General Aptitute Model Question Paper 05 (English)

1. If students watch and listen to subject-related video lectures at home before coming to class, which teaching method does this illustrate?

A. Lecture Method
B. Flipped Classroom
C. Project Method
D. Distance Learning

Correct Answer: (B) – **Flipped Classroom** is a teaching approach in which students study subject content (e.g., video lectures) at home before class, and then the class time focuses on applying that knowledge, discussions, and problem-solving. This method makes teaching more learner-centered and interactive.

2. What do we call the evaluation that takes place during the teaching-learning process?

A. Initial assessment
B. Formative assessment
C. Summative assessment
D. Diagnostic assessment

Correct Answer: (B) – **Formative Assessment** is the type of assessment that is conducted continually during the teaching-learning process. Its goal is to monitor students' progress and provide immediate feedback to improve teaching. It differs from initial (diagnostic) or final (summative) assessments, as it occurs periodically in between.

3. In Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives, which domain deals with emotions, interests, and values?

A. Cognitive domain
B. Affective domain
C. Psychomotor domain
D. Moral domain

Correct Answer: (B) – **Affective Domain** in Bloom's classification pertains to emotions, attitudes, and values. The Cognitive Domain relates to knowledge and intellect, while the Psychomotor Domain is about skills and physical actions. A "moral domain" is not part of Bloom's original three domains.

4. A teacher encourages students to ask questions and engage in discussions about the subject in class. Which type of teaching style does this represent?

A. Teacher-centered teaching
B. Learner-centered teaching
C. Discipline-centered teaching
D. Memory-centered teaching

Correct Answer: (B) – Encouraging students to ask questions and participate in discussions is indicative of a **Learner-Centered** teaching style. Here, the teacher is more of a guide than the sole source of knowledge, and students actively participate in the learning process, making learning more effective.

5. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate measure to evaluate the quality of classroom teaching?

A. Average marks of students in exams
B. Honest feedback from students
C. Number of years of the teacher's teaching experience

D. Maintaining strict discipline in class

Correct Answer: (B) – **Student feedback** is an effective way to gauge teaching quality. It helps the teacher understand how well the material was understood and identify areas that need improvement. Although exam marks are also relevant, they do not always capture the complete effectiveness of teaching. Feedback can lead to improvements in the teaching process.

6. If a teacher conducts a small-scale research to quickly solve a specific problem in the classroom, under which type of research does it fall?

A. Fundamental Research
B. Applied Research
C. Action Research
D. Descriptive Research

Correct Answer: (C) – A small-scale experimental effort by a teacher to solve an immediate classroom problem is called **Action Research**. The goal of action research is to resolve real-time issues and bring about practical improvements, distinct from fundamental or applied research, as it generates knowledge for immediate, localized use.

7. In a research thesis, a statement such as "There is no difference between X and Y" is known as what?

A. Working hypothesis
B. Null hypothesis
C. Alternative hypothesis
D. Statistical hypothesis

Correct Answer: (B) – A statement implying "no difference" between two groups/variables is a **Null Hypothesis**. It assumes there is no effect, difference, or relationship between two variables. In research, it is tested and either rejected or not rejected. An alternative hypothesis asserts that some difference or effect exists.

8. If a population is diverse (composed of multiple groups), which type of sampling is considered best for obtaining a representative sample?

A. Simple random sampling
B. Stratified sampling
C. Convenience sampling
D. Cluster sampling

Correct Answer: (B) – **Stratified Sampling** is suitable for obtaining a representative sample from a heterogeneous or diverse population. In this method, the population is divided into subgroups (strata), and random samples are drawn from each stratum, ensuring representation of all segments. Simple random sampling might underrepresent certain subgroups.

9. What does the H-Index measure regarding a researcher?

A. The total number of published research papers
B. The total number of citations received
C. Both the productivity and impact of the researcher's publications
D. The impact factor of a journal

Correct Answer: (C) – The **H-Index** captures both the productivity (how many papers published) and the impact (how many citations each paper receives) of a researcher's work. For instance, H=10 means the person has at least 10 papers each cited at least 10 times. It's not just total papers or total citations but a balanced metric of both.

10. In a study where the same group of people is observed over 10 years to track changes,

what type of research is that?

