

HTET Question and Answer

1. 'Prediction' as a subskill is associated with.

- (A) Drafting (B) Summarising
- (C) Note making (D) Reading

2. Minimal pairs are usually used to give practice in.

- (A) Reading (B) Vocabulary
- (C) Structures (D) Pronunciation

3. When a teacher uses lessons in Science and Social Science to teach language, such an approach can be termed as.

- (A) Objective language teaching (B) Pluralistic language teaching
- (C) Discipline-wise language teaching (D) Language across the curriculum

Directions : answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

31. Comprehensive Evaluation refers to assessment of.

- (A) Co-curricular activities (B) Academic subjects
- (C) Both scholastic and co-scholastic areas (D) Summative assessment tests

32. A mixed ability group is heterogeneous in.

- (A) Economic status (B) Gender and age
- (C) Social strata (D) Knowledge and skill

33. Teachers should not give corporal punishment to learners because.

- (A) It makes parents very angry
- (B) It is risky
- (C) It creates stress and fear in learners
- (D) It is only an emotional release for the teachers

34. Pre-reading tasks are meant for.

- (A) evaluating the reading skill of the learners
- (B) Giving the meanings of difficult words and phrases
- (C) Introducing the main idea and motivation to the learners
- (D) Explaining the grammatical items used in the reading text

35. When a teacher asks her students to write a letter after having a group discussion, she is.

- (A) Adopting the Direct Method of language
- (B) Integrating different language skills
- (C) following a traditional method
- (D) likely to confuse the students

36. Speaking skill can be best developed by enabling the learners to.

- (A) Read challenging and difficult texts
- (B) Communicate in real-life situations
- (C) Listen to the model provided by the teacher
- (D) Avoid all errors while speaking

37. Curriculum is an educational programme which does not state.
(A) The lesson planing details of the topics
(B) The educational purpose of a programme
(C) The content (material, etc.), teaching strategies and learning experiences which will be necessary to achieve this purpose
(D) The means of evaluating whether these educational ends have been achieved or not
38. A good test on reading comprehension will have questions.
(A) That focus primarily on the structures and words used in the text
(B) That test the textual knowledge thoroughly
(C) That encourage learners to write answers without errors
(D) That test inference, interpretation and evaluation besides comprehension
39. Teaching grammar is useful to improve.
(A) Accuracy (B) Fluency
(C) Literacy (D) Numeracy
40. Picture comprehension is effective to promote.
(A) Artistic skill (B) Speaking skill
(C) Listening skill (D) Literary skill
41. Seating arrangement should be flexible in a language classroom because.
(A) It facilitates pair work and group work
(B) It reduces the responsibility of the teacher
(C) It helps the teacher in maintaining discipline
(D) It helps learners change their places frequently
42. Learners acquire a language by.
(A) Using the language in a natural interactive environment
(B) Analysing the structure of the language
(C) Studying the literature of that language
(D) Learning about the culture of the speakers of that language
43. All-round development of a child implies.
(A) Providing vocational education for the learner to function in any work environment
(B) Harmonious development of physical, emotional and mental faculties
(C) Specialized training to make the learner a 'Jack of all Trades'
(D) Following the natural stages of child development
44. The most important feature of an effective language classroom is opportunity for learners to.
(A) Relax (B) Interact
(C) Evaluate (D) Imitate
45. In learning a new language, multilingualism is.
(A) A methodology
(B) An asset
(C) An interference
(D) A burden

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the question (Q. No. 46-51) that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The study of history provides many benefits. First, we learn from the past. We may repeat mistakes, but, at least, we

have the opportunity to avoid them. Second, history teaches us what questions to ask about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorization of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful examination of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw inferences about current events. History teaches us about likely outcomes.

Another benefit of the study of history is the broad range of human experience which is covered. War and peace are certainly covered as are national and international affairs. However, matters of culture (art, literature, and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history: emotions like passion, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is boring has not really studied history.

46. By studying history we can.

- (A) Question the authority
- (B) Repeat mistakes
- (C) Predict the future
- (D) Avoid mistakes

47. Which method of teaching history would the author of this passage support ?

- (A) Analyzing wars and their causes
- (B) Applying historical events to modern society
- (C) Using flash cards to remember specific facts
- (D) Weekly quizzes on dates and events

48. History is all about.

- (A) Maps, information and detailed data
- (B) Memorizing names, dates and places
- (C) Understanding international affairs
- (D) Studying about a broad range of human experience

49. History is not boring because.

- (A) It is about the mistakes we make
- (B) It covers both war and peace
- (C) It studies human nature and culture
- (D) It is full of historical events

50. What is the main idea of this passage ?

- (A) Students should study both national and international history
- (B) Studying history helps us to learn from the past
- (C) Studying history is not just memorization
- (D) The role of history is to help students deal with real life

51. Pick out a word from the first paragraph that means the same as 'results'

- (A) Outcomes (B) Benefits
- (C) Inferences (D) Forces

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- (A) Outcomes (B) Benefits
- (C) Inferences (D) Forces

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 52-60) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

It is your duty to train and develop your mind and acquire knowledge, as much knowledge as you possibly can obtain.

