

APPENDIX - B

TRYOUT-TEST FORM

TEST I

MENTAL ABILITY

A

WORD ANALOGY

Fill in the blank space in list X by selecting an appropriate word from list Y. Write your answer in the answerbook in column A under Test-I and against the serial number of the analogy.

Illustration:

Analogy:

List X

(1) Past : Yesterday : : Future: _____

List Y

(1) Generation,
(2) present, (3) today,
(4) tomorrow.

Answer : 1. tomorrow.

Now please proceed further.

List X

- (1) Imitate: Invent:: Copy: _____
- (2) Moon: Earth:: Earth: _____
- (3) December: January:: Last: _____
- (4) When: Where:: Time: _____
- (5) Education: Illiteracy:: Wealth: _____
- (6) Cause: Effect:: Disease: _____
- (7) Tear: Sorrow:: Laughter: _____
- (8) Decision: Intelligence:: Knowledge: _____
- (9) Remembrance: Past:: Hope: _____
- (10) Light: Darkness:: Knowledge: _____
- (11) Time: Watch:: Temperature: _____
- (12) Sin: Hell:: Theft: _____
- (13) Mercy: Cruelty:: Gandhi: _____

List Y

- (1) Draw (2) Lesson (3) originate
- (4) Pencil.
- (1) Mars (2) Stars (3) Sky (4) Sun
- (1) Day (2) First (3) Least (4) Month
- (1) Place (2) Length (3) How (4) Second
- (1) Miserliness (2) Wisdom (3) Poverty
- (4) Deligence.
- (1) Patient (2) Death (3) Medicine
- (4) Hospital.
- (1) Cry (2) Anger (3) Smile (4) Happiness
- (1) School (2) Politeness (3) Character
- (4) Understanding.
- (1) Dream (2) Present (3) Future
- (4) Forgetful.
- (1) Night (2) Moon (3) Hunger (4) Ignorance
- (1) Body (2) Fever (3) Thermometer
- (4) Barometer
- (1) Bungalow (2) Money (3) Prison
- (4) Police.
- (1) Christ (2) Hitler (3) Truth
- (4) Honesty.

B

NUMBER SERIES

Fill in the blank space in each number series by putting the next appropriate number in the series. Write your answer in the answerbook in column B under Test-I and against the serial number of the 'number series'.

Illustration:

Number Series:

(1) 70, 60, 51, 43, 36, 30, _____.

Answer: (1) 25.

Now please proceed further.

(1)	15,	18,	21,	24,	27,	30,	33,	_____
(2)	90,	85,	80,	75,	70,	65,	60,	_____
(3)	10,	15,	13,	20,	16,	25,	19,	_____
(4)	85,	64,	80,	60,	75,	56,	70,	_____
(5)	10,	15,	25,	30,	40,	45,	55,	_____
(6)	80,	75,	72,	67,	64,	59,	56,	_____
(7)	25,	35,	30,	40,	35,	45,	40,	_____
(8)	5,	6,	8,	11,	15,	20,	26,	_____
(9)	99,	98,	96,	93,	89,	84,	78,	_____
(10)	2,	4,	8,	16,	32,	64,	128,	_____
(11)	320,	160,	80,	40,	20,	10,	5,	_____
(12)	2,	4,	2,	6,	3,	12,	8,	_____
(13)	100,	20,	24,	6,	9,	3,	5,	_____
(14)	1,	4,	9,	16,	25,	36,	49,	_____
(15)	1,	8,	27,	64,	125,	216,	343,	_____

C

REASONING

Solve each problem ORALLY and write down your answer in the answerbook in column C under Test-I and against

the serial number of the problem.

No illustration is necessary. Please proceed further.

- (1) My house faces the street. If a boy passes my house in the morning, walking towards the rising sun, with my house at his right, which direction does my house face?
- (2) Rupa is more beautiful than Usha. Usha is less beautiful than Neela. Rupa is not as beautiful as Neela, but Sheela is more beautiful than Neela. Who is the most beautiful among the four girls?
- (3) The village C is in the West of the village B, and the village B is in the West of the village A. In which direction of the village C, is the village A situated?
- (4) Four boys are sitting in a line. Magan is to the right of Chhagan. Chhagan is to the left of Raman. Chhagan and Magan are to the right of Raman. Who is the first from the left?
- (5) I walked 100 yards from the college. Then I took a right turn and walked 50 yards. Again I took a right turn and walked 100 yards. How far am I from the college?
- (6) In a meeting of 81 members, a resolution was carried out by a majority of 13 votes. If all the members had given their votes, how many members should have voted for the resolution?
- (7) Put numerical numbers in the place of asterisks in the following sums on subtraction:-

$$(i) \begin{array}{r} 3213 \\ 2**2 \\ \hline 0891 \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \begin{array}{r} *3*4 \\ 2*63 \\ \hline 253* \end{array}$$

