Solid Waste management is needed	for cleanliness drive
Rainwater harvesting has the following objectives	To reduce water crisis
The second step of Solid Waste Management is	Treatment
All of the following are the practices of water conservation except	Eliminate wastage of water
Groundwater recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is a hydrologic process where water moves	Upward from surface water to groundwater
A carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground, in which trash is separated from the area around it is known as	Solid waste management
A waste treatment process that involves the combustion of organic substances contained in waste materials is	Solid waste management
Catchment area is that part of the rain water harvester which	receives the maximum rain for collection purpose
Mangroves fall under	rain forests
The largest mangrove forest in the world is	amazon
The burning of solid waste is not recommended because	it requires a lot of space
Non-hazardous organic waste can be best treated through	Sanitary Landfill
One of the examples of hazardous waste can be	Street sweepings

The following is irrelevant to the process of Mangrove Management	Mapping and Situational analysis
The recovery of solid waste components for possible use as raw material is called	recycling
When bacteria and an oxygen free environment is used to decompose the waste it is called	open burning
Which of these relates to the significance of Mangroves:	Breeding and nursing grounds for a variety of marine animals
Major components of Rain water harvesting is	catchment, conveyance system, filtering device and percolation pit
The mangroves purify water of the sea by	the exchange of oxygen between the trees and water
The accumulation and deposition of rainwater for reuse before it reaches the aquifer is known as	Rainwater Harvesting
The Mangroves protect the shores from strong winds because	they have strong and durable wood
The preservation, restoration and sustainable use of mangroves is known as	Mangrove Management
Incineration is a method of waste disposal that reduces the volume of the waste but	it is not practical for hazardous waste
The recycling of complex products such as computers and electronic equipment is DIFFICULT because	they are complex machines
Properly stored "Roof Top Rain Water" can be used for drinking provided the following care is taken	Rain water stored should not be exposed to sun.
The term Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is generally used to describe:	Wastes from Private homes, commercial establishments and institutions.
The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes is	Air pollution
Problem of solid waste disposal can be reduced through.....	Recycling
The source of Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) is the knowledge of experiences and experiments of our	ancestors

The term "Indigenous Knowledge" (IK) is used synonymously with "local knowledge" and	artificial knowledge
An organic product prepared by mixing cow urine, curd, ghee, cow dung and milk used for Seed and seedling treatment is	Panchamrut
The pipes, used by the Himalayan foot-hills people, to transport water from natural springs are made up of	Cane
This practice is famous in back poultry farms:	Use of electric brooder
Any country's knowledge system depends on	Different Languages
ITK refers to	Indian Technical Knowledge
All of the following are the characteristics of Indigenous Technical Knowledge except:	It reflects local tradition
Terrace/Bund cultivation is an example of Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) to primarily	control wastage of fertilizers
As per Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK), Tulsi, Methi and Neem are primarily used for	improving soil fertility
The substance which has application in Indigenous Technical Knowledge is	Tulsi
Which of the following uses Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) to treat diseases:	Allopathy
An Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) practice which applies a layer of a material to the surface of soil to retain its moisture and improve	Bunding
The following statement is incorrect for Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK):	ITK is distinctly associated with an indigenous or local community, which preserves and transmits it
Major weeds are controlled by spraying rice fields with	Fenugreek dissolved in water
Environmental organization, Tarun Bharat Sangh was established in the following state:	Gujarat
Johads are used for water harvesting in the state of	Madhya Pradesh

Narmada Bachao andolan was an attempt to _____	Clean Narmada
The Tarun Bharat Sangh organization works to	provide shelter to people.
In which year the Indian government sought the World Bank's assistance to build a complex of dams along the river as part of the Narmada	1977
The Narmada Project included the creation of thirty large dams, 135 medium dams, and	3,000 small dams
The eminent personality unrelated to Narmada Bachao andolan is	Baba Amte
Khadins, an age old water harvesting method is used in	Maharashtra
Social activists Medha Patkar and Baba Amte were associated with	Narmada Bachao Andolan
Tarun Bharat Sangh is led by the environmental activist	Baba Amte
Environmental activist Rajendra Singh is popularly known as	Kranti Singh
Narmada Bachao Andolan was in opposition to	Chambal River Valley Project
'Save Tiger' initiatives by Tarun Bharat Sangh were associated with the tiger reserves of	Bandipur
Harsud rally got public fame with its slogan	"Koi Nahi Hatega; Bandh Nahi Banega!"
Environmental initiative 'Jal Bachao Johad Banao' was part of	Narmada Bachao Andolan
The central funding agency for Narmada Bachao Andolan was:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
The Ganga runs its course from	Jamnotri
The microorganism whose presence can contaminate the Ganga water is	Coliform bacteria

Ganga Action Plan in India was launched In the Year	1988
Project Tiger aims to foster an exclusive tiger agenda in the :	extinct areas of tiger reserves
Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation movement initiated in India in	1970-74
The Ganga action Plan (GAP) was a program launched by	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, on 14 Jan 1986
All of the following are the main Objectives of Ganga action Plan except:	to improve the water quality by interception
In 1986, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched Rs 462-crore project to clean the Ganga in	Varanasi
The terminal consumers in the ecological food pyramid and their conservation results in the conservation of all trophic levels in an ecosystem :	Lions
The Phase-2 of Ganga Action Plan started in the year	1994
Ganga Action Plan was formally launched by the MOEF in the year :	1956
All of the following are objectives of the Ganga Action Plan except:	To improve the quality of water
All of the following fall under the Nine initial Tiger Reserves established during the period 1973-74 in India except:	Ranthambhore
The Tiger Project was launched in the year :	1991
The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched at :	Varanasi
The provisions for environmental protection in the constitution were made in	1976
The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year	1976
The Act passed in 1981 mainly to regulate and control emissions from automobiles and industrial plants and to maintain the standards of quality of	Air Pollution Act

Under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, it is mandatory for the states to	set up wildlife protection advisory Boards
According to the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, no person shall hunt any wild animal specified in the schedule except as provided under	section 8 to 12
Environment Protection Act, 1986 is an act of the Parliament of India in the wake of	Bombay Docks Explosion
The Environment Protection Act, 1986 is _____ designed to provide a framework for central government coordination of	an Umbrella legislation
The maximum accepted level of noise near schools and hospitals during daytime is	55 dB.
The level at which sound becomes physically painful is	above 95 dB
One of the ex-situ conservation method is :	National Parks
The primary aim of Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 is :	to manage forests
Night time noise limits in decibels in Silence Zones as per Noise Pollution Act, 2000 are:	40
According to the Environment Protection Act (1986), prevention control and abatement of environmental pollution includes:	Regulation of hunting of wild animals and birds
The following statement is incorrect with respect to the Wildlife Protection Act 1972:	Schedule I and II are for endangered species
The full form of DOE with reference to Noise Pollution Act is	Department Of Explosives
The provisions for environmental protection in the constitution were made in the year	1976
The Wildlife Protection Act was adopted by all states in India except :	Madhya pradesh
An area comprising not less than ____ meters around hospitals, educational institutions and courts may be declared as silence area/zone.	80
Wild-life Week' is celebrated all over the country between :	4th September to 10th September

Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
plants	humus	Fungi
has to evolve	interacts with a system of physical, biological and cultural elements	changes and leads a comfortable life
it is based on the interactive relationship between plants and animals	it always tends to maintain chemical balance.	it is based on the functional relationship between plants and animals
Producer, Decomposer, and Consumer	Consumer, Water, and Producer	Weather, Consumer, and Decomposer
inside	surroundings	biotic components
autotrophs	producers	Saprotrophs
humidity and altitude	rainfall and snow	pH and organic matter in Soil
Biotic factors are living things and abiotic factors are non-living things.	Biotic factors exist in an ecosystem, but abiotic factors do not.	Biotic factors are non-living things and abiotic factors are living things.
animals would grow and flourish.	the ecosystem would get too much rain.	bacteria would become the consumer instead of the decomposer.
Autotrophs	Semi-autotrophs	Heterotrophs
Fungi	Water	Forest fire /sunlight
The type of soil	The amount of sunlight	The amount of bacteria growing.
Biotic Factors	Symbiotic relationship	Ecosystem dependency
Ecosystem	Community	Niche

Carnivores	Omnivores	Decomposers
Secondary consumer	Tertiary consumer	Quaternary consumer
Other feeders	Decomposers	Detritivores
Climate	Vegetation	Topography
Water	Viruses	Plants
Hydrosphere	Lithosphere	Biosphere
Ecosystem	Environment	Ecospace
Mesosphere	Hydrosphere	Ionosphere
has to evolve	interacts with a system of physical, biological and cultural elements	changes and leads a comfortable life
Cultural Environment	Physical Environment	Cognitive Environment
biotic	abiotic	living
water and insects	snakes and temperature	water and soil
biotic factors	species	abiotic factors
Mesosphere	Stratosphere	Exosphere
affective	functional	Cognitive Environment
micro-consumers	meso-consumers	phyto-consumers

they are heterotrophs	they get energy indirectly from sun	single celled organisms can also be consumers
omnivores	herbivores	decomposers
bacteria	carnivores	herbivores
Producers and herbivores	Producers and detritivores	Detritivores
Abiotic components	Biotic and abiotic components	Plants and animals
estuary	ponds	oceans
Tundra	Temperate Grassland	Desert
Stratification	Energy Flow	Decomposition
Zooplankton	Phytoplankton	Benthos
a species along with environment	Plants found in water	Plants found on land
Biomass	Litter	Food
omnivores	herbivores	carnivores
planktons	minerals	biome
herbivores --> decomposers --> producers --> carnivores	producers --> herbivores --> carnivores --> decomposers	producers --> carnivores --> herbivores --> decomposers
all the organisms in the chain are affected.	the decomposers and producers are affected.	second-level consumers would cease to exist.
Saltwater ecosystem	Creek ecosystem	Grassland ecosystem

Producers and consumers	Herbivores and carnivores	Microorganisms and tertiary consumers
Pond, lake and oceans	River, streams and estuaries	Lentic, Lotic and wetlands
Habitat	Habit	Niche
plants and animals	living things and inanimate materials	inanimate materials
Aquatic ecosystem	Forest ecosystem	Grassland ecosystem
Cooperation	Competition	Co-existence
producer	decomposer	primary consumer
Bidirectional	Unidirectional	Any direction
is released	is absorbed	is conserved
Desert	Aquarium	Forest
a set of interacting, independent, living and non-living components	a set of interacting, interdependent, living and non-living components	a system of only living components interacting as a whole
Species diversity	No interconnection	Distinct boundaries
Community	Society	Habitat
Flora and fauna are scarce	Marginal rainfall	Scarcely populated
Unimproved wild-plant communities	deciduous or evergreen, or it may be a mix of both	Soil and vegetation is submerged
Sun – Consumers – Producers – Decomposers	Sun – Decomposers – Producers – Consumers	Producers – Consumers – Decomposers - Sun

Aquatic ecosystem	Grassland ecosystem	Desert ecosystem
Marine and Marshy ecosystem	Freshwater and Lentic ecosystem	Marine and Freshwater ecosystem
second trophic level (T2)	third trophic level (T3)	fourth trophic level (T4)
Reservoirs	Oceans	Rivers
only plants	only bacteria	Organisms linked in food chain
artificial system	closed system	natural system
environment	energy	protozoa
Energy	Psychology	Ecosystem
carnivore	detritivore	herbivore
producer	herbivore	carnivore
capture solar energy	feed the omnivore	feed the herbivorous
trophic level	mineral level	planktonic level
Densely populated	Vegetation is dominated by grasses	Organisms are xeric adaptive
Forest	Aquatic	Desert
ATP	ADP	RNA
energy	food	water

Ozone	Sun	Moon
Volcanoes	Thunderstorms	Solar energy
Herbivores	Detritus	Planktons
Water	Land	Space
Desert ecosystem	Marine ecosystem	Grassland ecosystem
Entropy of an isolated substance remains constant	Entropy of an isolated substance decreases	Entropy of an isolated substance is negative
Ecological Balance	Environmental Balance	Biogeochemical Cycle
From middle of pyramid	From top to the bottom of pyramid	From bottom to the top of pyramid
trophic level	Community	biosphere
Pyramid of biomass	Pyramid of energy	Pyramid of ecology
Haeckel	Carlyle	Dr Charles Elton
enthalpy	specific heat	osmosis
Energy flow is unidirectional	Ecological efficiency is generally 10%	Energy flow is cyclic
not related to food chains at all	independent food chains	linear arrangement of food chains
organism's portion in a food chain	organism's position in a biome	organism's position in an ecosystem
ecological pyramid	detritus dendrogram	climax schematic

photosynthesis	chemosynthesis	hydrosynthesis
First law of thermodynamics	Newton's third law	Faraday's law
Grassland	Pond	Forest
Snake	Parrot	Cow
Crustaceans	Phytoplankton	Benthos
Symbiosis	Niche	Food web
Secondary consumer	Predator	Producer
0.12	0.2	0.1
Food web	Food cycle	Carbon cycle
Sun	Animals	Water
The dry weight of organisms occupying each trophic level	The amount of energy at each trophic level and loss of energy at each transfer to another	The biomass of the members in each trophic level from base to apex
The unavailable energy within the system.	The measure of molecular order of a system	The state of complete organization.
Ecological Pyramid	Food Web	Food Hub
high stability and low resilience	low stability and low resilience	high stability and high resilience
From middle of pyramid	From top to the bottom of pyramid	From bottom to the top of pyramid
Herbivores	Producers	Top Predator

Carnivores	Producers	Top Predator
converted to heat and lost	stored as body fat	stored as body tissues
food pyramid	food web	food cluster
Trophic level	Biomass	ecosystem
is the sequence of energy transfer from the lower levels to the upper or higher trophic levels.	is a community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains	deals with the relationship between the mass of primary producers and consumers of
trophic level	food pyramid	biomass
global warming	shortage of oxygen	shortage of carbon
Decreased	Maintained	Unaffected
energy pyramid	human pyramid	food pyramid
trophic level	food web	ecological pyramid
killer whale	leopard	small shrimp
grass,mouse,snake,eagle	bacteria,alga,frog,mushrom	grass,bass,minnow,snake
primary consumers out-number producers	producers are more than primary consumers	secondary consumers are the largest and most powerful
lithosphere	biosphere	homosphere
entropy	enthalpy	specific heat
Amoeba	Protozoa	Biomass

Ecological cone	Ecological tetrahedron	Ecological sphere
Food chain	Food web	Radiation
heat	radiation	condensation
Eagle - carrots - rabbit – snake	Snake- rabbit-eagle-carrot	Rabbit-eagle-carrot-snake
Trees provide building materials	Trees are an important food source	Leaves of trees reflect all sunlight away from the Earth
United Nations Federation Convention on Climate Change	United Nations Framework Center on Climate Change	United Nations Federation Center on Climate Change
increases to some extent	drops	rapidly increases
is the rise in the surface temperature on Earth	shortage of oxygen in atmosphere	shortage of oxygen in oceans
increase in use of fertilizers and pesticides	Reforestation	Habitat restoration
south pole	equator	tropic of cancer
Habitat formation	Introduction of exotic species	Habitat destruction
Trees provide building materials	Trees are an important food source	Leaves of trees reflect all sunlight away from the Earth
Ozone layer depletion	pollutants in air	Use of detergents
marine organism are exploited at an unsustainable rate,	marine organisms are exploited at a sustainable rate	the world becomes vegetarian
Climate Change	Bio magnification	Eutrophication
Ozone Depletion	Climate Change	Acid Rain

Occurrence of a cyclone at a place	Average temperature of a place over a long period of time.	A hot day in November
Nitrogen.	Water vapour.	Methane
decreases	is unchanged	stabilises
The cooling of Earth due to air pollution	Ability of Earth to retain water vapour	ability of Earth to reflect the heat
Continental drift	Nitrous oxide released due to fertilizer application	Coal mining and oil drilling.
the diversity in the organisms living in the region	species endemic to the region	endangered species found in the region.
reducing reforestation, increasing the use of fossil fuels	Increasing deforestation, slowing down the growth of human population	Increasing deforestation, reducing efficiency of energy use.
Extinct species	Endangered species	Exotic species
Variations in atmospheric circulation	Changes in volcanic activity	Solar radiations
Genetic diversity	Gender diversity	Genesis diversity
use of renewable energy resources	deforestation	increased consumptions of fossil fuels
Short term changes in the atmosphere	A sudden decline in average surface temperatures on Earth	A change from one season to another
Drop in economy	Melting ice and rise in sea levels	gain in biodiversity
Creating protected areas where human activity is limited	Habitat destruction	Urban Sprawl
Ozone Depletion	Climate Change	Acid Rain
Carbon footprints	Ozone layer depletion	Acid Rain

