

APPENDIX - I

TEST ON HABITS OF PRECISE THINKING
(Final 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:

Section-I

Directions: In the list below, some of the sentences are statements of fact and 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.

For example:

- (F) 1. The Sun has nine planets revolving around it.
- (H) 2. Poverty is responsible for many students not getting good education.
- () 1. The number of people going to cinema theatres is decreasing because of videos and television.
- () 2. Shivaji, the Maratha Ruler, died in 1680.
- () 3. The children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not come to school because their parents send them to work in the fields.
- () 4. Boys are better in Mathematics and Science than girls.
- () 5. 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.

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 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

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-violent.
- (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 Takshashilla. 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. Itsing had made copies of more than 400 sanskrit manuscripts from Nalanda university.

- () 1. There were no doctors and accountants in ancient India.

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.

Questions on Paragraph - B

- () 1. Einstein was fond of children.
- () 2. Chinese people grow cotton in their fields.
- () 3. The then Government of India was not doing anything for the removal of poverty.
- () 4. People were riding on the back of human being in India.

Section - IV

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows it.

Passage: 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.

1. Which of the following contains the central idea of the passage, put a tick mark (✓) 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 prepositions 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.
- 1) Good facilities for games and sports in schools and Colleges will lead to making 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.
- 2) Use of fertilizers and modern techniques of cultivation by the farmers increases agricultural productions.
- a. It is very expensive to buy fertilizers 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Television programmes will help people of our country to get more information and knowledge.
- a. Television is a 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.
- 5) 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.

SCORING KEY

Section - I

1. H, 2. F, 3. H, 4. H, 5. F

Section - II

1. d, 2.c, 3. d, 4. c, 5. d

Section - III

Paragraph - A 1. F

Paragraph - B

1. T, 2. T, 3. N, 4. T

Section - IV

1. C.

Section V

1. b, 2. d, 3.a, 4. b, 5. c.