Knowledge is like a deep well, fed by perennial springs, and your Mind is the little bucket that you drop into it; you will get as much as you can assimilate. The Brain, which is the physical organ of the mind, is one of the two precious products of the aeons of Evolution: the other is the imponderable 'Social instinct'. This wonderful Brain, whose every convolution represents millions of years of Time, really distinguishes you from the animals. Many animals have very powerful sense organs; the eagle, the ant and the dog have keener sense of sight than Man. But no animal has a more evolved Brain and higher Intelligence. If you do not develop and use this Brain to the utmost of your power, you are more akin to the beasts than to homo-Sapiens.

Knowledge and mental self-culture will confer untold blessings upon you. You will not be the victim of superstition and demagogy in religion and politics. You will know your duty and do it. To be wise and independent in your religion and your politics, not to be doped and duped by the selfish priests and the scheming politicians of Capitalism and so called Socialism: is this not a noble aim worth striving for? Most men and women today are not free and wise: they are like kites flown by the priests and politicians who hold the string.

They are fleeced and fooled on account of their ignorance. Half the ills of man are due to ignorance.

52. What, according to the passage, is the duty of human beings ?

- (A) To digest knowledge
- (B) To study correctly
- (C) To acquire knowledge and develop the mind
- (D) To make ourselves cultured

53. Mind has been compared to.

- (A) A perennial spring
- (B) A bucket
- (C) A deep well (D) A deep sea

54. For human beings, their brain is one of the two products of evolution. The other is their.

- (A) Self-culture and knowledge
- (B) keener sense of sight
- (C) Instinct for living in a society
- (D) Physical strength

55. What is man like if he does not develop and use his brain ?

- (A) He is greater than gods
- (B) He is akin to the motionless statues
- (C) He is like an angel
- (D) He is akin to the beasts

56. What will knowledge and mental self-culture confer upon man ?

- (A) Untold miseries
- (B) Richness of knowledge
- (C) Money and material things
- (D) Many blessings

57. If one acquires knowledge and develops mental self-culture, one will not be the victim of.

- (A) Superstition and demagogy
- (B) Breed
- (C) Lust and carnal appetites
- (D) Pugnacity

58. The author implies that most men and women.

- (A) Are manipulated by priests and politicians

- (B) Are arrogant in their behaviour
- (C) Lack social instinct
- (D) do not possess capacity for free judgement

59. Pick out a word from the first paragraph that means the same as 'inexhaustible'.

- (A) Imponderable
- (B) Aeons
- (C) Convolution
- (D) Perennial

60. The word 'untold' as used in the second paragraph is.

- (A) An adverb (B) A verb
- (C) A noun (D) An adjective

Answer :

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (C)
21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (A) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (D) 29. (D) 30. (B) 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (B) 36.
(B) 37. (A) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (A)
41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (B) 44. (B) 45. (B) 46. (D) 47. (A) 48. (D) 49. (C) 50. (D)
51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (B) 54. (C) 55. (D) 56. (D) 57. (C) 58. (D) 59. (B) 60. (D)

Teacher Eligibility Test 2011-2012 Full Question Bank Solved

1. Absenteeism can be tackled by:

(1) teaching (2) punishing the students (3) giving the sweets (4) contacting the parents

2. Discipline means: (1) strict-behaviour (2) severe punishment (3) obedience (4) going by the rules

3. If any girl child does not come to school regularly you will

(1) no bother (2) struck off her name (3) complain to the Principal (4) meet the parents and encourage them.

