



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013

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### PAPER II

**Date of Examination** : 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013 (Wednesday)  
**Time** : 01:30 P.M. -04:00 P.M.

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 36 pages without cover and Answer marking sheet. Check the booklet before attempting the questions
- \* Do not submit the Answer sheet without signature of Invigilator
- \* Rough work is to be done in the space provided in the question booklet
- \* Candidates should follow the right marking exactly as indicated in the Information Brochure.

#### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

1. A candidate shall not be allowed to carry any textual materials, printed or written, bits of papers or any other objectionable materials inside the examination hall.
2. No candidate must leave the examination hall without special permission of the Invigilator concerned until he/she has finished his/her examination. Candidates should not leave the Hall without handing over their Answer sheets to the invigilator on duty.
3. Use of Cell phone, Electronic gadgets, Calculator, etc. are not allowed inside the Examination Hall.
4. Candidates shall maintain complete silence and attend to their papers only. Any conversation or gesticulation or disturbance in the examination hall shall be taken into account as misbehaviour and if a candidate is found using unfair means or impersonating, his candidature shall be cancelled and he shall be liable to debarment of taking further examination either permanently or for a specified period according to the nature of offence committed by such a candidate
5. Alternative English is meant only for Lai, Mara and Chakma candidates. A candidate must thus attempt either Part III or Part IV depending upon whether he/she has opted for Mizo or Alternative English. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Social Studies or Mathematics and Science. Rest of the paper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.

**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013**  
**PAPER - II**

**Part I      Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. The result of the interaction between maturation and learning is  
(A) Environment                      (B) Heredity  
(C) Development                      (D) Growth
  
2. Children's emotions, as compared to adults, are marked by  
(A) Flexibility                      (B) Intensity  
(C) Rigidity                      (D) Stability
  
3. Human behaviour is, to a great extent, controlled by the  
(A) Sensory organs                      (B) Nervous system  
(C) Mid-brain                      (D) Endocrine glands
  
4. An important indication of a child's social maturity is  
(A) Motor co-ordination  
(B) Rapid growth in height  
(C) Being able to read and write  
(D) Awareness of the presence of others
  
5. The development of concepts in human mind is  
(A) Slow                      (B) Active  
(C) Gradual                      (D) Passive
  
6. During childhood, boys and girls seem to be more  
(A) Aggressive                      (B) Disciplined  
(C) Thoughtful                      (D) Understanding
  
7. One of the following does not fall under the factors affecting the physical growth and development of the child  
(A) Single or multiple birth  
(B) Environment at home  
(C) Cultural experience of the mother  
(D) Social adjustment of the child

8. Which of the following is not included in the three laws of heredity ?  
(A) Similarity (B) Variation  
(C) Repression (D) Regression
9. "Environment covers all the outside factors that have acted on the individual since he began life". Whose definition is this ?  
(A) Galton (B) Mac Iver  
(C) Woodworth (D) Sigmund Freud
10. All students \_\_\_ be benefited by a particular method of instruction and a uniform and rigid curriculum  
(A) Can (B) Cannot  
(C) Must (D) Must not
11. An academically talented student is original in his thinking and uses good but  
(A) Usual methods (B) Unusual methods  
(C) Simple methods (D) Complex methods
12. The enrichment programmes which aim to bring additional educational opportunities for the gifted children are  
(A) Special assignment (B) Independent library reading  
(C) Independent project (D) All of these
13. Creativity means  
(A) Deep thinking (B) Divergent thinking  
(C) Convergent thinking (D) Abstract thinking
14. Children from the under-privileged sections of the society can get more benefit if they are  
(A) Exempted from home assignment  
(B) Given simpler learning task  
(C) Provided with training for self-employment  
(D) Provided with better learning environment
15. Which of these do not fall under the educational guidance or treatment of backwardness ?  
(A) Checking truancy and non-attendance  
(B) Separation from other children  
(C) Controlling negative environmental factors  
(D) Rendering guidance and service

16. Which of these is not one of the main objectives of CCE ?
- (A) Making sound judgement
  - (B) Finding out the differences of learners
  - (C) Providing scope for self-evaluation
  - (D) Maintaining desired standard of attainment
17. The principle of flexibility implies
- (A) Freedom of school to organise evaluation
  - (B) Evaluation should be time consuming
  - (C) The element of the commitment of teacher
  - (D) Evaluation should be workable in existing situation of the school
18. To promote international understanding in school, a teacher should not
- (A) Develop independent thinking
  - (B) Encourage cultural exchange programmes
  - (C) Motivate people to work together
  - (D) Impose learning of regional language on students
19. When past learning of one subject facilitates the learning of another subject, we call it
- (A) Formal transfer
  - (B) Informal transfer
  - (C) Negative transfer
  - (D) Positive transfer
20. What is not a part of E.L. Thorndike's laws of learning ?
- (A) Law of readiness
  - (B) Law of experience
  - (C) Law of effect
  - (D) Law of exercise
21. What is the first step in the process of learning ?
- (A) Attractive goal
  - (B) Obstacle or block
  - (C) Motives or drives
  - (D) Situation or environment
22. Memory is the power of \_\_\_\_ of the past events
- (A) Rationalisation
  - (B) Redirection
  - (C) Recollection
  - (D) Recognition
23. \_\_\_\_\_ helps a teacher to classify students as bright, dull or average
- (A) Army beta test
  - (B) Intelligence test
  - (C) Army alpha test
  - (D) Projective test

