48. Which one of the following was introduced with the coming of British art in India during the colonial period?

1. Mural art
2. Oil painting
3. Perspective
4. Miniatures

49. Around 2000 years ago, Varanasi was a famous craft centre where shrines were

1. Buddhist monasteries.
2. Associations of craftspersons and merchants.
3. Iron ploughshares used for agricultural production.
4. Coins that have designs punched on to the metal.

50. Consider the following two statements, A and B, on manuscripts and inscriptions and choose the correct answer:

A. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaf or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as birch.
B. Inscriptions were written on relatively hard surfaces like stone and metal.

1. Both A and B are true
2. Both A and B are false
3. A is true and B is false
4. A is false and B is true

51. Which one of the following was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

1. Persian
2. Hindi
3. Arabic
4. Urdu
52. In Buddhism, Bodhisattvas were
(1) Persons who attained enlightenment.
(2) Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.
(3) Buddhist scholars.
(4) Statues of Buddha.

53. Which one of the following was not the condition to become a member of a Sabha in the Chola Empire?
(1) They should be between 25 and 70 years of age.
(2) They should have their own homes.
(3) They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
(4) They should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.

54. The Rowlatt Act, 1919 was opposed because
(1) it gave right to separate electorates to Muslims.
(2) it disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
(3) it curbed the Fundamental Rights like Freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
(4) introduced dyarchy in provinces.

55. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written in a book called the
(1) Atharvaveda
(2) Yajurveda
(3) Dharmashastras
(4) Arthashastra

56. Garbhagriha, the most important part of some of the earliest Hindu temples, was
(1) the place in the temples where people could assemble.
(2) caves elaborately decorated with sculptures and painted walls.
(3) the place where the image of the chief deity was installed.
(4) the place where religious rituals were not performed.
57. Which one of the following grasslands is the homeland of Native Americans?
   (1) Steppe
   (2) Pampas
   (3) Velds
   (4) Prairies

58. Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is known as
   (1) Pisciculture
   (2) Horticulture
   (3) Sericulture
   (4) Viticulture

59. Bering Strait is a narrow stretch of shallow water that connects
   (1) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
   (2) Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
   (3) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
   (4) Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean

60. “On 21st March and 23rd September, the whole Earth experiences equal days and nights.” This is because
   (1) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
   (2) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Cancer and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
   (3) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and at this position, one of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.
   (4) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Capricorn and at this position, none of the poles is tilted towards the Sun.

57. निम्नलिखित घासभूमियों में से कौन-सी अमेरिकी मूल निवासियों का निवास स्थल है?
   (1) स्टेपी
   (2) पाम्पा
   (3) वेल्ड्स
   (4) प्रेरैरीज़

58. विशेष रूप से निर्मित तालाबों और पोखरों में मछली पालन को जाना जाता है?
   (1) पिस्चिक्ट्री
   (2) हॉर्टिक्लिउर
   (3) सेरिकल्यर
   (4) विटिक्लियर

59. बेरिंग जलसमस्थल पानी का संकरा भाग है जो जोड़ता है?
   (1) प्रशान्त महासागर और अटलांटिक महासागर
   (2) आर्कटिक महासागर और प्रशान्त महासागर
   (3) हिन्द महासागर और प्रशान्त महासागर
   (4) अटलांटिक महासागर और हिन्द महासागर

60. “21 मार्च और 23 सितंबर के पूरी दिनों पर दिन और रात बराबर होते हैं।” इसका कारण है?
   (1) सूर्य की किरणें विशुद्ध-पृथ्वी पर सीधी पड़ती हैं और इस स्थिति में कोई भी ध्रुव सूर्य की ओर झुका नहीं होता है।
   (2) सूर्य की किरणें कक्ष रेखा पर सीधी पड़ती हैं और इस स्थिति में एक ध्रुव का झुकाव सूर्य की ओर होता है।
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61. What kind of language needs to be used in Social Science teaching?
   (1) Representative of dominant groups
   (2) Discriminatory
   (3) Neutral and sensitive
   (4) Difficult

62. Projects on democratic institutions could be done to show that
   (1) they can be analysed to identify features and challenges.
   (2) they are, as described in the textbooks.
   (3) they are ineffective.
   (4) students must accept these institutions as they are.