TEST II

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILDREN

This test consists of 65 statements. There is considerable disagreement as to what these attitudes should be; therefore there are no right or wrong answers. What is wanted is your own individual feeling about the statements. Read each statement and decide how YOU feel about it. Then write your answer on the space provided under Test-II in the answerbook. If you STRONGLY AGREE, put a cross on "SA"; if you AGREE, put a cross on "A"; if you are UNDECIDED, put a cross on "U"; if you DISAGREE, put a cross on "D", and if you STRONGLY DISAGREE, put a cross on "SD".

Illustration:

Statement: Teaching never gets monotonous.

Answer: SA A U SD.

Now please proceed further.

- (1) The teachers should freely mix with the students.
- (2) The students should not take active part in politics.
- (3) The teacher should be as approachable as in a 'person-to-person' relationship.
- (4) The teacher should be happy when he meets his students on the street.
- (5) The teacher should be "bossy".
- (6) The teacher should be easily accessible to the pupils.
- (7) The teacher should force his ideas on the pupils.
- (8) The teacher should keep his promises given to the students.
- (9) The teacher should take part in children's games.
- (10) The teacher should not have favourites among the pupils.
- (11) The teacher should not be easily annoyed at the behaviour of the pupils.
- (12) The teacher should not make fun of his pupils.
- (13) The teacher should never get angry with his pupils.
- (14) The punishment is an undependable technique.

- (15) Most children are obedient.
- (16) Minor disciplinary situations should be ignored.
- (17) Most pupils do not appreciate what a teacher does for them.
- (18) Unquestioning obedience in a child is desirable.
- (19) The first lesson a child needs to learn is to obey the teacher without hesitation.
- (20) Young people are difficult to understand these days.
- (21) A pupil's failure is seldom the fault of the teacher.
- (22) A teacher should not be expected to burden himself with a pupil's problems.
- (23) Pupils expect too much help from the teacher in getting their lessons.
- (24) Children's needs are just as important as those of an adult.
- (25) A child should be taught to obey an adult without question.
- (26) Children have a natural tendency to be unruly.
- (27) The teacher should not be expected to manage a child if the latter's parents are unable to do so.
- (28) A teacher should never acknowledge his ignorance of a topic in the presence of his pupils.
- (29) Most pupils lack productive imagination.
- (30) To maintain good discipline in the class-room, a teacher needs to be "hard-boiled".
- (31) Course grades should never be lowered as punishment.
- (32) Increased freedom in the class-room creates confusion.
- (33) A teacher is not expected to be sympathetic towards truants.
- (34) Aggressive children are the greatest problems.
- (35) Children "should be seen and not heard".
- (36) It is easier to correct discipline problems than it is to prevent them.
- (37) Children are usually too sociable in the class-room.
- (38) Most pupils are resourceful when left on their own.
- (39) Children are too carefree.
- (40) Assigning additional school work is often an effective means of punishment.
- (41) Children should be allowed more freedom in their execution of learning activities.
- (42) No child should rebel against authority.
- (43) A teacher should not tolerate use of slang expressions by his pupils.
- (44) The child who misbehaves should be made to feel guilty and ashamed of himself.
- (45) Pupils should not respect teachers anymore than any other adults.
- (46) Teachers who are liked best probably have a better understanding of their pupils.
- (47) Children should be given more freedom in the class-room than they are getting now a day.
- (48) Teachers should know the home conditions of every one of their pupils.
- (49) Most pupils are considerate of their teachers.
- (50) A teacher should never leave the class to its own management.

- (51) Slow pupils certainly try one's patience.
- (52) Pupils like to annoy the teachers.
- (53) Children are so likeable that their shortcomings can usually be overlooked.
- (54) It is not practicable to base school work upon children's interests.
- (55) It is sometimes necessary to break promises made to children.
- (56) One should be able to get along with almost any child.
- (57) Children are not matured enough to make their own decisions.
- (58) A child who bites his nails needs to be shamed.
- (59) Children just cannot be trusted.
- (60) Most pupils are not interested in learning.
- (61) Aggressive children require to be carefully handled.
- (62) Teachers can be in the wrong as well as pupils.
- (63) Keeping discipline is not the problem that many teachers claim it to be.
- (64) A pupil has the right to disagree openly with his teachers.
- (65) One should not expect pupils to enjoy school-life.

