

1. If a student misbehaves with other students in the class, the teacher should
 - (A) report the matter to the parents
 - (B) punish him at the time of the morning assembly in the school
 - (C) deal with him with sympathetic understanding
 - (D) treat him with sympathy and understanding

2. In order to make teaching more effective in the class, what should be done?
 - (A) After the teaching, the same type of questions should be given to the students for practice
 - (B) Home-work should be given frequently
 - (C) Home-work should be given now and then
 - (D) After school hours, same type of questions should be got solved from the students.

3. A teacher impresses his students
 - (A) by showing his authority and dominance
 - (B) by his regularity in teaching
 - (C) by misbehaving with his students
 - (D) by indulging in gossip with the students

4. Student should be allowed to ask questions in the class?
 - (A) No
 - (B) Yes
 - (C) Sometimes
 - (D) As per the wish of the teacher

5. How will you, as a teacher, win the heart of your students?
- (A) By doing hard work
 - (B) By maintaining strict discipline
 - (C) By acquiring mastery in your subject
 - (D) Pay heed to the personal problems of the students
6. Feeling of cooperation can be developed in the students through
- (A) lecture on cooperation
 - (B) group work
 - (C) showing pictures on cooperation
 - (D) constructive works
7. To bring improvement in teaching, a teacher should
- (A) take strict action on students' mistakes
 - (B) act against the policies of school
 - (C) correct his own mistakes
 - (D) criticize previous teachers
8. Which of the following is the correct attitude of a teacher towards students?
- (A) Supremacy
 - (B) Sympathetic
 - (C) Outspoken
 - (D) Have tolerance
9. You punished a student by mistake. His guardian calls on another senior teacher to ask about the wrong punishment. What will you do?
- (A) You will feel insulted and remove the student from the school
 - (B) You will punish the student again in presence of the guardian
 - (C) You will inform the Principal
 - (D) You will ask the guardian to leave the school premises immediately

10. Teachers' primary duty is
 - (A) to raise intellectual standard of students
 - (B) to improve physical standard of students
 - (C) to help all round development of students
 - (D) to give more and more homework to the students
11. The attitude of the Principal towards a research scholar should be
 - (A) positive and should encourage him/her to collect facts and dates
 - (B) provide all necessary support to the research scholar
 - (C) get knowledge about the subject of research scholar and give instructions to the students to provide correct information
 - (D) all of the above
12. The object of the examination should be
 - (A) fair evaluation of the performance of students
 - (B) to produce more and more graduates and post-graduates
 - (C) To create good citizens
 - (D) To collect more and more money from students
13. Teacher should take interest in research because
 - (A) he always stays busy
 - (B) he always stays educative
 - (C) his knowledge increases
 - (D) all of the above

14. The main purpose of research in education is to
- (A) help in individual's personal growth
 - (B) increase the-social prestige of an individual
 - (C) increase individual's market value of jobs
 - (D) help the individual to become an eminent educationist.
15. Inferring about the whole population on the basis of the observations made on a small part of is called
- (A) deductive inference
 - (B) inductive inference
 - (C) objective inference
 - (D) pseudo inference
16. What do you mean by synopsis of a research projects?
- (A) The blue print of research
 - (B) Extracts from the research observations
 - (C) A plan of the research
 - (D) Summary of the findings of the research
17. The advantage of sampling is
- (A) time-saving
 - (B) capital-saving
 - (C) increased accuracy
 - (D) both (A) and (B)
18. The advantages of random sampling is that
- (A) it is free from personal biases
 - (B) it produces reasonably accurate results
 - (C) it is an economical method of data collection
 - (D) all of the above

19. Tippit table is
- (A) a table of random digits
 - (B) used in statistical investigations
 - (C) used in sampling methods
 - (D) all of the above
20. Scientific methods are used in
- (A) only research projects in pure sciences
 - (B) social science researches
 - (C) both (A) and (B)
 - (D) neither of (A) and (B)
21. In which of the following cases, the formation of hypothesis may not be necessary?
- (A) Investigative historical studies
 - (B) Experimental studies
 - (C) Normative studies
 - (D) Survey studies
22. For the population with finite size which of the following sampling method is generally preferred?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Area sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling

