

**TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD, CHENNAI - 6**  
**WRITTEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT OF**  
**POST GRADUATE ASSISTANTS (2004-2005)**

1. "Iron Law or Wages" was developed by
  - a) German Economists
  - b) French Economists
  - c) Classical Economists
  - d) Neo-classical Economists
2. Under perfectly competitive labour market, Wages in a particular industry are fixed by
  - a) the forces of demand and supply
  - b) the labour unions
  - c) the government
  - d) all of these
3. The profit arrived at by deducting imputed costs from accounting profit can be called as
  - a) supernormal profit
  - b) normal profit
  - c) economic profit
  - d) none of these
4. David Ricardo predicted the economy would end in a stationary state because
  - a) people would be tired of working
  - b) the economy would run out of gold
  - c) innovation would dry up
  - d) the economy would run out of arable land
5. The National Income Committee was constituted in 1949 under the Chairmanship of
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - c) V. K. R. V. Rao
  - d) R C. Mahalanobis
6. The general equilibrium model was developed by
  - a) Leon Walras
  - b) J. B. Clark
  - c) Edgeworth
  - d) K. J. Arrow
7. Which of the following is not a major instrument of monetary policy for regulating the economy?
  - a) The discount rate
  - b) Government spending
  - c) The reserve requirement
  - d) Open market operations
8. Monetary policy refers to the credit control measures adopted by
  - a) the Finance Ministry
  - b) the Planning Commission
  - c) the Central Bank of the country
  - d) none of these

**WIN ACADEMY - (PGTRB) ECONOMICS COACHING CENTRE - KUMBAKONAM****ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS****CELL: 9486474777****9. Lowering the reserve requirement will ordinarily**

- a) increase the money supply
- b) decrease the money supply
- c) increase a bank's reserves
- d) decrease a bank's reserves

**10. Devaluation**

- a) encourages imports and discourages exports
- b) encourages exports and discourages imports
- c) encourages both exports and imports
- d) discourages both exports and imports

**11. The note-issue system in India is based on**

- a) Simple Deposit System
- b) Fixed Fiduciary System
- c) Proportional Reserve System
- d) Minimum Reserve System

**12. The International Monetary Fund was established under Bretton Woods Agreement of July, 1994 by**

- a) 44 countries
- b) 43 countries
- c) 42 countries
- d) 41 countries

**13. The World Bank is also called**

- a) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- b) International Development Association
- c) International Finance Corporation
- d) The Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency

**14. What are the forms of foreign aid?**

- a) Loans
- b) Grants
- c) PL 480/465
- d) All of these

**15. Which of the following theories explains the determination of the rate of exchange between two countries on inconvertible paper currency standard?**

- a) Mint Par Theory of Exchange
- b) Purchasing Power Parity Theory of Exchange
- c) Balance of Payments Theory of Exchange
- d) None of these

**16. Who Introduced the term 'revealed preference' into economics in 1938?**

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Alfred Marshall
- c) Paul Samuelson
- d) Lionel Robbins

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17. The consumers' surplus is a concept associated with

- a) Alfred Marshall
- b) M. K. Gandhi
- c) J. M. Keynes
- d) J. S. Mill

18. The book, "Nature and Significance of Economic Science" was written by

- a) David Ricardo
- b) Adam Smith
- c) J B. Say
- d) Lionel Robbins

19. Elasticity at the mid-point of a demand curve is

- a) perfectly elastic
- b) perfectly inelastic
- c) relatively elastic
- d) unit elastic

20. The clear and scientific distinction between the two terms "Statics" and "Dynamics" was made by

- a) Ragner Frisch
- b) Samuelson
- c) J. R. Hicks
- d) Harrod

21.  $SMC = LMC = LAC = SAC = P = MR$  indicates equilibrium position of the

- a) competitive firm
- b) monopolist firm
- c) oligopolist firm
- d) none of these

22. Monopolist can fix

- a) neither price nor output
- b) both price and output
- c) either price or output
- d) all of these

23. There is an element of interdependence in the decision making among the firms under

- a) perfect competition
- b) monopoly
- c) oligopoly
- d) duopoly

24. Consumers are likely to get a variety of goods under

- a) perfect competition
- b) monopoly
- c) oligopoly
- d) monopolistic competition

