

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF CIRCLE EDUCATION OFFICER UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, SEPTEMBER, 2022

TECHNICAL PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Which of the following **best explains** the meaning of school administration?
 - (a) Management of educational institutions with a view to foster teaching-learning
 - (b) Administration assisting in the realization of the aims and objectives of education
 - (c) Management of all school operations, from creating a safe learning environment to managing the school budget
 - (d) Management of things and human relationship for the betterment of education.
2. Which of the following **is** the scope of school administration?
 - (a) Development of curriculum
 - (b) Management and supervision of teaching-learning process
 - (c) Finance and accounting
 - (d) Training of teachers
3. Which of the following **is not** an aspect of school administration?
 - (a) Planning
 - (b) Organizing
 - (c) Coordinating
 - (d) Commanding
4. Who are the propounders of theories of educational administration?
 - (a) Sears and Mort
 - (b) Sears and Simon
 - (c) Sears and Bernard
 - (d) Sears and Litchfield
5. Sear's theory of educational administration assumes that the administrative function derives its nature from the nature of:
 - (a) The people it administers
 - (b) The service it directs
 - (c) The authority
 - (d) The administrators
6. Which of the following **is** the feature of totalitarian type of educational administration?
 - (a) Individual differences and dignity are recognized
 - (b) Educational administration is flexible in nature
 - (c) Educational administration is highly centralized
 - (d) Educational administration is highly decentralized.
7. Which of the following **is** the characteristic of democratic type of educational administration?
 - (a) All educational institutions are set up, managed and controlled by the state
 - (b) All aspects of education are controlled by the central authority
 - (c) Individual differences and freedom are discouraged
 - (d) There is adequate sharing of responsibilities among the various functionaries of administration

8. The type of educational planning named strategic planning also known as long-term planning is based on a large perspective and spreads over:
- (a) Three to five years
 - (b) Five to ten years
 - (c) Five to fifteen years
 - (d) Ten to twenty years
9. Institutional planning refers to the plans initiated, formulated and implemented by:
- (a) Individual educational institutions
 - (b) Local bodies
 - (c) District level education authorities
 - (d) State level education authorities
10. Which of the following **best describes** the meaning of educational management?
- (a) The process of determining the specific goals and laying down the broad areas within which these goals are to be achieved
 - (b) The process of implementing the broad policies laid down by authorities
 - (c) The process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the activities of an institution by utilizing human and material resources
 - (d) The techniques and procedures employed in operating the educational organization
11. Educational finance addresses question about:
- (a) How financial sources are to be found
 - (b) How financial allocations are to be made
 - (c) How financial expenditures are to be carried out and recorded
 - (d) How resources are allocated, used, and accounted for
12. The bulk of funds for government schools come from:
- (a) The central government
 - (b) The state government
 - (c) The local bodies
 - (d) The public
13. Which of the following **is not** a step of resource planning?
- (a) Determine required resources
 - (b) Acquire resources
 - (c) Manage resources
 - (d) Distribute resources
14. A leader who believes that he or she knows more than others and makes all the decisions with little input from team members is said to have adopted:
- (a) Autocratic leadership style
 - (b) Democratic leadership style
 - (c) Coaching leadership style
 - (d) Laissez-faire leadership style
15. Organisational behaviour is the study of _____ in the organisation
- (a) Human
 - (b) Employer
 - (c) Human behavior
 - (d) Employees
16. Organisational behaviour helps to understand behaviour of human in _____.
- (a) Work place and society
 - (b) Work place only
 - (c) Society only
 - (d) Department only
17. Which of the following **is not** a positive school culture?
- (a) Catering for individual needs
 - (b) Creating a health promoting physical environment
 - (c) Developing authoritative processes
 - (d) Enhancing self esteem.