A. Cross-sectional study
B. Longitudinal study
C. Experimental study
D. Comparative study

Correct Answer: (B) – Tracking the same group for a long duration is characteristic of a **Longitudinal Study**. In such research, the same participants are studied over an extended period to observe changes over time. A cross-sectional study compares different groups/individuals at a single point in time.

Passage for Questions 11–15

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15 based on it:

"The true goal of education is not merely to score marks in examinations, but to develop the individual's full potential. In the current era, an education system is needed that fosters original thinking and problem-solving skills in students. Rote learning may yield short-term results, but it deprives students of deep understanding.

In today's dynamic, knowledge-based society, critical thinking, creativity, and the capacity for innovation are essential for success. If teachers encourage students to ask questions, reason, and present new ideas in the classroom, it promotes self-confidence and an inquisitive nature. Conversely, education limited only to bookish knowledge does not prepare young people for real-life challenges.

In conclusion, a teaching approach that emphasizes deep conceptual understanding, practical application, and independent thinking paves the way for holistic development of students. Education should not be seen merely as a means to obtain marks, but as a tool to develop life skills."

11. What is the main message of the above passage?

A. Rote memorization is the true aim of education.
B. The goal of teaching is to obtain top marks in exams.
C. The purpose of education is to develop original thinking and problem-solving skills in students.
D. The current education system is entirely flawed and should be abolished.

Correct Answer: (C) – The passage emphasizes that education should not be limited to marks or rote memorization but should aim at developing critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity in learners. That is its central message.

12. According to the passage, what is the outcome of a tendency to rely on rote learning?

A. It provides deep, long-term understanding.
B. It increases students' ability to analyze.
C. It yields short-term results but does not develop deep understanding.
D. It enhances creativity in students.

Correct Answer: (C) – The passage explicitly states that rote learning may bring short-term results (e.g., exam scores) but does not promote deeper understanding. The other options contradict or do not align with the message: rote learning does not improve analysis or creativity.

13. According to the author, which abilities are necessary for success in today's knowledge-based society?

A. Only bookish knowledge and memorization
B. Discipline and obedience
C. Critical thinking, creativity, and innovation
D. Only computer and technical skills

Correct Answer: (C) – The passage mentions that in a modern, knowledge-based society, critical thinking, creativity, and innovation are essential. According to the author, developing these skills prepares youth for real-life challenges.

14. In the passage, what does "critical thinking" refer to?

A. Criticizing others
B. Viewing everything negatively
C. Thinking about a subject deeply and logically, based on reasoning
D. Accepting old beliefs without questioning

Correct Answer: (C) – **Critical thinking** means examining any topic or problem in depth, evaluating it based on reason and evidence, and independently reaching conclusions. It's a productive and rational mode of thought, not merely negativity or blind criticism.

15. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the above passage?

A. Education: Memorization Techniques
B. Modern Society and the Importance of Technical Education
C. Tips for Exam Success
D. Education: Marks vs. Skill Development

Correct Answer: (D) – The passage's central theme is that education is not just about marks but about all-round skill development. "Education: Marks vs. Skill Development" aptly captures the contrast and reflects the theme. The other choices do not match the passage's main idea.

16. In the communication process, what is meant by "feedback"?

A. Repeating the message multiple times
B. The sender converting the message into code
C. The response given by the recipient after receiving the message
D. The noise generated during the message

Correct Answer: (C) – **Feedback** is the recipient's (listener/reader's) response, indicating how the sender's message was understood. For example, nodding, asking questions, or replying serve as feedback. It's crucial for effective communication.

17. If a message is not properly understood due to language or meaning-related confusion, what kind of "noise" (barrier) is this in communication?

A. Physical barrier
B. Psychological barrier
C. Semantic noise (meaning-related barrier)
D. Technical barrier

Correct Answer: (C) – Confusion arising from language, word meanings, or grammar is known as **semantic noise**. In such a barrier, the sender and receiver may differ in how they interpret or understand the words. Physical noise refers to external disturbances, psychological involves biases or distractions, and technical barriers pertain to technological issues.

18. What can a teacher do in class to ensure that communication has been effective and students have understood the subject matter?