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**25. Transfer earnings are-**

- a) the level of earnings which is required to tempt factors of production away from their present employment
- b) that part of earnings of factors of production which is classed as economic rent
- c) the minimum payment necessary to retain factors of production in their present employment
- d) payments made to labour during periods of retaining

**26. The total measure of the flow of goods and services at market value resulting from current production during a year in a country including net factor income from abroad is known as**

- a) Gross Domestic Product
- b) Net Domestic Product
- c) Gross National Product
- d) Net National Product

**27. "Every individuals' consumption behaviour is not independent but interdependent of the behaviour of every other individual." Who made this statement?**

- a) J. M. Keynes
- b) Duesenberry
- c) Friedman
- d) Ando and Modigliani

**28. The classical theory of employment assumes that**

- a) there is always full employment of labour without inflation
- b) there is always full employment of labour with high rate of inflation
- c) there is always underemployment of labour without inflation
- d) there is always underemployment of labour with high rate of inflation

**29. Keynesian theory of employment**

- a) is for underdeveloped economies
- b) is an integrated theory
- c) is the theory of effective demand
- d) none of these

**30. The accelerator theory shows effects of**

- a) changes in income on changes in consumption
- b) changes in consumption on changes in savings
- c) changes in consumption on changes in investment
- d) none of these

**31. When the price level changes, it affects the purchasing power of people's cash holdings which in turn affects the demand and supply of goods. This is known as**

- a) Cash Balance Approach
- b) Real Balance Effect
- c) Transaction Approach
- d) None of these

**32. The demand for money depends upon**

- a) the total wealth to be held in various forms
- b) the price and return on this form of wealth and alternate forms
- c) the tastes and preferences of the wealth owning units
- d) all of these

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33. "The essential function of a Central Bank is to act as the lender of the last resort." Which economist has stated this definition of a Central Bank?

- a) Vera Smith
- b) De Kock
- c) Hawtrey
- d) None of them

34. The Mint Par Parity Theory is based on

- a) the silver standard
- b) the gold standard
- c) the paper currency standard
- d) all of these

35. The management of the RBI is controlled by the Central Board of Directors. This Board consists of

- a) 16 members
- b) 18 members
- c) 20 members
- d) 22 members

36. The IS curve slopes downwards from left to right because of

- a) inverse relationship between income and interest rate in the product market
- b) inverse relationship between income and interest rate in the money market
- c) direct relationship between income and interest rate in the product market
- d) direct relationship between income and interest rate in the money market

37. Trade cycles are the outcome of economic development in a capitalist society. This is according to

- a) R. G. Hawtrey
- b) Joseph Schumpeter
- c) Samuelson
- d) Kaldor

38. Mitchell's theory of trade cycles is also popularly referred to as

- a) the profit theory
- b) the monetary theory
- c) the under-consumption theory
- d) the over-investment theory

39. Inflation is not caused by

- a) slow growth in agricultural output
- b) slow growth in industrial output
- c) slow growth in population
- d) rapid growth in costly imports

40. Stagflation is a paradoxical situation where the economy experiences

- a) unemployment along with a high rate of inflation
- b) unemployment along with a low rate of inflation
- c) full employment along with a high rate of inflation
- d) full employment along with a low rate of inflation

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**41. Deficit financing means**

- a) relying on foreign aid
- b) spending by borrowing from abroad
- c) not spending enough to ensure development
- d) spending in excess of revenue

**42. As a source of revenue, a tax on a commodity will be more successful if**

- a) the higher the percentage of the tax
- b) the lower the percentage of the tax
- c) the more elastic the supply and demand for the commodity
- d) the more inelastic the supply and demand for the commodity

**43. Which of the following is not an example of a tax based on the principle of the payer's ability to pay?**

- a) A tax on luxury goods
- b) A tax which is collected from land owners
- c) A tax which is based upon the services of government used by the tax payers
- d) None of these

**44. Of the following taxes, which one does not increase the price of the commodity to the buyers?**

- a) Import duty
- b) Land tax
- c) Sales tax
- d) Income tax

**45. The impact of an indirect tax is on**

- a) the production of goods
- b) the finance minister who levies it
- c) the person who first pays it
- d) the one who eventually pays it

