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NO.1 In the editorial group’s photograph of a school all the 5 teachers are to be seated in the front row. Four girls are to be in the second row and six boys in the third row. If the principal has a fixed seat in the first row, then how many arrangements are possible?
A. 237144  
B. 251820  
C. 502340  
D. 72000  
E. 2073600  
Answer: E

NO.2 We were planning a surprise party for Margaret, but she walked in on our discussion, so of course that rather let the cat out the bag.
A. so of course that rather let the cat out the bag  
B. so of course that rather let the cat out on the bag  
C. so of course that rather let the cat out in the bag  
D. so of course that rather let the cat out of the bag  
E. so of course that rather let the cat out off the bag  
Answer: D

NO.3 A teacher is making five children stand in a row. Each child is assigned a number tag before being made to stand in the row. The tags are not necessarily according to their positions. Amy, Tara, Xenia, Yana, Pam are the children and they are given numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The following conditions apply:Exactly one number is given to a child. Pam must be made to stand fourth and assigned number 1. 4 must be assigned to Yana. Tara and Xenia must each be made to stand in one of the extreme positions. Xenia cannot be given either number 2 or 3. All of the following is either true or can be true except
A. Pam is standing fourth.  
B. Xenia can neither be given number 2 nor stand second.  
C. Tara is assigned number 2.  
D. Amy is not standing in an extreme position.  
E. Yana cannot stand in any even position.  
Answer: E

NO.4 HANGER: AIRPLANCE::
A. Stable:horse  
B. canal: ship  
C. lobby: administrator  
D. junkyard: automobile  
E. bed: river  
Answer: A
Those examples of poetic justice that occur in medieval and Elizabethan literature, and that seem so satisfying, have encouraged a whole school of twentieth-century scholars to "find" further examples. In fact, these scholars have merely forced victimized character into a moral framework by which the injustices inflicted on them are, somehow or other, justified. Such scholars deny that the sufferers in a tragedy are innocent; they blame the victims themselves for their tragic fates. Any misdoing is enough to subject a character to critical whips. Thus, there are long essays about the misdemeanors of Webster’s Duchess of Malfi, who defined her brothers, and he behavior of Shakespeare’s Desdemona, who disobeyed her father.

Yet it should be remembered that the Renaissance writer Matteo Bandello strongly protests the injustice of the severe penalties issued to women for acts of disobedience that men could, and did, commit with virtual impunity. And Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Webster often enlist their readers on the side of their tragic heroines by describing injustices so cruel that readers cannot but join in protest. By portraying Griselda, in the Clerk's Tale, as a meek, gentle victim who does not criticize, much less rebel against the prosecutor, her husband Walther, Chaucer incites readers to espouse Griselda's cause against Walter's oppression. Thus, efforts to supply historical and theological rationalization for Walter's persecutions tend to turn Chaucer's fable upside down, to deny its most obvious effect on reader's sympathies. Similarly, to assert that Webster's Duchess deserved torture and death because she chose to marry the man she loved and to bear their children is, in effect to join forces with her tyrannical brothers, and so to confound the operation of poetic justice, of which readers should approve, with precisely those examples of social injustice that Webster does everything in his power to make readers condemn. Indeed. Webster has his heroin so heroically lead the resistance to tyranny that she may well in spire members of the audience to imaginatively join forces with her against the cruelty and hypocritical morality of her brothers. Thus Chaucer and Webster, in their different ways, attack injustice, argue on behalf of the victims, and prosecute the persecutors. Their readers serve them as a court of appeal that remains free to rule, as the evidence requires, and as common humanity requires, in favor of the innocent and injured parties. For, to paraphrase the noted eighteenth-century scholar, Samuel Johnson, despite all the refinements of
and the dogmatism of learning, it is by the common sense and compassion of readers who are uncorrupted by the characters and situations in mereval and Dlizabetahn literature, as in any other literature, can best be judged.

It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market
A. encouraged those who "make the system work"
B. perpetuated traditional legends about America
C. revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy
D. foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929
E. began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics

Answer: B

NO.6 In the corporate scenario, this opinion of yours can have far-reaching benefits provided it is expressed amiable and convincingly.
A. provided it is expressed amiable and convincingly.
B. provided it is expressed amiably and convincing.
C. provided it is expressed amiably and convince.
D. provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.
E. provided it is expressed amiablitively and convincingly.

Answer: D

NO.7 The fossil remain of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hangglider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientist have puzzled over. Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws, in birds the second finger is the principle strut of the wing, which consists primarily of features. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts. Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm blooded because flying implies a high internal temperature.

Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline
the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hairlike fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct. Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became air-borne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaur's hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could bang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The birds call for high waves to channels updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne. According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel EXCEPT the
A. assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind
B. certainly shared by many political commentators that the range of novels was too narrow
C. Lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously
D. fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that novels had the power to portray immoral characters attractively
E. belief held by some religious and political groups that novels had no practical value.

