

TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD, CHENNAI - 6
WRITTEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT OF
POST GRADUATE ASSISTANTS (2001-2002)

1. **A consumer will be in equilibrium if he spends his income with the help of**
 - a) the law of diminishing marginal utility
 - b) the law of equi marginal utility
 - c) the law of demand and supply
 - d) the marginal propensity to consume

2. **If the income of Elasticity of Demand is greater than one, the commodity is**
 - a) A necessity
 - b) A luxury
 - c) An inferior good
 - d) A non-related good

3. **At equilibrium the slope of the indifference curve is**
 - a) Greater than the slope of the budget line
 - b) Smaller than the slope of the budget line
 - c) Equal to the slope of the budget line
 - d) Other equal or greater or smaller than the slope of the budget line

4. **The revealed preference theory assumes**
 - a) Weak ordering
 - b) Multiple ordering
 - c) Constant ordering
 - d) Strong ordering

5. **Why do increasing returns occur in the initial stages of production?**
 - a) Indivisibilities are fixed
 - b) Increase in the specialisation of variable factors
 - c) Technical progress
 - d) Indivisibilities of fixed factors and the specialisation in variable factors

6. **The production possibility curve is also called**
 - a) Opportunity cost curve
 - b) Transformation curve
 - c) Production possibility frontier
 - d) All of these

7. **Two goods which have to be consumed simultaneously are**
 - a) Identical
 - b) Complementary
 - c) Substitutes
 - d) None of these

8. **Demand curve is**
 - a) A dynamic concept
 - b) A neutral concept
 - c) A maximum concept
 - d) A minimum concept

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9. At the minimum average cost, a firm can produce the

- a) Maximum output
- b) Optimum profit
- c) Optimum output
- d) Marginal output

10. Normally the isoquants slope

- a) Downwards from left to right
- b) Downwards from right to left
- c) Downwards from top to bottom
- d) Upwards from right to left

11. Implicit cost may be considered as

- a) Social cost
- b) Normal cost
- c) Private cost
- d) Variable cost

12. When production increases the average fixed cost remains constant

- a) In short period
- b) In long period
- c) Always
- d) Never

13. The average profit is regarded as the difference between

- a) Marginal cost and marginal revenue
- b) Average cost and average revenue
- c) Average revenue and marginal revenue
- d) Average cost and marginal revenue

14. Which of the following closely approximates the definition of oligopoly?

- a) The cigarette industry
- b) The barber shops in a city
- c) The gasoline station in a city
- d) Wheat farms in the mid-west

15. "It can sell as much as it wants at the market price" is related to

- a) Perfect competition
- b) Monopoly
- c) Oligopoly
- d) Monopsony

16. Monopsony is a form of market, organisation in which there is

- a) Single seller of an output
- b) Single seller of an input
- c) Single buyer of an input
- d) Single buyer of an output

17. At the shut-down point

- a) The price just equals the lowest AVC
- b) The price just equals the lowest MC
- c) The price just equals the lowest AC
- d) All these

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****18. The theory of monopolistic competition is developed by**

- a) E. H. Chamberlain
- b) Mrs. John Robinson
- c) H.E. Chamberlain
- d) Prof. Pigou

19. The demand for factors of production is determined by

- a) Downward sloping demand curve
- b) The derived demand curve
- c) The kinked demand curve
- d) The derived supply curve

20. The classical theory of interest lays more emphasis on

- a) Real factors
- b) Monetary factors
- c) Liquidity preference
- d) Time preference

21. Quasi rent occurs because of the application of the principle of

- a) Half rent
- b) Scarcity rent
- c) Short - term inelasticity of supply
- d) Free gift of nature

22. According to prof. Knight

- a) Profit is the reward of risk
- b) Profit is the reward of surplus
- c) Profit is the reward of uncertainties
- d) Profit is the excess of price over the Cost of Production

23. Who wrote "the general theory of employment, interest and money"?

- a) Ragner Nurkse
- b) J.S mill
- c) J.B. Say
- d) J.M.Keynes

24. Double counting means

- a) Counting a product more than once
- b) Counting a product at the final stage of output process
- c) Counting both as product and as factor payment
- d) Counting both as "real goods" and as "money flow"

25. If investment exceeds savings, the

- a) Price level will rise and the value of money will fall
- b) Price level will rise and the value of money will also rise
- c) Price level will fall and the value of money will rise
- d) Price level will fall and the value of money will also fall.