A. Give an uninterrupted lecture the entire time
B. Use as much complex technical jargon as possible
C. Ask students questions on key points to check their understanding
D. Read aloud verbatim from the textbook without allowing students to speak

Correct Answer: (C) – To make classroom communication effective, the teacher should periodically check students'

understanding, for example by asking questions or engaging in discussion. This reveals whether students have received the message correctly, and allows immediate clarification if needed. A purely one-way lecture or heavy jargon can reduce communication effectiveness.

19. If a message is broadcast to a very large number of people simultaneously, what is this type of communication called?

A. Interpersonal communication
B. Group communication
C. Mass communication
D. Formal communication

Correct Answer: (C) – Disseminating a message to a broad audience is known as **mass communication** (e.g., TV, radio, newspapers, or internet broadcasts). Interpersonal communication is between two or a few individuals, group communication is limited to a group, and formal communication occurs within an organizational structure.

20. Communication that occurs through body language, facial expressions, eye contact, etc., is known as what?

A. Verbal communication
B. Non-verbal communication
C. Transversal communication
D. One-way communication

Correct Answer: (B) – Using gestures, facial expressions, and eye contact to convey messages is known as **non-verbal communication**. It does not rely on spoken words; rather, it uses bodily signals or tone of voice.

21. In a class, the ratio of boys to girls is 3:2. If there are a total of 50 students, how many are boys?

A. 30
B. 20
C. 10
D. 25

Correct Answer: (A) – In the ratio 3:2, the total parts are 5 (3 for boys, 2 for girls). Out of 50 students, the share for boys = (3/5) × 50 = 30. The remaining 20 (2/5 × 50) are girls.

22. What is the next term in the following number series?
2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ___

A. 35
B. 36
C. 37
D. 38

Correct Answer: (C) – Look at the successive differences: 3 (5–2), 5 (10–5), 7 (17–10), 9 (26–17). The differences are increasing by 2 each time (3, 5, 7, 9…). The next difference is likely 11. Adding 11 to 26 gives 37.

23. The average weight of a group of 5 students is 60 kg. If one new student joins, and the average increases by 1 kg, what is the new student's weight?

A. 61 kg
B. 66 kg
C. 65 kg
D. 60 kg

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Correct Answer: (B) – The total weight of the original 5 students = 60 × 5 = 300 kg. After the new student joins, there are 6 students, and the average is 61 kg, so the total is 61 × 6 = 366 kg. Therefore, the new student's weight = 366 – 300 = 66 kg.

24. An item is bought for ₹500 and sold for ₹600. What is the profit percentage?

A. 20%
B. 100%
C. 120%
D. 16.67%

Correct Answer: (A) – Cost Price = ₹500, Selling Price = ₹600. Profit = 600 – 500 = ₹100. Profit percentage = (100 / 500) × 100 = 20%.

25. A father's age is three times that of his son. After 10 years, the father's age will be twice the son's age. How old is the son currently?

A. 10 years
B. 20 years
C. 30 years
D. 40 years

Correct Answer: (A) – Let the son's current age be x. The father's current age is 3x. After 10 years: son's age = x + 10, father's age = 3x + 10. It is given that the father's age will then be twice the son's:
3x + 10 = 2(x + 10)
3x + 10 = 2x + 20
3x – 2x = 20 – 10
x = 10 years

Hence, the son is currently 10 years old (and the father is 30).

26. In Indian logic (Nyaya), which of the following is not included among the recognized means of knowledge (pramana)?

A. Pratyaksha (direct perception)
B. Anumana (inference)
C. Upamana (comparison)
D. Swapna (dream)

Correct Answer: (D) – Commonly accepted pramanas in Indian philosophy include Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, Shabda, Arthapatti, and Anupalabdhi (depending on the school). **Swapna (dream)** is not considered a valid pramana.

27. Statements:

1. "All X are Y."
2. "All Y are Z."

Which conclusion logically follows?

A. All X are Z.
B. Some X are not Y.
C. All Z are X.
D. Some Z are not Y.

Correct Answer: (A) – If "All X are Y" and "All Y are Z," then inevitably "All X are Z" follows. The other options are incorrect based on the given statements.

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28. What do we call the reasoning process that draws general principles or conclusions from specific facts or examples?