4. In co-education you want't to: (1) make separate rows of boys and girls (2) you give preference to boys over girls

(3) you. give preference to none (4) you deal according to need

5. One of the basic principles of socializing Individuals is: (1) religion (2) caste (3) educational (4) imitation

Directions (6- 10): Which of the 'skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

6. (1) Oration skills (2) Listening skills (3) Managerial skills, (4) Teaching skills

7. (1) encourage children to search for knowledge (2) have all the information for the children (3) ability to make children memorize materials (4) enable children to do well in tests

8. (1) identify gifted children (2) have an understanding of all children abilities (3) identify children with learning disabilities (4) none of the above

9. (1) _ ability to help children understand texts thoroughly (2) ability to help children do all the exercises (3) ability to raise possible actions from the texts (4) ability to help children from their own opinions on the text

10. (1) to communicate well { (2) to use difficult language (3) to impress students (4) to read out the textbook

11. Success in developing values is mainly dependent upon: (1) government (2) society (3) family (4) teacher

12. Good reading aims at developing: (1) understanding (2) pronunciation (3) sensitivity (4) increasing factual knowledge

13. The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her: (1) family (2) students (3) society (4) nation

14. Which of the following is not related to educational achievement? (1) Heredity (2) Experiences (3) Practice (4) Self learning

15. One of the students of a class hardly talks in the class. How would you encourage him to express himself?

(1) By organizing discussions

(2) By encouraging children to take part in classroom activities

(3) By organizing educational games/programmes in which - children feel like speaking-

(4) By giving good marks to those who express themselves well

Answers: 1.4, 2.4, 3.4, 4.4, 5.3, 5.4, 7.1, 8.2, 9.4, 10.1, 11.3, 12.1, 13.2, 14.1, 15.3

EVS- Part

1. Which are air pollutants?

(a) **aerosols** (b) sewage

(c) DDT (d) fertilizers

2. Which of the following does not cause soil erosion?

(a) wind (b) overgrazing

(c) **sun** (d) water

3. Acid rain is due to:

(a) combustion of fossil fuels (b) oil slick

(c) **oxides of sulphur** (d) nuclear wars

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4. Among the most harmful non-biodegradable waste is: (a) cow dung (b) garbage (c) **(d) radioactive waste**
5. An example of a renewable resource is:
(a) clay (b) sand
(c) water (d) fossil fuels
6. Which one of the following is a non-biodegradable waste? (a) manure (b) cow dung (c) plastics (d) garbage
7. The main source of water is:
(a) rivers (b) rain
(c) **(d) ponds** (d) canals
8. Pollution is not caused by the use of:
(a) solar energy (b) wood
(c) **(d) petrol** (d) unsaturated hydrocarbons
9. Ozone layer in the upper atmosphere is destroyed by: (a) HC (b) SO₂ (c) chlorofluorocarbons (d) HC
HC
SO₂
10. The gas associated with global warming is:
(a) CO₂ (b) **(d) H₂S**
(c) CH₄ (d) SO₂
11. In water pollution, industries are said to be the:
(a) **(d) line sources** (b) point sources
(c) area sources (d) none of these
12. Which of these is a non-renewable resource?
(a) coal (c) water
(b) forest (d) **(d) turtle**
13. Which of these is biodegradable?

- (a) cow dung (c) coke cans
(b) polythene (d) DDT

Answers:

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (d); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (b); 8. (a); 9. (c); 10. (a); 11. (a); 12. (a); 13. (a).

Child Development and Pedagogy Question Paper

1. Most important work of teacher is—

- (A) to organize teaching work
- (B) to deliver lecture in class
- (C) to take care of children
- (D) to evaluate the students

2. A teacher should be—

- (A) Honest
- (B) Dilligent
- (C) Dutiful
- (D) Punctual

3. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—

- (A) it will affect environmental pollution
- (B) it is important part of life
- (C) it will provide job to teachers
- (D) we cannot escape from environment

4. Navodaya Schools have been established to—

- (A) increase number of school in rural areas
- (B) provide good education in rural areas
- (C) complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
- (D) check wastage of education in rural areas

5. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—

- (A) it develops self-confidence in children
- (B) it makes learning easy
- (C) it is helpful in intellectual development
- (D) it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere

6. Women are better teacher at primary level because—

- (A) they behave more patiently with children
- (B) they are ready to work with low salary
- (C) higher qualification is not needed in this profession
- (D) they have less chances in other profession

7. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go ?