63. Summative assessment is inappropriate for the following:
   (1) Deciding upon the grade
   (2) End of the term assessment
   (3) Monitoring the progress of teaching-learning process
   (4) Summarising student learning

64. What are pie diagrams useful for?
   (1) Showing features of a historical period
   (2) Comparing different amounts
   (3) Showing a particular amount in relation to the whole
   (4) Showing a pattern

61. सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षण में प्रयोग की जाने वाली प्राप्त कैसी होनी चाहिए?
   (1) प्रमुख समूहों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हुई
   (2) पक्षीपत्यमय
   (3) तत्स्थ कर और संबंधितसील
   (4) मुख्य

62. लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं पर प्रोजेक्ट करके दिखाया जा सकता है कि
   (1) इनका विश्लेषण करके इनकी विशेषताओं और जुनेतियों को पहचाना जा सकता है ।
   (2) वे जैसे पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में वर्णित हैं उसी प्रकार के हैं ।
   (3) यह संस्थान अभावशाली नहीं हैं ।
   (4) विद्यार्थियों को इन संस्थाओं को जैसे हैं वैसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।

63. संक्रियात्मक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के लिए अनुपक्ष हैः
   (1) ग्रेड का निर्धारण करना
   (2) प्रस्तावित सम के अनुसार मूल्यांकन करना
   (3) शिक्षण-अभियान प्रक्रिया के दौरान प्रगति का आकलन
   (4) विद्यार्थियों के सीखने का सारांशकरण करना

64. बुना आरेख किसके लिए उपयोगी हैः
   (1) ऐतिहासिक अवधि की विशेषताओं को दर्शाना
   (2) विभिन्न मात्राओं की तुलना करना
   (3) समय के समक्ष में किसी एक मूल्य को प्रदर्शित करना
   (4) एक प्रतिलोप को प्रदर्शित करना
65. Each chapter of the History textbook for class VI is introduced by a young girl or a boy. Why do you think this strategy has been adopted by the textbook makers?
   (1) To show boys and girls can study history
   (2) To evaluate the content of the chapter
   (3) To inculcate a spirit of enquiry and discovery in students
   (4) To show how introduction can be done

66. “You are a peasant in Alauddin Khalji’s or Muhammad bin Tughlaq’s reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do?”
   In the above question what is being encouraged?
   (1) Historical imagination
   (2) Importance of sources
   (3) Respect for culture
   (4) Importance of literature

67. At the upper primary stage, Geography and Economics together can help in the following:
   (1) Developing a perspective on issues of environment, resources and development
   (2) Understanding plurality
   (3) Developing knowledge of places and environment
   (4) Understanding optimal allocation of resources

68. When is formative evaluation conducted?
   (1) At the end of the session
   (2) Before teaching a new unit
   (3) During teaching-learning process
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69. Biases, discrimination and prejudices in the classroom could be avoided by
(1) organising a lecture on humanity.
(2) ignoring them, as children will grow out of them one day.
(3) discussing different dimensions of social realities.
(4) handing out the Preamble of the Constitution.

70. Teacher 'B' is currently teaching a lesson on history of a region. What do you think 'B' should do?
(1) Highlight the similarities and changes in different time periods.
(2) Highlight identities of different rulers.
(3) Encourage the students to remember the main features of the period.
(4) Highlight the similarities of the present with the past.