Wind patterns	Light	Precipitation
National park	Wildlife sancturay	Sacred groves
Burning of human-generated waste	Reducing consumption of fossil fuel	Limiting wastage of water
Climate Change	Environmental Education	Carbon Emisson
Westrern Ghat	Sunderban	Gangetic Plain
Speciation	Aaptation	Phylogenetic Diversity
Oxygen depletion in human	Increase in concentration of oxygen in water bodies	Increase in toxic materials of water bodies
H ₂ O, CO ₂ , CH ₄	CH ₄ , CO ₂ , H ₂ O	H ₂ O, CH ₄ , CO ₂
plants and animals which float in the sea	microorganisms which float in the sea	small plants that float in the sea
chemo magnification	bio magnification	photosynthesis
Unused nitrates increase oxygen in the water	Excessive amounts of nutrients cause overpopulation of fish	Excessive amounts of nutrients speed up the eutrophication process
Biorhythm	Biomagnification	Eutrophication
Producers	Omnivores	Herbivores
soluble in fats	water soluble	biologically inactive
Sodium and Calcium	Potassium and Sodium	Hydrogen and Phosphorous
Over population	Mining	Eutrophication

Food allergies	Birth defects in humans	Acid rain
After World War II	After banning of DDT	Before world war II
an increase in concentration of toxic substances due to its accumulation at successive trophic levels	an increase in concentration of nutritious substances due to its accumulation at successive	an increase in biodiversity due to reduced pollution levels
higher concentration of the toxic substances.	lower concentration of the nutritious substances	higher concentration of the nutritious substances
Poly Carbide Biomolecule	Phospho Chlorinated Biomolecule	Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl
Copper	Mercury	Calcium
well-nourished	under-nourished	under-developed
Pesticides (DDT)	Oxygen	Nitrogen
Disruption of the food chain	Control of air pollution	Protection of aquatic creatures
An enrichment of water by nutrient salts that causes general deterioration of water quality	The collection, treatment and disposal of solid material that is discarded because it has served	The process by which a compound increases its concentration in the tissues of
Fungal bloom	Bacterial bloom	Viral bloom
Elimination of use of some heavy metals	Increase in biodiversity	Genetic engineering
Promotion of touristic use of the lake	Increase in the availability of clean drinking water	Threatens the survival of fish and other aquatic life forms
Use of non-biodegradable materials	Increased usage of PVC	Using lead paints
Reduction of fragrance in detergents	Reduction of ammonia in detergents	Reduction of phosphorous in detergents
Biomagnification	Eutrophication	Urban Sprawl

vegetable peels, cane baskets, animal skins	Plastic, Bakelite, DDT	flower petals, wood furniture, paper plates
burning of wood	incineration of solid waste	burning of fossil fuel
Golden rice	Square watermelons	Glowing tobacco plant
Genetic Engineering	Environment audit	Genesis
Disease resistant crops	Food with extra nutrients	Controlled production of insulin
hybridization	mutations	radiation
increase in wild life	destruction of habitats	increase in social capital
Variation	Allergies	nutrient deficiency
global	food	energy
emotional growth	economic growth	population growth
Metropolitan Area	Urban Sprawl	Migration
destruction of habitats	Pollution	emotional growth
unplanned developments	Sparse street network	Low- density residential development.
desirable as the health benefit of coffee will be enhanced	undesirable as it will trigger the environment for toxic fungi	desirable as it will increase the crop yield by developing disease resistance
Food derived from genetically modified synthetic material	Food sold at cheaper price in grocery market.	Food derived from genetically modified organisms.
Lowers environmental pollution	Decreases time available for social activities	Lessens commuting time

Plaster	Plastid	Plasmid
Increased resistance of plants to rotting and pests	Shortened lifespan	Health issues like allergic reactions
Reproduction	Overpopulation	Modification
urban sprawl	Settlement	satellite city
Deoxyribonucleic acid	Ribonucleotide	Dehydroxynitric acid
Dolly the dog	Dolly the sheep	Dolly the rat
Loss of Biodiversity	Lack of adequate water supply	Lack of improved infrastructure
Urban Sprawl	Rural Sprawl	Modernisation
Reproduction	Overpopulation	Modification
urban sprawl	Settlement	satellite city
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	United Nations Conference on Economic Development	United Nations Confederation on Economy and Development
Decade of Economy for Sustainable Development	Decade of Environment for Sustainable Development	Development of Education for Sustainable Development
San Francisco	Kyoto	Tbilisi
Ozone depleting substances	Persistent organic pollutants	Hazardous waste materials
The earth's capacity to produce non-renewable resources must be maintained	The earth's capacity to produce thermal energy must be maintained	Natural resources should be utilized in anthropogenic activities extensively
Intergovernmental conference	Kyoto Protocol	Stockholm Conference

Developed and industrial countries	Developing countries	Observer countries
Role of Environmental Education to raise consciousness of the world community towards sustainable	Role of industrial countries to reduce carbon emission	Role of UN to support developing country to use clean technology
UNEP- United Nations Education Program	UNFCCC - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	IEEP-International Environmental Programm
1977	1976	1972
Tbilisi,Georgia	Oslo,Norway	Sofia, Bulgaria
Depletion of ozone layer	Global warming	Water crisis and management
sulphur hexafluoride	sulfur dioxide	Nitrogen
Paris	Stockholm	Tbilisi
Selling	Emission trading	Buying
20th January 1985	26th November 1984	18th October 1994
1999	1875	2012
DESD Conference	Kyoto protocol	Stockholm conference
Respiration	Photosynthesis	Refrigerators
UNSD	UNDO	UNNP
South asian	Soviet-bloc countries	West African countries
Economic, Environmental and Social	Financial, Logical and Practical	Educational, Ecological and Natural

The overall level of population growth	The overall level of pollution	The overall level of progress
Earth Summit	kyoto Protocol	Brundtland Commision
Stockholm conference (1972)	Tbilisi + 30 (2007)	Kyoto Protocol (2005)
Stockholm,Sweden	Ahmedabad, India	Kyoto,Japan
duties towards the protection of environment	duties towards their society	duties towards the nation
Environmental Education should foster fellow feeling among the learners	Environmental education should emphasize the importance of economic	Environmental Education should only be catered through separate school subject
Restricted to Secondary level	Restricted to tertiary level	at Primary, Secondary and tertiary level
Social Development	Economic Development	Cultural Development
Tbilisi Declaration	Earth Summit	Kyoto Protocol
To provide students with an opportunity to be actively involved at all levels in environmental	To help students to acquire knowledge of the environment	To help the students to participate in various environmental activities.
Environmental Awareness	Environmental Laws	Environmental protection
natural, built, technological and social environment	the total ecological and social environment	only the ecological environment
Acquiring knowledge	Participation in problem solving	Skill development
Leaderhip for action	Sensitivity towards environment	Immense love for environment
Education for change	Education for the environment	Education for youth
Continuous	Growing	Elongated

to reinforce environment as a system supporting life	to help only the individuals	to stop global warming only
Population control	Genetic remodelling of species of animals	Exploitation of flora and fauna
evolution	awakening	knowledge
UNAP	UNESCO	WHO
Industrial processes and pollution	Industrial processes and economic growth	Agriculture and transportation
to teach environmentally appropriate behaviour	to develop a skill for anticipating , preventing and solving environmental problems	to save the world from pollution
115	112	109
natural, technological and social environment	the total ecological and social environment	only the ecological environment
Understanding	Problem solving	Skill development
Focus on improving human welfare for present and future generation	Create a healthy society	reduce environmental hazards
moral values	discipline	attitude
to help only the learners to acquire the skills for identifying and solving environmental problems	to help the learners to acquire the qualification for identifying and solving environmental	to help only the teachers to acquire the skills for identifying and solving
consider the environment in its fragments	consider the physical environment in its local perspective	consider the environment in its totality
Transdisciplinary	Multidisciplinary	Interdisciplinary
superficial approach with relation to content coverage	less widely used approach	complicated approach
links between teacher and taught	link between two disciplines	links between school and society

Transdisciplinary approach of EE	Interdisciplinary approach of EE	Multidisciplinary approach of EE
only co-curricular activity	separate school subject	only core school subjects
well trained teachers	less trained teachers	passionate teacher
Interdisciplinary	Multidisciplinary	Thematic
Experiential approach	Constructivist Approach	Multi disciplinary approach
comprehensive evaluation in a single subject	less periods on the time table	practical and theory
Multidisciplinary approach	International approach	official approach
Multidisciplinary approach	International approach	Official approach
Experiential approach	Constructivist Approach	Multi disciplinary approach
one trained teacher teaches the subject	expert teachers are invited to teach	it requires Self Study
it is field based	makes no demand in the curriculum in terms of an extra subject	it encourages extra reading
Elders	NGOs	Scientists
Multidisciplinary Approach	Interdisciplinary Approach	Thematic Approach
Transdisciplinary Approach	Multidisciplinary Approach	Deductive Approach
integrating in multiple school subject	a single content	integrating in multiple content
to predict problems, to find ways to avoid them, and to enhance positive effects	to submit development plans, to rectify gaps in them and to get approval	to encourage economic growth, to encourage development, even if it means

Development and environment are directly proportional	it promotes development with sensitivity to adverse social or environmental impacts.	it stops development programmes
1970	1940	1950
Limited impacts are expected in the society and people	small area is expected to be affected by the project	There are potentials for transboundary and border impact
It clearly indicates what is the impact of the project on the environment	It serves as a work plan for the entire Environmental Impact assessment process	It is first step of Environmental Impact assessment process
It allows the only officials to present their views and inputs on the planned development	It contributes to and improve the project design, so that environmental as well as	It contributes to and improve the project design, so that only society benefits
Conduct public meetings and stakeholder consultations; integrate comments and collected feedback	Create a set of environmental, biological and socioeconomic areas that	Identify and describe the environmental impacts and create a contingency plan
Environment Impact statement	Project Impact report	Mitigation and prediction report
knowledge, understanding, analysis, developing	screening, scoping, prediction and mitigation, management and audit	Scoping, auditing, developing, executing
analysis	Implementation	Execution
1975-1976	1976-1977	1976-1978
Scoping	auditing	Mitigating
Ministry of Environmental Facilities	Ministry of Environment and funds	Ministry of Evaluation of forest
Reviewing	Mitigating	Monitoring
to predict the effect of a proposed activity/project on the environment.	of development done in a year	to predict the effect of environmental activities on GDP.
Environmental audit	Environmental Management	Sustainable Development
it plans and implements development projects	it provides resources for development programmes	it ensures optimal use of natural resources for sustainable development.

predicts the size of impacts of development	describe the proposed development	identify the environmental consequences of development in advance
Appropriate mitigating measures are not considered.	Insufficient or outdated prediction models are used.	All relevant stakeholder's concerns are incorporated.
so that it can be implemented with ease	so that resources can be utilized	experts do not interfere
urban	national	regional
Environmental Management	Environmental awareness	Environmental Concern
physical awareness	monetary resources	artificial resources
a "process" i.e. a systematic way of doing things.	the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.	a management of biotic and abiotic components of environment
the management for environment encompassing a business	Maintaining and managing each species of the world	Planting more and more trees
have a positive effect on the environment.	have a good financial planning	have a negative effect on the environment.
To minimize the use of pesticides and chemicals into the agricultural fields	Recycle of plastic materials	Permitting the disposals of untreated sewage into the water bodies
Environment Impact statement	Project Impact report	Mitigation and prediction report
ISI 14001	ISO 14001	ISO 9000
1992	1984	1974
Onsite audit	Post audit	Offsite audit
environmental audit	environmental certification	environmental branding
To verify compliance with national ,local and other laws and regulation	To verify geographical conditions	To decrease the use of alternative energies

a single issue such as amount of waste	water crisis	an assessment of how much unnecessary waste a product will generate when its lifecycle
Pressure from society	Pressure from environmental legislation	Political pressure
adequacy of baseline studies	Fairness of public involvement measures	Degree of coordination between agencies
quality of the system	preliminary information of the system	sequential pattern of system.
Control over efficiency of operations	Control over transactions	Control over disclosures
The Indian Organization for Standardization	The International Organization for System	The Indian Organization for System
Environmental Performance audit	Environmental Compliance audit	Environmental awareness audit
Environmental Performance audit	Environmental Compliance audit	Environmental Compliance audit
People curtail materialism and consumerism	Nations encourage the development projects	people become vegan
Renewable energy is easily available	Renewable energy is expensive and boosts the economy	It is the latest trend followed by the developed countries
Fines will help raise funds for the government	Polluters can continue polluting and pay fines	It is an additional way of taxing industrialists
Right to Equality	Right to Freedom of speech	Right to live healthy
general science	social science	geo science
16	17	18
conservation and management of natural resources including preservation of bio-diversity	maintenance and enhancement life	adopting the principle of more plantation.
cannot be sustained for a long period of time	involves planting more trees	doesn't compromise the ability of future generations

flexible and reversible	inflexible and reversible	inflexible and irreversible
1978	1980	1992
Brundtland Commission	Tbilisi +30 Conference	Kyoto Protocol
high economic growth compromising on the environment.	biospherically incompatible economic development	biospherically compatible economic development
Growth, Needs and Future Generations	Development, Needs and Future Responsibility	Development, Issues and Future Generations
Prudential use of natural resources.	Rapid economic growth bringing material prosperity.	Concern for the future generations
less than the rate of its regeneration.	more than the rate of its regeneration.	equal to the rate of its regeneration.
Use of Solar power	Use of Tidal energy	Increase in the use of Fossil Fuel energy
Stable economic growth	Tolerance of illiteracy	Social progress and equality
Principle of social justice	Principle of Inter-Generational Solidarity	Principle of liability to help and co-operate
Mangrove Management	Solid Waste Disposal	Solid Waste Management
Use of cyclic materials	Use of safe reliable energy	Propagation of life based interests
Sustainable Development	Pollution	Industrialization
Development that meets the needs of the people of the existing generation and promises a good quality of life.	Development that compromises the needs of the people for the ability of future generations to	Curtailing development to preserve the resources.
it gives a clear picture of economic or industrial growth along with the ecological costs	It is a trend followed by all countries	it helps in fund allocation
Fines will help raise funds for the government	Polluters can continue polluting and pay fines	It is an additional way of taxing industrialists

Taking up collective Development Projects	arriving at solutions which can be applied to countries that have common social, economic	Collaborative Venture of various countries.
people, planet, prosperity, plants and planning	people, planet, prosperity, plants and partnership	people, planet, prosperity, peace and planning
environment, economy and society	environment, ecology and society	environment, economy and ecology
Economical development	Sustainable development	Ecological development
Need for socio-economic development, need for planting more trees.	Need for socio-economic development, need of limitation imposed on the environment's	Need for socio-economic development, Need for Pollution control
Sanitary landfill	Incinerators	Open dumps
Tube well	artificial pond	well
Industries	Nuclear plants	Hospitals
Ethnic Communities	Shoreline Communities	Cultural Communities
Increase in the incidence of contamination of water	The quantity of subterranean water is decreased	Increase in water-logging on roads and flooding of localities
algal bloom	Parthenocissus	Pinus wallichiana
it gets filtered as it passes through different layers of the soil in the ground	water is filtered by artificial filters	it prevents water from mixing with surface pollutants on land.
desiltation	absorbing impurities, trace elements and heavy metals.	nurturing a rich biodiversity
Mangrove rehabilitaion	Conservation and Preservation	Forestation
waste collection	waste reduction.	waste segregation
Evolution	Pollution	Modernization and Industrialization

Pollution	Increased salinity of water	Depletion of soil quality
Pastoral farms	Cultivable land	Sea and ocean
On channel storage of water	Roof-top rainwater harvesting	Creation of new water bodies
For safer future	To check groundwater pollution	to spread diseases
To raise water table by recharging ground water	to provide clean and safe drinking water	To filter and store the water temporarily
Transportation	Ultimate disposal	Collection
Treat waste water	Consumption of unlimited amount of water	Enhance storage, Recharge of water
downward from surface water to groundwater	Downward from groundwater water to surface	upward from groundwater water to surface
Dumping yard	Landfill	Incineration
Dumping yard	Landfill	Incineration
purifies the dirty rain water	stores the pure rain water	carries the rain water through a tunnel
amphibious plants	terrestrial plants	deciduous forests
Kalahari	Congo	Sundarbans
it is highly costly	it requires modern technologies	it causes several environmental issues
Composting	Open Dumping	Incineration
Dead animals	Explosives	Pencil shavings

Selection of Project Hamlets	Participatory appraisal of the area	Preparing a Five Year Macro-Plan
composting	fermenting	precipitating
anaerobic decomposition	pyrolysis	incineration
Increases the incidence of cyclones and ecological disasters	Good sources of pollutants and contaminants in the water	Does not absorb impurities and harmful metals
catchment, filtering device and percolation pit	catchment, and percolation pit	catchment, conveyance system and filtering device
desiltation	absorbing impurities, trace elements and heavy metals.	nurturing a rich biodiversity
Water recycling	Flood control	Public Water Works
they have strong root system	the trees are extremely tough	the density of the trees create a buffer zone against strong storms
Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangrove Conservation and Preservation	Mangrove Forestation
but causes a lot of emissions and hence pollution	cannot dispose bio medical waste	cannot dispose liquid waste
it consumes electricity	they have to be dismantled and then separated.	of the expensive materials used in their manufacture
Stored water be disinfected through chlorination before using it for drinking.	No exposure to atmosphere	Cement tank is used.
Wastes from industrial processes, construction and demolition debris.	Mining wastes	Agricultural wastes
Habitat destruction	Increased use of land for landfills.	Contamination of groundwater
Lesser pollution	More timber	Population control
relatives	descendant	successor

traditional knowledge	modern knowledge	future knowledge
Panchvati	Panchagavya	Panchrati
Bamboos	Fiberglass	Steel pipes
Use of gas brooder	Use of Pot Charcoal brooder	Use of infrared brooder
Population	indigenous knowledge	Culture
Indigenous Technological Kit	Indigenous Technical Knowledge	Information Technology Kit
It is mainly qualitative in nature	It is learned through observation and hands-on experience	It is recorded and transferred through advanced communication technology.
reduce manpower requirement	control soil erosion	promote eco-tourism
increasing soil temperature	ground water management	pest and disease management
Nuclear substances	Explosives	Radioactive substances
Radiotherapy	Ayurveda	Chemotherapy
Mulching	Weeding	Threshing
ITK is old and static.	ITK is generated, preserved and transmitted in a traditional and intergenerational context.	ITK is not limited to any specific technical field.
Common salt solution	Sugar solution	Cumin solution
Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Gujarat

