



General Aptitude Model Question Paper 04 (English)

1. **What is the primary objective of teaching?**

- A. To only provide information
- B. To develop knowledge, skills, and attitudes
- C. To keep students disciplined
- D. To ensure success in exams

Answer: B

Explanation: The goal of effective teaching is the holistic development of knowledge, skills, and values in learners, rather than merely giving information or focusing on discipline and exams.

2. **Which of the following teaching methods is considered learner-centric?**

- A. Lecture method
- B. Group discussion
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Teacher-centered teaching

Answer: B

Explanation: In group discussions, students actively participate and share ideas. Hence, it's an example of learner-centric teaching. Methods like lecture and demonstration are predominantly teacher-centered.

3. **At the memory level of teaching, what do learners primarily do?**

- A. Remember facts and information
- B. Apply learned principles
- C. Analyze and evaluate concepts
- D. Create new ideas or theories

Answer: A

Explanation: Memory-level teaching emphasizes recalling facts, data, and content. Analysis, evaluation, and creating new theories are activities of higher levels (understanding or reflective levels).

4. **Which type of assessment focuses on providing continuous feedback during the learning process?**

- A. Diagnostic assessment
- B. Formative assessment
- C. Summative assessment
- D. External assessment

Answer: B

Explanation: Formative assessment is conducted in phases during instruction to provide ongoing feedback to students and teachers. Summative assessment, on the other hand, evaluates overall learning at the end of a lesson or semester.

5. **Which of the following is *not* considered essential for a good teacher?**

- A. Deep subject knowledge
- B. Fairness toward students
- C. A punitive (harsh) approach
- D. Effective communication skills

Answer: C

Explanation: A good teacher must possess subject expertise, fairness, and effective communication. A punitive attitude is not considered a positive quality, as unnecessary severity can hamper the learning environment.

6. **Which of the following is an example of applied research?**

- A. A study to discover new scientific theories
- B. Research done to solve a production problem in a factory
- C. A survey conducted to understand new aspects of human behavior
- D. Analyzing ancient manuscripts just to enhance knowledge

Answer: B

Explanation: Applied research directly focuses on solving practical problems. Research aimed at improving factory productivity has a specific practical objective. Options (A), (C), and (D) aim at generating new theories or knowledge, which align more with basic (fundamental) research.

7. **Which of the following research methods is an example of qualitative research?**

- A. Ethnography
- B. Survey



- C. Experiment
- D. Statistical analysis

Answer: A

Explanation: Ethnographic studies are examples of qualitative research, involving in-depth descriptive study of a community or group. Surveys, experiments, and statistical analyses are mostly used in quantitative research.

8. **If a researcher incorporates someone else's research segments into their work without proper credit, what is this unethical practice called?**

- A. Plagiarism
- B. Fabrication of data
- C. Biased sampling
- D. Properly cited quotation

Answer: A

Explanation: Presenting another's work or writing as one's own without citing the source is called plagiarism—an unethical practice in research. (B) and (C) describe other types of research errors, while (D) is a correct research practice.

9. **When a research study controls all factors and tests the effect of only one independent variable, this is a hallmark of which type of research?**

- A. Historical research
- B. Survey research
- C. Experimental research
- D. Comparative research

Answer: C

Explanation: In experimental research, the researcher changes only one independent variable under controlled conditions to see its effect on the dependent variable, keeping all other factors constant. This clarifies cause-effect relationships.

10. **In the research process, which of the following is generally the first step?**

- A. Identification of the research problem
- B. Data collection
- C. Formulation of the hypothesis
- D. Drawing conclusions

Answer: A

Explanation: Any research typically begins with identifying a research problem or question. After defining the problem, the subsequent steps include literature review, hypothesis formulation, research design, data collection, analysis, etc.

Questions 11-15

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:

For centuries, teaching was confined to classrooms and printed books. The advent of technology has transformed education. Digital tools such as online libraries, educational apps, and virtual classrooms have increased students' access to information. Today, even a student living in a remote village can listen to lectures from world-renowned universities via the internet. Thus, education is being democratized, bridging old inequalities.

