

Directions (1-5): Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

There was a time when the aged were revered in India as symbols of tradition, respect, wisdom and experience. They controlled and guided the destinies of all the members of joint families. Urbanisation and industrialisation has led to the breaking up of the joint family system. The disintegration of joint families has had an adverse impact on the elderly people. Many elderly people get neglected because of the nuclear set up of families. The aged are now viewed as a useless and non-productive entity. Modernisation has led to the degradation of their status and authority. Their existence as integral part of the family is now uprooted. With the decline in their functional position as the head of the family, they have lost their authority, respect and prestige they used to command earlier.

The changing values and the dependence of the aged on their sons and daughter-in-law has complicated the problems. The aged are marginalised, alienated and left out of mainstream. Neglect, lack of respect, verbal taunts, inter-actional stress and increasing gap in communication make the aged feel unwanted and unpleasant entities. The only peaceful place for these weak, sad and depressed people in the evening of their life are the homes of the aged. Under the existing circumstances, the need for old age homes has certainly increased and they have become a must for the elderly to lead a peaceful and happy life among those who share and care for them.

Q1. Urbanisation and industrialisation has led to

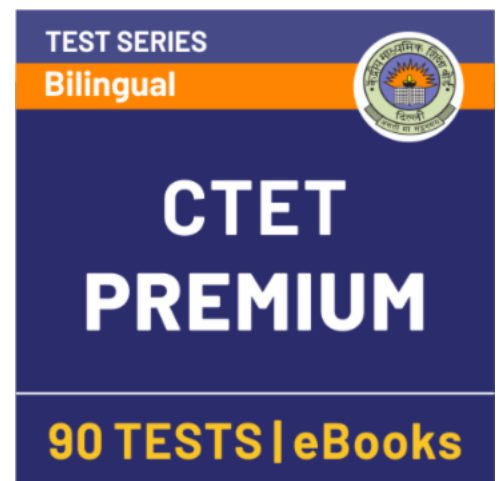
- (a) neglect and stress
- (b) degradation of the families
- (c) breakup of joint family set up
- (d) non-productive entity

Q2. The elderly people are getting neglected

- (a) because of the joint family system
- (b) nuclear set up
- (c) because of their age
- (d) their ailing health

Q3. Who were seen as symbols of tradition, respect and experience?

- (a) The palatial buildings
- (b) The aged
- (c) The new generation
- (d) Joint families



Q4. What is the main positive point of an old aged home?

- (a) Sharing and caring
- (b) Individual set up
- (c) One can do whatever he feels like
- (d) Enjoy in peace

Q5. The word 'degradation' can be replaced by

- (a) humiliation
- (b) admiration
- (c) esteem
- (d) indignity

Directions (6-10): Read the passage carefully and select the appropriate option.

It is to progress in the Human Sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a Knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the Changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier word than Any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the Necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time, but hopes are equally rational and far More likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of The good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, Whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of Bondage to physical nature and in to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions.

Q6. Should Human Sciences be developed because they will

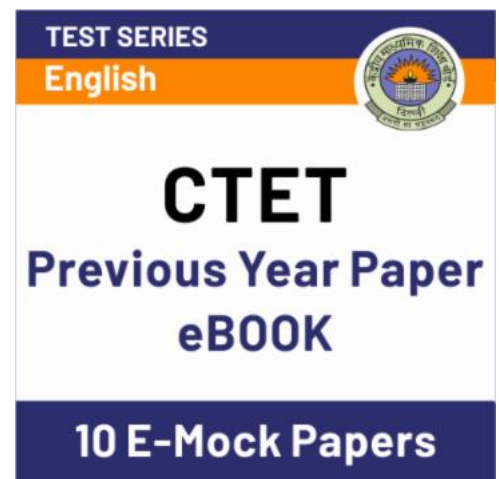
- (a) eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
- (b) make us conscious of the changes in ourselves
- (c) make us conscious of the changing world
- (d) provide more knowledge of the physical world

Q7. The word 'imperative' means

- (a) vital
- (b) threatening
- (c) trivial
- (d) discrete

Q8. Choose the word opposite in meaning to word 'superficially'.

- (a) gradually
- (b) legally
- (c) thoroughly
- (d) primarily



Q9. 'To keep in leash' means

- (a) To punish
- (b) To control
- (c) To observe
- (d) To criticize

Q10. Pick out a word from the passage that means 'the point just before a new situation begins'.

- (a) previous
- (b) rotational
- (c) threshold
- (d) inevitable

Directions (11-15): Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Ernest Rutherford was the son of a Scot emigrant to New Zealand. His parents had 12 children, of whom Ernest was the fourth.

His education was in a state primary school from which children at the age of 13 could get grants of scholarships to secondary schools and to the universities. Rutherford had no intention of following an academic career. He was no book-worm. He was good in any rough-and-tumble game and a keen football player. But he was good at Latin and he had a passion for music and a mechanical bent of mind. At Nelson College, a state boarding school, he was an outstanding pupil, he sat for a scholarship to Canterbury College and this was because his masters expected it of him and he won it. There, Rutherford as a student was fascinated by Hertz's work on radio waves and he began to conduct his own experiments in the cloakroom of the college, where the students hung their gowns.

Q11. Rutherford sat for a scholarship test because

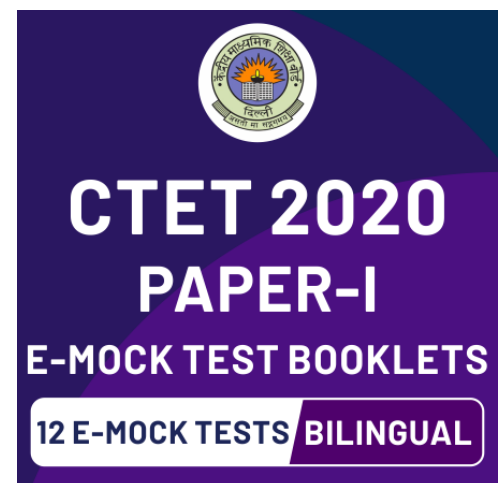
- (a) he was an outstanding student
- (b) he was a book-worm
- (c) he thought of following an academic career
- (d) his masters wanted him to do that

Q12. Rutherford carried out his own private experiments in

- (a) some corner of the cloakroom of Nelson College
- (b) some corner of the cloakroom of Canterbury College
- (c) a corner of the room allotted to him in the boarding house
- (d) in the laboratory of Nelson College

Q13. The phrase 'mechanical bent' suggests that Rutherford

- (a) was quite mechanical
- (b) was devoid of human warmth, emotion, feeling, intelligence etc.
- (c) did things and lived as thoughtlessly as a machine
- (d) had an aptitude for the Science of machinery



Q14. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to 'fascinated'

- (a) Uninterested
- (b) Hindered
- (c) Enthralled
- (d) Perturbed

Q15. Identify the correct statement.

- (a) Rutherford was an abnormal child
- (b) Rutherford was an outstanding pupil and a keen football player
- (c) Rutherford was more interested in art and painting
- (d) Rutherford was passionate about an academic career



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- S1. Ans.(c)
- S2. Ans.(b)
- S3. Ans.(b)
- S4. Ans.(a)
- S5. Ans.(d)
- S6. Ans.(a)
- S7. Ans.(a)
- S8. Ans.(c)
- S9. Ans.(b)
- S10. Ans.(c)
- S11. Ans.(d)
- S12. Ans.(b)
- S13. Ans.(d)
- S14. Ans.(a)
- S15. Ans.(b)