Expand Narmada	Save Narmada	criticise Narmada
provide clean water to people.	provide livelihood to people.	provide suitable medical care to people.
1987	1978	1966
4,000 small dams	6,000 small dams	5,000 small dams
Medha Patkar	Aamir Khan	Aakshay Kumar
Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Gujarat
Tarun Bharat Sangh	Ganga Action Plan	Green Peace
Medha Patkar	Rajendra Singh	Sunderlal Bahuguna
Jal Purush	Van Kesari	Sher-E-Punjab
Sardar Sarovar Dam Project	Project Tiger	Ganga Action Plan
Tadoba	Sariska	Sunderbans
"Bandh Banao; Paani Bachao!"	"Vikas Nahi; Hame Nyay Chahiye!"	"Ped Lagao; Dhara Bachao!"
Tiger Project	Tarun Bharat Sangh	Ganga Action Plan
World Bank	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Water resources
Ganga Sagar	Himalayas peak Everest	Gangotri
Lactobacillus bacteria	amoeba	Mucor spores

1986	1980	1978
core areas of tiger reserves	territorial areas of tiger reserves	unreserved areas of tiger reserves
1973-74	1967-76	1973- 75
Shri Rajeev Gandhi, on 12 Jan 1986	Shri Rajeev Gandhi, on 14 Feb 1986	Shri Rajeev Gandhi, on 14 Jan 1986
Pollution abatement	Population Control	diversion and treatment of domestic sewage
Bangalore	Delhi	Kolkata
Rhinoceros	Leopards	Tigers
1993	1992	1991
1992	1968	1986
To rehabilitate whales for pollution abatement of the river	To conserve biodiversity and to develop an integrated river basin management	To make the water potable at important pilgrim and urban centers on its banks.
Melghat	Corbett	Kaziranga
1973	1972	1986
Rishikesh	Haridwar	Gangotri
1950	1982	1960
1986	1982	1960
Environment Protection Act	Air Humidity Act	Industrial Act

set up zoo and national parks	set up wildlife protection control agencies	Set up data collecting team and committee
section 11 to 12	section 7 to 12	section 4 to 15
Korba Chimney Collapse	Bhopal Gas Tragedy	Vishakhapatnam HPCL refinery blast
a Sunshade legislation	a Guard legislation	a Canopy legislation
35 dB.	60 dB	65 dB
above 80 dB	above 65 dB	above 90 dB
Biosphere reserves	Wild life sanctuaries	Zoological Parks
to demarcate safe hunting zones	to curb the illegal trade of wildlife and the derivative parts	to manage deforestation
45	55	65
Laying down procedures and safeguards for handling of hazardous substances	Restricting sound emitting fire crackers in silence zone or during night time	Controlling the incidence of floods
Schedule III and IV are for species that are not endangered, but the protection and punishments are	Schedule V covers the protection and trade of medicinal plants	Schedule VI covers the protection and trade of agricultural species of plants
Date Of Emmission	Department Of Environment	Date Of Expiry
1950	1982	1960
Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkand	Maharashtra
150	200	100
4th December to 10th December	2nd November to 8th November	2nd October to 8th October

Answ r5	CorrectOption	3y Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
	Answer3	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
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	Answer2	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer1	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer4	3	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	3	1		1 -(A)
	Answer1	3	1		1 -(A)
	Answer1	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer4	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer1	3	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	1	1		1 -(A)

	Answer1	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
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	Answer3	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer4	2	1		1 -(A)
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	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
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	Answer4	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	1	1		1 -(A)
	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer3	2	1		1 -(A)
	Answer2	1	1		1 -(A)

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	Answer2	1	1		1 -(A)
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	Answer2	2	1		1- (B)
	Answer3	2	1		1- (B)
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	Answer2	3	1		1- (B)
	Answer1	1	1		1- (B)

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	Answer2	2	1		1- (B)
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	Answer2	2	1		1- (B)
	Answer4	2	1		1- (B)
	Answer3	2	1		1- (B)
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	Answer2	1	1		1- (B)
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	Answer4	3	1		1- (B)
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	Answer4	2	1		1- (B)
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	Answer2	2	1		1- (B)

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	Answer2	2	1		1- (C)
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	Answer1	3	1		1- (C)
	Answer4	3	1		1- (C)
	Answer4	2	1		1- (C)

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	Answer3	1	1		1- (C)
	Answer3	3	1		1- (C)
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	Answer3	3	1		1- (C)
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	Answer1	3	1		1- (C)
	Answer4	1	1		1- (C)

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	Answer2	1			3- (B)

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	Answer1	3			3- (B)
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	Answer1	2			3- (B)
	Answer4	3			3- (B)
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	Answer1	2			3-(C)
	Answer3	2			3-(C)

	Answer4	2			3-(C)
	Answer1	2			3-(C)
	Answer2	2			3-(C)
	Answer2	3			3-(C)
	Answer4	2			3-(C)
	Answer2	3			3-(C)
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	Answer4	3			4 - (A)

	Answer4	1			4 - (A)
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	Answer1	2			4 - (C)
	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer2	1			4 - (C)

	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer3	1			4 - (C)
	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer2	2			4 - (C)
	Answer1	2			4 - (C)
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	Answer2	3			5 - (A)
	Answer4	1			5 - (A)

	Answer2	2			5 - (A)
	Answer1	2			5 - (A)
	Answer2	2			5 - (A)
	Answer4	1			5 - (A)
	Answer1	3			5 - (A)
	Answer3	1			5 - (A)
	Answer2	3			5 - (A)
	Answer4	2			5 - (A)
	Answer3	2			5 - (A)
	Answer4	2			5 - (A)
	Answer3	2			5 - (A)
	Answer1	2			5 - (A)
	Answer1	2			5 - (A)
	Answer1	1			5 - (A)
	Answer2	3			5 - (A)
	Answer1	3			5 - (A)

	Answer3	3			5 - (A)
	Answer1	2			5 - (A)
	Answer2	2			5 - (A)
	Answer3	2			5 - (A)
	Answer3	2			5 - (A)
	Answer4	2			5 - (B)
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	Answer2	2			5 - (B)
	Answer3	2			5 - (B)
	Answer1	1			5 - (B)
	Answer3	2			5 - (B)
	Answer4	1			5 - (B)

	Answer1	1			5 - (B)
	Answer1	2			5 - (B)
	Answer3	1			5 - (B)
	Answer3	1			5 - (B)
	Answer2	1			5 - (B)
	Answer2	1			5 - (B)
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	Answer2	3			5 - (B)
	Answer3	2			5 - (B)
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	Answer2	3			5 - (B)
	Answer4	2			5 - (B)
	Answer4	2			5 - (B)
	Answer2	2			5 - (B)
	Answer3	E			5 - (B)

	Answer4	3			5 - (B)
	Answer1	2			5 - (B)
	Answer2	2			5 - (B)
	Answer1	2			5 - (B)
	Answer1	1			5 - (B)
	Answer3	2			5 - (B)
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	Answer2	3			5 - (B)
	Answer1	2			5 - (B)
	Answer4	2			5 - (B)
	Answer1	1			5 - (B)
	Answer1	2			5 - (C)

	Answer2	2			5 - (C)
	Answer3	3			5 - (C)
	Answer2	2			5 - (C)
	Answer3	2			5 - (C)
	Answer3	3			5 - (C)
	Answer3	1			5 - (C)
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	Answer3	2			5 - (C)
	Answer2	2			5 - (C)
	Answer2	1			5 - (C)
	Answer2	2			5 - (C)
	Answer3	2			6 - (A)
	Answer2	1			6 - (A)

	Answer3	1			6 - (A)
	Answer2	2			6 - (A)
	Answer3	2			6 - (A)
	Answer1	2			6 - (A)
	Answer4	3			6 - (A)
	Answer3	2			6 - (A)
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	Answer3	3			6 - (A)
	Answer1	2			6 - (A)
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	Answer2	2			6 - (A)
	Answer4	2			6 - (B)
	Answer1	3			6 - (B)

	Answer2	2			6 - (B)
	Answer2	2			6 - (B)
	Answer2	1			6 - (B)
	Answer4	2			6 - (B)
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	Answer1	2			6 - (B)
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	Answer2	2			6 - (B)
	Answer1	2			6 - (B)
	Answer1	3			6 - (C)
	Answer2	2			6 - (C)
	Answer1	2			6 - (C)

	Answer1	2			6 - (C)
	Answer2	3			6 - (C)
	Answer3	2			6 - (C)
	Answer1	2			6 - (C)
	Answer1	2			6 - (C)
	Answer2	2			6 - (C)
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	Answer3	2			6 - (C)
	Answer1	2			6 - (C)
	Answer2	2			6 - (C)
	Answer3	3			6 - (C)
	Answer1	1			6 - (C)
	Answer1	3			6 - (C)
	Answer2	1			6 - (C)
	Answer4	3			6 - (C)
	Answer4	3			6 - (C)

Question Type	Model Answer
MCQ	

Question

Explain the components of the environment with relevant examples.

Illustrate different types of Ecosystem.

Illustrate the concept of Food chain.

Define the three types of Ecological pyramids.

Explain the inter-relationship between the food chain and food web.

Elucidate any three importance of Ecological Pyramids.

Explain the concept of Ecological Pyramid.

State the various trophic levels of a Food Web.

Explain the concept of pollution with reference to loss of energy.

State any three causes for the loss of biodiversity.

Suggest three remedies for the loss of Biodiversity.

Explain the impact of Climate Change.(Any three)

What do you understand by the term Biodiversity Loss?

Explain the link between Climate change and Biodiversity

Summarize any three causes of Bio-magnification.

What is Bio-magnification?

Explain any three effects of Biomagnification

What are the reasons for the advent of Genetic Engineering?

Explain 'Genetic Engineering as an environmental issue.'

State the main agenda of the Intergovernmental Conference 1977.

State the 3 goals of Environmental Education as outlined by the Tblisi Declaration

Write any three provisions laid by Stockholm Conference, 1972.

Write any three recommendations of Intergovernmental Conference (1977).

Write any four objectives of Environmental Education?

Explain three significance of Environmental Education

Differentiate between the Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Approaches of teaching Environmental Education (Any 3 points).

Elaborate three merits of Interdisciplinary Approach of teaching Environmental Education.

Explain the Multidisciplinary approach of teaching Environmental Education with an example

Enumerate the steps of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Cite any three points of significance of Environmental Impact Assessment.

Explain the meaning of Environmental Impact Assessment.

Describe any three characteristics of Environmental Management.

Define Environmental Audit and state its features.

Explain any three types of Environmental Audit in brief.

Explain the need of sustainable development.

Elaborate the guiding principles of Sustainable Development.

Describe the process of Solid Waste Management in brief.

Enumerate the significance of Rainwater Harvesting.

Describe any one process of Solid Waste Disposal.

State the significance of Mangroves management as a sustainable practice.

Highlight any three characteristics of Indigenous Technical Knowledge as a sustainable practice.

Illustrate any three sustainable practices with respect to Indigenous Technical Knowledge

State any three objectives of Tarun Bharat Sangh.

Write any three objectives of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Describe the salient features of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

State any three reasons for the failure of Ganga Action Plan.

State any three objectives of Project Tiger.

Mention the salient features of Environment Protection Act, 1886

Enumerate any three provisions made by the Noise Pollution Act (2000).

Describe the salient features of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

Difficulty Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
2	3		1 A
2	3		1 B
1	3		1 C
1	3		1 C
2	3		1 C

2	3		1 C
2	3		1 C
2	3		1 C
3	3		1 C
3	3		2 A
2	3		2 A
2	3		2 A
2	3		2 A
2	3		2 A

2	3		2 B
2			2 B
3	3		2 B
3	3		2 C
3	3		2 C
3	3		3 A
2	3		3 A
2	3		3 A

2	3		3 A
1	3		3 B
2	3		3 B
3	3		3 C
2	3		3 C
2	3		3 C
2	3		4 A
3	3		4 A

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3	3		5 A
2	3		5 B
2	3		5 B

2	3		5 B
2	3		5 B
2	3		5 C
1	3		5 C
1	3		6 A
2	3		6 A
2	3		6 A

2	3		6 B
2	3		6 B
2	3		6 C
3	3		6 C
2	3		6 C

Model Answer

• Biotic components - Living Components • Abiotic Components - Non-living Components • Examples:
Biotic: Flora & Fauna, Micro-organisms. Abiotic: Sunlight, Soil, Air, Water, etc.

Two kinds of Ecosystem ;

1. Aquatic (Marine: Seas, Oceans and Freshwater: Rivers, Lakes)

2) Terrestrial . (The Forest Ecosystem The Desert Ecosystem The grassland Ecosystem The Mountain Ecosystem)

The transfer of energy from the source in plants through a series of organisms by eating and being eaten constitutes food chains. These food chains are not isolated sequences, but are interconnected with each other. This interlocking pattern is known as the food web. Green plants occupy the first level, herbivores the second level, carnivores the third level

A2) The three types of Ecological pyramids are.

a) Pyramid of Numbers: It depicts the numbers of individuals in producers and in different orders of consumers in an ecosystem. The base of pyramid is represented by producers which are the most abundant. In the successive levels of consumers, the number of organisms goes on decreasing rapidly until there are a few carnivores. It can be upright or inverted.

b) Pyramid of Biomass: The living weights or biomass of the members of the food chain present at any one time form the pyramid of biomass of organisms. This indicates, by weight or other means of measuring materials, the total bulk of organisms or fixed energy present at one time. Pyramid of biomass indicates the decrease of biomass in each tropic level from base to apex, e.g., total biomass of producers is more than the total biomass of the herbivores. It involves terminal assessment of the biomass' performance. It can be

1. A food web is an interconnection of food chains.

2. Food chain is a linear pathway through which the nutritional energy flows.

3. Many linear network of food chains are linked in a food web.

Therefore, food web is a series of organisms related by consumer-resource and predator-prey interactions.

1. They show the feeding of different organisms in different ecosystems.
2. It shows the efficiency of energy transfer.
3. The condition of the ecosystem can be monitored, and any further damage can be prevented.

1. An ecological pyramid is a graphical representation of the relationship between different organisms in an ecosystem. 2. Each of the bars that make up the pyramid represents a different trophic level, and their order, which is based on who eats whom, represents the flow of energy. 3. Energy moves up the pyramid, starting with the primary producers, or autotrophs, such as plants and algae at the very bottom, followed by Primary producers (autotrophs/green plants), Primary consumers (herbivores/insect, rabbits, goats, deer, cattle, etc); Secondary consumers (carnivores/frog, small fish); Tertiary consumers (larger carnivores/lion, tiger)

- Concept of pollution
- Ecological energy dynamics and entropic pollution
- Today's environment is affected with loss of energy
- Unavailable energy is pollution

Man has begun to overuse or misuse most of these natural ecosystems. Mangroves have been cleared for fuel wood and prawn farming. About 25% of the world's species will undergo extinction rapidly. Our natural forests are being deforested for timber and replanted using teak, Sal Etc.

A1) The three ways to remedy the loss of Biodiversity are:

- a) Protecting areas: Creating protecting areas where human activity is limited so as to prevent deforestation and exploitation of organisms and the resources they need to survive.
- b) Preventing species introduction: Many governments prohibit bringing foreign plants and animals and invasive species into their country without authorization as these wreak havoc when introduced into ecosystems that are not prepared to deal with them.
- c) Informing/ Educating: The more people know about biodiversity loss the more they will be prepared to help slow it and change their ways and effect changes to preserve biodiversity.
- d) Slowing climate change: It is important to slow human-caused global warming to slow biodiversity loss by preventing species from going extinct.

1. Extreme events are expected, such as heat waves, heavy precipitation, blizzards and droughts, causing displacement and conflict.

2. Inundation of low-lying countries and island countries leading to environmental refugees.

1. the decline in the number, genetic variability, and variety of species

2. the biological communities in a given area. 3. This loss in the variety of life can lead to a breakdown in the functioning of the ecosystems where decline has happened.

climate change forcing biodiversity to adapt through shifting habitat, changing lifestyle; biodiversity can

A2) The causes of Bio magnification are as follows.

a) Agriculture: Agricultural pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, among other agricultural chemicals are highly toxic and often find way into the soils, rivers or lakes and the seas through surface storm water runoff. These agrochemical products contain traces of heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, mercury, copper and lead. These substances cause severe health hazards to humans and aquatic animals when indirectly ingested and accumulate in their body tissues.

b) Organic contaminants: Manures and Bio solids mostly contain nutrients including nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, etc. Since they are industrially processed, they may also have within them contaminants such as personal care products and pharmaceuticals. These products have been found in human and animal bodies and are believed to have negative impacts on animal and human health.

c) Industrial manufacturing activities and pollution: The manufacturing processes of industries indirectly or directly release toxic and harmful substances which find a way to the soils, rivers, lakes and oceans.