However, the use of technology in education is not without challenges. Both teachers and students have to adapt to new tools. Over-reliance on technology raises concerns about hindering independent thinking skills. Additionally, not everyone has access to high-speed internet or devices, which can exacerbate the 'digital divide.' If these aspects are addressed, the thoughtful use of technology in education has immense potential to improve learning outcomes. A balanced combination of traditional and modern methods may be the key to an inclusive and effective educational system.

11. **What is the main argument of the passage above?**

- A. Using technology in education is harming educational quality.
- B. Technology has expanded access to education, creating new learning opportunities.
- C. It is impossible to provide quality education in rural areas.
- D. Traditional teaching methods are superior to modern technology.

Answer: B

Explanation: The passage's central point is that the appropriate use of technology has expanded educational access and created new opportunities. It emphasizes technology's benefits (easy access to information, democratization of education) while also advising caution. Overall, the main argument highlights technology's positive impact rather than labeling it harmful.

12. **According to the passage, what change has technology brought about in the field of education?**

- A. Students now have increased access to information.
- B. There is no significant difference in education quality.
- C. Only city-based students benefit from it.
- D. The teacher's role in the classroom has completely ended.

Answer: A

Explanation: The passage clearly states that online libraries, apps, etc. have increased students' access to information—even those in remote villages can listen to world-class lectures. The other options do not match the passage's content: Technology has brought improvements, benefits rural students as well, and has not eliminated the need for teachers.

13. **According to the author, what is the potential negative impact of over-reliance on technology in education?**

- A. It increases students' fear of technology.
- B. It eliminates the need for teachers.
- C. It weakens students' independent thinking ability.
- D. It renders traditional reading and writing skills irrelevant.

Answer: C

Explanation: The passage warns that excessive dependence on technology could hinder students' critical thinking. Other options are not mentioned in the passage (e.g., fear of technology, no need for teachers, or traditional skills becoming irrelevant).

14. **In the passage, what does the term "digital divide" refer to?**

- A. Technophobia
- B. Inequality in access to the internet and devices
- C. Misuse of digital technology
- D. The increasing use of technology in education

Answer: B

Explanation: "Digital divide" means the gap in availability or accessibility of technological resources. The passage states that not everyone has high-speed internet or devices, potentially widening the digital divide. This corresponds to option B.

15. **According to the passage, what does successful and beneficial use of technology in education depend on?**

- A. Completely replacing traditional teaching with technology
- B. A balanced blend of traditional and modern methods
- C. Exclusive use of online courses
- D. Teachers boycotting technological tools

Answer: B

Explanation: In the conclusion, the author explicitly states that a balanced mix of traditional and modern methods is the key to an inclusive and effective educational system. Using technology alone or ignoring it entirely are both unsuitable approaches.

16. **If in a classroom the teacher speaks continuously and students only listen quietly, which type of communication is that?**

- A. One-way communication
- B. Two-way communication
- C. Group communication
- D. Informal communication

Answer: A

Explanation: When information only goes from the sender (teacher) to the receiver (students) without immediate feedback or interaction, it is one-way communication.

17. **During a lecture, there is loud construction noise from the street outside, preventing students from clearly hearing the teacher. What kind of barrier to communication is this?**

- A. Physical barrier



- B. Psychological barrier
- C. Semantic barrier
- D. Socio-cultural barrier

Answer: A

Explanation: External noise is a physical (environmental) barrier. Psychological barriers involve biases or lack of attention, semantic barriers involve language/meaning issues, and socio-cultural barriers relate to cultural differences. Here, the construction noise is a physical obstruction to hearing the message.

18. **Which of the following is necessary for effective communication?**

- A. Clarity and politeness in the message
- B. Extremely complex language
- C. One-way message without feedback
- D. Multiple distracting elements during message delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Using clear, comprehensible language and maintaining politeness is crucial for effective communication. Very complex language, one-way communication (no feedback), and distractions impede effectiveness.

19. **When a speaker uses hand gestures and facial expressions while speaking, which form of communication is being used?**

- A. Verbal communication
- B. Non-verbal communication
- C. Formal communication
- D. Organizational communication

Answer: B

Explanation: Non-verbal communication involves body language, facial expressions, eye contact, and vocal tone. Verbal communication relies on spoken or written words alone.