18. Which amongst the following **is** a set of good advices for effective school leadership?
- (a) Be accessible, formulate a vision, never stop learning
 - (b) Be positive, attend activities, punish those who fail to accomplish work
 - (c) Communicate effectively, entertain the teachers, give rewards to best teacher and best student
 - (d) Develop a school plan, convince higher authorities for funds, give responsibilities to best teacher for implementation of school plan
19. To change the culture of a school, a leader should:
- (a) Change only one thing at a time
 - (b) Show his/her determination to change the culture of a school through speeches
 - (c) Be determined to apply a particular change method
 - (d) Choose the appropriate change tools on the basis of a combination of factors, including the extent to which staff members agree on what they want and how to get there
20. NITI Aayog is the successor to the:
- (a) Planning Board
 - (b) Planning Commission
 - (c) Education Commission
 - (d) MHRD
21. Which of the following **is not** a function of NITI Aayog?
- (a) Evolving a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives
 - (b) Developing mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
 - (c) Allocating financial resources to states
 - (d) Paying special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress
22. The state educational plans are implemented through the:
- (a) Cabinet meeting
 - (b) Secretariat of Education
 - (c) Directorate of Education
 - (d) Secretariat and Directorate of Education
23. Local level planning in education is a planning made for education at
- (a) District level
 - (b) Block level
 - (c) Village level
 - (d) District level through the block level and the village level
24. One of the advantages of local level planning in education is:
- (a) The gap between those who plan (at higher levels) and those who implement it (at the local level) can be reduced
 - (b) State level needs are known better by local level planners
 - (c) Local level planning is more comprehensive
 - (d) Local level planning is more inclusive
25. The supreme administrative body to control, direct and guide entire educational system in India is:
- (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
 - (b) Ministry of Education
 - (c) UGC
 - (d) NCERT

26. The hierarchical administrative structure of education at the state level (eg. Mizoram) is:
- (a) Chief Minister; Cabinet Minister of Education; Minister of State i/c Education; Secretary i/c Education
 - (b) Dy. Chief Minister; Cabinet Minister of Education; Minister of State i/c Education; Secretary i/c Education
 - (c) Cabinet Minister of Education; Minister of State i/c Education; Secretary i/c Education; Joint Secretary i/c Education
 - (d) Cabinet Minister of Education; Minister of State i/c Education; Secretary i/c Education; Director of Education
27. According to the Mizoram Education (Transfer and Posting of School Teachers) Rules, 2006, in a cycle of 18 years from the date of commencement of these Rules, a teacher may be required to serve at least one spell of minimum tenure at a school located in
- (a) A Category
 - (b) B Category
 - (c) C Category
 - (d) D Category
28. According to the Mizoram Education (Inspection of Recognised Schools) Rules, 2008, the annual inspection of Middle Schools and Primary Schools (Elementary Schools) vests in:
- (a) District Education Officer
 - (b) Sub-Divisional Education Officer
 - (c) Circle Education Officer
 - (d) Sub-Divisional Education Officers and Circle Education Officers
29. According to the Mizoram Education (Inspection of Recognised Schools) Rules, 2008, the inspection of schools should be held:
- (a) Before school hours
 - (b) During school hours
 - (c) After school hours
 - (d) At any convenient time of the day
30. According to the Mizoram Board of School Education (Conditions for Affiliation of Institutions) Regulations, 2012, An institution seeking affiliation as High School with permission to present candidates for the HSLC Examination must fulfil the conditions laid down by MBSE for:
- (a) Enrolment, Site and accommodation, Teaching staff, Infrastructure/Equipment
 - (b) Enrolment, No. of teaching staff, Sports facilities, Lab equipment
 - (c) Enrolment, Site and accommodation, No. of Teaching and Non-teaching staff
 - (d) Enrolment, Building, No. of teaching staff, Infrastructure/Equipment
31. Supervision is:
- (a) A task or assessment of fault-finding and fact-finding in many job settings
 - (b) A creative and dynamic process of giving friendly guidance and direction to people for improving themselves for the accomplishment of the desired goals
 - (c) An official visit to a building or organization to check that everything is correct and legal
 - (d) An instance of viewing, examining, or critically analyzing something with the purpose of improving it
32. Which of the following **is not** a nature of supervision?
- (a) Provides leadership with expert knowledge and superior skills
 - (b) Gives coordination, direction and guidance to teachers' activities
 - (c) Improves instruction and the teaching learning process
 - (d) Improves service conditions of teachers