TEST III

ADAPTABILITY

In each of the following items, a question or an incomplete statement is followed by a number of alternatives. Choose the best alternative that will answer the question or complete the statement and write your answer in the answerbook under Test-III by putting a cross (X) on the corresponding letter of the alternative you have selected.

Illustration:

(1) In their relationships with pupils, teachers should:

- (A) charge only nominal fees for tutoring,
- (B) avoid careless use of confidential information,
- (C) instill ambition for higher education,
- (D) always be informal and pleasant.

Answer:

(1) A B C X

Now please proceed further.

I What type of social relationship should there be among your fellow teachers in the school?

- (a) It should be pleasant and co-operative.
- (b) It should be pleasant.
- (c) The teacher should not care what the other teachers do.

(d) There should be a definite spirit of rivalry among the teachers.

II. What type of social relationship should there be among your fellow teachers outside the school?

(a) It should be very pleasant and inspiring with much social activity.

(b) It should be pleasant but not with much social activity.

(c) Teachers should prefer to associate with other groups.

(d) They should stay away from each other.

III. What age group would you like best to teach?

(a) Under 6 years.

(b) Between 6-12.

(c) Between 12-18.

(d) Over 18 years.

IV. What is your reason for wanting to teach the special age group you do prefer?

(a) This is the age group to which the subjects I like are taught.

(b) This age group provides the greatest intellectual challenge.

(c) More mature, easier to control.

(d) Easier to teach, takes less intellectual effort.

V. You have been appointed a teacher in a school. The best way to establish friendly and pleasant relations with your associates would be to:

(a) Avoid noticing and correcting the errors they make.

(b) Always speak well of them to the boss.

(c) Be interested and cooperative in your work.

(d) Ask to be allowed to do tasks which you can do better than they can.

VI. You meet a young man who is a school teacher. It would be best for you to start a conversation about:

(a) A topic of current political interest.

(b) An interesting feature of your own work.

(c) Present educational problems.

(d) An interesting picture.

VII. You wish to ask a favour of an acquaintance whom you do not know very well. The best way to ask him would be to:

- (a) Try to impress upon him that he is the one who will benefit.
- (b) Tell him how greatly he can benefit you if he does it.
- (c) Offer to do something for him in return.
- (d) Ask him, briefly stating your reasons.

VIII Assume that you are a teacher in a school and Suresh, one of your students, complains that Sudhir, another student has done a mischief in the class. You should:

- (a) Send for Sudhir and tell him that Suresh has complained about his mischief in the class.
- (b) Ask some of the students to try to convince Sudhir of his error.
- (c) Call Sudhir and tell him that his mischief will harm him.
- (d) Tell Suresh to pay no attention to Sudhir's mischief.

IX A man who has just been promoted to a position of head-master in a school would probably best attain his aims and gain the goodwill of his teachers by:

- (a) Trying to instill in each teacher an idea of what true efficiency is.
- (b) Promoting as soon as possible those he thinks deserve it.
- (c) Confidentially asking each teacher his advice as to necessary changes.
- (d) Continuing the policies of his predecessor, gradually introducing needed changes.

X Your colleague in a school is conversing with you about his hobby. The conversation bores you. It would be best to:

- (a) Listen with a polite but bored attention.
- (b) Listen with feigned interest.
- (c) Tell him frankly that the subject does not interest you.
- (d) Look at your watch impatiently.

XI Assume that you are a teacher of a secondary school and while going to school during strike, some of your pupils throw balloons at you. From standpoint of good school management you should:

- (a) Punish them on the spot for not treating you with proper respect.
- (b) Tell them that if they ever do it again you will punish them.

