

APPENDIX D  
PILOT-TEST FORM

For Research Only

APTITUDE TEST  
for  
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS  
(Sub-Tests: I to V)

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS:-

- (1) This test-booklet contains FIVE sub-tests. Please answer them in serial order.
- (2) Each Sub-test contains a number of items. Please omit no item; deal with each item as it comes. Do not leave any item with the intention of returning to it later.
- (3) In each sub-test, instructions together with illustrations are given. Please read them very carefully and then answer the items. A separate answerbook is provided.
- (4) Please write answers in the answerbook at the appropriate places. NOTHING SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE TEST-BOOKLET.
- (5) Please work as rapidly as you can. When you complete your work, PLEASE RETURN THE TEST-BOOKLET ALONG WITH THE ANSWERBOOK.
- (6) Research studies are useful only when reliable and accurate data are collected. This is possible if the answers are given with sincerity and honesty.
- (7) The data will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for research only.

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## 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

List Y

(1) Light: Darkness::Knowledge:\_\_\_\_\_ (1) Night (2) Moon  
(3) Hunger (4) Ignorance.

Answer: 1. Ignorance

Now please proceed further.

List X

- (1) Imitate: Invent:: Copy: \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Moon: Earth:: Earth: \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) December: January:: Last: \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) When: Where:: Time: \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Education: Illiterary:: Wealth: \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Cause: Effect:: Disease: \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) Tear: Sorrow:: Laughter: \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) Decision: Intelligence:: Knowledge: \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) Remembrance: Past:: Hope: \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) 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) 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) 25, 35, 30, 40, 35, 45, 40, \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (1) 50.

Now please proceed further.

- |      |      |      |     |     |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| (1)  | 10,  | 15,  | 13, | 20, | 16,  | 25,  | 19,  | _____ |
| (2)  | 85,  | 64,  | 80, | 60, | 75,  | 56,  | 70,  | _____ |
| (3)  | 80,  | 75,  | 72, | 67, | 64,  | 59,  | 56,  | _____ |
| (4)  | 25,  | 35,  | 30, | 40, | 35,  | 45,  | 40,  | _____ |
| (5)  | 5,   | 6,   | 8,  | 11, | 15,  | 20,  | 26,  | _____ |
| (6)  | 99,  | 98,  | 96, | 93, | 89,  | 84,  | 78,  | _____ |
| (7)  | 320, | 160, | 80, | 40, | 20,  | 10,  | 5,   | _____ |
| (8)  | 2,   | 4,   | 2,  | 6,  | 3,   | 12,  | 8,   | _____ |
| (9)  | 100, | 20,  | 24, | 6,  | 9,   | 3,   | 5,   | _____ |
| (10) | 1,   | 4,   | 9,  | 16, | 25,  | 36,  | 49,  | _____ |
| (11) | 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 Chhagan. 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)-(8) Put numerical numbers in the place of asterisks in the following sums on subtraction:-

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

$$(ii) \begin{array}{r} * 3 * 4 \\ 2 * 6 3 \\ \hline 2 5 3 * \end{array}$$

TEST II  
ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILDREN

This test consists of 44 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: The teachers should freely mix with the students.

Answer: SA      X      U      D      SD

Now please proceed further.

- 
- (1) The students should not take active part in politics.
  - (2) The teacher should be as approachable as in a 'person-to person' relationship.
  - (3) The teacher should be happy when he meets his students on the street.
  - (4) The teacher should be easily accessible to the pupils.
  - (5) The teacher should not have favourites among the pupils.
  - (6) The teacher should not be easily annoyed at the behaviour of the pupils.

- (7) The teacher should not make fun of his pupils.
- (8) The teacher should never get angry with his pupils.
- (9) Minor disciplinary situations should be ignored.
- (10) Most pupils do not appreciate what a teacher does for them.
- (11) The first lesson a child needs to learn is to obey the teacher without hesitation.
- (12) Young people are difficult to understand these days.
- (13) A teacher should not be expected to burden himself with a pupil's problems.
- (14) Pupils expect too much help from the teacher in getting their lessons.
- (15) Children's needs are just as important as those of an adult.
- (16) Children have a natural tendency to be unruly.
- (17) The teacher should not be expected to manage a child if the latter's parents are unable to do so.
- (18) A teacher should never acknowledge his ignorance of a topic in the presence of his pupils.
- (19) Most pupils lack productive imagination.
- (20) Course grades should never be lowered as punishment.
- (21) Increased freedom in the class-room creates confusion.
- (22) A teacher is not expected to be sympathetic towards truants.
- (23) Aggressive children are the greatest problems.
- (24) Children "should be seen and not heard".
- (25) It is easier to correct discipline problems than it is to prevent them.
- (26) Children are usually too sociable in the class-room.
- (27) Most pupils are resourceful when left on their own.
- (28) Children are too carefree.
- (29) Assigning additional school work is often an effective means of punishment.
- (30) No child should rebel against authority.
- (31) A teacher should not tolerate use of slang expressions by his pupils.
- (32) The child who misbehaves should be made to feel guilty and ashamed of himself.
- (33) Pupils should not respect teachers anymore than any other adults.
- (34) Most pupils are considerate of their teachers.
- (35) A teacher should never leave the class to its own management.
- (36) Pupils like to annoy the teachers.
- (37) Children are so likeable that their shortcomings can usually be overlooked.
- (38) It is not practicable to base school work upon children's interests.
- (39) It is sometimes necessary to break promises made to children.
- (40) One should be able to get along with almost any child.
- (41) Children are not matured enough to make their own decisions.
- (42) Most pupils are not interested in learning.
- (43) Aggressive children require to be carefully handled.
- (44) Teachers can be in the wrong as well as pupils.