33. The scope of supervision covers:
- (a) Instructional work, Co-curricular activities, Records and registers, School environment, Management, Guidance to teachers, Developmental activities
 - (b) Instructional work, Curricular activities, Records and registers, Students' dress, Management, Regularity of teachers, Developmental activities
 - (c) Curricular activities, Co-curricular activities, Records and registers, School building, Management, Teachers' service, Developmental activities
 - (d) Classroom teaching, Games and sports, School environment, Management, Teachers' and students' attendance, Developmental activities
34. Which of the following is **not** a principle of educational supervision:
- (a) Supervision is directed towards maintaining and improving the teaching-learning process
 - (b) Supervisor's role is that of supporting, assisting and sharing rather than directing the teacher
 - (c) Good supervision is based upon autocratic philosophy
 - (d) Good supervision will be creative and not prescriptive
35. Techniques of educational supervision include:
- (a) Checking of facilities, Conduct of test, Workshop, Micro-teaching
 - (b) Classroom observation, Demonstration, Workshop, Micro-teaching
 - (c) Classroom observation, Workshop, Assessment of teachers' knowledge
 - (d) Classroom observation, Checking that teachers are qualified, Workshop
36. Techniques of educational supervision may be broadly classified into group and individual techniques. Which of the following activities comes under individual technique?
- (a) Staff meeting
 - (b) Organization of workshop or seminar
 - (c) Visiting classroom teaching
 - (d) Orientation of teachers to the school and community
37. Demonstration lessons as supervision technique involves:
- (a) Illustrating the best methods of teaching by giving model lessons
 - (b) Asking a teacher to teach in the presence of the supervisor
 - (c) Demonstration of teaching aids in the class
 - (d) Demonstration of lab equipment and materials
38. Leadership skill **should not** be used in the following way in educational supervision:
- (a) Know and like subordinates
 - (b) Criticize with care
 - (c) Give simple but specific directions
 - (d) Give rewards to those who follow instructions
39. Which of the following is **not** effective communication in educational supervision?
- (a) Straightforward and direct communications, including written and spoken
 - (b) Listening when not speaking
 - (c) Keeping voice volume at a low and high levels alternately
 - (d) Paraphrasing and reflecting back what someone has said to make sure you understood correctly.
40. Some principles of human relations in educational supervision are:
- (a) Clear instructions, One-way communication, Teamwork, Group participation
 - (b) Personal contact, Open communication, Teamwork, Group participation
 - (c) Positive attitude, Teamwork, Group participation, Best-teacher award
 - (d) Two-way communication, Mixed attitudes, Teamwork, Group participation

41. The modern supervisor observes, studies and improves the following important elements of the teaching-learning situations:
- (a) Physical environment, Social environment, Children, Teacher's behavior
 - (b) School building, Social environment, Children, Teacher's qualifications
 - (c) Library facilities, Social environment, Children, Parent-teacher interaction
 - (d) Physical environment, Sports activities, Children, Teacher's service condition
42. Which of the following **is not** a technique of performance appraisal?
- (a) Examination
 - (b) Rating Scales
 - (c) Forced Choice Techniques
 - (d) Self-Assessment
43. Self-evaluation in performance appraisal has some advantages. Which of the following is not an advantage?
- (a) Help supervisors understand how employees view their strengths and weaknesses
 - (b) Identify where there may be discrepancies between the employee's and supervisor's point of view regarding overall performance
 - (c) Allow employees to make early corrections
 - (d) Employees may under or over estimate their performance
44. The two primary purposes of performance appraisal are:
- (a) Diagnostic and Evaluative
 - (b) Evaluative and Developmental
 - (c) Prescriptive and Developmental
 - (d) Diagnostic and Prescriptive
45. Which of the following **is not** a performance appraisal procedure?
- (a) Establishing performance standards
 - (b) Communicating performance standards
 - (c) Measuring the actual performance
 - (d) Giving incentives to deserved ones
46. Evaluation, when applied to school programmes, is the process by which we find out how far the objectives are being realized. In this context, tick the ones **not correct** for evaluation:
- (a) The general assessment of the school programmes
 - (b) The general assessment of the staff's performances
 - (c) The general assessment of the staff's service conditions
 - (d) The general assessment of the students' performances
47. What types of evaluation are involved in educational supervision?
- (a) Formative evaluation
 - (b) Formative and Criterion-referenced evaluation
 - (c) Sumative evaluation
 - (d) Summative and Norm referenced evaluation
48. Which of the following **is not** a step involved in evaluation?
- (a) Identifying and defining general and specific objectives
 - (b) Evaluating
 - (c) Using the results as feedback
 - (d) Declaration of result
49. On the relationship between evaluation and supervision, which of the following is **not correct**?
- (a) Both are the core processes in determining standards and maintaining quality in education
 - (b) Both enhance teachers' performance
 - (c) Both boost the learners' achievements
 - (d) Both enhance annual increment of teachers' salary