26. The ratio of total consumption to total income is

- a) Average propensity to save
- b) Marginal propensity to consume
- c) Average propensity to consume
- d) Marginal propensity to save

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27. A closed economy is an economic system which is

- a) Self - reliance
- b) Socialist
- c) Capitalist
- d) Completely isolated from other such systems.

28. In keynes' general theory, consumption is a function of

- a) Nominal money balances
- b) Current income minus taxes
- c) Permanent income
- d) Real balance

29. The optimum tariff would be highest, if the elasticity of offer curve is

- a) More than one
- b) Infinite
- c) Less than one
- d) Equal to one

30. The international monetary fund (IMF) was established in

- a) 1944
- b) 1939
- c) 1947
- d) 1951

31. When a nation imposes an import tariff

- a) The domestic prices of the importable commodity rises
- b) Domestic consumption of the importable commodity falls
- c) Domestic production of the import- competing commodity increases
- d) All of these

32. The fundamental cause for the collapse of the Bretton-woods system was

- a) The liquidity problem
- b) The adjustment problem
- c) The confidence problem
- d) All of these

33. Trade between two countries takes place because of

- a) Absolute differences in costs
- b) Need for imports
- c) A scarcity of goods
- d) Comparative differences in cost

34. Who advocated the view that vicious circle of poverty on the demand side of the capital formation can be broken through the technique of balanced growth?

- a) A.O. Hirschman
- b) R.Nurkse
- c) W. W. Rostow
- d) H. Leibenstein
- e)

35. The phrase "demonstration effect" was coined by

- a) J. K. Galbraith
- b) J. M. Keynes
- c) James Duesenberry
- d) Joan Robinson

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36. The vicious circle argument points the connection between

- a) Income and population
- b) Investment and technology
- c) Productivity and income
- d) Savings and capital

37. A five year plan is a

- a) Medium term plan
- b) Perspective plan
- c) Short term plan
- d) None of them

38. India has the largest amount of trade with

- a) East European countries
- b) OPEC nations
- c) Developing non - OPEC countries
- d) OECD countries

39. Union excise duties are a part of central government's

- a) Tax revenue
- b) Non-tax revenue
- c) Capital receipts
- d) None of these

40. The Ninth finance commission was appointed in

- a) April, 1985
- b) June, 1987
- c) April, 1988
- d) March, 1989

41. Green revolution in India has been most successful in the case of

- a) Wheat and rice
- b) Wheat and potato
- c) Mustard and oil seeds
- d) Tea and coffee

42. Which one of the following is not a direct tax?

- a) Tax on income
- b) Tax on wealth
- c) Tax on expenditure
- d) Tax on entertainment

43. Which one of the following taxes is levied by the state government only?

- a) Entertainment tax
- b) Wealth tax
- c) Income tax
- d) Corporation tax

44. The controlling authority of the government expenditure is

- a) Reserve bank of India
- b) Planning commission
- c) Finance ministry
- d) Finance commission

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45. The most important source of plan finance to cover up the gap between intended expenditure and available resources is

- a) Deficit financing
- b) Direct taxes
- c) Indirect taxes
- d) Foreign aid

46. The five year plans were replaced by the annual plans during 1966 - 1969 because

- a) The fourth plan was not ready
- b) The bad shape of the economy
- c) The indo - Pakistan war
- d) Massive hike in oil prices

47. The first trade union in India was

- a) Madras labour union
- b) Bombay postal union
- c) Printers' union of calcutta
- d) All India trade union congress

48. Bank rate is the rate at which

- a) The reserve bank of India extends credit to commercial banks
- b) A bank lends to the public
- c) The government of India's rate of subsidy
- d) The RBI lends to the public