**46. "Money includes not only currency in circulation but also all liquid assets." This is according to**

- a) the Central Bank Approach
- b) the Radcliffe Committee Report
- c) the Chicago Approach
- d) the Classical School Approach

**47. The Indian Rupee is a**

- a) standard coin
- b) token coin
- c) standard token coin
- d) none of these

**48. Under monometallism, the standard coin is made of**

- a) one metal
- b) two metals
- c) three metals
- d) none of these

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49. The major cause for breakdown of gold standard was

- a) World War 1
- b) paper money
- c) poverty
- d) disequilibrium in international trade

50. The main feature of Monetary Standard is

- a) simplicity
- b) flexibility
- c) fully backed by gold
- d) monetary management

51. Which is the most satisfactory definition of opportunity cost?

- a) The price of the commodity
- b) The minimum average cost of production
- c) The sacrifice of any alter native choice
- d) The sacrifice of the next most desired alternative

52. "Production is an activity directed towards the satisfaction of other people's wants in exchange" Who said this?

- a) J.R. Hicks
- b) Alfred Marshall
- c) Adam Smith
- d) David Ricardo

53. "If all the factors of production are increased in some proportion, the output also increases in the same proportion." It is known as

- a) Linear homogeneous production function
- b) Homogeneous production function
- c) Linear production function
- d) None of these

54. In private enterprise societies, the basic economic problem of "What goods shall be produced" is decided by

- a) making use of extensive specialisation
- b) using large amount of capital equipment
- c) the spending habits of the citizens
- d) the entrepreneur acting independently of market forces

55. Discriminating monopoly is feasible is two markets have

- a) rising cost curves
- b) rising and declining cost curves
- c) different elasticities of demand
- d) equal elasticities of demand

56. The ratio of aggregate consumption expenditure to aggregate income is known as

- a) the average propensity to consume
- b) the marginal propensity to consume
- c) the average propensity to save
- d) the marginal propensity to save

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57. The size of the multiplier upon the size of the

- a) average propensity to consume
- b) marginal propensity to consume
- c) average propensity to save
- d) marginal propensity to save

58. Keynes' multiplier is

- a) employment multiplier
- b) investment multiplier
- c) income multiplier
- d) none of these

59. The ratio of surplus value (S) to the variable capital (V) has been termed as the rate of exploitation by

- a) Adam Smith
- b) David Ricardo
- c) Karl Marx
- d) J. S. Mill

60. The LM schedule reflects the equilibrium of the

- a) product market
- b) money market
- c) capital market
- d) none of these

61. The speculative demand for money is

- a) interest inelastic
- b) interest elastic
- c) income determined
- d) none of these

62. In Friedman's theory of wealth, u refers to

- a) tastes and preferences
- b) interest rate on equities
- c) long run income
- d) changes in price level

63. In Pigou's cash balance approach equation  $V = \frac{kR}{M} C + h(1 - C)$ , which variables are held as constant.

- a) R and C
- b) M, R and h
- c) k, C and h
- d) C and h

64. In the Keynesian theory of money and prices, which of the following is true?

- a) Prices increase as output increases
- b) Prices increase as the quantity of money increases
- c) Prices increase after the level of full employment when quantity of money increases
- d) The levels of employment and output increase after full employment



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65. "The effect of a change in the quantity of money on prices is indirect and non-proportional."

This is according to

- a) J. M. Keynes
- b) Irving Fisher
- c) A. C. Pigou
- d) Alfred Marshall

66. Planning in India dates back to the days of ..... whose book "Planned Economy for India" was published in 1934.

- a) S. M. Agarwal
- b) M. N. Roy
- c) M. Visvesvaraya
- d) Motilal Nehru

67. In 1938, National Planning Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of

- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Vallabhai Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

68. The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in

- a) 1965
- b) 1969
- c) 1971
- d) 1973

69. The most serious problem of India is

- a) unemployment, not poverty
- b) poverty and unemployment
- c) under-employment, not poverty
- d) stagnation, not poverty

70. A growing country is one with

- a) rising GNP at constant prices
- b) rising GNP at current prices
- c) constant GNP at constant prices
- d) constant GNP at current prices