A. Inductive reasoning
B. Deductive reasoning
C. Sub-propositional reasoning
D. Judgmental reasoning

Correct Answer: (A) – **Inductive reasoning** starts from specific examples/facts and proceeds toward a broader generalization. Deductive reasoning, on the other hand, moves from a general rule or principle to a specific conclusion.

29. If A is B's brother; B is C's sister; and C is D's father, then how is A related to D?

A. Grandfather
B. Uncle
C. Brother
D. Father

Correct Answer: (B) – Analysis of relationships: A and B are siblings (A is male, B is female since B is C's sister). B and C are also siblings. This means A, B, and C share the same parents. Now C is D's father, meaning D is C's child. A is C's brother, so to D, A is the paternal uncle (the father's brother). Therefore, A is D's uncle.

30. Complete the sequence of letter pairs:
AZ, BY, CX, ___

A. DV
B. DU
C. DW
D. EV

Correct Answer: (C) – Each term has two letters. The first letter goes in normal alphabetical order (A, B, C, then D), and the second letter goes in reverse alphabetical order (Z, Y, X, then W). Thus, after "CX" comes **"DW."**

Instructions (Questions 31–35)

Below is a table showing the population (in thousands) of Cities A, B, and C from 2018 to 2021. Answer questions 31 to 35 based on the data:

Year	City A	City B	City C
2018	50	40	45
2019	55	50	52
2020	60	58	63
2021	65	62	75

31. In 2020, which city had the highest population?

A. City A
B. City B
C. City C
D. All three cities are equal

Correct Answer: (C) – For 2020, City A is 60K, City B is 58K, City C is 63K. Among these, 63K (City C) is the largest.

32. Over the four-year span (2018–2021), which city's total (cumulative) population was the

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highest?

A. City A
B. City B
C. City C
D. City A and C are almost the same

Correct Answer: (C) – Summing across the years:

- City A total = 50 + 55 + 60 + 65 = 230K
- City B total = 40 + 50 + 58 + 62 = 210K
- City C total = 45 + 52 + 63 + 75 = 235K

City C, with 235K total, is the highest.

33. Between 2018 and 2021, which city showed the greatest increase in population (numerically)?

A. City A
B. City B
C. City C
D. City A and B both

Correct Answer: (C) – Increase from 2018 to 2021:

- City A: 50 → 65 (+15K)
- City B: 40 → 62 (+22K)
- City C: 45 → 75 (+30K)

City C's increase of 30K is the largest.

34. What was the total population of all three cities in 2019?

A. 157K
B. 165K
C. 167K
D. 177K

Correct Answer: (A) – In 2019: A = 55, B = 50, C = 52 (thousands). Total = 55 + 50 + 52 = 157K.

35. In which year was the combined total population of the three cities the highest?

A. 2018
B. 2019
C. 2020
D. 2021

Correct Answer: (D) – Summing for each year:

- 2018: 50+40+45 = 135K
- 2019: 55+50+52 = 157K
- 2020: 60+58+63 = 181K
- 2021: 65+62+75 = 202K

2021's total (202K) is the highest.

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36. Which platform was launched by the Government of India to promote online courses in higher education, providing Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)?

A. SWAYAM
B. DIKSHA
C. ARPIT
D. Wikipedia

Correct Answer: (A) – **SWAYAM** (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is the Government of India's MOOCs platform offering free online courses in various subjects. DIKSHA is a digital platform for school teachers, ARPIT is for online faculty refresher courses, and Wikipedia is a free encyclopedia.

37. What is the full form of "URL"?

A. Universal Remote Link
B. Uniform Resource Locator
C. United Reference List
D. Unified Router Login

Correct Answer: (B) – **URL** stands for **Uniform Resource Locator**, referring to the unique address of a resource (webpage) on the internet.

38. Which of the following is not an input device?

A. Keyboard
B. Monitor
C. Mouse
D. Scanner

Correct Answer: (B) – A **Monitor** is an output device that displays the results of the computer's processing. The keyboard, mouse, and scanner are input devices used for entering data/commands into the computer.

39. Unsolicited commercial or promotional emails, sent in large volumes to people without their request, are called what?