49. India's fiscal policy since independence has been centred around

- a) More borrowings
- b) Higher taxation
- c) Deficit financing
- d) All of these

50. In the case of a Cobb - Douglas production function, output elasticity of an input is

- a) Constant
- b) Unity
- c) A function of all the inputs
- d) Indeterminate

51. Dumping involves

- a) Selling at lower prices in the market
- b) Price discrimination between the two markets
- c) Surplus production at lower cost
- d) Price discrimination between home market and foreign market

52. The most important source of industrial finance for large scale industries during recent years has been

- a) Shares and debentures floated in capital markets
- b) Public deposits
- c) Public sector financial institutions
- d) Private sector and foreign financial institutions

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53. In the ISLM model of income determination an increase in the propensity to save leads to

- a) Rightward shift of the LM curve
- b) Rightward shift of the IS curve
- c) Leftward shift of the LM curve
- d) Leftward shift of the IS curve

54. Under the keynesian system, a fall in money wage rate will lead to

- a) An increase in employment
- b) A fall in the price level
- c) A fall in the interest rate
- d) A fall in the quantity of money

55. If there is an exogeneous increase in money supply then

- a) The demand for transaction balances will rise
- b) There will be more money available for speculative purposes
- c) There will be no effect on precautionary balances
- d) The price of the bonds will fall as people attempt to sell bonds

56. Cropping pattern refers to

- a) Area under a particular crop at a given point of time
- b) Ratio of area under one crop to another
- c) Relative distribution of cropped area under different crops at a given point of time
- d) Ratio of net sown area to total cropped area

57. In spite of continuous years of economic planning, the average per hectare agricultural production in India has remained lowest in the world. The dominant factor responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture has been

- a) Over-crowding in agriculture
- b) Discouragement of the rural atmosphere
- c) Small size of land holdings
- d) Inadequate irrigation facilities

58. Which of the following is the criterion for demarcating an industry as small, medium or large scale?

- a) The amount of capital invested
- b) The number of people employed
- c) The value of turnover
- d) The price of the product turned out

59. Agricultural taxation in India is difficult because of

- a) Scattered nature of land holdings
- b) Seasonality of production
- c) The fact that agriculture is not taxed anywhere in the world
- d) Increasing overhead cost of tax collection and the lack of political will

60. The IS-LM model has been formulated by

- a) J.R.Hicks
- b) F.Modiglian
- c) P.A.Samuelson
- d) J.M.Keynes

- 61. To foster the resource base of states the tenth finance commission has recommended a single divisible Pool, transferring percentage of tax proceeds to the states. Which one of the following is the exact of the same so recommended?**
- 27%
 - 30%
 - 29%
 - 33%
- 62. If the rate of interest increases, people holdings bonds will**
- Experience a capital gain on the bonds
 - Experience a capital loss on the bonds
 - Experience neither capital gains nor a capital loss
 - Not be able to find a buyer, should they decide to sell
- 63. When the demand for money is infinitely interest - elastic, the effectiveness of the expansionary monetary policy is**
- The highest
 - Moderate
 - Very low
 - Nil
- 64. An import - tariff in a labour surplus economy distributes income in favour of**
- Landlords
 - Wage earners
 - Owners of capital and skills
 - Government
- 65. Which one of the following finally approves the five year plans in India?**
- Union cabinet
 - Planning commission
 - National development council
 - Parliamentary committee on Planning
- 66. In monopolistic competition, a firm is in long run equilibrium**
- At the minimum point of the long run average cost curve
 - In the declining segment of the long run average cost curve
 - In the rising segment of the long run average cost curve
 - When the price is equal to marginal cost
- 67. Which one of the following represents the savings in the private corporate sector?**
- Total Profit of a company
 - Undistributed profits
 - Excess of income over expenditure
 - Dividends paid to shareholders
- 68. Market failure may not arise in the Case of**
- Increasing returns to scale
 - Public goods
 - consumption externalities
 - Income inequalities

