

APPENDIX - H

TEST ON HABITS OF PRECISE THINKING
(Tryout Form)

Dear Students,

This is a test which aims at measuring your precise thinking ability. This test is meant for research purpose only. It will not be used to rank you according to your performance. This test has five sections. At the beginning of each section, there are directions followed by questions. Please read the directions carefully and answer the questions.

(Try to answer each question)

Name:

Date:

Name of the School:

Time:

Section - I

Directions: In the list below, some of the sentences are statements of fact, the others are statements of hypothesis. Indicate to which class you think each statement belongs by placing 'F' for fact and 'H' for hypothesis in the space provided for it. Do not try to decide if each statement is true or false but only whether it should be classified as a statement of fact or of hypothesis. The following sentences illustrate the distinction between fact and hypothesis. Facts are always about things which have happened or exists, whereas hypotheses are statements which can be proved or disproved.

- (F) 1. The Sun has nine planets revolving round it.
- (H) 2. Many students cannot get good education because of their poverty.

- () 1. People living in the slum areas of the cities are affected by diseases as they are unaware of the health facilities provided by the Government.
- () 2. India is the second largest populous country in the world.
- () 3. On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong, an American, became the first man to set foot upon the moon.
- () 4. Cutting of trees in large number is responsible for drought.
- () 5. Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 at Porbandar in the Western Gujarat.
- () 6. People of Western India are educationally advanced in comparison to people of north-eastern states.
- () 7. Indian players do not get many gold medals in international games because they lack proper training.
- () 8. Shivaji, the Maratha ruler, died in 1680.
- () 9. The number of people going to cinema theatres is decreasing because of videos and television.
- () 10. The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
- () 11. The children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not come to school because their parents send them to work in the fields.
- () 12. The children of towns are more intelligent than the children of the villages.
- () 13. The Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the World.
- () 14. Boys are better in Mathematics and Science than girls.
- () 15. Our country has a Government which is elected by the people of our country.

Section - II

Directions: In the list below, each item contains two concepts and is followed by four alternatives (a,b,c,d). Three out of four alternatives describe the common features between the two

Concepts. Mark the one which does not describe the common features between two concepts by putting a circle around it like (a), if the answer is a.

For example,

A river and a canal.

- (a). Both are made by nature.
 - b. Both are used for irrigation.
 - c. Both are used for bathing.
 - d. Both have two sides.
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1. A television and a radio.
 - a. Both receive information from long distances.
 - b. Both are machines.
 - c. Both produce sound.
 - d. Both produce pictures.
 2. A temple and a church.
 - a. Both are religious places.
 - b. Both are places where prayer can be offered.
 - c. Both belong to the same religion.
 - d. Both have priests.
 3. A chair and a table.
 - a. Both have four legs.
 - b. Both have two arms.
 - c. Both are used by human beings.
 - d. Both are generally made of wood or metal.
 4. A cow and a tiger.
 - a. Both have eyes.

- b. Both have four legs.
 - c. Both have tails.
 - d. Both have horns.
5. A bus and a truck.
- a. Both have engines.
 - b. Both are meant to carry passengers.
 - c. Both are run by diesel.
 - d. Both have drivers to drive them.
6. An aeroplane and a helicopter.
- a. Both fly in the sky.
 - b. Both are run by pilots.
 - c. Both have two wings attached to them.
 - d. Both carry passengers and goods.
7. A door and a window.
- a. Both are parts of a room.
 - b. Both are made for people to enter into and come out of room.
 - c. Both are made to allow air to pass through.
 - d. Both can be opened and shut.
8. A town and a city.
- a. Both have houses and vehicles.
 - b. Both have schools.
 - c. Both have equal population.
 - d. Both have roads and buildings.
9. A school and a college.
- a. Both have students to study.
 - b. Both have teachers to teach.

- c. Both have students of the same age group.
 - d. Both have buildings.
10. A football match and a hockey match.
- a. Both have a goal keeper on each team.
 - b. Both use the same kind of ball.
 - c. Both have the same number of players on each team.
 - d. Both are conducted by referee.
11. A ship and a wooden boat.
- a. They sail in the sea and the river.
 - b. They use oars.
 - c. They carry passengers and goods.
 - d. They are sinkable.
12. A cinema and a drama.
- a. They are sources of entertainment for human beings.
 - b. They are added with music.
 - c. Human beings take part in them.
 - d. Physical presence of human beings is required in them.
13. A rectangle and a quadrangle.
- a. They are geometrical figures.
 - b. They have four sides.
 - c. They have four angles.
 - d. Four sides of both are equal.
14. A mountain and a hill.
- a. They are natural.
 - b. They are made of rocks.
 - c. They are of equal heights.
 - d. Trees are generally found on them.