- 50.** Inspection is:
- (a) An act of giving oversight to subordinates
 - (b) An act of ensuring that subordinates are executing the tasks as assigned or requested
 - (c) An act of fault-finding or fact-finding to ensure that standards, rules, laws or regulations are being followed
 - (d) A dynamic process of giving friendly guidance and direction to teachers and students
- 51.** Which of the following is not true for inspection?
- (a) Facilitates and reinforce teaching/learning activities
 - (b) Explores, encourages and supports teaching/learning activities
 - (c) Usually planned ahead
 - (d) Formal
- 52.** The difference between supervision and inspection is:
- (a) Supervision is a fault-finding and fact-finding act whereas inspection is an act of giving oversight to subordinates
 - (b) Supervision is an act of giving oversight to subordinates whereas inspection is a fault-finding and fact-finding act
 - (c) Supervision is not necessarily carried out on subordinates whereas inspection is carried out on subordinates
 - (d) Supervision is not done continuously whereas inspection is carried out on a continuous basis
- 53.** Which of the following **is not** a principle governing the process of supervision:
- (a) Supervision should be non-scientific
 - (b) Supervision should be functionally related to administration
 - (c) Supervision should be progressive
 - (d) Supervision should be professional
- 54.** When a supervisor wields absolute power and wants complete obedience from his subordinates, what type of supervision is it?
- (a) Autocratic or Authoritarian supervision
 - (b) Laissez-faire supervision
 - (c) Democratic supervision
 - (d) Bureaucratic supervision
- 55.** What is the main merit of a democratic supervision?
- (a) It tackles indiscipline subordinates
 - (b) Maximum freedom is allowed to the subordinates
 - (c) It brings about job satisfaction and improved morale of employees as supervisor acts according to the mutual consent
 - (d) It brings about stability and uniformity in the organisation
- 56.** “The school will, no doubt, be a community but it will be a small community within a large community and its success and vitality will depend on the constant interplay of healthy influences between it and the large community outside” is a statement made by:
- (a) University Education Commission 1948-1949
 - (b) Secondary Education Commission 1952-1953
 - (c) Education Commission 1964-1966
 - (d) National Knowledge Commission 2005-2008

57. Which Education Commission recommended utilization of the physical plant of educational institutions for the community programmes?
- (a) University Education Commission 1948-1949
 - (b) Secondary Education Commission 1952-1953
 - (c) Education Commission 1964-1966
 - (d) National Knowledge Commission 2005-2008
58. Through PTA, parents can learn something from teachers. Which of the following is not included in that?
- (a) How the child is getting along with others in school
 - (b) How the child is progressing in the school work
 - (c) How the child is taking part in the school programme
 - (d) Problems of other children in the school
59. Role of the teacher in PTA is:
- (a) To convey the examination results of students to their parents
 - (b) If any student is absent for a long period of time, teacher should contact his parents and try to know the reason behind it
 - (c) Notifying parents if home work or project work assigned by the school to students is continuously incomplete
 - (d) All of the above
60. There are ways through which a community can support a school. Which of the following **is not** included?
- (a) Sharing natural resources of the community for school
 - (b) Organization of community functions in school buildings or compopund
 - (c) Sharing of expertise by local artisans, artists, carpenters, blacksmiths, iron smiths, painters etc
 - (d) Employment of local resource persons for organizing programmes
61. Which of the following **is not** the main role of the centre in education?
- (a) To lay down the general policies of education and to give guidance to the state in carrying out these policies
 - (b) To maintain elementary schools for universalization of education
 - (c) To act as a coordinating agency
 - (d) To maintain educational and cultural relations with other countries
62. The Central Government assists the states for educational development in three ways. Which of the following **is not** among them?
- (a) Central Government performs educational functions through NCERT, UGC, Central Universities, Central Schools' organizations etc.
 - (b) Central Government sponsors schemes financed by it but implemented by the States
 - (c) Central Government partially finances some programmes, planned and implemented by the State Governments
 - (d) Central Government fully finances centrally sponsored schemes for eg. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan implemented by the State Governments
63. The centre undertakes development of national curriculum framework for school education through:
- (a) UGC
 - (b) NCERT
 - (c) CBSE
 - (d) NCTE