- (A) Teacher
- (B) Police
- (C) Army
- (D) Bank

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8. What is most important while writing on blackboard ?
- (A) Good writing
 - (B) Clarity in writing
 - (C) Writing in big letters
 - (D) Writing in small letters
9. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will—
- (A) do nothing
 - (B) say thanks to them
 - (C) ask them to not to waste money
 - (D) reciprocate the good wishes to them
10. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
- (A) inform to parents
 - (B) punish him
 - (C) try to know the reason
 - (D) not pay attention there
11. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
- (A) The system has failed
 - (B) The teachers failure
 - (C) The text-books failure
 - (D) The individual student's failure
12. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
- (A) remain busy at home
 - (B) study at home
 - (C) may be checked for their progress
 - (D) may develop habit of self study
15. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
- (A) is physically handicapped
 - (B) belongs to low socio-economic status
 - (C) has weak personality
 - (D) has immature mental development
16. The success of teacher is—
- (A) high achievement of students
 - (B) good traits of his/her personality
 - (C) his/her good teaching
 - (D) his/her good character
17. A Deepawali fair is being organized in your school. What would you like to do ?
- (A) only to visit the fair
 - (B) to take part in function
 - (C) to take a shop to sell something
 - (D) to distribute free water to visitors
18. The most important trait of a student is—
- (A) sense of responsibility
 - (B) to speak truth
 - (C) co-operation
 - (D) obedience
19. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
- (A) universalization of primary education

- (B) to vocationalise the education
- (C) to fulfil basic need of persons through education
- (D) to make education compulsory for all

20. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do ?

- (A) you will allow him to ask unrelated question
- (B) you will not allow him to ask unrealated question
- (C) you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
- (D) you will answer the question after the class

21. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—

- (A) start giving tuition at home
- (B) remain at home till you get a job
- (C) take some another job
- (D) continue applying for teaching

22. A teacher can motivate the students by—

- (A) giving suitable prizes
- (B) giving proper guidance
- (C) giving examples
- (D) delivering speech in class

23. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—

- (A) ignore him
- (B) award less marks in examination
- (C) talk to his/her parents
- (D) rebuke him

25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—

- (A) to open college of education
- (B) to promote research in education
- (C) to maintain standards in colleges of education
- (D) to provide grant to colleges of education

26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—

- (A) T. P. Nunn
- (B) Spencer
- (C) Froebel
- (D) Montessori

27. 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' was established in—

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1962
- (C) 1963
- (D) 1964

Answers:

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (D) 12. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D)
21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (A) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (A)

1. In a division sum, the divisor is 10 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the remainder is 46, the dividend is:

(1) 4236 (2) 4306

(3) 4336 (4) 5336

2. If $1.5x = 0.04y$, then the value of $(y-x)(y+x)$ is:

(1) $730/77$ (2) $73/77$

(3) $7.3/77$ (4) $703/77$

3. An employee may claim Rs. 7.00 for each km when he travels by taxi and Rs. 6.00 for each km if he drives his own car. If in one week he claimed Rs. 595 for traveling km. How many kms did he travel by taxi?

(1) 55 (2) 65

(3) 62 (4) 70

4. The square root of $3 + \sqrt{5}$ is:

(1) $\sqrt{3/2 + 1/2}$ (2) $\sqrt{3/2 - 1/2}$

(3) $\sqrt{5/2 - 1/2}$ (4) $\sqrt{(5/2) + (1/2)}$

5. The mean temperature of Monday to Wednesday was 37°C and of Tuesday to Thursday was 34°C , if the temperature on Thursday was $4/5$ th that of Monday, then what was the temperature on Thursday?

(1) 36.5°C (2) 36°C

(3) 35.5°C (4) 34

6. A certain number of two digits is three times the sum of its digits. If 45 be added to it, the digits are reversed. The number is:

(1) 72 (2) 32

(3) 27 (4) 23

7. Three years ago the average age of A and B was 18 years. While C joining them now, the average becomes 22 years. How old (in years) is C now?

(1) 24 (2) 27

(3) 28 (4) 30

8. If $2^{(2x-1)} = 8^{(3-x)}$, then the value of x is:

(1) -1 (2) -2

(3) 2 (4) 3

9. A man's basic pay for a 40 hours' week is Rs. 200. Overtimes is paid at 25% above the basic rate. In a certain week, he worked overtime and his total was Rs. 300. He therefore, worked for a total of (in hours):

(1) 52 (2) 56

(3) 58 (4) 62

10. On a Rs. 10,000 payment order, a person has choice between 3 successive discounts of 10%, 10% and 30% and 3 successive discounts of 40%, 5% and 5%. By choosing the better one he can save (in Rupees):

(1) 200 (2) 255

(3) 400 (4) 433

ANSWERS

1. (4), 2. (2), 3. (1), 4. (4), 5. (2) 6. (3), 7. (1), 8. (3), 9. (2), 10. (2)

Directions—(Q. 1–15) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain Words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions. Organic farming is either really expensive or really cheap, depending on where you live and whether or not you are certified. Not only are the ‘natural’ pesticides and fertilizers increasingly marketed by agribusiness as costly as or costlier than their chemical counterparts, but proving you are an organic farmer requires certification, which is time-consuming and expensive. In the USA, converting to organic agriculture is a huge undertaking for commercial farmers, who have relied on chemical fertilizers and pesticides for many decades, but in India, the conversion is no less arduous and far more ironic.