~~Industrial processes pollute the environment in several ways, discharging toxic pollutants into the~~

1. Biomagnification can be defined as the rise or increase in the contaminated substances caused by the intoxicating environment. 2. The contaminants might be heavy metals such as mercury, arsenic, and pesticides 3. such as polychlorinated biphenyls and DDT.

~~impact on human health, Effects on reproduction and development of marine creatures, Destruction of coral reefs, Disruption of food chain.~~

1. Protection of crops plants against insect by BT-Toxins 2. Protection of plant against viruses 3. Improvement of yield quality of crops

~~1. Genetic engineering leads to a substantial increase in the amount of insecticides and herbicides used.~~

2. Genetic engineering may cause some species of plants or animals to become invasive or toxic to wildlife. 3. Due to this, occasionally there will be faulty genetically modified plants that pass through inspection, that when brought into the environment, interfere with the surrounding animal and plant life.

1. major environmental problems in contemporary society,

2. role of education in facing the challenges of environmental problems;

3. current efforts at the national and international levels for the development of environmental education;

4. strategies; and

5. regional and international cooperation.

A1) The 5 goals of the Environmental education as outlined by the Tbilisi Declaration are.

a) To foster clear awareness of and concern about economic, social, political and ecological interdependence in urban and rural areas.

b) To provide every person with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment.

1: Right to Protect Environment 2. Management of Natural Resources 3. Management of Renewable

- Biological and physical features constitute the natural basis of the human environment.
- Environmental education is the result of the reorientation and dovetailing of different disciplines and educational experiences
- A basic aim of environmental education is to succeed in making individuals and communities understand the complex nature of the natural and the built environments,
- Special attention should be paid to understanding the complex relations between socio-economic development and the improvement of the environment.
- Environmental education should bring about a closer link between educational processes and real life, building its activities around the environmental problems

1. Awareness: to help individuals and social groups acquire an awareness of and sensitivity to environmental issues
2. Knowledge: to help individuals and social groups acquire basic understanding of environment and its associated problems
3. Attitude: to help individuals and social groups acquire social values, strong feelings of concern and will to participate in activities for the environment
4. Skills: to help individuals and social groups acquire the skills for solving environmental problems
5. Evaluation ability: to help individuals and social groups evaluate environmental measures and

E.E. helps in maintenance of life and health, in self preservation and preservation of human race, helps in appreciating and enjoying nature and society; directs attention towards the problems of population

2.2) interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches can be differentiated on the basis on the following.

- a) Meaning: ID approach indicates its coordination with other related subjects while MD approach adapts knowledge from several disciplines.
- b) Teacher competencies: ID approach requires fewer teachers with more in-depth training in environment education. MD approach requires that all teachers from all disciplines be competent to use environment education materials not necessarily with the same level of knowledge.

2.3) Evaluation: In ID approach comprehensive evaluation is much easier due to a single subject curriculum

- 1) it ensures in depth knowledge of environmental issues as a separate subject.
- 2) Trained teachers can enhance the learning.
- 3) Evaluation at the end of the course is more systematic,

In the multidisciplinary approach, environment topics are dispersed or infused into various single disciplinary courses. In the other words, the environmental perspective is integrated into the other disciplines

Stage 1. Identification: Stage 2. Screening: Stage 3. Scoping and Consideration of Alternatives: Stage 4. Impact Prediction:
Stage 5. Mitigation: Stage 6. Reporting To Decision-Making Body: Stage 7. Public Hearing: Stage 8. Review (EIA Report)

- 2.1) The significance of Environmental Impact Assessment is as follows.
- a) Facilitates informed decision making by providing clear, well-structured dispassionate analysis of the effect and consequences of proposed projects.
 - b) Pre-emption or early withdrawal of unsound proposals.
 - c) Assists in the selection of alternatives, including the selection of the best practicable and most environmentally friendly option.
 - d) Results in best practice prediction and mitigation of adverse effects of projects.
 - e) Influences both project selection and design by screening out environmentally unsound projects, as well as modifying feasible projects - Mitigation of negative environmental and social impacts.

2.2) Guides formal approval, including the establishment of terms and conditions of project implementation

EIA is a formal process to predict the environmental consequences of human development activities and to plan appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce adverse effects and to augment positive effects. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both ben

1. Environmental management supports sustainable development.
2. Environmental management demands the multi-disciplinary approach. It deals with a world affected by humans.
3. Environmental management has to integrate different development viewpoints.
4. Environmental management seeks to integrate natural and social science.
5. Environmental management can extend from short-term to long-term and from local to global level.

~~Environmental Audit - A Simple Guide~~ An environmental audit is a type of evaluation intended to identify environmental compliance and management system implementation gaps, along with related corrective actions.

Assessing compliance with relevant statutory and internal requirements.

Facilitating management control of environmental practices.

Promoting good environmental management.

Maintaining credibility with the public.

~~Environmental Compliance Audit (to provide assurance to organisational activities are conducted in accordance with environmental laws, standards, guidelines, policies); Environmental Performance Audit (To assess whether an organisation meets its environmental objectives, is effective in producing~~

~~Definition: Sustainable development also focuses on finding better ways of doing things without affecting the quality of our life. The need of sustainable development to cater the present generation without reducing the ability of future generation to meet their own needs .2 .To prevent unnecessary pollution and~~

- (1) Inter-generational equity;
- (2) Use and conservation of natural resources;
- (3) Environmental protection;
- (4) The precautionary principle;
- (5) The 'Polluter Pays' principle;
- (6) Principle of liability to help and co-operate;
- (7) Poverty eradication; and
- (8) Principle of 'public trust'.

~~Source / Generation of waste~~ On-site processing and storage primary collection of waste Communal storage of Waste. Transfer station, Secondary collection of Waste, Recycling, processing, resources recovery,

~~Diry and GW~~ The significance of rainwater harvesting system is as follows.

- a) The gathered rainwater can be used for agricultural purposes. The environment may be helped to get rid of the tendency to drought.
- b) The requirement of water for feeding the live-stocks can be met.
- c) The ever-increasing demand for water can be satisfied.
- d) The quantity of the subterranean water can be increased.
- e) Wastage of water flowing through drain, gutter, or any water-course can be stopped and damaged to water-course of any type may be stopped.

1. Sanitary Landfill. This is the most popular solid waste disposal method used today. 2. Incineration. This method involves the burning of solid wastes at high temperatures until the wastes are turned into ashes.

1. To control marine pollution due to waste dumping, oil-spillage, etc.

2. To stabilize coastal zones by protecting against the land degradation.

3. To control soil erosion occurring due to high tidal activities in coastal regions.

4. To protect the low-rise islands against their threatened submergence in the near future due to sea level rise. (eg: Maldives in Indian ocean)

5. To restore the mangrove eco-system destroyed by the hazards of development.

6. To protect and conserve bio-diversity unique to littoral eco-systems.

A2) The characteristics of Indigenous Technical Knowledge are as follows:

a) ITK is not static but dynamic.

b) Exogenous knowledge and endogenous creativity brings change to ITK.

c) ITK is intuitive in its mode of thinking

d) ITK is mainly qualitative in nature

e) ITK study needs a holistic approach

f) ITK, if properly tapped, can provide valuable insights into resources, processes, possibilities, and problems in a particular area.

g) ITK is recorded and transferred through oral tradition such as folk songs, stories etc.

h) ITK is learned through observation and hands-on experience

i) ITK forms an information base for a variety of remedies

j) ITK reflects local tradition

1) Water management 2) Soil conservation and nutrient management 3) Bio- pesticides for pest management 4) In crop 5) In fisheries 6) Animal husbandry

A1) The three objectives of the Tarun Bharat Sangh are as follows.

a) Expansion of social-cultural values by setting examples in welfare action.

b) Energizing human power especially youth power to harness energy to value based work, with an orientation to physical labor.

c) Finding a balance between human and natural resource development.

1. To peacefully stop the construction of dams and especially the mega ones.

2. To fight for adequate resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced tribals and rural population.

3. To protect the rights of tribal community living in the inhabited area.

4. To help in conservation of ecological biodiversity.

5. To enable the maintenance of ecological balance and historical rights of the masses

~~NDA is an Indian social movement led by native tribes, farmers, environmentalists and human rights~~

~~activists against the construction of a number of large dams under the Narmada Dam Project across river Narmada. It was initiated by Medha Patkar along with other colleagues; their mode of campaign included~~

1. Non availability of Environmental State-of-the-Art.

2. Inappropriate Environmental Planning.

3. Establishment of non specific Sewage Treatment Plants on highly productive crop lands.

4. Shortage of authentic information on quality & quantity of waste generation, mode of disposal, possibilities for recycling, development of community treatment plants and cost effective treatment

To ensure maintenance of a viable population of the tiger in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values.

- To preserve, for all times, areas of Biological importance as a national heritage
- To identify the limiting factors and to mitigate them by suitable management.
- The damages done to the habitat were to be rectified so as to facilitate the recovery of the ecosystem to the maximum possible extent.
- To protect them from extinction

Salient features of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 The Act covers all forms of pollution, air, water, soil and noise.

It provides the safe standards for the presence of various pollutants in the environment.

It prohibits the use of hazardous material unless prior permission is taken from the Central Government.

A2) The provisions made by the Noise Pollution Act (2000) are as follows:

- a) The State Government may categorize the areas into industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas/zones for the purpose of implementation of noise standards for different areas.
- b) The ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different areas/ zones have been specified.
- c) The State Government shall take measures for abatement of noise including noise emanating from vehicular movements and ensure that the existing noise levels do not exceed the ambient air quality standards specified under these rules.
- d) An area or silence zone comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions

and the Act provides for the formation of wildlife advisory boards, wildlife wardens, specifies their powers and duties, etc. 2. It helped India become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). 3. For the first time, a comprehensive list of the endangered wildlife of the country was prepared. 4. The Act prohibited the hunting of endangered species.

Allow Image Upload In Exam

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

BLUE PRINT FOR B.Ed. (

UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-3		1 Q
UNIT-4		1 Q
UNIT-5		1 Q
UNIT-6		1 Q
TOTAL	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	6 QUESTIONS 18 MARKS

BLUE PRINT FOR E

UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	4 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-3	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-4	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-5	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-6		4Q
TOTAL	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	20 QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

(DESCRIPTIVE Q)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	10 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

3.Ed. (MCQ)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	30 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

Question	Answer1
Social stratification is _____	The division of society into categories, ranks, or classes
The type of diversity which explains the differences in people's languages, clothing, and traditions is _____	Religious Diversity
All of the following are a forms of social stratification except	Religion
A stratification system whereby a person's rights and rank in society is determined by his or her birth into a particular group is	Estate
All of the following are principles of social stratification except:	It is universal yet variable
Different layers of people who possess varying amounts of scarce resources is referred to as _____	the proletariat
All are likely causes of marginalization in India except:	Ethnicity
Marginalized is a term used to denote a group of people _____.	who are migrants.
Caste system in India is an example of _____.	Cultural Diversity
All of the following are likely causes of regionalism in India except:	Geographic isolation
Communalism refers to _____.	high reverence for community values
Partition of India on the verge of independence can be historically associated with	Communal politics
Interstate disputes over sharing of natural resources are examples of _____.	Communalism
All of the following are the causes of Linguism except:	Cultural insecurity

Khalistan Movement could be primarily considered as an example of _____.	Communalism
A communalist is one who _____.	is tolerant of other religions
All of the following are effects of communalism except:	violence
The statement about India's Constitution which is incorrect is _____	It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
The statements which is true for a secularism/secular state is _____ -	Recognises every religion and gives due importance to every religion.
Which of the statement is incorrect about the secularism in India?	Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
An understanding that every person is unique, at the same time also recognising our individual differences, refers to	Marginalization
A system of organised inequality which ranks and rates various members of the society on the basis of selected conditions is	Marginalization
In India, the most traditional form of social stratification is _____.	Caste system
The stoppage of individual members of society from wholly participating in various aspects of the society they live is due to	Marginalization
Any collective mixture characterized by complexities, similarities and related tensions and differences is _____.	Social Stratification
The narrow selfish tendency of people to think only in terms of regional interest is _____.	Linguism
The border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is an example of _____	Realism
The hostility practiced by the people of one community against people of other religion and community can be termed as _____	Regionalism
The social process in which people are systematically blocked from opportunities, resources and rights is _____.	Industrialization
An assortment of people who bring range of background, styles and beliefs as wealth to the groups and organisations, with which they interact	Marginalization

Anti-Sikh riots took place in _____	1964
In India, states have been organised on the basis of _____	One state, many languages
Bombay state was split into Maharashtra and Gujarat in _____	1950
Ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindu Pandit in 1989 is an example of _____	Linguism
Kothari commission has given the _____	Four language formula
The safeguarding of the linguistic minorities is provided by the _____	State Reorganization Commission
Khalistan Movement by the Sikhs a few years ago was to demand for _____	Reservations
Punjab state split into Punjab and Haryana in _____.	1946
Kaveri river water dispute is between _____	Karnataka & Maharashtra
The number of schedule languages of India is	25
Social stratification leads to	social inequality
Social stratification is the effect of	Varna system in India
Marginalization leads to:	promotion of social progress
The origin of marginalisation is	racial discrimination
Classical language of India is	Telugu
The number of major language families in India is	5

Multilingualism promotes	social disharmony
Regional diversity leads to	diversity in production
Geographical diversity refers to	variation in culture
People belonging to Parsi community follow	Judaism
Sikhism is a	Monotheistic religion
The most ancient religious belief of India is	Jainism
Linguistic diversity can be promoted through	bilingual text books
Three language formula is given by	Kothari Commission
Ghettoism refers to	people of a particular region prefer to speak in their mother tongue
Regionalism leads to	Secularism
Religious intolerance is the effect of	extreme allegiance to one's religion
The ill effect of religious diversity is	Casteism
When a society accepts and respect the differences in age, gender, physical abilities and sexual orientation, it is termed as;	Stratified society
In the social stratification most unfortunate ones are placed at:	Middle level
Recognizing, valuing, embracing and celebrating the differences in gender, culture and religion refers to:	Stratification
Social stratification is the society's categorization of its people into groups based on;	Only Gender

A social phenomenon by which a minority or sub-group is debarred:	Social exclusion
Society that have people speaking various language is termed as;	Linguistically diverse society
Tribes speaking different dialects comes under:	Religious Diversity
A teacher has arranged a drama on ‘Communal Harmony’, through this she is promoting;	Regional diversity
Regionalism when associated with people’s love for their region, culture, language, with a view to maintain their independent identity	acquires a negative meaning
The language problem poses a major threat to national integration because	it causes linguistic tensions within and between states
India is called a ‘Tower of Babel’ because of	Religious diversity
Linguism and feeling of discontent is experienced when	books are published in regional languages
Role of education to curtail regionalism,linguism and communalism is important because	it improves our qualifications
Inter religious dialogues are significant to	propogate different religions
Social Stratification is	a form of social inequality
The following statement is true about Diversity	It spoils the uniformity in society
Diversity should help resolve differences	in favour of the dominant groups of society
Oppression and exploitation of people because of caste, religion, culture, gender, sexual orientations, disabilities-physical or other is	Social Stratification
When a person or a section of society are forced to the periphery or edge of the society it is called	Secularisation
The number of official languages recognized by the constitution of India are	22

The main cause of Marginalization is	Different cultures
Stratification refers to	Hierarchy and Social Pressure
Minority means	Communities that are numerically small in population
Religious diversity refers to	Religious tolerance
A better way to create religious harmony is to	underline the differences among people with vaying beliefs
The key distinction between a caste system and a class system is _____	social mobility
The sociologist who believed that class was the central source of inequality is _____ -	Max Weber
According to conflict theory, social stratification exists because _____.	self esteem is higher among the upper class
The most distinguishing characteristic of a caste system is _____.	people's social class can change vertically but not horizontally
A caste system is a social structure in which _____.	positions are determined by ascribed status
Movement to an upper or lower social class due to occupation is _____.	Horizontal mobility
Movement from one occupation to another within the same social class is _____.	Horizontal mobility
A social structure in which classes are determined by achieved status is a _____.	Social Stratification
Horizontal Mobility is _____.	the movement between or within social classes
The movement of an individual from one social position to another of a different rank is _____.	Vertical mobility
The term Caste is derived from Portuguese word Casta which means _____.	Rock layers