71. What is the purpose of evaluation?
(1) To identify problem students
(2) To rank children
(3) To encourage competition
(4) To improve teaching-learning processes

72. Historical films are useful in Social Science teaching as they
(1) concentrate on an individual’s problem.
(2) portray history as fiction.
(3) bring alive various dimensions of a specific social setting.
(4) have good entertainment value.

73. What kind of outlook should be there towards Social Science textbooks?
(1) As a document to be memorized
(2) As an avenue for further enquiry
(3) As a repository of knowledge
(4) As a final statement

74. कक्षा-कक्षा में पक्षपात, भेदभाव और पूर्वाग्रहों को किसके द्वारा दूर किया जा सकता है?
(1) मानवता पर एक व्याख्यान का आयोजन करके
(2) उनकी बातों पर ध्यान न देकर, क्यौंकि बच्चे एक-न-एक दिन अपने-आप इन्हें छोड़ देंगे
(3) सामाजिक बातचीतों के विभिन्न आयामों के बारे में परिचय करके
(4) संविधान के आमुख को प्रदान करके

70. एक क्षेत्र के इतिहास के पाठ को शिक्षक ‘ब’ अभी पढ़ा रही है। आपके विचार में ये ‘ब’ को क्या करना चाहिए?
(1) विभिन्न कालावधियों में समानताओं तथा परिवर्तनों पर प्रकाश डालना
(2) विभिन्न शासकों के व्यक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालना
(3) अवधि के मुख्य लक्षणों को विभाजित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना
(4) वर्तमान की पूर्वकाल से समानताओं पर प्रकाश डालना

71. मूल्यांकन का उद्देश्य क्या है?
(1) समस्याशालक विषयों की पहचान करना
(2) बच्चों को श्रेणियों में बांटना
(3) प्रतियोगिता को प्रोत्साहित करना
(4) शिक्षण-अधिकार प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार लाना

72. सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षण में ऐतिहासिक फिल्मों का उपयोग है?
(1) व्यक्तिगत समस्या पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने में
(2) इतिहास को कल्पित कश्च के रूप में विचित्र रूप से विवरण करने में
(3) एक विशेष सामाजिक संरचना के विभिन्न आयामों का सर्जिंग विचार करने में
(4) एक अच्छा मनोरंजन प्रस्तुत करने में

73. सामाजिक विज्ञान की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए?
(1) यदि कईं पुस्तक के रूप में व्यक्तिगत पोषण एक अभिलेख के रूप में
(2) आमामै पुस्तक के अवसर के रूप में
(3) ज्ञान के भंडार के रूप में
(4) अन्तिम वर्तमान के रूप में
74. Tawa Matsya Sangh, a federation of fisherworker's cooperatives is an organization fighting for the rights of displaced forest dwellers in the State of
(1) Uttarakhand
(2) Chhattisgarh
(3) Jharkhand
(4) Madhya Pradesh

75. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is not guaranteed to every arrested person under the criminal law as stated in Article 22 of the Constitution?
(1) Confessions made in police custody can be used as evidence against the accused.
(2) The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
(3) The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is arrested.
(4) The Right to be presented before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.

76. The Members of Legislative Assembly are
(1) elected by the people.
(2) appointed by the Governor.
(3) appointed by the Prime Minister.
(4) appointed by the Chief Minister.

77. A coalition government implies
(1) Power sharing between two or more political parties after elections when no party has been able to get a clear majority.
(2) Power sharing between State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(3) Power sharing between government at the Centre and State.
(4) Power sharing between executive and judiciary.
78. At the upper primary stage, Social Science comprises
   (1) Geography, History, Political Science and Economics
   (2) Political Science, Geography, History and Sociology
   (3) History, Geography, Political Science and Environmental Science
   (4) History, Geography, Economics and Environmental Science

79. The position paper on Teaching of Social Science emphasises
   (1) respecting different opinions and examining ideas and practices.
   (2) accept social hierarchies.
   (3) increasing the use of textbooks.
   (4) encouraging memorization.