20. **When the receiver of a message provides a response to the sender, what is this stage of the communication process called?**

- A. Encoding
- B. Transmission
- C. Feedback
- D. Noise

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback is the stage in communication where the listener/receiver responds to the sender, indicating whether the message was understood. Encoding is converting the idea into symbolic form, transmission is sending the message, and noise is any interference.

21. **Complete the series: 5, 11, 23, 47, ?**

- A. 85
- B. 95
- C. 93
- D. 99

Answer: B

Explanation: Look at the differences: 5 to 11 = +6, 11 to 23 = +12, 23 to 47 = +24. Each time, the difference doubles. Doubling 24 gives 48; adding 48 to 47 yields 95.

22. **An item's marked price is kept 20% higher than its cost price. If the shopkeeper gives a 10% discount on the marked price, what is his overall profit or loss percentage?**

- A. 8% profit
- B. 2% profit
- C. 8% loss
- D. 10% profit

Answer: A

Explanation: Assume cost price (CP) = ₹100. Marked price (MP) = ₹100 + 20% = ₹120. A 10% discount means the selling price (SP) = 90% of ₹120 = ₹108. Comparing SP (₹108) with CP (₹100), there is an ₹8 profit, i.e. 8% profit.

23. **The average of 5 numbers is 20. If four of them are 18, 22, 16, and 24, what is the fifth number?**

- A. 20



- B. 26
- C. 18
- D. 30

Answer: A

Explanation: Total of the 5 numbers = average \times count = $20 \times 5 = 100$. The sum of the given 4 numbers = $18 + 22 + 16 + 24 = 80$. The fifth number = $100 - 80 = 20$.

24. **A alone can complete a job in 10 days, and B alone can complete the same job in 15 days. Working together, approximately how many days will A and B take to finish the work?**

- A. 6 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 4 days
- D. 8 days

Answer: A

Explanation: A's daily work rate = $1/10$, B's rate = $1/15$. Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/15 = (3+2)/30 = 5/30 = 1/6$. Hence, they will finish the job in 6 days.

25. **A sum of ₹2000 is invested at 5% annual simple interest for 2 years. How much total interest will be earned by the end of the period (excluding the principal)?**

- A. ₹200
- B. ₹100
- C. ₹205
- D. ₹210

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple Interest (SI) = $P \times R \times T$. Here, $P = 2000$, $R = 5\% = 0.05$, $T = 2$ years. So $SI = 2000 \times 0.05 \times 2 = ₹200$.

26. **In deductive reasoning, in which direction does the process move?**

- A. From a general principle to a specific conclusion
- B. From specific observations to a general principle
- C. From unknown facts to known facts
- D. From experience to verification

Answer: A

Explanation: In deductive reasoning, one starts with a broad, general rule or principle and derives a conclusion for a specific instance. Conversely, inductive reasoning proceeds from specific observations/facts to a general principle.

27. **Statement: "If you are not with me, you are against me." This is an example of which logical fallacy?**

- A. False dichotomy (presenting only two options)
- B. Personal attack (ad hominem)
- C. Circular reasoning
- D. Hasty generalization

Answer: A

Explanation: The statement presents only two possibilities—"with or against"—ignoring other possible positions. This is a false dichotomy or artificial dualism. Other options do not apply here.

28. **Which of the following is *not* accepted as a valid source of knowledge (pramana) in Indian logic (Nyaya)?**

- A. Pratyaksha (direct perception)
- B. Anumana (inference)
- C. Shabda (verbal testimony)
- D. Prayoga (experiment)

Answer: D

Explanation: In the Indian philosophical tradition (Nyaya), recognized pramanas include pratyaksha (perception), anumana (inference), upamana (comparison), shabda (authoritative word), arthapatti, and anupalabdhi. There is no category called "prayoga (experiment)" as a separate pramana. Therefore, (D) is not an acknowledged pramana in Nyaya.

29. **Statements:**

1. All students are intelligent.



2. Some intelligent people are humble.

Conclusions:

- I. All students are humble.
II. Some humble people are students.

Which of the above conclusions is logically correct?

- A. Only Conclusion I is correct.
B. Only Conclusion II is correct.
C. Both I and II are correct.
D. Neither I nor II is correct.