White Collar/Blue Collar/Pink Collar represents the social stratification on the basis of _____.	Gender
Gender inequality still prevails in Indian society because _____.	the sex ratio is skewed towards men
Scheduled Tribes are a product of marginalization based on _____.	region
The term 'Dalit' in Sanskrit means _____.	'uplifted'
The official term used in government documents in place of former derogatory term untouchables is _____.	Scheduled Castes
Ethnic communities who travel from place to place for their livelihood are referred to as _____.	Scheduled Caste
As per the Indian Constitution the abbreviation VJ stands for _____.	Video Jockey
Scheduled Castes face structural discrimination in Indian society which refers to _____.	discrimination associated with societal policies/ norms/ patterns
OBC is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are _____.	educationally and socially privileged
The article of Indian Constitution which promotes educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker _____.	Article 15
An example of gender equity is _____.	Same uniform for both boys and girls.
Sakhar Shala' in Maharashtra is mainly aimed to _____.	provide sugar to malnourished children.
The objective of Eklavya Model Residential Schools is to provide quality middle and high level education to students in remote areas belonging to _____.	Female
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship offers support to SC and ST candidates for pursuing _____.	M. Phil.
Navodaya Vidyalayas were primarily established to provide quality education to talented _____.	girl children
TRI stands for _____.	Teaching Research Institutes

The most sinful practice based on social stratification due to caste still prevalent in the 21st century is	Illiteracy
Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years is given in _____.	Article 45
Middle and higher-level education to ST students in remote areas is provided by _____.	Eknath Model Residential School
Every Indian caste is known as _____	Endogamous group
A blind group loyalty towards one's own caste or sub caste without caring for the interest of other caste.	Linguism
The underline notions of purity and pollution in society gave way to the strict hierarchical _____	Class-based system
In India, the schedules tribe has a large population of about _____	64.3 million
Improving classrooms and providing infrastructural facilities, along with additional teachers and learning material in remote areas was _____	Operation Blackboard
Is a directive principle of state policy:	Article 14
Kishori Shakti Yojana, Balika Samriddhi Yojana and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya are the different schemes for girls from _____.	Scheduled Tribes
The number of ashram schools in existence to benefit the Scheduled Tribes are over _____	1400
Casteism is a peculiar evil of	Rural India
Prohibition of discrimination on Grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth is specified in the Indian Constitution's _____	Article 15
Promotion of economic and educational interests of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections is stated in _____.	Article 45
A by-product on the discrimination based on ethnicity is evident in _____ :	Scheduled Castes
Social inequality in India is the most intolerable expression of _____.	Class system

Which type of mobility is permitted in an Indian Caste system	vertical social mobility
The Caste system in India finds its roots in_____	Varna system
Caste system in India leads to	professional mobility
Gender is a	socio-political construction
Gender division usually means	unequal child sex ratio
National Scheduled Tribes Commission was set up in the year	1990
Article 330 to 342 of Indian Constitution belongs to	Reservation and Representation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha
Nomadic Tribes were denoted as Criminal Tribes under	The Criminal Tribes Act 1881
Dalits face	Educational discrimination
Equality before law is provisioned in	Article 15
Right to education envisaged free and compulsory education at	9 to 12 age group level
Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy is on	educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Economically Backward Classes
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a residential school for	upper primary girls from SC, ST, OBC communities
The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law is specified in the Constitution of India in	Article 14
Hierarchy means	A graded system or arrangement of person or thing
The division unique to India	Gender division

In local self-government institutions, at least one third of all positions are reserved for:	men
A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women can be referred to as	Feminist
'Equal Wages Act' signifies	Law that deals with family related matters.
When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:	Biological difference between men and women
Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State policy in the Indian Constitution, provides for	Rights of minorities to establish educational institutions
One of the core values that members of the lower-middle class stress to their children is	the importance of social networking
The system launched by India to realize the mission 'Education for All' in the early 80s.	Economic system
Scheduled Tribes is a term used for	Rich people
The Government ensures to end inequity in India through	Reservations
The minorities are forced to live on the margin of social development, This is due to	Amalgamation
Education brings about _____ that the marginalised can resort to in case of infringement of their rights	awareness of social provisions
The statements about Indian constitution which is wrong is	It prohibits discrimination on groups of religion
Caste is determined by	skin color
Social exclusion refers to	Social stratification
Scheduled Tribe is a term used for	Rich people
Migrant communities are	Balanced

Which of the following is a stratification system whereby a person's rights and rank in society is determined by his or her birth in a particular	Estate
A category of people who share a common position in a hierarchy are commonly known as a	class array
Organizing and stratifying people on the basis of colour, sex or age reflects	a caste system
A system of stratification where positions are partly achieved and mobility is common is one based on:	Slavery
Which of the following divisions is unique to India?	Gender division
The caste system is a hierarchical system and Dalits are considered to be	no where
What does the term Adivasis literally mean?	Rich inhabitants
A person with no settled home, who moves from place to place as a way of obtaining food, finding pasture for livestock, or otherwise making a living	Scheduled Castes
A collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are educationally or socially disadvantaged.	OBC's
Bakkarwals and Gujjars move to higher altitudes in summers and return to lower altitudes in winters belonging to the state of:	Himachal Pradesh
A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide financial assistance to the students of Economically Backward Class	Bal Jan Yojna
As a result of Marginalisation, many tribal children are _____.	Balanced
In a marginalised country like India, we need law and safeguards	To protect the state
Name of Scheme for providing loans to artisans for upgrading technical and entrepreneurial skills:	National Policy Scheme
To empower the marginalised : Education is a societal resource and a means to achieve	nationalism
Most villages have poor connectivity from one place to another and that is often one of the main reason why, despite efforts by local governing	lack of proper networking

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on	4th August,2012
The group that suffers from discrimination and subordination are considered	Majority
Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the	affirmity
Due to their remote location and their own culture and traditions, _____ have not traditionally engaged with formal education.	intelligent groups
There should be proactive efforts by Tribal Affairs officials of the State to approach every family to help them make an informed choice to	send their children to the farm
All BPL families among general category as notified from time to time, and all those families among general category whose annual family	SCs
The Department of _____ also has to ensure that there are female wardens for girl students in residential schools	Current Affairs
Needs of the marginalized groups can be addressed by	providing enough opportunities for education
The part of the Indian Constitution to which Article 51A belongs to	IIIA
The article of the Constitution which contains fundamental duties:	45 A
The group of articles of the Indian Constitution which contains Directive principles of State policy is	36-51
The Constitution of India came into force on	26th November 1949
Characteristic of Directive principle is	These are natural
The part of Indian Constitution that allows every citizen to impart education as per one's own religion is	Democratic rights
Right to Equality is provided in _____	Articles 14-18
Right to freedom of religion is stipulated under	Articles 14-18

Cultural and educational rights are ensured through	Articles 14-18
Objective of the Preamble of Indian Constitution is	Fundamental Rights
The state can not deny to any person equality before the law because of	Article 14
Prohibition of discrimination of grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth is guranteed through	Article 14
Constitutional values are important because _____	They are the most effective against the evils of stratification and marginalisation.
Socialism refers to _____	social ownership of the means of production and workers' self-management.
Fraternity indicates _____	Liberty of thought and expression
The preamble is the ___ of our Constitution.	Soul
Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees Indian citizens	Equal Protection of all
The age upto which children are prohibited in any factory /mine / hazardous work is	10 years
The constitution rights guaranteed to Indian citizens by the Constitution are	6
In Indian Constitution the Fundamental duties are embedded in _____	Part VI-A
Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State policy in the Indian Constitution, provides for _____	Rights of minorities to establish educational institutions
The Directive Principles classified into ___ broad categories	1
The Directive principles based on Gandhian ideology is	Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
Amendmaents to the Constitution added the following to the directive Principles	Right of workers to participate in management of industries

In the constitution of India ,promotion of international peace and security is mentioned in the	Preamble to the Constitution
A directive principle of state policy is Article _	14
The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy has been taken from the constitution of	Ireland
The Article which directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to	46
The language of Preamble' of the Indian constitution is taken from the constitution of the following country:	America
As per Indian Constitution,the true meaning of 'Secular ' is _____	All religions are equal in the eyes of the government
Which statement is incorrect in the case of 'Sovereign India'?	India is not dependent on any country
Every citizen of India can approach the courts if they believe that their fundamental Rights have been	increased
Which of the following articles guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law for all individuals residing within the territory of India?	Article 15
Which of the following articles gurantees right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	Article 30
Which Article of the Indian constitution empowers equality before law for women.	Article 45
In the 42nd amendment in the Preamble to constitution which of the following word was added	Socialist
All of the following is/are the fundamental rights except:	Right against exploitation
Which Article of the Indian constitution empowers equality before law for women.	Article 45
In the 42nd amendment in the Preamble to constitution following words were added : i) Socialist, ii) Secular, iii) Sovereign	Only i
The areas where tribal original by lived and continue to stay in these fields	ancestors

Which of the following is/are not the fundamental right? i) right against exploitation ii)	i and ii
The fundamental duties of Indian constitution are : i) Non -justifiable ii)	Only i
Following are the categories of the Directive Principles in the Constitution of India i. Socialistic ii. Communistic iii. Gandhian Which of the	Only i
Nayee Taleem is also called as _____	New education
Nayee Taleem is conceived as education through _____	Handicrafts
Another name for Nayee Taleem is _____	New Education Policy
Nai Taleem proposes work to be _____	a curricular activity
According to Nayee Taleem, School is a place for _____	transfer of requisite knowledge
Which of the following is true of science learning according to Nayee Taleem:	Understanding maintenance and repair of electrical equipment at school and at home
Nayee Taleem promotes	Dignity of Labour
In craft centered education, all the subjects to be taught were to be integrally related	to the selected craft
Nayee Taleem is about	Training of humans into reading and writing
According to the RTE act, free and compulsory education to be provided to children of the following age group:	7 to 14 years
As per the RTE Act 2009, the percentage of children belonging to economically and socially disadvantaged section admitted by private	20
According to RTE Act 2009, in order to enroll the child in age appropriate education he/she is entitled to receive	Remedial teaching
The numbers of teachers to be provided by the government if a primary school has total enrollment of 165 students is	6

The following is untrue with respect to RTE Act, 2009:	No child will be required to pass any board examination till the completion of elementary education.
All are the provisions of RTE Act, 2009 except _____	This act will be applicable to all the schools funded by the government.
The vision of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan was to make secondary education available and accessible to all children in the _____	12- 16 years
The aim of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan was to provide universal access to secondary education by _____	2017
The aim of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan was to ensure universal retention in secondary education by _____	Jul-05
Student learning outcomes, governance of schools and provisions to schools are the dimensions of the following strategies to achieve universalization of _____	Access
One of the following is not an equity intervention for Universalization of secondary education.	Free lodging/ boarding facilities for students belonging to SC,ST,OBC and minority communities
Which of the following is a provision of institutional reform under RMSA?	Adopting a rational policy regarding deployment, training remuneration, career advancement and teacher _____
Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in _____	March 2009
All methods belong to Nayee Taleem except _____	Learning by doing
All are provisions of basic education except _____	Free and compulsory education
Nayee Taleem was introduced in _____	April 1905
The article of Constitution of India on which RTE-2009 Act is based	Article 43
According to RTE, the minimum number of working hours per week for a teacher are _____	50
Under the RTE, the child right protection body in the State will be:	SIERT
The full form of UEE :	University of Elementary Education

RTE Act was implemented in India with effect from	1st May 2010
The right to free and compulsory education for children between age group of 6 to 14 is a part of the Indian Constitution as	Article 16
An important functional area of SSA:	Early Childhood Care Education
Gandhian basic education system is unsuitable for	Rural population
Education of the girl child is the primary focus in	SSA
The need for Nai Talim was visualised by	Jawaharlal Nehru
According to RTE Act 2009, Pupil teacher ratio cannot exceed _____	1:25
The RTE Act, 2009 ensures	Right to Free Education Act
Which Government's flagship programme is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2000-2001?	Government of Maharashtra
To ensure universal retention in secondary education is the aim of	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has adopted a policy of _____ .	high rejection
All India Education Conference, 1937 was held in _____	Wada
According to RTE Act 2009 minimum days of school functioning in a year for primary is _____	200
According to Gandhiji all education should take place through the medium of _____	National Language
The center of education in the Basic scheme of education is	Teacher
Education through productive craft is the basis of the following scheme of education:	Vedic

The following/programme is committed to the universalization of quality education at Secondary and Higher secondary stage.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
Basic education considers that all instruction should be imparted through the technique of	Cooperation
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan ensures provision of Secondary School within ____ km .	2
What does 25% percentage of reservation for children in unaided or private schools for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) mean?	They will be admitted when they pay fee
RMSA provides equity interventions by	special enrolment drive for the general section
According to Gandhiji, the education that would lead to the development of body, mind and soul is _____	Western education
The following principle is NOT the principle of Nayee Taleem:	Self-centredness
One of the three pillars of Gandhi's pedagogy :	Short learning
Character and spiritual development of the learner leads to _____	Salvation
According to RTE, until completion of elementary education no child shall be	Admitted
The full form of RMSA:	Rashtriya Manavata Shiksha Abhiyan
The aim of IEDSS:	To enable all students with disabilities to pursue Three years of secondary education in an inclusive
As per the Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) students should be assessed by _____	Constant Comprehensive Evaluation
Establishment of learning resource center, under RMSA ensures that _____	learning is shifted from rote memorization
Adolescent Education Programme in RMSA includes the following:	health related education of Adolescents
A public private partnership model can be used to enhance the following:	foreign contribution

Nayee Taleem proposed the free, universal and compulsory education should be provided for all boys and girls between the age of	5 to 14 years
All of the following are merits of NAI TALEEM except	It is also economically productive as it based on the principle of work
All of the following are the provisions in the Right to Education Act except:	Free and compulsory education
The article in constitution of India dedicated to Right To Education Act 2002:	Article 46
The Constitutional Amendment which transformed the right to education from a directive for state policy into an individual right:	92nd
Neighbourhood School' means	Government school
According to RTE Act, the 'Neighbourhood School' for children in Classes 1-5 shall be established within ----- .	4 km
The classes considered as 'Elementary education' are	class 1 to class 5
The percentage of members of the School Management Committee that should be parents are	75
A function of SMC is	Monitoring the working of the school
As per RTE Act, a child of age 8 years who has never been to school, is eligible for admission to class_____ .	one
The No-Detention policy was premised on _____	child friendly learning environments,
For class 3, the number of instructional hours in an academic year are _____	800
For class 7, the number of instructional hours in an academic year are _____	800
The child right protection body, under RTE at the national level is	SIERT
The classes are referred to as the secondary school are	5th to 10 th

One of the provision under RMSA is creating SEMIS. What does SEMIS mean?	School Education Management Information System
The scheme on Adolescence Education under RMSA, is presently funded by -----	MHRD
Under RMSA School-based assessment should be graded	internally
Following is the equity intervention provided in the RMSA:	hostel facilities for girls
Following is the quality intervention provided in the RMSA:	establishment of one Integrated Science Laboratory
Under the RMSA, Separate toilet blocks for girls is _____	quality intervention
Under the RMSA, Special enrolment drive for the weaker section is _____	quality intervention
Under RMSA, Public Private Partnership is _____	quality intervention
Under the RMSA, Orientation of Secondary School Teachers is _____	quality intervention
To expand primary schools nationwide, the NPE 1986 launched the following:	Operation Blackboard
As an initial step of NPE 1986, the following document was prepared:	Challenges of education- a policy perspective
The full form of DIET:	District Institute of Education and Training
NPE- 1986, the essence and role of education includes all except	All round development
According to NCF- 2005, the teacher has to be perform the following role:	Authoritative
According to NCF- 2005, errors are important because they	are an important tool in classifying students into groups of 'passed' and 'failed'.
NPE 1986, while preparing and promoting NCF assigned a special role to _____.	DIET

How many languages listed in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution was the draft NCF translated into?	22
The medium of instruction emphasized in the NCF-2005 while it implemented 3 language formula, was	English
The following examination reform is suggested in NCF-2005 and is included in the NEP-2020:	Class 10 board exam should be made optional in the long term
The NCF-2005, vision and perspectives includes all of the following except	upholding values in the constitution of India
NCFTE 2009, aims to help teachers in certain aspects which does NOT include	Professionalization of teacher education
National Council for Teacher Education developed National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education in the year	2010
Basic features of National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) does not include	Social and personal needs of children
The outcome of NCFTE-2009 is	an impact in the scenario of the educational system
Chapter 1.7, of NCFTE 2009 Contemporary Context and Concerns that need to inform Teacher Education Reform does NOT include	Inclusive Education
As per NCF 2005, a teacher is a	Boss
Core elements were introduced by the following:	NPE 1986
Chairperson of the National Steering committee of NCF 2005	Prof. Yash Pal
NCF-2005 recommends that libraries should be kept open during the following period:	during school hours only
The policy that is the most significant step in the history of education in post independent India is	National policy on education 1986
The full form of NCFTE.	National Committee Framework for Teacher Evolvement
Three Language formula has been recommended by	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan- 2000