80. Maps and diagrams in a Social Science textbook are relevant as they
   (1) add a new dimension to a concept.
   (2) are made by experts.
   (3) make a textbook attractive.
   (4) clarify a concept.

81. A case study of a social movement given to a class for discussion need not incorporate the following:
   (1) Solutions to the movement
   (2) Background of the movement
   (3) Objectives of the movement
   (4) Problem areas of the movement

82. While teaching Human Resources to class VIII students, what core message would you like to promote?
   (1) Importance of people as a resource
   (2) Utilization of resources by human beings
   (3) Distribution of population
   (4) Importance of physical resources
83. Which one of the following is not a function of the Gram Panchayat?

1. Executing Government schemes related to generation of employment in the villages
2. The construction and maintenance of the infrastructure of the villages
3. Levying and collecting local taxes
4. Gram Panchayat elects its Panchayat Secretary

84. Which one of the following does not fall within the purview of Civil Law?

1. Disputes related to sale of land
2. Harassing a woman for dowry
3. Filing a divorce case
4. Claiming custody of children

85. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the judiciary?

1. Judiciary has the power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament.
2. The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, but not between two State governments.
3. The legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of judiciary.
4. It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

86. The Right to Constitutional Remedies

1. allows only the linguistic minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.
2. allows all citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of the Directive Principles of State Policy have not been fulfilled by the State.
3. allows citizens to approach the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.
4. allows only the religious minorities to approach the court if they believe that their cultural and educational rights provided in the Constitution have been violated by the State.
87. The ‘Civil Rights Movement’ was started in the USA

(1) to demand equal rights and address racial discrimination for all the African-American citizens.

(2) to demand voting rights of the African-American men.

(3) to demand social security of the African-American senior citizens.

(4) to demand voting rights of the African-American women.

88. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Parliament of India?

(1) In the matters dealing with finances, the government does not require Parliament’s approval.

(2) The Parliament while in session, begins with a question hour.

(3) The Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

(4) The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.

89. While teaching Social Sciences, a teacher must attempt to

(1) focus upon remembering the details.

(2) focus upon facts, values and patterns.

(3) focus only upon facts, but not on values.

(4) focus only upon values, but not on facts.

90. Suppose the prescribed Social Science textbook is difficult for the students. What will you do?

(1) Provide a variety of supplementary materials.

(2) Dictate summaries of each lesson.

(3) Use question-answer technique.

(4) Emphasise rote learning.

97. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में ‘नागरिक अधिकार आन्दोलन’ शुरू हुआ था।

(1) सभी अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकन नागरिकों के लिए समान अधिकार होने तथा जातीय विभेद की समाप्ति की मांग के लिए।

(2) अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकन पुरुषों के मताधिकार की मांग के लिए।

(3) अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकन महिलाओं की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की मांग के लिए।

(4) अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकन महिलाओं के मताधिकार की मांग के लिए।

88. भारतीय संसद के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सच्चा नहीं है?

(1) वित्त से सम्बन्धित मामलों में, संसद की मंजूरी सरकार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होती।

(2) जब संसद का सशक्त चल रहा होता है तो उसमें सबसे पहले प्रत्यास-काल होता है।

(3) भारतीय संसद के तीन अंग हैं — राष्ट्रपति, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा।

(4) हमारी व्यवस्था में संसद के पास महत्वपूर्ण शक्तियों हैं क्योंकि यह जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

90. सामाजिक विज्ञान पढ़ते समय, एक शिक्षक का प्रयास होना चाहिए?

(1) विद्युत रूप से बाद करने पर बल देना।

(2) लघु व्याख्याएं पूरे तथाकथाएं पर बल देना।

(3) केवल तथ्यों पर बल देना, लेकिन मूल्यों पर नहीं।

(4) केवल मूल्यों पर बल देना, लेकिन तथ्यों पर नहीं।

90. मान लीजिए सामाजिक विज्ञान की प्रस्तावित पाठ्य-पुस्तक विधायिकों के लिए कठिन है। आप क्या करेंगे?