Answer: D

Explanation: Both conclusions remain uncertain. The statements say all students are intelligent, but only some intelligent people are humble. It does not necessarily follow that any of those students are among the humble group. Hence, Conclusion I "All students are humble" is certainly incorrect, and Conclusion II "Some humble people are students" is not necessarily true. So neither conclusion follows.

30. **Statement: "If it rains, then the crop will be good." This year, the crop was not good. What is the logically correct conclusion?**

- A. It did not rain this year.
B. There was enough rain but still the crop was not good.
C. It rained this year and the crop was also good.
D. No definite conclusion can be drawn.

Answer: A

Explanation: The statement is "If P then Q," where P = "it rains," Q = "the crop is good." Q is false this year (the crop was not good). Assuming the statement is true, P must also be false. Therefore, it did not rain. (Option D is incorrect here because a definite conclusion is possible under a strict conditional statement.)

Instructions (Questions 31-35)

Below is a table showing the number of undergraduate (UG) and postgraduate (PG) students enrolled in various faculties of a university. Answer questions 31-35 based on this table:

Faculty	UG Students	PG Students
Arts	500	150
Science	400	200
Commerce	300	100
Education	250	50
Engineering	450	90

31. **In which faculty is the total (UG + PG) number of students the highest?**

- A. Arts
B. Science
C. Commerce
D. Engineering

Answer: A

Explanation: In Arts, UG + PG = 650, which is the highest. Science has 600 total, Engineering 540, Commerce 400, Education 300.

32. **What is the ratio of UG students in Science to UG students in Commerce?**

- A. 4 : 3
B. 3 : 4
C. 5 : 4
D. 3 : 5

Answer: A

Explanation: Science UG : Commerce UG = 400 : 300 = 4 : 3 after simplification.

33. **Approximately what percentage of the total students (all faculties combined) does Commerce**



comprise?

- A. 16%
- B. 8%
- C. 25%
- D. 32%

Answer: A

Explanation: Total = (650 in Arts) + (600 in Science) + (400 in Commerce) + (300 in Education) + (540 in Engineering) = 2490. Commerce has 400. So $(400 \div 2490) \times 100 \approx 16\%$.

34. **In which faculty is the difference between UG and PG student numbers the greatest?**

- A. Arts
- B. Science
- C. Engineering
- D. Commerce

Answer: C

Explanation: Differences (UG - PG):

- o Arts: $500 - 150 = 350$
- o Science: $400 - 200 = 200$
- o Commerce: $300 - 100 = 200$
- o Education: $250 - 50 = 200$
- o Engineering: $450 - 90 = 360$

The largest difference (360) is in Engineering.

35. **Considering only PG students, approximately what percentage of the total PG students does the Science faculty have?**

- A. 34%
- B. 50%
- C. 25%
- D. 20%

Answer: A

Explanation: Total PG students = 150 (Arts) + 200 (Science) + 100 (Commerce) + 50 (Education) + 90 (Engineering) = 590. Science PG = 200. $(200 \div 590) \times 100 \approx 33.9\% \approx 34\%$.

36. **What is the full form of "URL"?**

- A. Uniform Resource Locator
- B. Universal Resource Location
- C. Unique Reference Link
- D. Unified Remote Login

Answer: A

Explanation: A URL is a Uniform Resource Locator, the unique address of a resource on the internet (e.g., a webpage).

37. **What is the main objective of the SWAYAM initiative?**

- A. To provide a platform for online education
- B. To increase literacy in rural areas
- C. To fund scientific research projects
- D. To promote sports and physical education

Answer: A

Explanation: SWAYAM is an initiative by the Government of India to provide a platform for quality online courses (MOOCs) in higher education, accessible across the country.

38. **Which is a key advantage of using ICT (Information & Communication Technology) in education?**

- A. Flexible learning in terms of time and location
- B. A large increase in overall cost of education
- C. Increased complexity in content and processes
- D. Elimination of teachers' roles

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT enables flexibility—students can learn "anytime, anywhere." If implemented well, it doesn't necessarily raise costs drastically, nor does it render teachers obsolete.