- (c) Report to their parents.
(d) Take it as a joke and say nothing about it.
- XII Suppose you are a president of the teachers' Club. Meetings for the last three months have been poorly attended. The best way to bring more members to the meetings would be to:
- (a) Visit some of the prominent members and lay some of the problems before them.
(b) Advertise an interesting programme for an evening meeting.
(c) Post notices of meeting in all schools.
(d) Send a personal notice of the meeting to all members.
- XIII If a playmate hits you without meaning to do it, you should:
- (a) hit him back (b) make him say he is sorry
(c) excuse him (d) decide never to play with him.
- XIV If some one does you a favour, you should:
- (a) try to forget it (b) act as he likes
(c) return the favour (d) praise him in public.
- XV If you were asked what you thought of a person whom you did not know, you should say:
- (a) I shall get myself acquainted and then tell you.
(b) I think he is all right.
(c) I don't know him and can't say.
(d) He is an untrustworthy man.
- XVI Suppose you are serving as a teacher in a mixed school:
- (a) You will keep yourself away from the teacher of a opposite sex.
(b) You will help him/her whenever your help is asked for.
(c) You will not miss any opportunity of obliging him/her.
(d) You will maintain the same relations as you maintain with a teacher of your sex.
- XVII You will try to please your head-master by:
- (a) doing his personal work
(b) appraising him of the weaknesses of your colleagues
(c) honest and sincere work
(d) hating the teachers whom the headmaster hates.

- XVIII Suppose there is a code of professional ethics for teachers and a teacher is found to break this:
- (a) You will report this to the head-master.
 - (b) You persuade your colleague to abide by the code.
 - (c) You will bring him to shame by exposing him among other teachers.
 - (d) You will connive at this.
- XIX There is a boy coming late often in your Class:
- (a) You will not allow him to attend your class.
 - (b) You will report this to the head-master.
 - (c) You will report to his parents.
 - (d) You will try to know the causes of his coming late and try to remove them.
- XX Suppose a child's parent complains against you before the head-master wrongly:
- (a) You will try to explain calmly yourself to the parent.
 - (b) You will be angry with the parent.
 - (c) You will take revenge against the child.
 - (d) You will submit and apologise.
- XXI Suppose there are no necessary teaching aids in the school, for teaching a particular lesson unit, you will:
- (a) do without the aids
 - (b) prepare them if possible
 - (c) tell pupils that there are no necessary aids and so you don't use them,
 - (d) insist on the head-master to purchase them.
- XXII If you have got any grievences against the school management:
- (a) You should discuss this with your colleagues and pupils.
 - (b) You should seek help from the Teachers' Association.
 - (c) You should approach straight the Educational Inspector.
 - (d) You should discuss with the management and try to remove your grievences.
- XXIII Suppose you meet a person who hates the teaching profession:
- (a) You should hate his profession.

- (b) You should explain to him the benevolent services rendered by teachers.
- (c) You should not listen to him and laugh at his crazy utterances.
- (d) You should feel yourself ashamed for being a teacher.

XXIV Suppose there is a conflict between the school management and the head-master. You should:

- (a) support the management
- (b) support the head-master
- (c) see that the differences are widened and try to profit from the situation.
- (d) try your level best to ease the tension.

XXV You have a teacher who is very efficient but he is continually complaining about the work he has to do. You have noticed that his complaints have a bad effect on the other teachers. It would be best to: (A) Request the other teachers to try to overlook his faults. (B) Find out why he has that attitude and try to make necessary adjustments. (C) Change him to some other schools where he will be under a different head. (D) Let him do most of the planning for his work.

XXVI You are entertaining at dinner two friends each of whom is of a different religious faith. A very heated discussion arises concerning the relative merits of the two faiths. It would be best to: (A) Take a definite stand with the one you think is right. (B) Try to change the subject of the discussion. (C) Enter into the argument and give your point of view. (D) Ask them to change the subject so as to avoid further argument.

XXVII You are the headmaster and two of your teachers do not get along together. Both are efficient people. It would be best to: (A) Dismiss the less efficient teacher. (B) Give them something to work on together in which both are interested. (C) Try to impress upon them for harm they are doing themselves. (D) Keep both but give them different things to work on.

XXVIII Assume that you are a new officer of a village organisation. The best way to gain your subordinate respect and admiration without sacrificing your policies to them would be to: (A) Yield all small points possible to them (B) Try to convince them of all your ideas. (C) Make a compromise on all important issues. (D) Advocate many reforms.

TEST IV

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

In each of the following items, an incomplete statement is followed by a number of alternatives to complete the statement. Choose the best alternative and write your answer in the answerbook under Test-IV by putting a cross (X) on the corresponding letter of the alternative you have selected.

Illustration: The same as in Test-III.

Please proceed further.