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) 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 this to his parents,
  - (D) you will try to know the causes of his coming late and try to remove them.

Answer:

- (1)        A            B            C            X

Now please proceed further.

- (1)        What type of social relationship should there be among your fellow teachers in the school?
- (a) It should be pleasant and cooperative.
  - (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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

- (10) 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.
- (11) 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 meeting 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.
- (12) 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.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 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.

- (15) Suppose you are serving as a teacher in a mixed school:
- (a) You will keep yourself away from the teacher of an 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.
- (16) 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.
- (17) 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.
- (18) 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 appologise.
- (19) 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.

- (20) If you have got any grievances 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 grievances.
- (21) 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.
- (22) 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.
- (23) 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.
- (24) 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.

- (25) 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) 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.
- (2) 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
- (3) The nature of effective learning is consistently revealed by the child through:
- (a) experimentation

- (b) tests
  - (c) play activities
  - (d) class-room activities.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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 moralis is a major responsibility.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.

- (8) On the average, a child starts to response to simple verbal commands at approximately:
- (a) Three months
  - (b) Six months
  - (c) Nine months
  - (d) Twelve months.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) 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.
- (12) A Director of Education, in the Bombay State, controls:
- (a) Primary Education
  - (b) Secondary Education
  - (c) Basic Education
  - (d) All the above.

- (13) The most successful head-master needs to know:
- (a) Experimental Psychology
  - (b) Social Psychology
  - (c) Educational Psychology
  - (d) General Psychology.
- (14) 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.
- (15) 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,
- (16) A community needs a school for:
- (a) increasing knowledge
  - (b) guiding the society
  - (c) teaching the children
  - (d) community development.
- (17) The philosophy of Indian Education today is based on:
- (a) Gandhian ideals,
  - (b) Cultural ideals,
  - (c) Utilitarian ideals,
  - (d) Spiritual ideals.
- (18) 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.

(19) 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.

(20) 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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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.

- (23) 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.
- (24) 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.
- (25) Which of the following factors is most important in planning classroom learning activities:
- (a) Motivation (b) Discipline (c) Lesson outlines
  - (d) Audio-visual aids.
- (26) In order to be effectively motivated in pursuing learning activities, pupils must have definite:
- (a) Outlines (b) directions (c) study questions
  - (d) Purposes.
- (27) 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.
- (28) Incorrect posture in the class-room brings:
- (a) inattention (b) boredom (c) fatigue (d) sleep.
- (29) 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.
- (30) 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.
- (31) 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.
- (32) 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.
- (33) 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.
- (34) Good learning depends upon:
- (a) the teacher
  - (b) active interest of the pupil,
  - (c) good teaching methods,
  - (d) judicious use of teaching aids.
- (35) Montessori and Kindergarten methods:
- (a) Are similar
  - (b) are dissimilar
  - (c) have much in common
  - (d) have very little in common.
- (36) 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) Why did you decide to become a teacher?
- (A) Because my father is a teacher.
  - (B) This is the profession I like the best.
  - (C) I cannot get any other job.
  - (D) We can earn a lot by doing tuitions.
- (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) 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 careermaster advised me to become a teacher.
- (4) How do you like a teaching career generally speaking?
- (A) Would like to quit.  
(B) Definitely the best.  
(C) Probably the best.  
(D) Would like some others better.
- (5) Select the statement which typifies your predominant reason for deciding to be a teacher.
- (A) I like to teach things to other people.  
(B) It seemed a convenient way of living.  
(C) Parents were teachers.  
(D) I like children.
- (6) A list of four 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. Select the book which you would like the most in order of preference and put a cross (x) on the letter corresponding to the book in the list.
- (A) "Unsolved Problems in Education".  
(B) "Improvement of Teaching in Secondary Schools".  
(C) "The child as an Individual".  
(D) "Successful Teaching".
- (7) A list of four journals is given below.  
(OTHER INSTRUCTIONS AS IN ITEM NO. 6)
- (A) "Illustrated Weekly".  
(B) "Indian Economics".  
(C) "The Journal of Experimental Education".  
(D) "Exceptional children".
- (8) If you had your choice of the four occupations listed below, and did not want to become a teacher,

what would be the occupation of your first preference? Please put a cross (X) on the letter corresponding to the occupation of your first preference.

- (A) A job in 'National Extension Services' department.
- (B) Salesman.
- (C) Manager of a store.
- (D) Newspaper reporter.

(9)

Below is a list of four occupations in the field of teaching. Select the occupation you would enjoy the most. Put a cross (X) on the letter corresponding to the occupation in the list.

- (A) Teaching in an Experimental School, that is to say, one in which new educational methods are given trial.
- (B) In your spare time, teaching poor-backward children.
- (C) In your spare time, organize school games.
- (D) In your spare time, serving a committee making a study of teaching methods.