69. Municipalities finance their expenditure by imposing among others

- a) Sales Tax b) Professional Tax c) Excise Duties d) Gift Tax

70. India has paid its share of the capital to IMF and World Bank in the form of

- a) Non - negotiable special rupee securities
b) Indian Rupee
c) Gold
d) Gift -edged securities

71. When the price of an inferior good falls (other things being the same)

- a) The substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing an increase in the quantity demanded of the inferior good
b) The substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing a decrease in the quantity demanded of the inferior good
c) The substitution effect tends to increase the quantity of the goods demanded while the income effect tends reduce it
d) The substitution effect tends to decrease quantity of the goods demanded, while the income effect tends to increase it

72. Demand curve illustrates

- a) inverse relationship between quantity demanded and its cost of production
b) The inverse relation between the rate of change of demand and price
c) Direct relationship between the demand and price of a commodity at a given time
d) Inverse relationship between the rate of change in demand and the cost of production at a given time

73. In monopoly the relationship between AR and MR curves is as follows

- a) AR curve lies below the MR curve
b) AR curve lies above the MR curve
c) AR curve coincides with MR curve
d) AR is parallel to MR curve

74. Price discrimination occurs

- a) when different prices are charged to different consumers for homogeneous product
b) Same prices are charged for differentiated products
c) When different prices are charged for homogeneous products for successive units to the same consumer
d) When none of these conditions is present

75. In calculation of national income, a transfer payment can be recognized if

- a) No money transaction is involved
b) Consumer income is increased
c) No good or service is produced in the process
d) No tax relief is involved

76. The break-even point of a firm refers to that level of output at which

- a) Losses cease and profits begin, assuming that there are fixed prices
b) Losses cease and profits begin, assuming that there are variable prices
c) Losses cease and profits begin, assuming that there are fixed outputs
d) Average cost reaches its minimum

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77. "High - powered money" consists of

- a) Currency, reserves and other obligations of central bank
- b) Currency and demand deposits only
- c) All the liabilities of the commercial banks
- d) Demand and time deposit liabilities of the banks

78. The central bank can increase the demand deposit component of the money supply by

- a) Increasing reserve requirements or decreasing volume of reserves
- b) Lowering reserve requirements or increasing volume of reserves
- c) Lowering reserve requirements or decreasing volume of reserves
- d) Increasing reserve requirements or increasing volume of reserves

79. Conspicuous consumption can be mitigated by

- a) Controlling the rate of growth of population
- b) Curbing the opening of retail outlets by big producers
- c) Controlling the production of luxury goods
- d) A more efficient and equitable method of collecting tax

80. Export surplus refers to

- a) Supply of and demand for foreign goods
- b) Supply of and demand for indigenous products meant for export
- c) Exports minus imports
- d) Imports plus exports

81. According to India's planning commission an underdeveloped country is one which

- a) Has good potential prospects for using more capital or labour to support its present population at higher standard of living
- b) Has low per capita real income when compared with the per capita real income of U.S.A., Canada and Australia
- c) Is characterized by the co-existence of unutilized manpower on one hand and of unexploited natural resources on the other
- d) Those which compared to the advanced countries are underequipped with capital in relation to their population and natural resources

82. The economic rent earned by any factor will be highest if its elasticity of supply is

- a) Zero
- b) Between zero and one
- c) Equal to one
- d) Between one and infinity

83. In practice the reward paid to a factor of production depends

- a) Entirely upon its productivity and the price of the product it makes
- b) Entirely upon the value of its output minus the taxes paid to the government
- c) Upon the factors e.g govt. policy etc. as regards wages
- d) Entirely upon the cost of production and the price of the product it makes

84. The "poverty line" has been defined on the basis of

- a) The income level of the majority of the people
- b) Per - capita income of rural people
- c) Standard of living of the people
- d) The national requirements of 2400 calories per person per day

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85. Which one of the following is the cause for price rise in India?