39. Which of the following is a computer input device?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Monitor
- C. Printer
- D. Speaker

Answer: A

Explanation: A keyboard is an input device used for entering characters, numbers, or commands. Monitor, printer, and speakers are output devices.

40. What does MOOC stand for?

- A. Massive Open Online Course
- B. Multi-user Offline Computer
- C. Microsoft Office Online Certification
- D. Mobile Operated Online Classroom

Answer: A

Explanation: MOOC = Massive Open Online Course, meaning online courses available to large numbers of learners.

41. What are considered the three main pillars of sustainable development?

- A. Economic growth, social inclusion, environmental protection
- B. Economic growth, military power, consumerism
- C. Population growth, scientific research, industrialization
- D. Cultural dominance, economic inequality, pollution control

Answer: A

Explanation: Sustainable development emphasizes balancing three dimensions: economic development, social inclusion/justice, and environmental protection.

42. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- A. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- B. Methane (CH₄)
- C. Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- D. Oxygen (O₂)

Answer: D

Explanation: Greenhouse gases (e.g., CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, water vapor) trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. Oxygen does not have this heat-trapping effect and is not considered a greenhouse gas.

43. What is the Kyoto Protocol mainly about?

- A. Conserving the ozone layer
- B. International biodiversity treaty
- C. Banning nuclear weapons
- D. Cutting greenhouse gas emissions to tackle climate change

Answer: D

Explanation: The Kyoto Protocol (1997) is an international treaty focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries to combat climate change. (Ozone layer protection is covered by the Montreal Protocol, biodiversity by the UN CBD, and nuclear disarmament by other treaties.)

44. Acid rain is primarily caused by which pollutant gas?

- A. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- B. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- C. Tropospheric ozone (O₃)
- D. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Answer: A

Explanation: The main contributors to acid rain are sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which form acids in the atmosphere when mixed with water vapor. CO₂ is primarily a greenhouse gas but not the main acid rain contributor; ozone and CFCs are also not the primary drivers of acid rain.

45. What is the main purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

- A. To enforce environmental laws
- B. To establish new wildlife sanctuaries
- C. To spread environmental education
- D. To evaluate potential environmental impacts of a proposed development project



Answer: D

Explanation: EIA involves assessing possible environmental impacts before starting a development project. Its objective is to identify negative effects and suggest ways to mitigate them.

46. **According to the Indian Constitution, under which list does the subject of education fall?**

- A. Union List
- B. State List
- C. Concurrent List
- D. Residuary List

Answer: C

Explanation: Before the 42nd Amendment in 1976, education was a state subject. After the amendment, it was moved to the Concurrent List, allowing both the central and state governments to legislate on education.

47. **According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, what Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) target in higher education is set for the year 2035?**

- A. 50%
- B. 100%
- C. 25%
- D. 75%

Answer: A

Explanation: NEP 2020 aims to increase the Higher Education GER to 50% by 2035 from the current ~27%.

48. **What is the purpose of the NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework)?**

- A. To rank higher education institutions in the country
- B. To provide scholarships to all students
- C. To determine the school curriculum
- D. To grant recognition to technical education institutions

Answer: A

Explanation: NIRF assesses and ranks India's universities, engineering colleges, management institutes, etc., on various quality parameters each year. Other functions like providing scholarships, designing school curricula, or accrediting technical institutes are not NIRF's job.

49. **Which of the following organizations is not a statutory body?**

- A. University Grants Commission (UGC)
- B. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- C. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
- D. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

Answer: B

Explanation: UGC, AICTE, and NCTE are all statutory bodies established by Acts of Parliament (UGC Act 1956, AICTE Act 1987, NCTE Act 1993). NCERT is an autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, not formed directly by a parliamentary act.

For what is NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) responsible?

- A. Assessing and accrediting universities/colleges
- B. Regulating and standardizing technical education in India
- C. Preparing school curricula and textbooks
- D. Conducting national-level entrance exams

Answer: A

Explanation: NAAC's main role is to evaluate the quality of higher education institutions—such as universities and colleges—and accredit them based on predefined standards. AICTE regulates technical education, NCERT prepares school curricula, and entrance exams are managed by NTA or other organizations.