64. The centre regulates various types of teacher education which prepare teachers for different levels of school education in the country through its regulatory council named:
- (a) NCERT (b) AICTE
(c) NCTE (d) CABE
65. Which of the following **is not** the role of the state in education?
- (a) Providing various types of education at different levels
(b) Directing and controlling educational activities in the state
(c) Providing financial aids to voluntary organizations for running various educational institutions
(d) Providing financial aids to various educational institutions
66. The state of Mizoram prepares and prescribes school curriculum through:
- (a) SCERT (b) MBSE
(c) SCERT and MBSE (d) Directorate of School Education
67. Which of the following **is not** the role of Secretary, school education?
- (a) To function as the link between Ministry and Directorate
(b) To decide state education agenda and plan according to it
(c) To guide the state government on educational policy
(d) To provide expert advice to institutions as well as Secretariat
68. Local bodies in education include:
- (a) Panchayats, Village Councils
(b) Panchayats, Village Councils, Local Councils
(c) Panchayats, Village Councils, Local Councils, Municipalities (Board, Council, Corporation)
(d) Panchayats, Municipalities (Board, Council, Corporation), District Bodies (Zilla Parisads/District Councils)
69. Local Bodies play important role in education. Which of the following **is not** their role?
- (a) Running schools in their respective area
(b) Appointing staff
(c) Providing mid-day meal, free school uniforms and textbooks through local taxes
(d) Providing equipment and finance to the these schools through local taxes and grants from the State Government
70. Government of India brought _____ amendment to our constitution permitting the local bodies to participate effectively in the schools:
- (a) 63rd (b) 73rd
(c) 75th (d) 76th
71. Community participation in school education can be categorized as:
- (a) Spontaneous participation (b) Voluntary participation
(c) Sponsored participation (d) Compulsory participation
72. Community resource mobilization refers to mobilization of:
- (a) Material, human and natural resources (b) Human, natural and financial resources
(c) Financial, human and natural resources (d) Material, human and financial resources
73. Village Education Committees were formed as a part of the decentralized management structures envisaged under:
- (a) DPEP launched in 1994 (b) Operation Blackboard
(c) RTE Act 2009 (d) RUSA

74. Which of the following **is not** a function of Village Education Committees?
- (a) Maintenance of school infrastructure
 - (b) Maintenance of school records and registers
 - (c) Supervision of schools and teacher efficiency
 - (d) Participation in the preparation of village education plan
75. The main difference of Village Education Committees (VECs) from School Management Committees (SMCs) is:
- (a) VECs are centralized whereas SMCs are decentralized
 - (b) VECs have nominated members whereas SMCs have elected members
 - (c) VECs are village level committees whereas SMCs are school level committees
 - (d) VECs are involved in preparation of school plan whereas SMCs are not

Direction (Questions No. 76 - 79) : Choose the correct answer. Find the missing number from the given series:

76. 1 4 9 16 25 ...?...

- (a) 30
- (b) 36
- (c) 47
- (d) 49

77. 6 11 21 36 ...?... 81

- (a) 46
- (b) 56
- (c) 64
- (d) 72

78. 2 5 9 14 ...?... 27

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 20
- (d) 24

79. 8 27 ...?... 125 216 343

- (a) 36
- (b) 49
- (c) 64
- (d) 100

Direction (Questions No. 80 - 81) : Choose the correct answer. Find the wrong term in the given series:

80. 196 169 144 121 81

- (a) 81
- (b) 121
- (c) 169
- (d) 196

81. 1 3 7 15 27

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 15
- (d) 27

Direction (Questions No. 82 - 83) : Choose the correct answer. Find the missing term in the given series:

82. U O I ...?.. A

- (a) C
- (b) S
- (c) X
- (d) E

83. Z U Q ...?.. L

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) I | (b) K |
| (c) T | (d) N |

Direction (Questions No. 84 - 90) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