- a) Population explosion
- b) Increase in government expenditure
- c) Deficit financing
- d) Low production

86. The liquidity trap condition occurs at

- a) A very low rate of interest
- b) A very high rate of interest
- c) At normal rate of interest
- d) Either at normal rate of interest or at a very high rate of interest

87. Neglect of agriculture in the development process will lead to

- a) Insufficient savings
- b) Shortage of foreign exchange
- c) Lower level of production
- d) Severe bottlenecks in overall development

88. Family planning has made minimum impact in the rural areas because of

- a) Non-availability of birth control measures
- b) Social orthodoxy and psychological factors
- c) Lack of adequate funds
- d) Defective planning

89. Mixed farming means

- a) Growing two crops at the same time
- b) Growing different crops in succession
- c) Using mixture of manures and fertilizers
- d) Producing crops

90. The term 'under-development' implies

- a) High population growth
- b) High level of economic and technological development
- c) Low per capita real income
- d) Social institutions are very backward

91. Black money can best be viewed as

- a) Money made through tax - evasion
- b) Money made in "black market" transaction
- c) Money through bribes
- d) Un-accounted money

92. Portfolio theory of demand for money assumes that the individual

- a) Disregards risk
- b) Is risk neutral
- c) Is risk lower
- d) Is risk averse

93. The incidence of sales tax will be on the sellers when

- a) The demand for the commodity is perfectly elastic
- b) The demand for the commodity is perfectly inelastic
- c) The demand curve is a rectangular hyperbola
- d) The demand for the commodity is moderately elastic

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- a) Taxation only
- b) Expenditure only
- c) Public debt only
- d) Both taxation and public expenditure

95. Out of the four types of unemployment mentioned below, which one is the most disturbing for the Indian economy?

- a) Cyclical unemployment
- b) Frictional unemployment
- c) Disguised unemployment in the rural sector
- d) Urban unemployment among the educated classes

96. Justice in Taxation is best ensured by applying the principle of

- a) Equal absolute sacrifice
- b) Equal proportional sacrifice
- c) Equal marginal sacrifice
- d) Quid-pro-quo

97. Which one of the following methods can be used as an instrument of qualitative credit control by the Central Bank?

- a) Bank rate policy
- b) Open market operations
- c) Changes in marginal requirements
- d) Variations in cash reserve ratio

98. Which among the following is not a cause of sickness of industrial units in India?

- a) Obsolescent technology
- b) Labour problems
- c) Faulty location
- d) Lack of capital account convertibility

99. A ready measure of the extent of globalisation of the goods market of India is provided by

- a) The share of imports in overall output
- b) The share of exports in overall output
- c) The share of imports and exports in overall output
- d) Total exports

100. According to Keynes, which one of the following is the basic cause involuntary unemployment?

- a) A general deficiency in the demand for goods and services
- b) The reluctance of workers to move to other parts of the country where there is work
- c) The inability to change occupations due to lack of the necessary skills
- d) Workers' ignorance of opportunities of employment in other occupations and districts

101. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Trade between two countries can take place when their supply and demand conditions are identical
- b) Trade between two countries can take place with different supply conditions and similar demand conditions
- c) Trade between two countries can take place with identical supply conditions and dissimilar demand conditions
- d) Trade between two countries can take place with different supply and demand conditions

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****102. Choose the incorrect one of the following statements:**

- a) Specialized labour force is an example of economy of large scale production
- b) Increasing returns to scale can be explained in terms of external and internal economies
- c) The law of diminishing marginal returns can be explained in terms of indivisibility of factors
- d) According to modern view, the law of diminishing returns is applicable only to agriculture

103. Which of the following statements is not associated with exact fact?

- a) Money is an asset used in the exchange of goods and services
- b) Money is an asset that provides its owner with liquidity
- c) In modern advanced countries money supply is composed largely of credit money
- d) In every country money supply full gold backing

104. Which one of the following statements is wrong? The Green Revolution has contributed to

- a) Increase in food production
- b) Use in agricultural productivity
- c) Increase in regional inequalities
- d) More equitable distribution of income in rural areas

105. Which one the following statements is wrong according to classicists?

- a) Money influences the real process of production and distribution in the economy
- b) The demand for money is a positive function of the level of money income
- c) Money as a medium of exchange, merely facilitates the exchange of goods and services
- d) Money is barren and wealth stored in money form does not multiply

106. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- a) A National income is the same thing as National Accounting
- b) National Accounting is concerned with the constituents of National Income and their inter-relationships
- c) National Income accounting provides insight into the basic structure of an economic system
- d) Broadly speaking National Income is the income which accrues from productive activity

107. Which one of the following statements is not relevant regarding the Friedman's Theory of Demand for Money?

- a) It is based on Keynes' classification of three motives for holding money
- b) It classified the holders of money as ultimate wealth holders and business enterprises
- c) It generalizes Keynes' analysis of the speculative demand for money
- d) It treats total demand for money as part of capital or wealth theory

108. Which of the assumptions given below is not necessary in Classical Theory of Trade?

- a) Price ratios of goods internal to each country must differ between countries
- b) Domestic barter terms of Trade must differ between countries
- c) Resources in both countries must be fully employed
- d) Production process must differ because of different factor endowments

109. Which one of the following Statements regarding the achievements of Indian Economy is not correct?

- a) The rate of increase in gross national product is markedly low
- b) Per capita income is much less
- c) Socialist pattern of economy is not properly adopted
- d) Price rise has been checked since planning started

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****110. Which of the following statements is not true?****A trade union is likely to be successful in obtaining a wage increase when**

- a) The demand for the product made by the labour is inelastic
- b) Labour costs form a small proportion of total cost
- c) The supply of labour-saving equipment is elastic
- d) Other factors cannot easily be substituted for labour

111. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) Tax on production is an implicit cost of production
- b) Returns on owned capital is an implicit cost of production
- c) Money spent by a firm on the purchase of capital equipment is variable cost of production
- d) The lowest point of the ATC curve is to the left of the lowest point of AVC

112. Marginal Revenue from a given output is

- a) The price at which the marginal unit sells
- b) The change in TR resulting from the sale of the last unit of output
- c) TR from all units sold divided by volume of sales
- d) The market demand for any commodity is unequal to the supply to maintain a given standard of living

113. The marginal revenue product of a factor tends to diminish as the input of the factor increases because of one of the following facts :

- a) Technical impact of diminishing marginal returns
- b) Increasing rate of substitutability of a factor
- c) Diminishing marginal utility of a factor
- d) Tendency for the marginal revenue product to fall

114. When a large nation imposes a tariff, it usually

- a) Improves nation's terms of trade
- b) Worsens nation's terms of trade
- c) Increases the volume of trade
- d) Maintains the same Volume of Trade

115. Which one of the following means liquidity preference?

- a) The amount of wealth held in money forms
- b) The proportion of annual income held as money
- c) The intensity of desire to hold money rather than other wealth
- d) The desire to hold "Money" rather than "near money"

116. With which one of the following basic objectives taxes are collected by the government?

- a) Financing government plans and expenditure
- b) Safeguarding poor people in the society
- c) To curb growth of black money
- d) To establish authority of the government

117. Which is the prime cause of unemployment among the following?

- a) Immobility of labour
- b) Lack of aggregate monetary demand
- c) Inflation
- d) Non-availability of the efficient workers

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****118. Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- a) When prices fall with no change in costs, marginal efficiency of capital falls
- b) When prices fall with no change in costs, marginal efficiency of capital increases
- c) Marginal efficiency of capital falls with Increased investment because of the increased output of capital goods
- d) Marginal efficiency of capital remains constant with increased investment because of the increased output of capital goods

119. What is the main objective of fiscal policy in developing countries among the following?

- a) Controlling inflation
- b) Price stability
- c) Full employment
- d) Equitable distribution

120. New economic policy has greater relevance to the rural sector in the context of one of the following:

- a) Subsidies to the rural industries
- b) Bio - Technological innovations
- c) Trade liberalizations
- d) Increasing input to agriculture