All of the following are included under ten core areas suggested by the NPE (1986) for curriculum, except:	Inculcation of scientific temper
Establishment of DIETs was the result of one of the recommendations of	National Curriculum Framework, 2005
To provide opportunities to students to be productive and self-reliant, the NPE- 1986 recommended the following:	five subjects
The main objective of the National Policy on Education 1986 is	To provide free text books to schools
NCF- 2005 was published by	NCERT
NCF-2005 is based on the following approach:	constructivist
According to NCF 2005, learning should be done in an environment which is _____.	fearful
According to NCF 2005, teacher - pupil ratio should be	0.055555556
National Curriculum framework for Teacher Education -2009 is the creation and project of	NCTE
The aim of National Curriculum Framework for Teacher education- 2009	only qualitative educational improvements
The recommendations of NCFTE are applicable for the development of:	D.Ed curriculum
The common educational structure recommended by NPE -1986 is	8+2+2
Operation Black-Board Programme was recommended by NEP 1986 to improve	Teacher Education
The recommendation to start Navodaya Vidyalayas was provided in NEP 1986 to achieve the goal of	Education for All
The long form of NCF 2005	National Curriculum Framework 2005
MLL Stands for	Minimum level of learning

The policy/framework that has the sole purpose to propose changes or updates that the Teacher Education requires is	National Curriculum framework
Teacher education programmes are concerned with following aspect of the learners.	orthinology
NCFTE 2009 is an attempt to improve the following education in India:	school education
The curriculum of teacher education must be relevant to the needs and aspirations of the	workers
The course which focuses on aspects of social and emotional development; self and identity, and cognition and learning is	Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)'
The aspect of teacher education at different levels that must be relevant to the needs of the schools is	community
The course that emphasizes on the theoretical foundations of school knowledge from historical, philosophical and sociological perspectives.	Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)
The course ensures public ownership of digital resources, prompting constructivist approaches and also developing the professional and personal self	Knowledge and Curriculum
The framework that is considered systematic and comprehensive when it comes to drafting the curriculum for teacher education	NCFTE 2009
The three language formula was introduced by	National Education Policy 1968
The concept of National Education System was introduced in	National Education Policy 1968
According to Operation Blackboard, the minimum criteria of primary schools is	two teachers
The agency that published National Curriculum Framework 2009	MHRD
According to NCF-2005, in the three language formula the first language should be	The regional language or mother tongue
According to NCF- 2005, Bilingual proficiency raises the level of all except	Cognitive growth
National curriculum Frame work of Teacher Education, 2009 was prepared by	NCTE

The National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education has been developed keeping in view the	NPE 1986
Common source of physical discomfort for the children is all the following except:	long way to school
Teacher education should focus on the identity of	Professional identity
The apex body for Teacher Education in India:	UGC
NCF 2005 states that the board should conduct re-examination	Immediately
NCF 2005 recommends that 25 to 40 percent of the questions should be	short answer type
The National Steering Committee in respect of NCF-2005 consisted of _____ members.	21
The agencies that have signed MOU for accreditation of Teacher Education Institutions in India	UGC and NCTE
The slogan 'Each one teaches one' was given by	Dr. Khurana
The commission that suggested silent meditation as a part of moral values:	Secondary Education Commission
NCF-2005 is a product of review of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE – 2000) in the light of the report – – –	Learning without Burden (1993).
According to NCF-2005,	Media and educational technologies are significant, but the teacher remains central.
Curriculum is a _____	text book
The following is an example of non-formal education	Family
The first National Policy on Education in free India was launched in the year	1960
Operation Blackboard programme was introduced to improve	Primary Education

The first Open University in India was established in the year	1961
As per NCF 2005 we need to view the child as	creature that can be trained
As per NCF 2005, Assessment and examinations should	Assess children's ability to recall textbook language
As per NCFTE , major indicator of quality of in service training is	Duration of course
of LPG with reference to emerging trends in the so	beralization Privatization Globalizati
The full form of GDP is	Growth Demand Perfect
The term used for increase in aggregate output of goods and services.	Economic development
main organization for facilitating globalization is ____	WHO
The full form of FDI is	Forex Direct Investment
The economic reforms intended to take the Indian economy into three specific directions is abbreviated as	LPG
All are characteristic of open learning system, except	Flexible learning
Learning through internet where the interaction between learner and facilitator doesn't occur at the same time is	Synchronous E-Learning
Distance education is all of these, except	Telemetric teaching
Example of print media is	Radio
Example of electronic media is	Book
Breaking into computer systems is termed as	Cyber bullying

Instructional package of data in electronic form is known as	e-learning
struction and feedback, chat rooms or virtual classro	Asynchronous learning
Activities that either enhance learning opportunities within the formal education systems or broaden learning opportunities beyond formal	Digital Learning
ompletes the required reading and exercises,and returns	Correspondence Education
Mass Media have immense potential for education because	it has a wide reach
Mass media can help bring a social change because of the following reason:	it spreads education as well as information on various social problems,health and general welfare
a is helpful in equalising educational opportunities	accessible to all who wish to take ben
Entry of Multi- National Corporations(MNCs) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Universities, colleges and schools is due to	Privatisation
Establishment of local branch campuses or subsidiaries by foreign universities in other countries, course offerings by domestic private	Cross Border delivery
For improving the quality of education, opening the education system globally and making education service for profit can result in to the	equalising education
For a service to be out of the purview of the GATS rule it has to be	entirely private
The relaxation of government restrictions in areas of economic policies is known as _____	Privatization
All of the following are advantages of using radio as mass media in education, except	radio broadcasts provide "listening p
The press covers _____	Broadcast of debates
he following are characteristic of Distance Education	Explosion of knowledge
69, the first Open University was established in ____	South Africa

GATS stands for _____	General Arrangement of Trade in Services
World Trade Organization has defined trade in services in _____ modes.	three
In distance education the responsibility to learn mainly lies with the	teacher
Technology driven distance learning can be	synchronous learning
cal branch campuses by a foreign country in India is	cross border delivery
The positive impact of privatising Institutions is that	on long bureaucratic procedures to
This means of Mass Media is cheap and helps reach the remotest corner of India.	Newspapers
Movies have immense educational value as	they entertain the learners
The mode of learning that takes place over the internet in real time is	distance learning
Supply of a service in the territory of one member to the service consumer of any other member means	cross border supply
It promotes listening participation in the teaching learning	radio
The first Open University in India was established at ...	Delhi
Exclusive educational channel of IGNOU is known as	Gyan Vani
Working of libraries through electronic media is known as	Libinfnet
The University which telecasts interactive educational programmes through its own channel is	Pune University
SITE stand for	satellite Instructional Television Experiment

Distance education is	ures in a geographly location differen
All of the following are examples of communicative tool except:	Teleconferencing
Asynchronous media	Require using a personal computer to act as editor, publisher and writer
eristics, the one that does not match with Alternative	It saves money and time.
by Shabana Azmi and Polio by Amitabh Bacchan bo	Suplementary Teaching Films.
wspaper which did not contribute in Indian reformat	Samvad Kaumudi
gh fees, no geographical constraints and no regular a	Open and distance learning
teachers at national and global level is possible due	NEP 2021

Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
The unequal sharing of scarce resources and social rewards	A social structure in which classes are determined by ascribed status.	A social structure in which classes are determined by achieved status.
Geographical Diversity	Social and Cultural Diversity	Economic Diversity
Class	Caste	Gender
Caste	Class	Slavery
It is a characteristic of society rather than a reflection of individual diversity	It is static in all societies	It continues from generation to generation
horizontal mobility	social stratification	the bourgeoisie
Gender	Sexual Orientation	Political Ideology
who are immigrants.	who suffer exclusion from the mainstream society	who enjoy privileges of the mainstream society
Social Stratification	Social Harmony	Cultural Distinction
Unequal development	Distrust in national politics	Immigration
fanatic faith in own religion	equality for all sections in the society	diversity of religious faiths
Religious harmony	Regional divide	Linguism
Linguism	Regionalism	Communism
Vested interests of political leaders	Social prejudices	Inferiority of a particular language

Linguism	Regionalism	Secularism
is intolerant of other religions	preaches all religions	is a secular rationalist
riots	national unity	fragmentation
It gives official status to one religion	It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion	It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.
It is based on the idea that religion is the sole basis of social community.	No official religion for the state.	State has its official religion.
People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.	State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.	All religions are equal and humanity is superior to all religions.
Diversity	Rationality	Social Stratification
Diversity	Upgradation	Social Stratification
Barter system	Class system	Religious system
Diversity	Rationality	Social Stratification
Marginalization	Diversity	Rationality
Regionalism	Communalism	Idealism
Linguism	Regionalism	Communalism
Communalism	Realism	Linguism
Social Stratification	Marginalization	Diversity
Diversity	Industrialization	Social Stratification

1974	1984	1994
One nation, one language	One state, one language	One nation, many languages
1960	1970	1980
Regionalism	Communalism	Naturalism
Three Language formula	Two language formula	One language formula
State Regeneration Commission	State Research Commission	State Religious Commission
jobs	land	a separate state
1956	1966	1976
Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra
12	22	32
social uniformity	social homogeneity	social irregularity
Ashrama system in India	Political system in India	Social diversity of India
obstruction of social progress	promotion of self-esteem	obstruction of growth of middle class strata
class discrimination	gender discrimination	stratification of society
Hindi	Urdu	Pali
4	3	6

social disintegrity	social adaptability	social conformity
social stagnation	mobilization in class	mobilization in caste
variation in food	variation in season	variation in topography
Zoroastrianism	Bahaim	Taoism
Polytheistic religion	Atheist religion	Oligo theistic religion
Buddhism	Hinduism	Sikhism
monolingual text books	text books in only mother tongue	text books in only official languages
Mudaliar Commission	Hunter Commission	Wardha Commission
people of a particular region prefer to eat only their traditional food	people of a particular region prefer to mix only with their community	people of a particular region prefer to live in fixed areas in a city
Groupism	Social inclusion	Social harmony
love towards one's religion	believing in one's religion	keeping faith in multiple religions
Communalism	Communism	Marxism
Differential society	Marginalized society	Diverse society
Middle-higher level	Lower level	Top level
Diversity	Socialisation	Acculturisation
Few Occupations	Social status	Gender, social status & occupations

Social Inclusion	Reservation	Socialisation
Learned Society	Trained society	Stratified society
Social Diversity	Linguistic Diversity	Individual Diversity
Religious diversity	Diversity in caste	Stratification in Religion
is unacceptable in society	causes chaos	has a positive meaning
it creates tensions between India and its neighbours	English is the associate official language of India	of diversity of language
linguistic diversity	Regional Diversity	Ethnic diversity
only some languages are spread through monetary support	songs are made in some languages only	books are published in English
It makes us good debators	it develops a scientific temper, opens the mind to be inclusive and tolerant	it increases literacy
develop respect for all religions and communal harmony	to increase followers of religion	debate on controversial issues
a fair division of people on the basis of ability	each according to his needs	survival of the fittest
it brings richness and beauty in life	It inherently creates differences and needs to be avoided	It is divisive and hence society should discourage it
in favour of the disadvantaged	by ignoring the controversies.	in a harmless positive environment encouraging interdependence
Diversity	Marginalization	Dictatorship
Stratification	Marginalization	Diversification
15	26	23

Different films	Different Languages	Different Occupational statuses
Social equality	Social Distance	Social division and inequality
Communities that are numerically larger in population	Communities that are important from election point of view.	Communities that have inferior place in the mainstream society.
Representation of various religious groups	Discrimination based on religion	Absence of religion from the community
help people form strong end supportive communities	demand all people believe in and worship the same God.	enforce tolerance as a mandatory law..
educational opportunity	occupational prestige	endogamy
Emile Durkheim	Karl Marx	Auguste Comte
some people are willing to exploit others	certain jobs are more important than others	different occupations have different levels of prestige
people can only change from one generation to the next	social status can be changed by education and hard work	social status is inherited and cannot be changed
positions are determined by achieved status	marriage between people of different social categories is encouraged	marriage between people of the same social category is taboo
Vertical mobility	Inter-generational mobility	Intra-generational mobility
Vertical mobility	Inter-generational mobility	Intra-generational mobility
Caste System	Class System	Gender Binary
the movement of an individual from one social position to another of a different rank	achieving a minimum standard of living that is considered adequate by society	the movement of an individual from one social position to another of the same rank
Horizontal mobility	Social mobility	Poverty
Lineage	Cult	Category

Religion	Occupation	Political affiliation
Indian women are still less capable than men	gender stereotypes are deeply rooted in Indian society	Indian laws safeguarding women are inadequate
race	ethnicity	caste
'broken'	'integrated'	'weak'
Scheduled Tribes	Harijan	Dalit
Scheduled Tribe	Nomadic Tribe	Adivasi
Vibhakta Jati	Vimukta Jati	Video Journalist
discrimination based on social biases/ prejudices	discrimination associated with ethnic traditions	discrimination based on capabilities
economically and socially privileged	economically and socially disadvantaged	educationally and socially disadvantaged
Article 45	Article 46	Article 14
Equal opportunity to both boys and girls to participate in school activities.	Extra marks to girls to match up with achievement of boys.	Reservation of seats to girls for education.
bring marginalised children in mainstream education.	provide assistance to sugarcane farmers.	bring agricultural advancements in farming.
Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Nomadic Tribe
Ph. D.	M. Phil. and Ph. D.	Post-doctoral Research
rural children	urban children	SC/ST children
Training Research Institutes	Tribal Research Institutes	Tribal Remote Institutes

Untouchability	Sati	Widow remarriage
Article 21	Article 46	Article 29
Eklavya Model Residential School	Arjun Model Residential School	Dronacharya Model Residential School
Enormous group	Exogamous group	Exogenous group
Casteism	Communalism	Regionalism
Religion-based system	Region-based system	Caste-based system
74.3 million	84.3 million	94.3 million
Operation Whiteboard	Operation Chalkboard	Operation Smartboard
Article 15	Article 45	Article 51A
Other Backward Classes	Scheduled castes	SC/ST and OBC
1600	1800	2000
Urban India	Modern India	New India
Article 14	Article 45	Article 21
Article 46	Article 47	Article 48
Scheduled Tribes	Nomadic Tribes	Economically Backward Classes
Gender system	Region system	Caste system

horizontal social mobility	no social mobility	structural mobility
Class stratification	Groupism	Gender stratification
retention in hereditary profession.	social mobility	political mobility
social-economic construction	socio-cultural construction	psycho- social construction
equal child sex ratio	unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women	biological differences between men and women
1993	1995	2004
Reservation and Representation policy of Village Panchayat	Reservation and Representation policy of Election Commission	Reservation and Representation policy of Education Commission
The Criminal Tribes Act 1871	The Criminal Tribes Act 1873	The Criminal Tribes Act 1875
Structural discrimination	Political discrimination	Economical discrimination
Article 16	Article 14	Article 13
11 to 13 age group level	15 to 18 age group level	6 to 14 age group level
educational Loan for Higher Education	educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Nomadic Tribes	educational Loan for Overseas Studies for disable students
lower primary girls from SC, ST, OBC communities	higher secondary girls from SC, ST, OBC communities	upper primary girls from all communities
Article 15	Article 45	Article 46
Minor group	Major group	Refugee
Caste division	Economic division	Religious division

women	children	scheduled tribes
Patriarchy	Caste hierarchy	Social change
Law provides that equal wages should be paid for equal job for both men and women.	An Act which signifies that all work inside the home is done by the women of the family.	A radical law against the discriminatory attitude and sexual division of labor.
Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women	Unequal child sex ratio	Absence of voting rights for women in democracies
Free and compulsory primary education	Education for weaker sections of the country	Giving financial assistance to less advanced states
the value of education	the necessity of investing money	the survival of the fittest
ODL system	Social System	PCR SYSTEM
Urban people	Adivasis	People below poverty line
Economic division	Casteism	Regionalism
Marginalisation	Reservation	Eutrophication
awareness of legal provisions	awareness of vocational provisions	awareness of emotional provisions
It gives official status to one religion	It provide freedom to profess any religion.	Ensures equality of citizens with in religious communities.
birth	occupation	Religion
It is a combined out come of deprivation and discrimination	Humiliation and subordination	Social Exploitation
Adivasis	People below poverty line	Migrated community
Malnourished	Healthy	Efficient

Caste	Class	Slavery
status	caste system	social class
a meritocracy	an estate system	a class system
Caste	Class	Gender
Economic division	Caste division	Religious division
at the top end	at the lowest end	at the middle end
original inhabitants	Northern inhabitants	desi inhabitants
Nomad	Dalits	Other Backward Classes
ST's	EBC's	NT's
Andra Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Tamilnadu
Dr.Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship	Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana	National Scholarship Exam
Healthy	Efficient	Malnourished
To protect minority community	To protect the society	To protect the rich people
Shilp Sampad scheme	Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship scheme	Rashtriya ship scheme
feminism	egalitarianism	modernism
meager incomes	lack of proper transportation	lack of proper infrastructure

4th August,2009	24th October,2005	4th May,2017
Minority	Conformity	electivity
community	originality	development
tribal groups	developed groups	wanted groups
send their children to the schools	bring back their children from the schools	send their children to the home
STs	EBCs	OBCs
Tribal Affairs	Tolerance Affairs	Export Affairs
providing opportunities and access to education	providing free grocery and financial help	providing reservations in government jobs
IVA	VA	VIA
51 A	42	30B
28-48	42-56	30-49
26th January 1949	26th January 1950	26th January 1948
These are enforceable in law of court	The government cannot take policy decision on these	These lead to protection of human rights
Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles	Concurrent list of centers and the States
Articles 19-22	Articles 23-24	Articles 25-28
Articles 19-22	Articles 23-24	Articles 25-28