The earliest scientific studies of giftedness were Sir Francis Galton's retrospective investigation of the families of eminent people, 'Hereditary Genius', and Terman's 35-year longitudinal study of gifted children. Galton found that eminence ran in families and concluded that giftedness was predominantly hereditary. Whether giftedness is innate or environmental continues to be a controversial issue. Some argue that the talents of gifted children are the product of intensive deliberate practice while others argue that such talents are innate. Available evidence suggests that gifted children show outstanding innate talent before practice, but then are motivated to practise a great deal to master their talent and so environmental factors also contribute to the growth of their giftedness. In the second major early study of giftedness, Terman used the Stanford-Binet intelligence test to screen more than 1000 children with IQs above 140 and followed them up over 35 years. Terman found that this group of children with high IQs also showed exceptional physical health, behavioural adjustment and moral development. The idea that giftedness is associated with good overall adjustment has not been supported by recent studies in which a more stringent definition of giftedness has been used. For example, Morelock and Feldman (1997) found that children with IQs over 150 showed difficulties in developing good work habits at school and maintaining good peer relationships, and also showed emotional distress due to reaching an early understanding of major moral and existential problems before having the emotional maturity to cope with them.

Find the synonym for the given words:

84. Eminent

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Intelligent | (b) Talented |
| (c) Renowned | (d) Skilled |

85. Stringent

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Strict | (b) Better |
| (c) Superior | (d) Decent |

Find the antonym for the given words:

86. Innate

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Inborn | (b) Special |
| (c) Native | (d) Acquired |

87. Intensive

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Thorough | (b) Superficial |
| (c) Concentrated | (d) Broad |

88. Which of the following is not true according to the given passage?

- (a) Giftedness is associated with good overall adjustment
- (b) Giftedness is not associated with good overall adjustment
- (c) Children with high IQs show emotional distress
- (d) It is optimal to have IQs between 140 and 150

The following questions contains two given words on one side of a double colon i.e., :: which have some relationship. The other side shows a word with an incomplete pair. Find the missing pair which bears a relationship with the given word.

89. Galton : Heredity :: Darwin : ?
 (a) Genetics (b) Hybridity
 (c) Evolution (d) Pathology
90. Moral : Ethics :: Principles : ?
 (a) Honest (b) Wisdom
 (c) Doctrines (d) Honour

Direction (Questions No. 91 - 95) : Choose the correct answer.

Find the odd one out:

91.

120	110	135	220
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 (a) (b) (c) (d)

92.

K	q	L	V
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 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?

93.

0000000	AAA	00000	AAAAA	000
AA	000000	AAAA	0000	AAAAAA

Answer Figures

00	AAAAAA	000	AAAAAAA
AAAAAAA	00	AAAAAAA	00

(a) (b) (c) (d)

94.

→	— ←	→ →	— ← ←	→ → →
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Answer Figures

—	←	—	→
→	←	←	←
→	←	←	←
→	←	←	←

(a) (b) (c) (d)

95.	$\frac{+}{X}$	@ +	@ ?	? /	$\frac{=}{/}$
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Answer Figures

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(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Direction (Questions No. 96 - 100) : Read the following passage carefully and solve the questions based on it.

Six persons Adam, Billy, Cindy, Diana, Eric and Fred took up a job with an organization in a week from Monday to Saturday. Each of them joined for different posts on different days. The posts were of clerk, officer, technician, manager, supervisor and sales executives, though not necessarily in the same order. Fred joined as a manager on the first day, Billy joined as a supervisor but neither on Wednesday nor on Friday. Diana joined as a technician on Thursday. Cindy joined the firm as an officer on Wednesday. Eric joined as a clerk on Tuesday. Adam joined as a sales executive.

96. Which of the following is correctly matched regarding the posts and day of joining?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Manager – Tuesday | (b) Officer – Wednesday |
| (c) Clerk – Thursday | (d) Technician – Monday |

97. Who joined on Wednesday?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Cindy | (b) Clerk |
| (c) Adam | (d) Manager |

98. Who joined the firm on Friday?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| (a) Billy | (b) Cindy |
| (c) Billy or Cindy | (d) Adam |

99. Who was the last person to join the firm?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) Eric | (b) Fred |
| (c) Adam | (d) Billy |

100. On which of the following days did the Sales Executive joined?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Tuesday | (b) Thursday |
| (c) Saturday | (d) Friday |

* * * * *