15. The sun and the moon.
- a. They are seen in the sky.
 - b. They give light to us.
 - c. They have no air.
 - d. They are part of the Universe.
16. A badminton game and a tennis game.
- a. Both of them require one or two players on each side.
 - b. Players in both cases play with racquets.
 - c. Both of them require a net.
 - d. Both of them require the same kind of ball.
17. Petrol and Kerosene.
- a. They are made out of petroleum.
 - b. They easily catch fire.
 - c. They are used to run the machine.
 - d. Their smell is the same.

Section - III

Directions: Below are given two paragraphs, A and B. They are followed by some statements. These statements are concluded on the basis of information and facts given in the paragraphs.

Write T - if the statement is TRUE.

F - if the statement may be concluded as FALSE.

N - if no conclusion can be drawn about it from the paragraph.

For example:

Mahatma Gandhi, led the millions of our country and succeeded in giving us independence from the British rule. He

told the people of our country not to wear the clothes brought from England. Instead he encouraged our people to produce clothes in our country. He believed in Truth and Non-violence. He is known as the 'Father of our Nation'.

- (T) (1) Before independence, India was under the British rule.
- (F) (2) India was exporting clothes to other countries.
- (T) (3) Throughout his life Mahatma Gandhi believed in truth and non-violence.
- (N) (4) Mahatma Gandhi started Quit India Movement in 1942.

In the above example, item one is true because the first sentence of the paragraph mentions about independence from the British rule. Item two is false because there is no mention of India exporting clothes except Gandhiji's encouragement for cloth production. Item four is 'N' as there is no mention of 'Quit India Movement' in the paragraph.

Paragraph A

Takshashila was the oldest University of ancient India. Other Universities of ancient India are Nalanda, Vallabhi and Vikramshila. Students from other countries were coming to these universities for study. Medicine, surgery, commerce and accounts, Greek sculpture and architecture were taught at Takshashila. Though Nalanda, Vallabhi, and Vikramshila universities were mainly the centres of Buddhism, students of all religions were admitted to them and were taught the then prevailing subjects. I-tsing had made copies of more than 400 sanskrit manuscripts from Nalanda University.

- () 1. A Hindu boy could get education at Nalanda University.
- () 2. The teachers in these universities were poorly paid.
- () 3. In ancient India, people were not interested in getting an education.
- () 4. There were written manuscripts in India at that time.
- () 5. Most of the teaching in ancient Indian Universities was very poor.
- () 6. Students were not finding a place where they could read.
- () 7. There were no doctors and accountants in ancient India.
- () 8. There was no communication between the people of different countries.
- () 9. There was no university in India before Takshashila.
- () 10. Universities of Nalanda, Vallabhi and Vikramshila were preaching Buddhism among the people.
- () 11. If a student wanted to be a Greek architect, he would probably go to Takshashila.
- () 12. There was only one language in India at that time.

Paragraph B

Albert Einstein, the famous German Scientist went on a journey to the East. On reaching India he was shocked at the sight of the hunger on the streets, the slums and the street children with sorrow and distress. He never rode a rickshaw as long as he was in India. How could he who loved mankind so deeply, ride on the back of a man? He went to China and saw men, women and children in distress while working in the cotton mills. On his visit to Japan he was received with great harmony. However, he was touched most by the Japanese children who

presented him with a book of their drawings. And he listened with joy to their talk. "In the Children lies the hope of the world", he said.

- () 1. Einstein was fond of children.
- () 2. After the second world war, scientists of the West visited the East.
- () 3. Chinese people grow cotton in their fields.
- () 4. The then Government of India was not doing anything for the removal of poverty.
- () 5. The Japanese Children are best in drawings in the world.
- () 6. Einstein loved human beings very much.
- () 7. People were riding on the back of human beings in India.
- () 8. Second World War destroyed many countries of the world

Section - IV

Directions : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow them.

Passage 1

Unlike most holy men, Sri Ramakrishna was not satisfied with knowing the truth of his own religion. He desired to have the same understanding of other religions and for this he felt that he ought to live the disciplined life laid in each of them. To understand Islam he lived the life of a pious Muslim, and during this period he offered prayers five times everyday like a true Muslim.