Articles 19-22	Articles 23-24	Articles 29-30
Fundamental duties	Sovereignty	Directive principle
Article 15	Article 45	Article 46
Article 15	Article 45	Article 46
They are mandatory to follow	We respect our constitution	They are universal
state of being equal in status, rights, or opportunities.	system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting	Divisions in the society
Spirit of common brotherhood	profess, preach and practise any religion	Spirit of Equality
Body	Mind	Heart
Equality of sexes	Equal distribution of economic resources	Equality before law and equal protection of the laws
12 years	14 years	16 years
7	5	8
Part V-A	Part IV-A	Part III- A
Free and compulsory primary education	Education for weaker sections of the country	Giving financial assistance to less advanced states
3	2	4
Uniform civil code for all citizens	Separation of Judiciary from Executive	Promotion of cottage industries
Right to work	To protect and maintain places of historic interest	Right to equality

Directives Principles of State Policy	Fundamental duties	Ninth Schedule
15	45	30
America	France	Britain
45	47	39
Canada	Australia	Ireland
Special importance to a religion related to minorities	Special importance to a region related to minorities	One religion is promoted by the government
India is not a colony of any other country	India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs	India can give any part of its country to any other country
decreased	violated	enjoyed
Article 17	Article 14	Article 18
Article 15	Article 17	Article 14
Article 51	Article 14	Article 15
Secular	Feminists	Democratic
Right to Equality	Right to property	Right to constitutional remedy
Article 51	Article 14	Article 15
i and ii	all the above	none of the above
encroachers	Both 'a' and 'b'	none of the these

ii and iii	Only ii	Only iii
i and ii	ii and iii	Only iii
i and ii	Only ii	Only iii
Basic education	True education	Education for life
Basic crafts	Useful crafts	Skillful crafts
Compulsory Education	Wardha Scheme of Education	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
an extra-curricular activity	a co- curricular activity	not an activity
development of knowledge, skill and attitude	knowledge shopping	acquiring some skills
Learn use of electrical equipment	Observe how to repair electrical equipment	Learn to repair and maintain electrical equipment at school and at home
Division of labour	Labour intensive work	Organised labour
to the child' physical environment	to the child's social environment	to the selected craft, child's physical and social environment.
Education of humans into thinking and productively working	Preparing to live a good materialistic life	Acquisition of marks and grades.
Upto 14	6 to 14 years	8 to 14 years
25	28	30
Multi- grade teaching	Special training	Vocational Training
7	5	4

No child will be subjected to physical punishment and mental harassment	No child will be admitted to an age appropriate class	No child will be held back or expelled from school till completion of elementary
Provide free and compulsory elementary education to children from 6 to 14 years	It is the responsibility of parents and appropriate government authorities to provide education	Indirect cost of education to be borne by the child or parents to obtain elementary education.
14- 18 years	6- 14 years	10- 14 years
2018	2019	2020
Jul-05	Jul-05	Jul-05
Quality	Equity	Institutional reforms
Hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniform, books, separate toilets for girls.	Providing scholarships to meritorious/ needy students at secondary level.	Opening of residential Schools in remote and sparsely populated areas.
Making visual and audio aids available and well matched to all course syllabi.	Libraries, laboratories and playgrounds to provide full range of experiences to students.	Provide necessary facilities for the differently abled children in all the schools.
March 2010	March 2011	March 2012
Education through craft	Discovery method	Motther tongue as the medium of instruction.
Higher education	Mother tongue-based education	Craft centered education
April 1905	April 1905	May 1905
Article 45	Article 75	Article 35
42	45	40
SCPCR	SDMC	DEEP
Universalization of Elementary Education	Universalization of Employment Education	Universalisation E-learning Education

1st April 2008	1st April 2009	1st April 2010
Article 21A	Article 45A	Article 46
Open Learning System	National Policy of Education	Vocational Education
Urban population	Semi-urban population	Semi-rural population
Nayee Taleem	RMSA	NPE
Subhas Chandra Bose	Indira Gandhi	Mahatma Gandhi
1:30	1:35	1:40
Right to Compulsory Education Act	Right to Free and Compensatory Education Act	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act
Government of Kerela	Government of India.	Government of Tamil Nadu
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	Basic scheme of education	Nai Talim
low rejection	medium rejection	zero rejection
Jalana	Nagpur	Wardha
220	240	260
State Language	Mother Tongue	Foreign Language
Child	Parent	Syllabus
Indian	Ancient	Gandhian

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	Basic scheme of education	Nai Talim
Correlation	Concentration	Coordination
3	4	5
They will be admitted, fees can be paid in instalments	They will be admitted without any fees	They will be admitted only in Government school
having more female teachers in schools	showing preference for private schools	providing free and compulsory elementary education
Ancient scriptures	Craft-centred education	Enacted education
Linking education with life	Education through mother tongue	Non-violence
Social character	Dishonesty	Learning by memorising
Characterless	Self-centred	Balanced personality
Expelled	Punished	Passed
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Ajjivan	Rashtriya Maatrabhasha Shiksha Abhiyan	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
To enable all students to pursue four years of secondary education in an inclusive and enabling environment.	To enable all students with disabilities to pursue four years of elementary education in an	To enable all students with disabilities to pursue four years of secondary education in an
Continuous Complex Evaluation	Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation	Continuous Complex Evaluation
learning network is established	construction of the new classrooms	school has enough equipments to teach
counselling of adolescents	participation of Non Governmental agencies.	guidance of adolescent
appointment of teachers	quality of learning material	basic infrastructure available in schools

7 to 14 years	6 to 14 years	upto 14 years
It is activity -centered education	It is teacher centered education	No discrimination on the basis of caste
higher education	25% seats reserved for weaker sections in private schools	No admission test
Article 21-A	Article 29-A	Article 39
83rd	93rd	84th
School near to home of the student	Private school	Government school within specific distance
1 km	2 km	3 km
1 to class 4	class 6 to class 8	class 1 to class 8
50	85	35
organize teacher training program	applying for government the grants	implement the school development plan
four	three	two
teacher centric education policy	oral examination	only final examination
1000	1020	880
1000	1020	880
SCPCR	SDMC	NCPCR
6th to 10th	9th and 10th	8th to 12th

Secondary Education Management Information System	Secondary Education Management of Information and communication System	Secondary Education Management of Istructional System
NACO	SCERT	NCERT
using ICT	externally	critically
development of learning resource center	establishment of science laboratory	public private partnership
drinking water facility	transport facility for girls	Adolescent Education Programme (AEP)
equity interventions	social justice intervention	infrastructural facility
equity interventions	social justice	infrastructural facility
equity interventions	social justice intervention	infrastructural facility
equity interventions	social justice	infrastructural facility
Operational meal	Learning without burden	Operational Education
Education a policy perspective challenges	Education off challenge perspective	Changes of education policy perspective
Development Institute of Education and Teachers	District Institute of Elementary and Training	Development Institute of Education and Training
Development of Manpower	Unique investment	Coding
Dictatorial	Permissive	Facilitative
provide a way to the teachers to scold the children	provide an insight into the child's thinking and help to identify solutions	provide space for removing some children from the class
SCERT	NCERT	NCTE

32	12	28
State language	Hindi	Mother tongue
Examinations should be of a shorter duration	Content-based testing should be done	Public examination should be made compulsory for all classes.
increasing Curriculum load	ensuring quality education for all	initiating certain systematic changes
Preparing teacher educators	Personality Development	Research and innovations in Teacher Education
2005	2007	2009
Emerging needs of the schools	The integrated and interdisciplinary approach	Emotional and personal needs of children
changes in the education system	an impact in the society of the teachers	changes in the teacher's qualification
Role of Community Knowledge in Education	ICT in Schools and e-learning	Perspectives for unequitable Development
Leader	Facilitator	Instructor
NCF 2005	NCFTE 2009	RMSA 2009
Dr. Krishna Kumar	Prof. Arvind Kumar	Prof. Gopal Guru
during vacation	after school hours also	on national holidays
RadhaKrishnan commission, 1948	National policy on education 1968	National Curriculum Framework,2005
National Curriculum Federation for Teacher Enrichment	National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education	National Curriculum Federation for Teacher Education
NCF -2005	NEP -1986	NCFTE - 2009

Equality of sexes	Promotion of professional ethics	Small family norm
National Policy of Education, 1986	National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, 2009	RTE Act, 2009
science subjects	work experience	social service
To exercise control and supervision of education	To develop Human Resource or Man-power	To advise the government on matter of education
SCERT	UGC	NCTE
guided	teacher centered	disciplinary
social	fearless	modern
0.0625	0.090277778	0.104166667
UGC	SCERT	NCERT
qualitative and quantitative educational improvements.	only quantitative educational improvements	to advise the government on matters of education
B.Ed curriculum	D.Ed. and B.Ed. curriculum, both	M.Ed. curriculum
10+2+3	5+3+2	10+3+3
Secondary Education	Primary Education	Higher Education
Scientific and Technological Development	Equalization of opportunities	Human Resource Development
National Common Framework 2005	National Curriculum Framework 2005	Natural Classroom Features 2005
Maximum Level of Learning	Multiple Language Learning	Minimum level of listening

National Curriculum framework for Teacher Education	National Education Policy, 1968	National Education Policy, 1986
andragogy	paleontology	homology
college education	teacher education	health education
children	philosophers	energizers
Teaching and Learning	Knowledge and Curriculum	Creating an Inclusive school
infrastructure	the curriculum	society
Knowledge and Curriculum	Teaching and Learning	Creating Inclusive schools
Teaching and Learning	Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)'	Creating Inclusive schools
NCF 2005	NCFTE 2000	NCF 2000
National Education Policy 1986	National Education Policy 1992	National Education Policy 2020
National Education Policy 1986	National Education Policy 1992	National Education Policy 2020
four teachers	six teachers	ten teachers
NCERT	CABE	DIET.
The medium of instruction of our choice	Hindi	English
Social Tolerance	Diversified thinking	Maturity
NCERT	SCERT	CABE

NPE 1992	NCF 2000	NCF 2005
corporal punishment	heavy school bags	enriching curriculum
Individual identity	Educational identity	Cultural identity
MHRD	NCTE	NCERT
after one month	after two months	after 6 months
Long answer type	objective question type	open ended questions
35	53	12
NCTE and NAAC	NAAC and UGC	NAAC and RUSA
Dr. S. Radha Krishan	Mahatma Gandhi	Maulana Azad.
University Education Commission	National Education Commission	Indian Education Commission
POA 1992	NPE 1986	6TH CPC
Media and educational technologies are more important than the teacher	Teachers are not required in schools	Media and educational technologies are not required in schools
a book of do's and don'ts for teachers	a programme of study	a book of intelligent criticism
School	Junior college	University
1968	1972	1986
Secondary Education	Higher Education	Teacher Education

1982	1985	2001
a computer that can be programmed	the father of the man	constructing knowledge all the time.
Assess according to the answers given in guidebooks	Assess children's ability to use his knowledge for problem solving and application in the	Assess by fixed rules of marking and ranking
Timing of course	Relevance to teacher needs	Venue of the course
Liquified Petroleum Gas	liberalization, Privatization, Grow	Legal Positivism Graphic
Gross Domestic Product	Grow Domestic Product	Growth Democratic Product
Economic planning	Economic growth	Economy
ILO	WTO	IPP
Foreign Deregulated Investment	Foreign Direct Investment	Forex Deregulated Investment
DPG	LDG	DLP
Open accessibility	Freedom of time	Freedom of money
Asynchronous E-Learning	Offline E-Learning	Vlogging
Distance study	On campus assignments	De-schooling
Television	Videos	Periodicals
Blog	Magazine	Newspaper
Messaging	Blogging	Hacking

e-content	Website surfing	Blog
Synchronous learning	informal learning	learning by doing
Extra Mural Learning	Open Learning	Campus Learning
Digital Learning	A Diploma Course	A certificate Course
to educate as well as reach out far and wide	it provides entertainment and captivates	to entertain and reach out far and wide
it provides wide entertainment	it broadcasts works of social reformers	it is accessible in the remotest place of the country
updates all those who have the necessary	it is cheap and easily available.	it provides quality entertainment
Demonetisation	Inflation	Stock Trading
Consumption abroad	Commercial presence	Movement of natural persons
uplifting the weaker section of society	strengthening the weaker section of society	widening the divide between the rich and poor.
Partly government and privately funded	Open Learning	entirely government funded
Globalization	Liberalization	Reformation
use of audio-visual aids can be demonstrated	best suggestions to carry on following	interactive talks, debates and discussions
Motion pictures	Printed matter	Live demonstrations
Face to face interaction	Earning while Learning	Desire to Improve Qualification
China	England	Bangladesh.

General Agreement on Trade in Services	General Amendment of Trade in Services	General Advancement of Trade in Services
four	five	six
learner	University	employer
asynchronous learning	face to face learning	of synchronous and asynchronous learning
consumption abroad	commercial presence	movement of natural persons
It will encourage mushrooming of dubai	it will commodify education	It equalizes educational opportunities
Magazines	Radio	Television
They effortlessly imbibe information, knowledge	they convey social messages	they teach indirectly.
online learning	synchronous learning	asynchronous learning
consumption abroad	commercial presence	presence of natural person
television	print media	motion pictures
West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
Door Darshan	Prasar Bharati	Gyan Darshan
Inflibnet	Internet	HTML
Annamalai University	IGNOU	Open University Hyderabad
Indian Institute for International Technology and Engineering	South Indian Trade Estate	Indian Institute of Technology and Engineering

the teacher posts his lecture note on the	ed closed cuircuit television to del	il or the class web site to prepare
Multimedia encyclopedia	Elctronic mail	Chat
is media that gets degraded or less clear when converted to digital format	allows the audience to consume the media at a time and place of their choice.	requiers the audience to be assembled simultaneously with the broadcast, transmission or
It has flexible time.	It has age barrier of the student.	ovides wider educational opportu
Sponsored Films	Feature Films	Documentary Films.
Sudharak	Harijan	The Indian Express
Face to face learning	Programmed learning	Central learning
Regular meetings of the teachers	availability of mass media	Strict governmental rules

Answ r5	CorrectOption	3y Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
	Answer1		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer1		1		1a
	Answer2		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer4		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer2		1		1a
	Answer4		1		1b
	Answer2		1		1b
	Answer1		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1b
	Answer4		1		1b

	Answer1		1		1b
	Answer2		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1c
	Answer2		1		1c
	Answer3		1		1c
	Answer1		1		1c
	Answer2		1		1a
	Answer4		1		1a
	Answer1		1		1b
	Answer1		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer2		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1b
	Answer2		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer2		1		1a

	Answer3		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1b
	Answer2		1		1b
	Answer3		1		1b
	Answer2		1		1c
	Answer1		1		1c
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	Answer2		1		1a
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	Answer4		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer3		1		1a
	Answer1		1		1b

	Answer4		1		1a
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	Answer1		1		1c
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	Answer2		1		2a

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	Answer3		1		2a
	Answer3		1		2b
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	Answer3		1		2b
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	Answer2		1		2c
	Answer3		1		2c

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	Answer2		1		2a

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	Answer2		1		2c
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	Answer2		1		2a
	Answer2		1		2c
	Answer2		1		2b
	Answer2		1		2c

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	Answer4		1		3b

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	Answer2		1		3b

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	Answer2		1		3b
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	Answer4		1		4b
	Answer2		1		4b
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	Answer1		1		4b
	Answer3		1		4b
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	Answer400%		1		4c
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	Answer3		1		5b

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	Answer1		1		5b
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	Answer3		1		5a
	Answer4		1		5a
	Answer3		1		5b
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	Answer3		1		5c
	Answer2		1		5c
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	Answer2		1		5
	Answer1		1		5

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	Answer3		1		6b
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	Answer3		1		6a
	Answer4		1		6c
	Answer2		1		6c
	Answer4		1		6c

	Answer2		1		6c
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	Answer3		1		6a
	Answer1		1		6a
wide	Answer2		1		6a
	Answer1		1		6a
	Answer1		1		6a
	Answer1		1		6a
	Answer3		1		6b
	Answer4		1		6b
	Answer4		1		6b
	Answer3		1		6b
ms can b	Answer2		1		6c
	Answer3		1		6c
	Answer2		1		6a
	Answer3		1		6a

vices	Answer2		1		6b
	Answer2		1		6b
	Answer2		1		6a
learning	Answer4		1		6a
	Answer3		1		6b
es	Answer1		1		6b
	Answer3		1		6c
	Answer2		1		6c
	Answer3		1		6a
	Answer2		1		6b
	Answer1		1		6c
	Answer3		1		6a
	Answer4		1		6a
	Answer2		1		6a
	Answer3		1		6a
teering	Answer1		1		6a

instructi	Answer1		1		6a
	Answer2		1		6c
	Answer3		1		6a
nity.	Answer3		1		6A
	Answer2		1		6C
	Answer4		1		6C
	Answer1		1		6a
	Answer3		1		6b

Question Type	Model Answer
MCQ	

Question

Explain the concept of Diversity.

What is meant by Stratification?

Elucidate the bases of Social stratification in Indian society.

Enumerate any three characteristics of Linguistic Diversity.

Elucidate the causes of Linguistic Diversity in India.(Any 3)

State the characteristics of regional diversity.

Explain any three challenges of Indian society due to communalism.