-
- (1) Teachers should realise that:
- (a) Most students best devise, their own study methods.
 - (b) That one study method is about as good as another.
 - (c) Activity programmes are likely to decrease net accomplishment.
 - (d) Pupils learn better if they have something to do in connection with their learning.
- (2) Normal growth and development in school are:
- (a) More important than knowledge of subject-matter.
 - (b) Not nearly so important as earning good grades.
 - (c) In many ways blocked by conventional procedures.
 - (d) The natural outcome of conventional teaching methods.
- (3) It would appear that extra-curricular activities of heterosexual interest are most needed in the school system between the ages of:

- (a) 6 - 9
- (b) 12 - 14
- (c) 14 - 19
- (d) 9 - 12

- (4) The nature of effective learning is consistently revealed by the child through:
- (a) experimentation
 - (b) tests
 - (c) play activities
 - (d) class-room activities.
- (5) Differences in attitudes and points of view between old people and young people today can be understood in terms of:
- (a) differences due to age as such
 - (b) the greater amount of physical energy possessed by young people.
 - (c) The inexperience of younger people.
 - (d) Their cultural background.
- (6) In considering character training, teachers should keep in mind that:
- (a) Character development is as much a result of learning as is learning to read.
 - (b) Character training is a matter of direct moral instruction.
 - (c) Character traits are in-born and unchangeable.
 - (d) the development of class-room moral is a major responsibility.
- (7) Punishment of students by the use of sarcasm and poor marks:
- (a) is probably necessary
 - (b) is desirable because it makes students obedient
 - (c) is desirable because it keeps an atmosphere of strong effort.
 - (d) may accomplish certain results, but precipitates other types of failure.

- (8) The teaching objectives in every subject should be:
- (a) to require the best of which the pupil is physically capable.
 - (b) to meet the norms on standard educational tests
 - (c) to meet a standard which meets the practical needs of individual pupils.
 - (d) a standard which will satisfy college admission requirements.
- (9) The most serious mistake in handling disciplinary problems in the school room has been to:
- (a) diagnose on the basis of symptoms rather than causes,
 - (b) use corporal punishment,
 - (c) lengthen the school-day by keeping the child after school,
 - (d) make the pupils realise how wrong their ways are.
- (10) On the average, a child starts to respond to simple verbal commands at approximately:
- (a) Three months
 - (b) Six months
 - (c) Nine months
 - (d) Twelve months.
- (11) If a question were asked by a pupil and you did not know the answer, the best thing to do would be:
- (a) to confess that you do not know the answer,
 - (b) to give any answer that comes into your head,
 - (c) to tell the pupil to look for the answer,
 - (d) to tell the pupil it is a foolish question.
- (12) When a pupil is very good in one subject and poor in another subject:
- (a) Stress the thing in which he is good, and do not try to bring his other subject so high; it would be a waste of energy to try.
 - (b) bring up his weak subject till it is just as good as his strong subject; they can be brought to the same level.

- (c) let him choose what he wants to do later in life, and emphasize the abilities needed for that occupation.
 - (d) relate the other subjects to the one in which he excels and so stimulate achievement in the other subjects also.
- (13) The curriculum should:
- (a) be made to fit the child,
 - (b) be fixed independently, and the child made to fit to it,
 - (c) be drawn up uniformly in accordance with a fixed system,
 - (d) be framed according to the social needs.
- (14) The main aim of an examination is:
- (a) to stimulate revision of work
 - (b) to measure accomplishment
 - (c) to train pupils in thinking
 - (d) to train pupils in written expression.
- (15) A Director of Education, in the Bombay State, controls:
- (a) Primary Education
 - (b) Secondary Education
 - (c) Basic Education
 - (d) All the above.
- (16) The most successful head master needs to know:
- (a) Experimental Psychology
 - (b) Social Psychology
 - (c) Educational Psychology
 - (d) General Psychology.
- (17) The problem of compulsory education is not successfully solved because:
- (a) The government has no adequate funds
 - (b) the parents do not cooperate

- (c) the children are not interested
(d) the teachers are not available.
- (18) According to the G.P. Scheme, a secondary school trained teacher in Bombay State, can reach upto the maximum salary of:
- (a) Rs.150/- (b) Rs.250/- (c) Rs.200/- (d) Rs.300/-
- (19) Every teacher must have his own philosophy of education because:
- (a) he cannot teach well without it
(b) he cannot understand the nature of the child without it,
(c) he cannot direct his teaching to a purposeful activity without it.
- (20) A community needs a school for:
- (a) increasing knowledge
(b) guiding the society
(c) teaching the children
(d) community development.
- (21) The philosophy of Indian Education today is based on:
- (a) Gandhian ideals,
(b) Cultural ideals,
(c) Utilitarian ideals,
(d) Spiritual ideals.
- (22) Education defined as the continuous reorganization and reconstruction of experience implies:
- (a) an emphasis on knowledge as the chief aim of education.
(b) that the chief outcome of education is disciplining the mind.
(c) that education is a process of individual growth.
(d) that education is a process of training for adult life.