71. Which one of the following statements is correct about the expenditure of the upper Income and lower income groups?

- a) Upper income groups spend the largest percentage of their income on the necessities than the lower income groups
- b) Upper income groups spend smaller percentage of their income on luxuries than the lower income groups
- c) Upper income groups spend smaller percentage of their income on necessities than the lower income groups
- d) Upper income groups spend the same percentage of their income on necessities as the lower income groups

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72. Excise Duty on liquor is imposed by the

- a) District Board
- b) State Government
- c) Central Government
- d) Municipal Board

73. Who is the Chairman of twelfth Finance Commission?

- a) K. C. Pant
- b) Raja Chellaiah
- c) C. Rangarajan
- d) K. N. Raj

74. Which one of the following taxes is considered as "Kamadhenu" in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Income tax
- b) Wealth tax
- c) General sales tax
- d) Estate duty

75. Among the 'Social Services' which sector is emphasized most in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Education
- b) Public Health
- c) Family Welfare
- d) Housing

76. In the process of industrialization, developing nations must make many choices, among which is the proper balance between

- a) the public and private sectors
- b) Large scale and small scale industries
- c) production of new and traditional products
- d) all of these

77. Which of the following is not usually a reason for advocating that the governments set up and run some industries?

- a) The industry may not be set up by the private sector when there are external economies
- b) The Government is usually more efficient in running industries than the private sector
- c) The private sector may lack the information and time perspective to set up the industry
- d) The private sector may be unable to raise the huge amounts of capital that may be necessary

78. The All India Trade Union Congress was set up in

- a) 1919
- b) 1920
- c) 1921
- d) 1922

79. The per capita GDP increase in India has led to

- a) increase in the percentage contribution of agricultural sector
- b) an appreciable increase in the percentage contribution of industrial sector
- c) an appreciable increase in the percentage contribution of service sector
- d) a decrease in the percentage contribution of industrial sector

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80. The declaration in the Industrial sector of India during mid- sixties was witnessed in

- a) consumer goods industries
- b) capital goods industries
- c) agro based industries
- d) none of these

81. The theory of operational conditioning was formulated by

- a) E.L. Thorndike
- b) Pavlov
- c) B.F Skinner
- d) Kohler

82. The law of effect emphasises the of

- a) repetition
- b) rewards
- c) stimulus
- d) response

83. The Chairman of the Indian Education Commission (1964-66) was

- a) Dr. D.S. Kothari
- b) Dr. A.L Mudaliar
- c) Dr. J.P Naik
- d) Dr S. Radhakrishnan

84. The founder of Oldenwald school in Switzerland was

- a) Paul Gehub
- b) Paul Friere
- c) A.S. Nell
- d) Froebel

85. Which is not related to Froebel?

- a) Songs
- b) Gifts
- c) Occupations
- d) Didactic apparatus

86. "Education is the reconstruction of experiences." It is the view of

- a) Bertrand Russell
- b) John Dewey
- c) Sri Aurobindo
- d) Tagore

87. The project method was advocated by

- a) Tagore
- b) Sri Aurobindo
- c) John Dewey
- d) Froebel

88. The President of Indian Sainik School Academy is, the

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister
- c) HRD Minister
- d) Defence Minister

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**89. The humanistic psychologist is**

- a) Freud
- b) Carl Rogers
- c) Jung
- d) Adler

**90. The instinct theory of motivation was proposed by**

- a) Murphy
- b) Abraham Maslow
- c) McDougall
- d) Guilford

**91. According to 2001 census, Tamil Nadu occupies the ----- place in urbanisation**

- a) first
- b) second
- c) third
- d) fourth

**92. The tax system under which the poor are taxed at higher rates than the rates is known as**

- a) regressive
- b) progressive
- c) proportional
- d) none of these

**93. The man who connected economic development with the evolution of credit was**

- a) Hildebrand
- b) Bucher
- c) Boeke
- d) List

**94. India's future is in her farms. Agriculture has the potential to accelerate economic growth and social development in India. Who said this?**

- a) Manmohan Singh
- b) P. Chidambaram
- c) MS. Swaminathan
- d) Mukesh Ambani

**95. Agriculture has an important role to play in the development process, because**

- a) a balanced approach to growth is necessary
- b) the vast majority of an underdeveloped country's resources are engaged in agriculture
- c) less developed countries naturally do better in agriculture
- d) none of these