India’s farmers are still mostly practising organic methods, passed down for millennia. Organic fertilizer and natural pest control are the only tools available to most of these farmers, who have always lacked the financial resources to explore chemical solutions. But these farmers, whose produce is as organic as they come, cannot afford to pay the fees required to gain official certification.

As the international community adopts standards for organic agriculture, the challenges faced by farmers in the USA versus farmers in India in order to adapt are very different indeed. The danger is that the wellintentioned global move towards organic standards will make small organic farmers in countries like India, who have never done anything but organic farming, no longer able to sell their crops.

In response to the \$26 billion global market for organic foods, the Indian Central Government set up a National Institute of Organic Farming in October 2003. The purpose of this institute is to formulate rules, regulations and certification of organic farm products in conformity with international standards. The institute has its offices across the country and has appointed certifying agencies for organic farm products for the domestic market. The certifying agencies are accountable for confirming that any product sold with the new ‘India Organic’ logo is in accordance with international criteria, and launch major awareness and marketing campaigns in India and abroad.

Organic farming has been identified as a major thrust area of the 10th plan of the central government. 1 billion rupees have been allocated to the aforementioned National Institute of Organic Farming alone for the 10th five-year plan. Despite this, most of India’s organic farms are not officially considered organic. Most of India’s farms are ‘organic by default’. The irony and difficulty of the new governmental push for organic agriculture is that 65% of the country’s cropped area is ‘organic by default’, according to a study. By this somewhat degrading term they mean that small farmers, located mostly in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country, have no choice except to farm without chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Though this is true in many cases, it is also true that a significant number of them have chosen to farm organically, as their forefathers have done for thousands of years. Many have seen for themselves the effects of chemical farming soil erosion and loss of soil nutrients, loss of nutrition in food and human diseases resulting from the chemicals that inevitably seep into the water table, all the reasons for the urgent demand for organic foods and farming.

India currently has only 1,426 certified organic farms. This statistical discrepancy reveals that the weak link in the organic/economic chain is certification. Under current government policy, it takes four years for a farm to be certified as organic. The cost of preparing the report is a flat fee of Rs. 5,000 and the certificate itself costs another Rs. 5,000. While these costs are bearable for the new industrial organic greenhouses, they are equal to or more than an entire year's income for the average small farmer, if the costs of travel and inspection are included.

In the United States, an organic farm plan or organic handling plan must be submitted to a USDA accredited private or state certification program. The plan must explain all current growing and handling methods, and any materials that will be used—in the present and any future plans must be included as well. Records for the last five years must be presented. Land must be chemical free for three years prior to harvest, so a conventional farmer cannot receive the organic label for the transitional years. This will generally mean a decrease in income—crops may be less plentiful than with conventional fertilizers and pesticides and yet the higher price for organic products won't yet be possible. Many farmers cannot afford the transition, even if they want to.

One solution to the small farmer's dilemma of how to both certify and survive is that of community certification. In community certification, communities, on a nonprofit basis, take charge of the certification process themselves. They evaluate the farmer's commitment to the stewardship of the soil and examine from many angles whether the food is being grown in an environmentally sensitive way or not, rather than technical standards. While community certification may be a viable solution on the local level, it is our opinion that, in the global market place, less than exact technical standards will never be enough for today's consumer and in today's largely poisoned environment, it shouldn't be, either. Furthermore, such 'soft' guidelines can easily backfire on the farmers themselves, as a system not based on facts must be by definition subject to local politics, bribery, favoritism, etc.

India must find a way to keep the strict international organic standards intact if it wants to compete in the international market for organic foods, but is there a way to do it without leaving small farmers out in the cold? One obvious solution is for the government to subsidize these certification fees enough to make it a viable option for ordinary farmers, not just for neo-organic factory farms and greenhouses. Banks also could provide a more level playing field for small farmers. Currently, almost all bank loans are for pure crop farmers. While many of these big-business farmers use harmful chemicals and processes, small farmers fertilizing their soil with recycled organic wastes are usually ineligible for insurance, much less state subsidies.