A. Hack
B. Spam
C. Virus
D. Browser

Correct Answer: (B) – **Spam** refers to unwanted emails generally sent for advertising or fraudulent purposes. "Hack" means unauthorized access to a system, a "virus" is harmful software, and a "browser" (like Chrome) is used for internet access.

40. Which of the following is not a programming language?

A. Python
B. C++
C. HTTP
D. Java

Correct Answer: (C) – **HTTP** (HyperText Transfer Protocol) is not a programming language but a protocol for data exchange between web browsers and servers. Python, C++, and Java are well-known programming languages.

41. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been set by the United Nations,

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intended to be achieved by 2030?

A. 10
B. 15
C. 17
D. 8

Correct Answer: (C) – There are **17** SDGs established by the United Nations in 2015 to be achieved by 2030, addressing issues such as eliminating poverty, ending hunger, ensuring quality education, climate action, etc.

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

A. Carbon dioxide
B. Methane
C. Water vapor
D. Nitrogen

Correct Answer: (D) – **Nitrogen (N_2)**, which forms about 78% of the atmosphere, is not a greenhouse gas because it does not trap heat in the same way. Main greenhouse gases include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, O_3, and water vapor.

43. Which pollutant is primarily responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer?

A. Carbon dioxide
B. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
C. Methane
D. Ground-level ozone

Correct Answer: (B) – **CFCs** (Chlorofluorocarbons) are mainly responsible for ozone layer depletion. The chlorine in CFCs reaches the stratosphere and breaks down ozone molecules. Carbon dioxide and methane are linked to greenhouse effects, while ground-level ozone is a pollutant but not the direct cause of ozone depletion.

44. What is the main goal of the Paris Agreement (2015)?

A. Increase the Earth's biodiversity by 50%
B. Double the number of forests in all countries
C. Increase ocean acidification
D. Keep the global average temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels (and aim for 1.5°C)

Correct Answer: (D) – The Paris Agreement aims to limit the global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. The other options are not the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

45. The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty related to which of the following?

A. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
B. Preventing desertification
C. Conserving forests
D. Abolishing nuclear weapons

Correct Answer: (A) – The **Kyoto Protocol (1997)** is part of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Other options deal with different global issues.

46. Which of the following reforms in higher education is not part of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020?

A. Increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035
B. Establishing a single, integrated Higher Education Commission (HECI)
C. Phasing out M.Phil. programs

D. Expanding the role of the UGC and giving it more powers

Correct Answer: (D) – Under NEP 2020: there is a goal to raise GER to 50% by 2035, create a unified HECI, and discontinue M.Phil. programs. Strengthening the UGC's role by giving it more powers is *not* part of it; instead, NEP proposes merging various regulators (including UGC) into HECI. Hence option (D) is not proposed under NEP 2020.

47. Which body is responsible for the assessment and accreditation of universities and higher education institutions in India?

A. UGC
B. AICTE
C. NCTE
D. NAAC

Correct Answer: (D) – **NAAC** (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) evaluates and accredits the quality of universities and colleges. UGC is a funding and regulatory commission, AICTE oversees technical education (engineering/management, etc.), NCTE oversees teacher education. But NAAC specifically handles academic accreditation.

48. After the 42nd Amendment (1976) to the Indian Constitution, education falls under which list?

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

Correct Answer: (C) – Since the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976), **education** was moved from the State List to the Concurrent List. This allows both the central and state governments to legislate on education.

49. What is the main objective of the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) concept?

A. Providing student loans from banks for education
B. Managing and distributing the education budget
C. Digitally storing the credit points earned by students across various courses/institutions, enabling transfer and accumulation
D. Measuring the quality of university degrees

Correct Answer: (C) – **ABC** aims to hold students' credit points earned from different courses/institutions in a digital account. This allows students to manage their credit portfolios and transfer or combine them as needed to complete a degree. It is part of NEP 2020's flexible education approach.

50. Who appoints the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities in India?

A. The President of India
B. The Chairman of UGC
C. The Prime Minister of India
D. The Governor of the respective state

Correct Answer: (A) – **The President of India** appoints the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, as the President is the Visitor of these universities. The UGC Chairperson or Prime Minister do not make such appointments. The Governor commonly serves as Chancellor for State Universities, not for Central Universities.