Sri Ramakrishna then lived the disciplined life of a Christian and at the end of that period had a vision of Christ. He next studied the teachings of the Buddha and Mahaveera. He also studied everything that a Sikh ought to know about his religion. His visions and his study proved to him that all religions teach the same truth and lead to the same goal: and he taught the world that it is not wise to quarrel over names.

1. Which of the following describes the central idea of the above passage . Put a tickmark (✓) against the correct answer.
 - a. Shri Ramakrishna's dissatisfaction with the truth of his religion.
 - b. Sri Ramakrishna's study of all religions to increase his knowledge.
 - c. Sri Ramakrishna's teaching the world about religions.
 - d. Sri Ramakrishna's eagerness to know the truth of all religions.

Passage 2

Once there was a servant with a master. He carried a letter and a basket of mangoes from his master to his master's daughter. The young lady got the basket and the letter, and she found four of the mangoes missing. Then she asked the servant why he had taken four mangoes from the basket. The servant who did not know how to read or write, said, "This is

really wonderful, when I asked the master for a message for you, he told me that the letter would tell you everything. On my way to this village I felt very hungry and wanted to eat some of the mangoes. I buried the letter in the earth to make sure that it did not see me eating them. After eating four mangoes I dug the letter out and put it back in the basket. But the letter must have somehow seen me eating the mangoes and it has now told you about it. This is something magical !" If you think about it there cannot be anything more magical than writing. The simple servant could realise its magic, but we who are so familiar with it do not realise it at all.

2. Which of the following contains the central idea of the passage, Put a tickmark (✓) against the correct answer.
- a. But the letter must have somehow seen me eating the mangoes and it has not told you about it.
 - b. The simple servant could realise its magic, but we who are so familiar with it do not realise it at all.
 - c. If you think about it there cannot be anything more magical than writing.

Section - V

Directions: In the list below, there are some propositions followed by four choices (a,b,c,d). One of the four choices is an assumption or condition which makes the proposition possible. Mark the one which is an assumption by putting a circle around it.

For example:

Teaching through computers in schools will encourage the students to pay more attention to study.

- a. Computer can memorise a lot of things.
 - (b). Computer is there in every school.
 - c. Computer has a keyboard like the typewriter.
 - d. Computer has a screen like television.
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- 1. Proper traffic rules decreases the rate of accidents.
 - a. The number of vehicles on the road gets reduced.
 - b. People prefer cycles to automobiles.
 - c. People obey the traffic rules.
 - d. There is increase of horse-driven carts.
 - 2. Good facilities for games and sports in schools and colleges will lead to making of good sports-persons.
 - a. Sports equipments have become costly now-a-days.
 - b. Students take keen interest in sports.
 - c. Teachers in charge of sports and games are very gentle.
 - d. Sports and games help us in our physical development.
 - 3. Use of fertilisers and modern techniques of cultivation by the farmers increases agricultural productions.
 - a. It is very expensive to buy fertilisers and agricultural equipments.
 - b. Most of the farmers cultivate their land using old ways of cultivation.
 - c. Fertilisers decrease the productivity of the lands.
 - d. Farmers have faith in fertilisers and modern techniques of cultivation.

4. Plantation of trees removes air pollution.
 - a. People plant trees in large scale.
 - b. Tree plantation helps in creating rain.
 - c. Tree plantation gives us fuel.
 - d. Tree plantation increases the beauty of the environment.
5. Drinking of water from tubewell decreases diseases.
 - a. Tubewell brings us water which remains under the earth.
 - b. People prefer tubewell water to other kinds of water.
 - c. Tubewells are fitted with handles which help us to get water.
 - d. Tubewell water is not affected by harmful bacteria.
6. Television programmes will help people of our country to get more information and knowledge.
 - a. Television is an wonderful invention of the present times.
 - b. People of our country have the opportunity to watch television.
 - c. Television helps us to see and listen to many things.
7. An increase in the growth of cotton leads to an increase in cloth mills.
 - a. Cotton is produced in large quantity in our country.
 - b. Cotton requires black soil for its growth.
 - c. Cotton business is liked by people.
 - d. Cotton can be used to produce different kinds of cloth.
8. Providing good medical facilities will decrease diseases in our country.
 - a. People make use of medical facilities.
 - b. Many dangerous diseases are cured now-a-days by medicines.

- c. People no longer believe diseases as the curse of god.
 - d. Hospitals are established in every part of our country.
9. Singing of national songs by students creates in them love for our country.
- a. National songs contain the glory of our country.
 - b. National songs are written by great people of our country.
 - c. National songs are sung in every school.
 - d. National songs are written in different languages.