**96. The cropping pattern in India is determined by**

- a) natural factors
- b) economic factors
- c) social factors
- d) all of these

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**97. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture was introduced during the**

- a) First Five-Year Plan
- b) Seventh Five-Year Plan
- c) Eighth Five-Year Plan
- d) Ninth Five-Year Plan

**98. The Ninth Plan outlay for agriculture was**

- a) 19.8 percent
- b) 20.7 percent
- c) 22.0 percent
- d) 23.9 percent

**99. According to the 8th Round of the National Sample Survey (conducted in 1953-54) an operational holding was divided into**

- a) two units
- b) three units
- c) four units
- d) five units

**100. Developing countries rely upon industry**

- a) to grow rapidly
- b) to train labour and absorb it into high paying jobs
- c) to relieve balance of payments difficulties
- d) for all of these

**101. The term "Economic Constitution" is associated with**

- a) Industrial Policy of 1948
- b) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956
- c) Industrial Policy of 1977
- d) Industrial Policy of 1985

**102. 'Navaratnas' is associated with**

- a) profit making public sector units
- b) loss making public sector units
- c) foreign owned private sector units
- d) members of 'Fortune 500' companies

**103. Sunrise industries refer to**

- a) cotton textile and jute industries
- b) steel and cement industries
- c) petro-chemical and computer industries
- d) none of these

**104. Joint sector refers to**

- a) co-existence of a Government company and a private sector company in the same industry
- b) co-existence of a Central Government company and a State Government company in the same industry
- c) equity participation of two or more State Governments in an industry
- d) equity participation of Government and private sector in the same company

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- 105. The broad objectives of New Economic Policy is (are)**
- attaining sustainable development
  - social equity
  - human development
  - all of these
- 106. Choose the odd one :**
- Display screen
  - Keyboard
  - Floppy disc with instructional material
  - Printer
- 107. The father of Child - Centered education is**
- Rabindranath Tagore
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Maria Montessori
  - Rousseau
- 108. The essay "The Noisy Child and the Silent Mind' was written by**
- Sri Aurobindo
  - J. Krishnamurthy
  - Bertrand Russell
  - Paul Friere
- 109. Diversified courses in secondary education was suggested for the first time by**
- Hunter Commission
  - Hartog Committee
  - Wood's Despatch
  - Calcutta University Commission
- 110. The United Nations Day is celebrated on**
- October 1st
  - March 15th
  - October 24th
  - December 1st
- 111. Which of the following is false? Incremental Capital Output Ratios (ICORs) are rough estimates because**
- no one can really tell how much capital is needed for an investment project
  - ICORs are measured gross not net
  - ICORs are normally measured over extended periods of time
  - ICORs ignore many important factors contributing to growth.
- 112. On March 31, 1999 The number of Central Public Sector undertakings was**
- 240
  - 122
  - 245
  - 238

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- 113. Public Sector contributed Rs. 1,33,780 crores to central exchequer during the**
- Sixth Plan
  - Seventh Plan
  - Eighth Plan
  - Ninth Plan
- 114. The creation of the joint sector in India on the basis of the 1956 resolution was recommended by**
- Chellaiah Committee .
  - Dutt Committee
  - Raj Committee
  - Arjun Sengupta Committee
- 115. The Second Five-Year Plan was formulated on the basis of**
- Mahalanobis model
  - Harrod-Domar model
  - Joan Robinson model
  - Kaldor model
- 116. The verbal scale of WAIS consists of**
- 6 tests
  - 4 tests
  - 5 tests
  - 8 tests
- 117. The life instincts are called**
- Eros
  - Superego
  - Thanatos
  - Libido
- 118. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides the provision for English to continue or a period of 15 years?**
- Article 343
  - Article 45
  - Article 49
  - Article 351
- 119. Plague is caused by**
- Housefly
  - Lice
  - Flea
  - Mosquito
- 120. Froebel was**
- a French educator
  - an Italian educator
  - a German educator
  - an American educator