121. 'Nothing succeeds like success' is an illustration for the law of

- a) Readiness
- b) Effect
- c) Use
- d) Disuse

122. When you perceive something when there is no stimulus, it is known as

- a) Hallucination
- b) Illusion
- c) Perception
- d) Abstraction

123. Intentional and forcible avoidance of painful tendencies from the field of consciousness is called

- a) Selective forgetting
- b) Repression
- c) Suppression
- d) Withdrawal

124. Three concepts that characterise concrete operations are

- a) compensation, egocentrism and object permanence
- b) Compensation, reversibility and identity
- c) egocentrism, animism and realism
- d) animism, reversibility and object permanence

125. Rorschach's ink blot test is the most popular test for

- a) Intelligence
- b) Aspiration
- c) Motivation
- d) Personality

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126. The concept of 'level of aspiration' was first introduced by
- McClelland
 - Dembo
 - Maslow
 - Binet
127. "The Noisy Child and the Silent Mind" was written by
- J. Krishnamoorthy
 - John Dewey
 - Bertrand Russell
 - Sri Aurobindo
128. Who is the psychologist who experimented on conditioning?
- Guilford
 - Pavlov
 - Maslow
 - Sheldon
129. One of the main objectives of educational technology is
- Individualising instruction
 - Direct means of communication
 - Techniques to improve the infrastructure
 - Choosing from alternate media
130. Which one of the following is not associated with the steps of creativity?
- Incubation
 - Preparation
 - Inspiration
 - Conclusion
131. Sainik School in Tamil Nadu is located at
- Kaveri Nagar
 - Amaravathi Nagar
 - Kongu Nagai
 - Ashok Nagar
132. 'Why have Examinations?' was the opinion of
- Skinner
 - A.S. Neil
 - Sri Aurobindo
 - Ivan Illich
133. 'Choleric' group of people are those whose temperamental characteristic is one of the following :
- Emotionally weak
 - Emotionally strong
 - Bodily weak
 - Spiritually strong
134. Which article of universal declaration of Human Rights' states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

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- 135. The first principle of true teaching according to Sri Aurobindo is**
- learning by doing
 - nothing can be taught
 - Life centred teaching
 - Life oriented education
- 136. Jean Jacques Rousseau was a great educator of**
- 16th Century
 - 17th Century
 - 18th Century
 - 19th Century
- 137. Which one of the following is not connected with the principles of growth and development?**
- Continuity
 - Linear
 - Integration
 - Spiral
- 138. The material learnt today interferes with the recall of what is learnt yesterday _____ is termed as**
- Active inhibition
 - Retroactive inhibition
 - Proactive inhibition
 - Passive inhibition
- 139. Explicit attention is**
- Sustained by instincts
 - Obtained by repeated act of will
 - Sustained by sentiments
 - Obtained by single act of will
- 140. "What nutrition and reproduction are to the physiological life, education is to social" said**
- John Dewey
 - A S. Neil
 - Froebel
 - Rousseau
- 141. Logical thinking is**
- Convergent thinking
 - Divergent thinking
 - Reasoning
 - Creative thinking
- 142. Anarchic theory of intelligence was advocated by**
- Guilford
 - Thorndike
 - Thurstone
 - Spearman

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143. Which one of the following is not in the scoring categories of Rorschach's ink blot test?
- Contents
 - Originality
 - Location
 - Dominance
144. The chief propounder of the theory of identical elements in transfer of training was
- Woodworth
 - Judd
 - Thorndike
 - Bagley
145. What is the educational significance of Article 45 of the Constitution of India?
- Condition of work ensuring a decent standard of life
 - Provision for securing the right to work
 - Provision for free education
 - Importance of universal primary education
146. The author of the book 'Wings of Fire' is
- Annie Besant
 - APJ. Abdul Kalam
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
147. The memory of a computer is commonly expressed in terms of Kilobytes or Megabytes. A byte is made up of
- Eight binary digits
 - Eight decimal digits
 - Two binary digits
 - Two decimal digits
148. The World Cup Football 2002 has been won by
- South Korea
 - Germany
 - France
 - Brazil
149. The capital of Uttaranchal State is
- Raipur
 - Dehra Dun
 - Ranchi
 - Dispur
150. The temple tower found in the Tamil Nadu Govt. State symbol is located in
- Madurai
 - Srivilliputhur
 - Thanjavur
 - Rameswaram