Suggest any three measures by which education can address the challenges faced by regionalism.

Explain the consequences of linguism.

State the role of education in the eradication of Regionalism.

State the Challenges posed by Linguistic Diversity.

Illustrate the challenges faced by Indian society due to Regional Diversity.

Explain stratification of Indian Society with reference to Caste.(Any 3 points)

Suggest any three solutions to the problem of Casteism.

What are the causes of Class inequality?

What is Marginalization?

Explain the concept of Nomadic Tribes (NT) as a marginalized group in Indian society.

Explain the concept of marginalized group in Indian society with reference to Scheduled Tribes (ST).

Elaborate the role of education in addressing the needs of marginalized groups.

Elucidate the role of education with respect to the needs of SC/ST/OBC groups.

What is the Role of Education to promote gender equality?

State the Constitutional provisions safeguarding the rights of the Scheduled Castes

Elaborate significance of the Preamble of the Indian constitution. (Any three)

List any six features of the Constitution of India.

Explain Equality as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India

Elucidate any three fundamental duties of an Indian citizen.

Explain any three fundamental rights with reference to education from the constitution of India

Explain the importance of Directive principles of State Policy.

State the characteristics of Directive Principles

State any three directive principles of state policy with regards to stratification and marginalisation

List down the merits of Nayee Taleem. (ANY 6)

What are the Methods advocated by Gandhiji in Nayee Taleem?

Explain the principles of Nayee Talim.

Describe any three features of RTE.

State any three recommendations of Right To Education Act, 2009

List down the activities undertaken by SSA

State the recommendations of RTE to promotes universalisation of education.

Explain any three important quality interventions provided under RMSA.

State the main objectives of RMSA.

Elaborate any three recommendations of NEP 1986.

Explain any three salient features of NPE 1986.

Write any three recommendations of NCF 2005.

Enlist any three objectives of NCF 2005.

What was the need of NCF 2005?

Explain any three concerns of Teacher Education in NCFTE, 2009.

State any three objectives of NCFTE, 2009

List down recommendations of NCFTE for teacher education

Elaborate any three characteristics of Open & Distance Learning system.

Explain the concept of Synchronous learning.

State the characteristics of Distance education.

Explain the impact of Globalization on Education.(Any three)

State the various forms of Trade in Services

Explain the implications of LPG in the education system.

Describe the educational value of mass media.

Explain any three roles of Periodicals.

Difficulty Level	Marks	Image File Path	Topic
1	3		1a
2	3		1a
2	3		1a
1	3		1a
2	3		1b
2	3		1b
2	3		1c
3	3		1c
2	3		1c

1	3		2a
2	3		2a
2	3		2a
2	3		2b
2	3		2b
2	3		2b
2	3		2c
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1	3		2c

2	3		2c
2	3		3a
1	3		3a
3	3		3a
1	3		3b
2	3		3b
3	3		3c
2	3		3c

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2	3		4a
2	3		4a
1	3		4b
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3	3		5a
2	3		5b
2	3		5b
2	3		5b
2	3		5c
3	3		5c
2	3		5c
2	3		6a
2	3		6a
1	3		6a
3	3		6b
2	3		6b

3	3		6b
1	3		6c
3	3		6c

Model Answer

1. Diversity is any collective mixture characterized by complexities, similarities and related tensions, differences. 2. Understands and appreciates interdependence. 3. Mutual respect for differences. 4. Includes ways of being and ways of knowing

Social Stratification is a system of organised inequality which ranks and rates the various members of the society on the basis of selected conditions and it limits the access to available opportunities, wealth, privileges and power. It is not based on the attributes of the individual but a classification of groups. While restricting the opportunities available to the common people, it allots status among the elite.

1. Stratification on basis of caste:
2. Stratification on basis of class:
3. Stratification on basis of gender:
4. Stratification on basis of Region:

variety of languages and dialects, Different language families, Language with official status, Languages with classical status, Link languages, Scripts used, Multilingualism, Language and politics

Language problems

1. Psychological causes
2. Historical causes
3. geographical causes
4. Economic causes
5. Political causes
6. Social causes.

} India Political territorial division consists of 28 states and 8 Union territories

} There also exists religious diversity with respect to the regional diversity

} Each region of the nation has its uniqueness.

} Each region of the nation has its own history and various historical monuments.

1. Communalism leads to eruption of Communal riots. 2. Victims of Communal riots. 3. Victims of

communalism-Those who are targeted by the rioters face very heavy losses; the losses are physical, emotional, psychological, social and hence traumatic and irreparable 3. Impacts the

1. Education of the society 2. Social empowerment 3. Encouragement of travel and communication. 4. Extensive travel, communication to people

of different culture and creed, student and teacher exchange programmes can easily navigate to

1. From the cultural diversity of communities. 2. Preserving National History

1. Division, in terms of Language,
2. Negative political exploitation,
3. threat to national integration,

1. Encouragement of travel and communication,
2. Propagating national history,
3. Purposive teaching of history

1. Increasing Regionalism and Provincialism
2. Formation of Regional Political Parties
3. Persecution of the Linguistic Minorities
4. Demand for Separate State
5. Threats to National Integration
6. Inter State Border Dispute

Leads to regionalism (hatred towards people of other regions), Discriminatory behaviour, Ghettoism is seen (eg people of a particular region live in fixed areas in a city), At work place people tend to group according to the region from which they come can affect work culture

1. The social stratification that categorize people into different groups called 'caste' is usually based on your family tree. 2. This system is known as caste system wherein your social status gets decided by birth. No matter what you grow up to be, your birth caste does not change. Caste system started with social categories that were determined by people's job specialization. 3. The caste system in ancient times grouped people of the same profession under one class or 'caste'. 4. This structured social categorization is termed as caste system.

1. value-based education 2. Development of proper attitude through social agencies 3. Literacy programme 4. Encourage inter-caste marriage 5. Provision for cultural and economic equality.

1. Inheritance, 2. System of Private Property, 3. Differences in Natural Qualities, 4. Differences in Acquired Talent, 5. Family Influence, 6. Luck and Opportunities

1. Group of individuals are pushed to the margins of society. 2. Social process wherein people are systematically blocked from rights, opportunities and resources. 3. It is term used for those who have limited or no access to social, economic, cultural and political spheres.

~~Nomadic Tribes are ethnic communities who travel from place to place for their livelihood.~~

➤ Nomadic tribes have always been a source of suspicion to settled societies. During colonial period, the British listed such groups that posed a 'threat' to settled society, through a legislative measure, the Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) in 1871, as a result of which nearly 200 such communities stood 'notified' as criminal.

➤ In Maharashtra, these communities are classified as Vimukta Jati (VJ) and as Nomadic Tribes (NT).

➤ Those tribes listed as criminals by the colonial British Government in India are known as VJ and the

~~nomadic tribes who escaped the criminal tag are known as NT.~~

Scheduled Tribes are a product of marginalization based on ethnicity

➤ Like the SCs, STs also face structural discrimination within the Indian society and are considered to be socially and economically disadvantaged.

➤ STs are mainly landless with little control over resources such as land, forest and water and constitute a large proportion of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation laborers, industrial laborers etc.

➤ This has resulted in poverty among them, low levels of education, poor health and reduced access to healthcare services. They belong to the poorest strata of the society and have severe health problems.

➤ STs are practically deprived from many civic facilities and isolated from modern civilized way of living

~~since so many centuries.~~

~~1. To empower the marginalized. Education is a societal resource and a means to achieve egalitarianism 2.~~

Given equal opportunity for general, vocational, technical and professional education most citizens have equal status in the society. Education is often considered as an equalizer.

3. Education brings about awareness of legal provisions that the marginalised can resort to in case of infringement of their rights.

4. To create awareness about various schemes that help to combat stratification eg: schemes for girl child

5. The specific role of education in addressing the needs of the marginalized groups is as follows:

~~6. To ensure the marginalised education is available and accessible to them.~~

Free coaching, Scholarships, TRI, EMRS, Ashram schools, Reimbursement of fees

1. Empowering giving more freedom and choice, 2. Improving health and education, 3. Awareness about their legal rights, 4. Improving employability, 5. Increasing women's access to public services

6. Separate entrepreneurship and leadership

<p>Article 15 of the Constitution says the State shall not discriminate on the basis of caste, religion, race, or place of birth.</p> <p>Article 16 of the Constitution also assures equal opportunity to all citizens for employment in any office under the State, including in promotions, without any discrimination based on caste.</p> <p>Article 46 of the Constitution also states that the State shall promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, namely "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."</p> <p>Article 243D provides for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats in the same proportion as the population of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the village.</p> <p>Article 243T promises the same proportionate reservation of seats in Municipalities</p> <p>Article 330 promises reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha, once more, on a proportional basis to the total population of SC/STs to overall population.</p> <p>1. The Preamble of the Constitution reflects the basic structure and the spirit of the Constitution. 2. It is regarded that the preamble serves as a channelising tool for the interpretation of the Constitution as a whole 3. The Preamble acts as the preface of the constitution of India and lays down the fundamental value and philosophical ideas. It represents the entire Constitution in written words. its written words. 4. It embodies 1. appropriate sources of the Constitution, 2. the Preamble as the soul of our Constitution, 3. Appropriate goals, 4 Fundamental rights, 5 Fundamental duties, 6 Protecting the rights, 7 Directive principles. 8 Written and Unwritten Constitution.</p>
<p>Equality before law, Social equality and equal access to public area, Equality in matters of public employment, Abolition of untouchability and titles, Social equality and equal access to public area, Equality in matters of public employment.</p>
<p>1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; 2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 3. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; 4. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; 5. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures; 6. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of</p>
<p>1. Free and compulsory education, 2. benefit to SC, ST,EBC, 3. Reservation of seats in private schools</p>
<p>1. Achievement of the objectives of economic democracy 2. Establishment of Secular and Socialistic state 3. Complementary and supplementary to the fundamental rights. 4. Baased on public opinion. 5. Parameter for state's performance.</p>
<p>• The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the Central and State government of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These provisions of the constitution are non- justiciable, which means that these are not enforceable by any court of law. • It reflects the philosophy of the constitution. They are helpful in the realization of the ideals which have been enshrined in the preamble of our constitution. <p>The government keeps these principles in mind while forming laws and policies.</p>

<p>ART 39. Certain principles or policy to be followed by the State -</p> <p>ART 39A. Equal justice and free legal aid-</p> <p>ART 40. Organisation of village panchayats-</p> <p>ART 41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases-</p> <p>ART 42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief-</p> <p>ART 43. Living wage, etc., for workers-</p> <p>ART 43A. Participation of workers in management of industries-</p> <p>ART 44. Uniform civil code for the citizens-</p> <p>ART 45. Provision for free and compulsory education for children-</p> <p>ART 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections-</p> <p>ART 47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public</p>
<p>1. Compusory and free education. 2. No wastage 3. Citizenship traits 4. Close to life 5. Productive 6. Mother tongue 7. Progress of Indian Languages. 8. Child-centric.</p>
<p>Education through productive craft, Mother tongue medium of instruction, Emphasis on creative and productive activities, Learning by doing though experiences, Techniques of correlation.</p> <p>a) Free and compulsory education b) making education self-supporting c) Truth, non-violence and sarvodaya d) Linking education with life e) Education through mother tongu f) Craft-centred education</p>
<p>g) Developmental education in neighbourhood government schools, 2)Enabling admission for older children and transfers, 3)Role of Central and State Government and Local Authority, 4)Role of school management committees, 5)Provisions for school facilities and full-time school by 2013, 6)Recognized, full-time schools, 7)Enabling admission to schools -- no capitation fees or interviews, 8)Prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment. 9)Free elementary education for 25% of fortunate students in private</p>
<p>1. Free elementary education (6-14) 2. Compulsory elementary education. 3. Age appropriate education. 4. Quality norms for all schools. 5. Qualification of teachers. 6. Curriculum in line with constitution.</p>
<p>Access, Enrolment, Retention, Improvement of quality in classroom teaching, Capacity building of the state policy</p>
<p>1. Free and compulsory education to all children of India in the 6 to 14 age group.</p> <p>2. The government schools shall provide free education to all the children.</p> <p>3. No child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until completion of elementary education</p> <p>4. A child above 6 years of age has not completed his elementary education, then, he shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his age; and in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training.</p> <p>5. No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.</p>
<p>6) Mapping of Secondary Schooling provisions and creation of Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS), 2)Learning Resource Centres (LRC), 3)Adolescent Education Programme (AEP), 4)Students Assessment and Examination Reforms, 5)Guidance and Counseling, 6)Teachers and</p>
<p>7. To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staffs and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.</p> <p>2. To improve access to secondary schooling to all young people according to norms – through proximate location /efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling.</p> <p>3. To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic disability and other reasons.</p>
<p>1)Ten Core Elements, 2)Structure of Education, 3)Minimum Level of learning, 4) Adult Education Program, 5) Three Language Formula,</p>

1. Common educational structure. 2. NCF with a common core. 3. Minimum levels of learning.

1)Curricular areas, school stages and Assessment.Recommends significant changes in Maths, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Overall view to reduce stress, make education more relevant, meaningful, 2)Focus on child as an active learner, 3)School and Classroom environment, 4)Systemic Reforms, 5) Examination reforms, 6)Teacher Education Reforms including re-orientation of teacher

1.Make learning an integrated activity. 2. encourage thinking and creativity through curriculum. 3. Construct knowledge. 4. Connect knowledge to life 5. To make examinations more flexible.

- To evolve a national system of education capable of responding to diversity ensuring common core values.
- To make education of comparable quality across the country
- To revise the philosophical and psychological basis of education
- To make curriculum more life relevant and child centric
- To create a fearless, respectful and inclusive learning environment
- To address challenges of India through curriculum
- To take learning beyond teacher and textbook
- To promote use of multiplicity of methods in learning.

1. Professionalization of teacher education.
2. Preparing teacher educators.
3. Research and innovation in teacher education.
4. Open and distance learning (ODL) in Teacher Education.
5. Education of teachers in health and physical education.
6. Education of teachers for vocational stream.

- To enable the prospective teacher to understand the nature, purpose and philosophy of education.
- To develop among teachers sound understanding of psychology of pupils.
- To enable them to understand the process of socialization.
- To equip them to acquire competencies relevant to stage specific pedagogy, curriculum development, its transaction and evaluation.

1. Teachers should be humane, 2. Teachers as facilitators of constructivist strategies, 3. Teachers as developers of Process based curriculum, 4. Teachers who understand the child's context, 5. Teachers as learner-centred rather than institution-centred. 2. Emphasize the use of a wide range of teaching/learning strategies. 3. about removing restrictions a) Use of new technology. Computer assisted, on line learning, virtual classrooms, video conferencing etc. b) Flexibility in terms of certain barriers to learning, particularly those restrictions inherent in conventional education/training provision. c) Change in student-teacher relationship

1. Computer based learning; 2. Over internet; 3. Real time learning

Alternative to formal education i.e., Non-formal education, Learner friendly and flexible, Open Accessibility, No age bar, For everyone, Reduces geographical barriers, Caters to dropouts, Provides certificates after completion, Economical, Makes use of mass media, Learning at the door step

1.Cultural Homogenization:Disinvestment of government share from universities, colleges and schools. 2. Entry of Multi- National Corporations(MNCs) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Universities, colleges and schools.3. Privatization of schools, colleges and universities. 4. Raising the quality of

1. Cross border supply; 2. Consumption abroad; 3. Commercial presence; 4. Presence of natural person

Disinvestment of Government share

- ' Entry of Private investors
- ' Entry of MNCS and FDI
- ' Quality Up gradation to International Standards
- ' Cross border educational transactions
- ' Structural and functional changes
- ' Dynamism in higher education sector
- ' Upward revision of fees
- ' ~~Creating intellectual properties~~

1. Wide coverage 2. Widest possible form of socialization. 3. Bridges the gap. 4. Motivational factor. 5. Aids the teacher 6. Impartial. 7. Great equalizer.

1) To spread knowledge and science.

2) Periodicals are very important for creating awareness and reformation in society.

3) To publish critical articles on various subjects and specific subjects.

4) To handle contemporary issues.

5) To eradicate social evils.

6) Along with research in scientific, political, specific subjects the periodicals publish matter for entertaining readers.

7) To encourage new generation in serious reading.

8) the periodicals lead from medieval traditions into intellectualism.

9) To write about specific social, religious, economic, historical and scientific objectives.

10) To encourage liking for reading and extend reading culture.

BLUE PRINT FOR B.Ed. (

UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	1 Q
UNIT-3		1 Q
UNIT-4		1 Q
UNIT-5		1 Q
UNIT-6		1 Q
TOTAL	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	6 QUESTIONS 18 MARKS

BLUE PRINT FOR E

UNITS	EASY (1)	AVERAGE (2)
UNIT-1	1 Q	4 Q
UNIT-2	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-3	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-4	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-5	1 Q	3Q
UNIT-6		4Q
TOTAL	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	20 QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

(DESCRIPTIVE Q)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
1 Q	2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
	1 QUESTIONS 3 MARKS
2 QUESTIONS 6 MARKS	10 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

3.Ed. (MCQ)

DIFFICULT (3)	TOTAL
	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
1 Q	5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS
5 QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	30 QUESTIONS 30 MARKS