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121. The book "Education for a Better Social Order" was written by
- Sri Aurobindo
  - John Dewey
  - Bertrand Russell
  - Montessori
122. Viswabharati came into existence in
- 1901
  - 1921
  - 1911
  - 1919
123. The psychoanalytic theory was propounded by
- Jung
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Sheldon
  - Maslow
124. The period of incubation in chicken pox is
- one week
  - four weeks
  - two weeks
  - three weeks
125. TAT was developed by
- Pressey
  - Alfred Binet
  - Cyril Burt and Vernon
  - Murray and Morgan
126. Surplus labour theories assume that
- less developed countries are overpopulated
  - labour contributes nothing to output in less developed countries
  - the marginal product of labour is close to zero in less developed countries
  - there is too much unemployment in less developed countries
127. The primary barrier to land reform in less developed countries is
- frequent opposition by the landlords
  - the realization that output might fall
  - the fear that peasants will be cut off from credit
  - the general contentment with the present arrangements
128. The Green Revolution has
- been successful everywhere
  - eliminated the need for costly irrigation and fertilizer
  - made less developed countries self-sufficient in food production
  - none of these
129. New Agricultural Policy was announced by the Government of India in
- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a) 2000 | b) 1985 | c) 1994 | d) 1983 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|



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130. Neglect of agriculture in the development process can lead to
- insufficient savings
  - shortages of foreign exchange
  - lower levels of production
  - all of these
131. The Peoples' Plan was formulated by
- M.N. Roy
  - Gandhiji
  - Jai Prakash Narain
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
132. Which is the most important tool of macro-planning among the following?
- The Harrod-Domar model
  - Input-output analysis
  - Linear programming
  - All of these
133. In Rostow's theory, the drive to maturity
- starts the development process
  - completes the development process
  - comes before the take-off-
  - follows the take-off
134. The Harrod-Domar growth model suggests that growth is
- directly related to savings and inversely related to the K/O ratio
  - directly related to the K/O ratio and inversely related to savings
  - indirectly related to savings and the K/O ratio
  - directly related to savings and the K/O ratio
135. Galenson and Leibenstein advocate investment projects that are
- Labour-intensive because they will help the working class
  - capital-intensive because this is the only way the economy can become competitive internationally
  - labour-intensive because they will stimulate consumer demand
  - capital-intensive because they will lead to greater savings and investment in the future
136. Ivan Pavlov studied
- motivation
  - conditioned reflexes
  - intelligence
  - personality
137. Jean Piaget's sensory motor stage period ranges from
- 0 to 2 years
  - 7 years to 11 years
  - 11 years and above
  - 2 years to 7 years
138. The theory of Hierarchy of learning types was developed by
- E.L. Thorndike
  - B.F. Skinner
  - Robert M. Gagne
  - Pavlov

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139. Which of the following is the progressive school?

- a) Children's Home
- b) Summerhill School
- c) Ashram School
- d) Kindergarten School

140. The pioneer in the field of teaching machines was

- a) B.F. Skinner
- b) Crowder
- c) Adler
- d) Sydney Pressey

141. The Indian who has won an Olympic Silver Medal in 2004 is

- a) Dhanraj Pillay
- b) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
- c) Anju Bobby George
- d) Dilip Tirkey

142. ISO refers to

- a) International Standards Organisation
- b) Indian Space Organisation
- c) International Science Organisation
- d) Indian Social Organisation

143. The lightest metal is

- a) Lead
- b) Sodium
- c) Aluminium
- d) Lithium

144. A fuse wire is characterised by

- a) high resistance and high melting point
- b) low resistance and high melting point
- c) high resistance and low melting point
- d) low resistance and low melting point

145. The Chief Justice of India is

- a) R.C. Lahoti
- b) Subashan Reddy
- c) G.B. Pattanaik
- d) A.R. Lakshmanan

146. The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in

- a) 1910
- b) 1911
- c) 1912
- d) 1913

147. Who among the following Mughal emperors was the first to allow the British trade with India?

- a) Jehangir
- b) Akbar
- c) Shahjehan
- d) Aurangzeb

148. The Constitution of India came into force on

- a) August 15, 1947
- b) January 26, 1947
- c) January 26, 1950
- d) August 15, 1950

149. What is zero hour in Parliament?

- a) When Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha
- b) Interval between morning and evening sessions
- c) When proposals of Opposition are considered
- d) When matters of utmost importance are raised

150. The author of the book 'As I See' is ,

- a) Atal Behari Vajpayee
- b) Khushwant Singh
- c) Kiran Bedi
- d) Sheela