1. What role does the National Institute of Organic Farming have to play in the organic farming area ?

- (A) To set standards for the import of material required for organic farming within India
- (B) To ensure that Indian farm products conform to the international standard for organic foods
- (C) To suggest methods to farmers for producing the best organic products

(D) To import the best organic foods from international countries and harvest them in India

(E) To set up agencies internationally for the marketing of Indian organic produce

Ans : (C)

2. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage ?

(A) Agribusiness in India

(B) Organic Farming in India—An Irony

(C) Inorganic Farming—A Health Hazard

(D) Small and Marginal Farmers

(E) Organic Farming in India and the US

Ans : (B)

3. Why, according to the author, is the term ‘organic by default’ degrading ?

(A) The Indian farmers are adopting incorrect methods of organic farming, thereby rendering the crop useless

(B) As the crop cultivated out of organic farming is rejected by most international agencies

(C) As all the farmers in India do not have any access to chemical fertilizers and pesticides to carry out inorganic farming

(D) As the Govt. has issued a directive to farmers in India to carry out organic farming alone

(E) As it means that the farmers in India cannot afford to use anything but organic methods of farming

Ans : (C)

4. Which of the following are reasons for the increasing demand for organic foods and organic farming ?

1. Consumption of inorganic food has given rise to illnesses.

2. Excessive use of pesticides has caused soil erosion.

3. There has been a loss in soil nutrient value of soil due to chemical farming.

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- (A) Only 2
 - (B) Only 1 and 2
 - (C) Only 3
 - (D) Only 2 and 3
 - (E) All 1, 2 and 3 are true

Ans: (D)

5. Why according to the author, will the idea of community certification not work ?

- (A) As there may not be enough people in the community to work on a non-profit basis
- (B) As the farmers may not be forthcoming in providing information about their cultivation practices and thus lead to the failure of this system
- (C) As the certification granted through this scheme will not be authentic at all
- (D) As certification sought in this manner may give rise to vested interests and also not meet the stringent criteria laid down globally
- (E) None of these

Ans: (E)

6. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage ?

1. The Indian Govt. is not in favour of acquiring certification to meet global standards.
2. The process of certification is quite time-consuming and expensive.
3. The farmer does not earn much during the three-four years that it takes to get certification.

- (A) Only 1 and 3
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Only 2 and 3
- (D) Only 1 and 2
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (B)

7. What, according to the author, is a major problem with Organic Farming in India ?

(A) Despite their organic nature most farms in India are not perceived as organic because of mere paperwork

(B) The Govt. has not paid attention to organic farming in India thereby promoting inorganic farming to a great extent

(C) Only recycled organic waste is available to Indian farmers for the purpose of organic farming

(D) Indian farmers are accustomed to the usage of chemicals and their farms have now started losing their fertility

(E) Large number of farmers in India is averse to the idea of organic farming as it is not profitable

Ans: (D)

8. Which of the following, according to the author, are factors that can help in acquiring organic farming certification in India ?

1. Providing more bank loans to small farmers.

2. Reducing the quantum of loans being provided to pure crop farmers.

3. Lowering the cost of certification.

(A) Only 1

(B) Only 3

(C) Only 1 and 3

(D) Only 2 and 3

(E) All 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (B)

Directions—(Q. 9–12) Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. ARDUOUS :

(A) Pleasurable

(B) Different

(C) Difficult

(D) Hazardous

(E) Threatening

Ans: (C)

10. FORMULATE :

(A) Regularize

(B) Contemplate

(C) Apply

(D) Frame

(E) Mix

Ans: (D)

11. DEGRADING :

(A) Corrupting

(B) Minimizing

(C) Lowering

(D) Demeaning

(E) Worrying

Ans: (C)

12.
TRANSITIONAL:

- (A) Extreme
- (B) Intermediate
- (C) Revolutionary
- (D) Base
- (E) Changed

Ans: (B)) Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the
in bold as used in the passage.

13–15
Directions—(Q. printed
word/group of words

13. VIABLE:

- (A) Impossible
- (B) Negative
- (C) Deadly
- (D) Practical
- (E) Rudimentary

Ans: (A)

14. INEVITABLY:

- (A) Avoidably
- (B) Mostly
- (C) Certainly
- (D) Expectedly
- (E) Predictably

Ans: (A) _____

15. ACCORDANCE :

(A) Division

(B) Quarrel

(C) Tune

(D) Enmity

(E) Conflict

Ans: (E)