- (23) The strongest of the following arguments in support of providing vocational education in high school is that:
- (a) a large percentage of high school students do not go to college.
 - (b) it is more interesting than academic education,
 - (c) it is less difficult than academic education,
 - (d) the first responsibility of an educated citizen is to earn a living.
- (24) The most important value claimed for extracurricular activities by proponents of the programme is that:
- (a) They secure good publicity for the school,
 - (b) they compensate for dull class work,
 - (c) they build school spirit
 - (d) they develop democratic attitudes and skills.
- (25) Probably the best course for a teacher to follow in dealing with controversial issues in the class-room would be to:
- (a) permit free discussion of the issues,
 - (b) deal only with the issues not affecting the local community,
 - (c) attempt to win the class to his view point,
 - (d) make certain that all important views are presented fairly.
- (26) The traditional relationship of education to social change is characterized by:
- (a) a marked lag in the school's programme,
 - (b) education moving to far ahead of social change,
 - (c) a complete lack of sensitivity on the part of education to changes in society,
 - (d) a rapid shift in educational practice in response to social needs.
- (27) Among the subject fields in which the demand for teachers is normally greater than the supply is:
- (a) Physical Education, (b) Any Craft, (c) General Science (d) Hindi.

- (28) The most important of the following qualities for a successful teacher is:
- (a) Good subject preparation
 - (b) Good appearance
 - (c) a B.Ed. degree
 - (d) personal popularity.
- (29) The most effective way of training character is likely to be:
- (a) through religious classes,
 - (b) through ethical codes,
 - (c) through sports and clubs,
 - (d) through personal example.
- (30) High school pupils' attitudes show that the quality which is ranked the highest in best liked teachers is:
- (a) high intelligence
 - (b) a thorough background in mathematics and Science
 - (c) intensive subject preparation,
 - (d) business or trade experience.
- (31) Which of the following factors is most important in planning classroom learning activities:
- (a) Motivation (b) Discipline (c) Lesson outlines
 - (d) Audio-visual aids.
- (32) In order to be effectively motivated in pursuing learning activities, pupils must have definite:
- (a) Outlines (b) directions (c) study questions
 - (d) Purposes.
- (33) Interest in relation to the development of knowledge is:
- (a) unimportant (b) essential (c) inhibiting in its effect, (d) of value only when clearly utilitarian.

- (34) One of the principal educational purposes of extra-curricular activities should be to:
- (a) compete with other schools,
 - (b) Utilize excess energies of students,
 - (c) provide entertainment,
 - (d) develop skills and attitudes of citizenship.
- (35) Incorrect posture in the class room brings:
- (a) inattention (b) boredom (c) fatigue (d) sleep
- (36) The largest source of income of most secondary schools is from:
- (a) the school fees
 - (b) the central government grant
 - (c) the grants from the state,
 - (d) funds collected from patrons and donors.
- (37) The main purpose of punishment to a pupil is:
- (a) to retaliate for the wrong done.
 - (b) to protect others from doing wrong things,
 - (c) to vindicate the rule or law violated
 - (d) to reform the offender.
- (38) The idea behind the school inspection is:
- (a) to check school accounts,
 - (b) to exercise the authority of the educational department over the schools,
 - (c) to help the school authorities in solving their problems,
 - (d) to know and remove the difficulties of teachers.
- (39) According to our constitution, secondary school education is the responsibility of the:
- (a) Central government (b) States, (c) Municipalities and Local Boards, (d) Private Sector.