23. Research and Development (R & D) has now become the index of development of country because
- (A) R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country
 - (B) R & D targets the human development
 - (C) R & D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
 - (D) all of the above
24. Action research means
- (A) a longitudinal research
 - (B) an applied research
 - (C) research which are initiated to solve the immediate problems
 - (D) all of the above
25. Which of the following Researches emphasis primarily the factual aims?
- (A) Philosophical Researches
 - (B) Historical Researches
 - (C) Theoretical Researches
 - (D) Behavioural Researches

Direction (Q. 26 - 36) Read the following passage and answers the questions given below:

The surge witnessed in mergers, amalgamations and take-over of companies during the past few years is indicative of the shape of thing to come. While these concepts are not new and were recognized even in the Companies Act of 1913, compulsions have undergone a dramatic change. In the past, mergers and acquisitions were used largely as an instrument for revival of sick units or for obtaining tax benefits. It was not uncommon for a business house to merge a sick company with a profit making one to claim tax benefits.

The objective was not necessarily to achieve faster growth. The liberalization process witnessed during the late seventies and the eighties and particularly the relaxation of some of the restrictive provisions of MRTP Act, and FERA, brought about a qualitative change in the mergers

and amalgamations of companies. Even so, the incentive to grow was almost non-existent and in fact some companies preferred to “demerge” by splitting one company into two or more so as to escape from the harsh provision of the MRTP Act.

The past pace of liberalization since July 1991 and the time-bound programme of structural reforms under pressure from the IMF and the World Bank have shaken the Indian industry from a slumber by exposing it to internal as well as international competition. Not surprisingly, the pressure is building up on every enterprise to modernize and expand to cut costs. Gone are the days of the license and permit raj, high import duties and the prosperity guaranteed by a “sellers’ market” with the rising threat of competitions and the “sellers’ market” giving way to a “buyers’ market” in a large number of industries, the compulsion to look for economies of scale in production and cutting down the selling cost is increasing. Simultaneously, the virtual scrapping of the MRTP provisions and relaxation in FERA have removed the disincentive to grow. Hence mergers, amalgamations and take-overs have assumed greater importance. Mergers and acquisitions have now come to represent a short-cut for companies to achieve accelerated growth. This is the trend world over and India cannot remain an exception as it moves towards globalization.

26. What was the motive of some companies to resort to demerger?
- (A) To boost their productivity and profitability
 - (B) To bypass the unfavourable legal provisions
 - (C) To bring about qualitative changes
 - (D) None of these
27. The phrase “sellers’ market giving way to Buyers’ market” means
- (A) increase in production is proportionate to the demand
 - (B) increase in demand is disproportionately higher than the supply
 - (C) market is financially in favour of consumers as compared to in the past
 - (D) industry’s profit margin is enhanced

28. Which of the following is true about Indian Industry's scenario prior to July 1991?
- (A) There had been pressures from the World Bank and the IMF
 - (B) It was exposed to serve competition on national and international fronts
 - (C) Structural reform programmes were planned and implemented
 - (D) None of these
29. Which of the following is not an outcome of Indian industry's exposure to competition?
- (A) Switching over to expansion
 - (B) Adopting new technologies
 - (C) Guarantee for Profits and Prosperity
 - (D) Need for obtaining licenses and permits
30. For which of the following were the amalgamations largely used in the past?
- (A) Saving on Taxes payable to the Government
 - (B) Forcing the Government to adopt liberalization process
 - (C) To achieve accelerated growth
 - (D) Overcoming the provision of revival of sick units
31. The mergers of companies in the past and present differ in respect of which of the following?
- (A) Tax benefits
 - (B) Pace of growth
 - (C) Modalities
 - (D) Profit percentage