1. Which are air pollutants?

(a) aerosols (b) sewage

(c) DDT (d) fertilizers

2. Which of the following does not cause soil erosion?

(a) wind (b) overgrazing

(c) sun (d) water

3. Acid rain is due to:

(a) combustion of fossil fuels (b) oil slick

(c) oxides of sulphur (d) nuclear wars

4. Among the most harmful non-biodegradable waste is: (a) cow dung (b) plastics

(c) garbage (d) radioactive waste

5. An example of a renewable resource is:

(a) clay t (b) sand

(c) water (d) fossil fuels

6. Which one of the following is a non-biodegradable waste? (a) manure (b) cow dung (c) plastics (d) garbage

7. The main source of water is:

(a) rivers (b) rain

(c) ponds (d) canals

8. Pollution is not caused by the use of:

(a) solar energy (b) wood

(c) petrol (d) unsaturated hydrocarbons

9. Ozone layer in the upper atmosphere is destroyed by: (a) HCl (b) smog (c) chlorofluorocarbons (d) SO₂

10. The gas associated with global warming is:

(a) CO₂ (b) H₂S

(c) CH₄ (d) SO₂

11. In water pollution, industries are said to be the:

(a) line sources (b) point sources

(c) area sources (d) none of these

12. Which of these is a non-renewable resource?

(a) coal (c) water

(b) forest (d) turtle

13. Which of these is biodegradable?

(a) cow dung (c) coke cans

(b) polythene (d) DDT

Answers:

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (d); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (b); 8. (a); 9. (c); 10. (a); 11. (a); 12. (a); 13. (a).

13. Biotic environment includes

- (a) producers (b) consumers
- (c) decomposers (d) all the above

Answer: (d) all the above

14. Decomposers include

- (a) bacteria (b) fungi
- (c) both (d) animals

Answer: (c) both

15 Abiotic environment does not include

- (a) air (b) water
- (c) soil (d) plants

Answer: (d) plants

16. Vermicomposting is done by

- (a) fungus (b) bacteria
- (c) worms (d) animals

Answer: (c) worms

17. The group of organisms which convert light into food are called

- (a) autotrophs (b) heterotrophs
- (c) decomposers (d) omnivores

Answer: (a) Autotrophs

18. Which one the following is not biodegradable?

- (a) vegetables (b) fruits

(c) earthworm (d) aluminium foil

Answer: (d) Aluminium Foil

19. Animal(s) which is/are active at night.

(a) owl (b) rat

(c) cockroach (d) all the above

Answer: (d) All the above

20. An animal that can tolerate the heat of the desert is

(a) rats (b) camel

(c) cow (d) lion

Answer: (b) camel

21. Air pollution is caused by

(a) Insecticides (b) Sewage

(c) Smoke (d) Loud speakers

Answer: (c) smoke

22. If waste materials contaminate the source of drinking water which of the following diseases will spread?

(a) Scurvy (b) Typhoid

(c) Malaria (d) Anaemia

Answer: (b) Typhoid

Environmental Science Multiple Choice Questions

23. In our country the Van Mahotsav Day is observed on

(a) Second of October (b) First of December

(c) Tenth of August (d) First of July

Answer: (d) First of July

25. Which of the following wastes cannot be decomposed by bacteria to form compost?

- (a) Kitchen wastes (b) Plastic and polythene bags
- (c) dead plants (d) bodies of insects living in the soil

Answer: (b) Plastic and polythene bags

26. Which of the following problems is not created by noise pollution ?

- (a) Diarrhoea (b) Hypertension
- (c) Deafness (d) Irritation

Answer: (a) Diarrhoea

27. Plants are green because of the presence of a pigment called:

- (a) glucose (b) nitrogen
- (c) chlorophyll (d) oxygen

Answer: (a) chlorophyll

28. Air is composed of gases, water vapours and

- (a) dust particles (b) rainfall
- (c) snowfall (d) light

Answer: (a) dust particles

29. Medicine of quinine is provided by

- (a) Eucalyptus plant (b) aconite plant
- (c) cinchona plant (d) money plant

Answer: (c) cinchona plant

30. Chief source of energy in environment is

- (a) fire (b) moon
- (c) sun (d) stars

Answer: (c) sun

31. When trees are cut, amount of oxygen

- (a) decreases (b) increases
- (c) both (a) and (b) (d) remains same

Answer: (a) decreases

32. Process through which plants reproduce:

- (a) Eating (b) Evaporation
- (c) Pollination (d) Condensation

Answer: (c) pollination

1. According to the passage, rights and duties are—

- (A) Two sides of the same coin
- (B) Correlated
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

2. According to the passage legal duty is—

- (A) More important than moral duty
- (B) Less important than moral duty
- (C) More effective than moral duty
- (D) Less effective than moral duty