- (40) The teachers should know the principles of hygiene because:
- (a) he may maintain good health,
 - (b) it is one of his duties to advise pupils in keeping good health,
 - (c) he cannot get service, if he has no knowledge of hygiene,
 - (d) health education is a compulsory school subject.
- (41) Typically at least learning consists in doing something new, provided this something new is retained by the individual and reappears in his later activities.
- Therefore learning is possible:
- (a) only during childhood,
 - (b) only during adolescence,
 - (c) only during infancy,
 - (d) at all above stages.
- (42) Good learning depends upon:
- (a) the teacher
 - (b) active interest of the pupil,
 - (c) good teaching methods,
 - (d) judicious use of teaching aids.
- (43) Montessori and Kindergarten methods:
- (a) Are similar (b) are dissimilar (c) have much in common (d) have very little in common.
- (44) We follow class-teaching because:
- (a) Individual teaching is very expensive,
 - (b) Individual teaching does not help forming good moral character,
 - (c) It helps pupils to perform cooperative activities,
 - (d) School subjects can only be taught in group.

TEST V

INTEREST IN PROFESSION

In each of the following items an incomplete statement is followed by a number of alternatives to complete the statement. Choose the best alternative and write your answer in the answerbook under Test-V by putting a cross (X) on the corresponding letter of the alternative you have selected.

Illustration: The same as in Test-III.

Please proceed further.

(1) By the time a youth is in S.S.C. Class he may be expected to: (a) be interested though not necessarily to have selected his future vocation (b) have selected his future vocation (c) display comparatively little interest in his vocational future (d) have selected his future vocation in accord with his limitations.

(2) The primary responsibility for improving the teaching profession is dependent upon: (a) increased central aid (b) increased state aid (c) the teachers themselves (d) increased local support.

(3) Why did you decide to become a teacher? (a) Because my father is a teacher. (b) I cannot get any other job. (c) This is the profession I like the best. (d) We can earn a lot by doing tuitions.

(4) When did you decide to become a teacher? (a) I have always wanted to be a teacher. (b) After I could not get any other job. (c) After College. (d) After my careemaster advised me to become a teacher.

(5) Select the number which typifies your predominant reason for deciding to be a teacher. (a) I like children. (b) I like to teach things to other people. (c) It seemed a convenient way of living. (d) Parents were teachers.

(6) How do you like a teaching career generally speaking? (a) Definitely the best (b) Probably the best (c) Would like some others better (d) Would like to quit.

(7) A list of six book titles is given. Imagine that you have been required to read these books and that you know nothing about them except what is conveyed by the titles.

Indicate your view of each of these assignments by writing 1,2,3,4 or 5 in the brackets. These figures carry the following meanings:-

1. You are extremely favourable to the idea of reading the book;
2. You are fairly favourable to it.
3. You are neither favourable nor unfavourable to it;
4. You are inclined to dislike the idea.
5. You are extremely unfavourable to it.

Consider each book apart from the others. In other words, do not take into account the effect on you of being required to read all the books:

- (a) "Reflections of a Lonely one"
- (b) "Great composers of Music"
- (c) "Fifty famous Artists"
- (d) "Unsolved Problems in Education"
- (e) "The Great Picture Galleries of Europe"
- (f) "The child as an Individual".....

(8) A list of six journals is given. OTHER INSTRUCTION AS ABOVE.

- (a) Indian Economics
- (b) The Journal of Experimental Education
- (c) Illustrated Weekly
- (d) Shanker's Weekly
- (e) Blitz
- (f) Life.

(9) If you had your choice of the ten occupations listed below, and did not want to become a teacher, what would be the order of preference?

To indicate your preferences, from greatest to least, write the figures from 1 to 10 in the brackets.

1. Private Secretary
2. Actor (or Actress)

3. Librarian
4. Newspaper reporter
5. Manager of a store
6. Lawyer
7. Welfare worker
8. Salesman
9. Canvasser for advertising
10. Publicity agent

(10) Below is a list of occupations in the field of teaching. In the brackets write:

- T, if you believe that you would thoroughly enjoy the work;
 R, if you believe that you would like it fairly well.
 N, if you believe that you would not care for it.
 X, if you are not in a position to express an opinion at present.

- (i) Teaching technical subjects
- (ii) Teaching music
- (iii) Specializing in English
- (iv) Specializing in Hindi
- (v) Teaching in an experimental school that is to say, one in which new educational methods are given trial.
- (vi) In your spare time, taking a leading part in young people's organizations
- (vii) In your spare time giving private tuitions
- (viii) In your spare time teaching poor-backward-children
- (ix) In your spare time organize school games
- (x) In your spare time, serving a committee making a study of teaching methods.