(1) विभिन्न प्रकार की पूरे सामग्रियों प्रदान करें।

(2) प्रचार-पत्र का संशोधन विकसित करें।

(3) प्रात-दिन का विषय का प्रायोग बनाएं।

(4) रट कर सीखने पर बल दें।
Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE – I.

परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा – I का विकल्प अंग्रेजी चुना हो।
PART IV
LANGUAGE I
ENGLISH

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 99) by selecting the most appropriate option.

The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Service. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the old super-structure of empire to create them.

But the real proof of evil, I say again, was in the miserable villages. I thought I had seen poverty in China, yet when I saw the Indian villages, I knew that the Chinese peasant was rich in comparison. Only the Russian peasant I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villager, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways.

And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart: thin, big bellied, and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at them and not excuse himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule, and could there be children like this? Yes, and millions of them!

And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children, as many as possible, before he died. I loved England, remembering all the happy journeys there, but in India I saw an England I did not know.

91. During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was/were ________.
   (1) no schools in the villages
   (2) not enough land for agriculture
   (3) not enough food for the children
   (4) no jobs in the villages

92. Even the city people were not happy because ________.
   (1) there were not enough jobs for all
   (2) the trade was under the colonial control
   (3) there was a large number of young intellectuals
   (4) business was not flourishing

93. However, the cities were better off than the villages because ________.
   (1) the young men were happy
   (2) the children, at least, were not hungry
   (3) all children were highly educated
   (4) the educated youth got jobs

94. Which one of the following is true?
   (1) The Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant.
   (2) The Indian peasants were superior to the Chinese peasants.
   (3) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.
   (4) The Indian peasant was inferior to the Russian peasant.

95. The writer believes that a/an ________ should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.
   (1) Russian
   (2) Indian
   (3) Chinese
   (4) Englishman

96. The English rule made India ________.
   (1) technically rich
   (2) industrially strong
   (3) culturally strong
   (4) economically poor

97. The average life of an Indian during the British rule was 27 years. The result was that ________.
   (1) Indians married young
   (2) Indians did not have many children
   (3) India was full of young people
   (4) Indians lived a healthy life
98. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means ________
   (1) devoid of
   (2) full of
   (3) lacking in
   (4) angry with

99. The final indictment was inevitable. What does the underlined word mean?
   (1) award
   (2) negation
   (3) accusation
   (4) punishment

Directions: Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 100 to 105) by selecting the most appropriate option.

I want to be with people who submerge in the task, who go into the fields of harvest
3 and work in a row and pass the bags along, who are not parlour generals and field deserters but move in common rhythm
6 when the food must come in or the fire be put out.

The work of the world is common as mud.
Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.
9 But the thing worth doing well done has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident.

Greek amphorae for wine and oil,
12 Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums but you know they were made to be used.
The pitcher cries for water to carry
15 and the person for work that is real.

100. The poet seems to admire ________.
   (1) parlour generals
   (2) field deserters
   (3) wage earners
   (4) farm workers

101. What is common between parlour generals and field deserters?
   (1) Both love to work.
   (2) Both enjoy respect in society.
   (3) Neither of them fights.
   (4) Both of them love fighting.

102. What happens when work with mud gets botched?
   (1) It leads to satisfaction.
   (2) Hands get dirty.
   (3) No one pays for it.
   (4) It is abandoned.

103. The figure of speech used in lines 12–14 is ________.
   (1) personification
   (2) alliteration
   (3) irony
   (4) metaphor

104. Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes ________.
    (1) a useful article
    (2) an expensive article
    (3) a work of art
    (4) a museum piece

105. Amphorae, vases and pitchers are metaphors for ________.
    (1) useful human labour
    (2) pride in wealth
    (3) items of luxury
    (4) antique art