**Answer:** B

NO.8 What are the odds in favor that when the letters of the word UNIVERSITY are arranged randomly, the I's come together?
A. 2:3
B. 1:4
C. 3:4
D. 2:5
E. 1:3

**Answer:** B

NO.9 Four persons enter the lift of a seven storey building at the ground floor. In how many ways can they get out of the lift on any floor other than the ground floor?
A. 720
B. 1296
C. 1663
D. 360
E. 2500

**Answer:** B
NO.10 Ten different letters of an alphabet are given. Words with 6 letters are formed with these alphabets. How many such words can be formed when repetition is not allowed in any word?
A. 52040
B. 21624
C. 182340
D. 151200
E. 600000

Answer: D

NO.11 There are three disks on a board of a child's toy. The colours are red, green and blue, dark shades on one side of the disks and light shades on the other side. The disks are turned to change colours from the initial setting according to the following rules.
If red is the only one in light shade in the initial setting, then turn the green disk.
If red and green are the only ones in light shades in the initial setting, then turn the blue disk.
If all three disks are in light shades in the initial setting, then turn the blue disk.
For any other initial setting, turn all disks.
If the initial setting is red and green disks in light shade and blue in dark, what is the second setting?
A. All in light shades
B. Only green in dark shade
C. Only red in light shade
D. Only green in light shade
E. Only blue in light shade

Answer: A

NO.12 Which of the following is a properly constituted committee, with the chairperson listed first?
A. V;E,F
B. D;E,U,W
C. E;F,G,V
D. W;D,U,V
E. D;F,G,U,V

Answer: B

NO.13 Find the number of words formed by permuting all the letters of the word INDEPENDENCE such that the E's do not come together.
A. 24300
B. 1632960
C. 1663200
D. 30240
E. 12530

Answer: B

NO.14 A box contains 5 red and 4 blue balls. In how many ways can 4 balls be chosen such that there are at
most 3 balls of each colour?
A. 132
B. 242
C. 60
D. 120
E. 240

Answer: D

NO.15 Those examples of poetic justice that occur in medieval and Elizabethan literature, and that seem so satisfying, have encouraged a whole school of twentieth-century scholars to "find" further examples. In fact, these scholars have merely forced victimized character into a moral framework by which the injustices inflicted on them are, somehow or other, justified. Such scholars deny that the sufferers in a tragedy are innocent; they blame the victims themselves for their tragic fates. Any misdoing is enough to subject a character to critical whips. Thus, there are long essays about the misdemeanors of Webster's Duchess of Malfi, who defined her brothers, and he behavior of Shakespeare's Desdemona, who disobeyed her father. Yet it should be remembered that the Renaissance writer Matteo Bandello strongly protests the injustice of the severe penalties issued to women for acts of disobedience that men could, and did, commit with virtual impunity. And Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Webster often enlist their readers on the side of their tragic heroines by describing injustices so cruel that readers cannot but join in protest. By portraying Griselda, in the Clerk's Tale, as a meek, gentle victim who does not criticize, much less rebel against the prosecutor, her husband Waltter, Chaucer incites readers to espouse Griselda's cause against Walter's oppression. Thus, efforts to supply historical and theological rationalization for Walter's persecutions tend to turn Chaucer's fable upside down, to deny its most obvious effect on reader's sympathies. Similarly, to assert that Webster's Duchess deserved torture and death because she chose to marry the man she loved and to bear their children is, in effect to join forces with her tyrannical brothers, and so to confound the operation of poetic justice, of which readers should approve, with precisely those examples of social injustice that Webster does everything in his power to make readers condemn. Indeed. Webster has his heroin so heroically lead the resistance to tyranny that she may well in spire members of the audience to imaginatively joins forces with her against the cruelty and hypocritical morality of her brothers.
Thus Chaucer and Webster, in their different ways, attack injustice, argue on behalf of the victims, and prosecute the persecutors. Their readers serve them as a court of appeal that remains free to rule, as the evidence requires, and as common humanity requires, in favor of the innocent and injured parties. For, to paraphrase the noted eighteenth-century scholar, Samuel Johnson, despite all the refinements of subtlety and the dogmatism of learning, it is by the common sense and compassion of readers who are uncorrupted by the characters and situations in mereval and Elizabethan literature, as in any other literature, can best be judged.

The primary purpose of the passage is to
A. criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology
B. contrast "Old World" and "New World" economic Ideologies
C. challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders
D. champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected
E. suggests a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race

Answer: A

NO.16 NOISE : DIN ::
A. injury: pride
B. voice: speech
C. sincerity: homage
D. emotion: fervor
E. signal: message

Answer: D

NO.17 One and half million barrels of oil flows every day through the pipeline, which stretches across 1,263 km of harsh terrain.
A. One and half million barrels of oil Flows every
B. One and an half million barrels of oil flows every
C. One and The half million barrels of oil flows every
D. One and a half million barrels of oil flows every
E. One half million barrels of oil flows every

Answer: D

NO.18 Tina has to arrange seven books on a shelf from left to right. The books are of seven subjects: Maths, English reader, English grammar, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and History. Maths cannot be placed immediately next to Physics. English grammar cannot be placed immediately next to History. Chemistry should be placed somewhere to the left of Biology. English reader must be placed in the rightmost position. If English grammar is placed fourth from left then in how many places can History be placed?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4

Answer: C
D. 5
E. 6

*Answer: B*