3. Duty comes from—

- (A) Responsibility
- (B) Legal bondage
- (C) Hypocrisy
- (D) None of the above

4. Which of the following statements is not correct according to the passage ?

- (A) Hypocrisy involves wickedness
- (B) Hypocrisy is opposed to duty
- (C) Duty involves sincerity
- (D) Sense of duty is not important for the development of civilization

5. Which of the following moral duties has not been mentioned in the passage ?

- (A) Moral duty towards our motherland
- (B) Moral duty towards our parents

- (C) Moral duty towards the poor
- (D) Moral duty to contribute to the welfare of humanity

6. Which of the following is not related to moral duty ?

- (A) Sense of responsibility
- (B) Conscience
- (C) Hypocrisy
- (D) Sincerity

7. Why is it a duty to help the poor ?

- (A) Because I am poor
- (B) Because I am rich
- (C) Because I belong to the society
- (D) Because God wants this

8. Why should I be obedient and respectful to my parents ?

- (A) Because of my sense of responsibility
- (B) Because of legal bonding
- (C) Because of civilization
- (D) Because of hypocrisy

9. “We should always observe from the standpoint of others.” This is a—

- (A) Simple sentence
- (B) Complex sentence
- (C) Compound sentence
- (D) Phrase

10. The word ‘always’ in “We should always observe from the standpoint of others” is a/an

- (A) Adverb
- (B) Adjective
- (C) Noun
- (D) Verb

Answers :

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)

Part-A

Section-II

Maths

Directions—(Q. 11–14) In each of the following questions an incomplete series of numbers, with one blank is given. Identify the missing member from the given alternatives.

11. 1, 27, 125, ...?..., 729

- (A) 242
- (B) 314

- (C) 307
- (D) 343

12. 2, 5, 10, 50, 500, ...?...

- (A) 25000
- (B) 560
- (C) 550
- (D) 540

13. 3, 14, 47, ...?..., 443, 1334

- (A) 61
- (B) 89
- (C) 146
- (D) 445

14. 2, 9, 30, 93, 282, ...?...

- (A) 849
- (B) 846
- (C) 649
- (D) 746

Directions—(Q. 15–18) In each of the following questions there are five groups of letters. First is the primary one, followed by four; out of which one is different from the rest. Identify this odd member.

15. IIJL

- (A) QQSV
- (B) EEFH
- (C) AABD
- (D) MMNP

16. ABAC

- (A) BCBD
- (B) PRPQ
- (C) CDCE
- (D) STSU

17. BXTP

- (A) OKGC
- (B) DZVR
- (C) XTOK
- (D) EAWS

18. DINS

- (A) HMSX
- (B) FKPU

- (C) JOTY
- (D) NSXC

19. Which pair is different in some way from others in the following pairs ?

- (A) Bottle and ink
- (B) Can and oil
- (C) Bag and clothes
- (D) Boat and ship

Directions—(Q. 20–24) In each of the following questions there are five figures. First is a reference figure. Among the answer figures one figure does not belong to the class to which the first figure belongs. Identify this odd figure.

Directions—(Q. 25–28) In each of the following questions two statements are followed by two conclusions. Assuming that the two given statements are true (however absurd they may be) decide which of the two conclusions follows strictly from the given statements. Select the most appropriate alternative.

25. All men are chairs.

All animals are chairs

Conclusions :

I. All men are animals.

II. No animal is a man.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

26. Buckets are means of transport.

Stairs are means of transport.

Conclusions :

I. Buckets are stairs.

II. Some stairs are buckets.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

27. No bird has wings.

All birds are rational.

Conclusions :

I. Some rationals have wings.

II. Wingless are birds.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

28. All philosophers are rational people.

Some rational people are happy.

Conclusions :

I. Some happy people are philosophers.

II. Some happy people are rational.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

29. Which is the fourth letter to the left of the letter that is mid-way between 'O' and 'P' in 'CARDIOGRAPH' ?

- (A) D
- (B) I
- (C) O
- (D) R

30. Which is the odd term in the following list ?

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

Answers with Explanation :

- 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (A)
- 19. (D) In all the rest the first is used to fill the second.
- 20. (A) All the rest are consonants alike 'J' while 'A' is vowel.
- 21. (B) All the rest are perfect squares.
- 22. (B) In all the rest the lower designs are the mirror image of the upper designs.
- 23. (D) In all the rest, the st. lines are both sides of the middle design.
- 24. (B) In all the rest both the leaves are not joined at one place.
- 25. (D) 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (B) 29. (A)
- 30. (C) All the rest have thirty days each.