32. Which of the following is true about Government's on import duties?
- (A) Import duty is lowered in order to encourage imports
 - (B) Import duty is raised in order to discourage buying of foreign good
 - (C) Import duty is now lowered to encourage healthy competition
 - (D) Import duty is lowered in order to enable Indian industrialists to adopt foreign technology
33. The changing scenario, as described in the passage, is most likely to result into:
- (A) exorbitant profit margin to industry despite financial respite to consumers
 - (B) reasonable profit margin to industry and marginally higher cost to buyers
 - (C) marginal losses to industry and considerable benefits to buyers
 - (D) adequate profit margin to industry despite lower prices
34. The term "demerge" as used in the passage means:
- (A) formulation of two or more companies out of an existing one
 - (B) re-union of companies which had split out of one company
 - (C) separation of two or more companies which had merged into one
 - (D) renaming a company to claim tax benefits
35. Which of the following inference can be drawn from the passage?
- (A) In the eighties, the change in FERA and MRTP provisions provided the necessary impetus for growth
 - (B) FERA provisions were counter-productive to industrial growth earlier
 - (C) It is only the external financing agencies' pressure that has compelled Indian industry to adopt the present structure
 - (D) Most of the business houses were not inclined for using the merger-tactics for revival of sick units

36. Which of the following groups of statements is true in the context of the passage?

Statement (A): FERA and MRTP provisions were not conducive to industrial growth earlier.

Statement (B): Unlike in the rest of the world, in India merger of companies is a way to achieve accelerated growth.

Statement (C): The Indian industry shall have to find out profit sources other than from customers' pocket.

(A) Only (A) and (C) are correct

(B) All the three statements are correct

(C) Only (A) and (B) are correct

(D) Only (B) and (C) are correct

37. Which number will complete series given below?
198, 194, 185, 169?

(A) 136

(B) 144

(C) 112

(D) 92

38. How many 1 (s) is/ are there in the following sequence which is/ are immediately preceded by 9 but not immediately followed by 7?

7 1 9 7 1 8 9 1 7 1 2 1 3 1 4 5 7 1 3 9 1 7

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

39. 'Knowledge' is related to 'Ignorance' in the same way as 'intelligent' is related to

(A) brilliant

(B) dull

(C) light

(D) fast

40. Started walking towards East and after walking 20 m, turned to my left and walked 15 m. Then, I turned to my left and walked 20 m. Again I turned to my left and walked 15 m. Now, I am walking in which direction with respect to the starting point?
- (A) South (B) North
(C) East (D) West
41. In a certain code SURVEY is written as 846729, and FORT is written as 1563. How would FROST be written in that code?
- (A) 16583 (B) 15683
(C) 16538 (D) 16573
42. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (A) Library (B) Book
(C) Journal (D) Magazine
43. If every alternate position is dropped starting from G in the following letter-number sequence, then how many letters-numbers will be left?
A2CD5FGH9KMP13LEBCUN801RVTXZ
- (A) 18 (B) 16
(C) 15 (D) 17
44. With reference to “Look East Policy” of India consider the following statements:
1. India wants to establish itself as an important regional player in the East Asian affairs.
 2. India wants to plug the vacuum created by the termination of Cold war.
 3. India wants to restore the historical and cultural ties with its neighbours in Southeast and East Asia.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
- (A) 1 only (B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 3 only (D) 1, 2 & 3

45. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) ?
- (A) Russia
 - (B) USA
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) Iran
46. Which of the following is/ are treated as artificial currency?
- (A) ADR
 - (B) GDR
 - (C) Both ADR & GDR
 - (D) SDR
47. Who among the following was not part of the drafting committee of the Lokpal Bill?
- (A) Salman Khurshid
 - (B) Anna Hazare
 - (C) Arvind Kejriwal
 - (D) Kiran Bedi
48. Who among the following is often referred to as father of India's "Green Revolution"?
- (A) Dr. Varghese Kurien
 - (B) Dr. Amrita Patel
 - (C) M. S. Swaminathan
 - (D) Gurudev Khush

49. The point at which solid, liquid and gaseous forms of a substance co-exist is called
- (A) sublimation point
 - (B) distillation point
 - (C) triple point
 - (D) melting point
50. Which of these countries has announced one billion US dollar aid for the reconstruction of Nalanda University?
- (A) Japan
 - (B) Singapore
 - (C) Malasia
 - (D) China