24. A person who is neither extrovert nor introvert is called  
(A) Obstinate (B) Ambivert  
(C) Pervert (D) Isolate
25. The mother of attention is  
(A) Interest (B) Alertness  
(C) Promptness (D) Intelligence
26. Maturation and learning are closely interwoven in the development of  
(A) Motivation (B) Emotion  
(C) Expression (D) Association
27. The procedure of giving reinforcement in learning is called  
(A) Comprehension (B) Generalisation  
(C) Conditioning (D) Understanding
28. It is a kind of forgetting  
(A) Passive and active (B) Passive and natural  
(C) Active and morbid (D) Morbid and abnormal
29. The teacher should realise the need for self-direction and \_\_\_\_\_ among the members of the teaching community  
(A) Self-control (B) Self-discipline  
(C) Self-expression (D) Self-reliance
30. What is the most important work for a teacher?  
(A) To evaluate students  
(B) To organise co-curricular activities  
(C) To organise teaching work  
(D) To take care of children

**A. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow**

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the flu lasts. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in although the symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come. Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

31. According to the passage, knowing the cause of scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches
- (A) Reduces the likelihood of catching cold
  - (B) Sometimes doesn't help patients lessen the severity of symptoms
  - (C) Encourages patients to buy over-the-counter medications
  - (D) Will shorten the duration of the flu
32. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively
- (A) The virus which causes the disease has to be identified
  - (B) Patients should only use over-the-counter medications
  - (C) One should take the necessary medications upon catching the disease
  - (D) There is no reason to see a doctor
33. It is pointed out in the reading that
- (A) Fever is the most important feature of a cold
  - (B) Flu symptoms are not as severe as cold symptoms
  - (C) The flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine
  - (D) Over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu
34. It is pointed out in the passage that
- (A) It is best to consult a doctor as soon as one gets scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches
  - (B) A cold doesn't last long
  - (C) No medicine is required if one has a cold or a flu
  - (D) Taking drugs can prevent flu

35. When one has 'a scratchy throat' it means
- (A) A rough throat                      (B) An itchy throat  
(C) A swollen throat                    (D) A painful throat

**B. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow**

Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

36. It is stated in the passage that women
- (A) Are unwilling to discuss personal subjects  
(B) Are more interested in discussing relationship problems than men are  
(C) Never talk about other men and women  
(D) Don't like gossiping about anything
37. According to the passage, men
- (A) Need to learn to communicate better  
(B) Like talking about movies and television as much as women do  
(C) Are not likely to gossip on anything  
(D) Get frustrated more whenever they try to converse with women
38. The passage mainly discusses
- (A) What women's conversational topics are  
(B) The conversational topics of men and women  
(C) The topics men like discussing  
(D) Why women talk more than men

39. The synonym of 'striking' as used in the passage is  
 (A) Important (B) Notable  
 (C) Great (D) Popular
40. It can be inferred from the passage that  
 (A) Women have more things to share with each other than with men  
 (B) Men and women are not likely to become friends  
 (C) Relationship between men and women gets strained due to differences in interests  
 (D) Children of both gender share similar interests

**C. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions 41-45**

Apparently with no surprise  
 To any happy flower,  
 The frost beheads it at its play  
 In accidental power  
 The blond assassin passes on,  
 The sun proceeds unmoved  
 To measure off another day  
 For an approving God

41. Which of the following most nearly describes the author's attitude towards nature as expressed in this poem?  
 (A) Delight (B) Dismay  
 (C) Indifference (D) Reverence
42. The poem implies that the attitude of the flowers towards the frost is one of  
 (A) Fear (B) Horror  
 (C) Acceptance (D) Reverence
43. The tone of the poem implies that the speaker probably regards God as  
 (A) Benevolent (B) Just  
 (C) Cruel (D) Angry
44. 'The blond assassin' is an example of  
 (A) Simile (B) Imagery  
 (C) Metaphor (D) Alliteration



45. Examples of rhyming words in the poem are
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Play-day     | (ii) Power-flower    |
| (iii) God-on     | (iv) Surprise-flower |
| (A) (i) and (iv) | (B) (ii) and (iii)   |
| (C) (i) and (ii) | (D) (iii) and (iv)   |
46. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (A) Poetry recitation
- (B) Creating opportunities to use the language for communication among the learners
- (C) The teacher being alert to spot the errors and correcting them
- (D) Using the language by the learners while playing
47. Child-centred language classroom is characterized by
- (A) Learners teaching other learners under the supervision of the teacher
- (B) Teacher doing everything for the learners
- (C) Spoon -feeding the learners
- (D) Learners interact in the language through various activities
48. Group work is very useful in learning a language because
- (A) More language practice occurs for learners
- (B) Teacher has complete control of the class
- (C) Learners can rely on their peer's knowledge
- (D) Good students can be identified
49. Which skill, among the ones listed below, cannot be tested in a formal written examination ?
- (A) Reading for information
- (B) Meaning of words and phrases
- (C) Reading for pleasure
- (D) Inferential comprehension
50. Communicative language teaching is concerned with
- (A) Teaching vocabulary and grammar through the rules of a language
- (B) Teaching language to learners for written test
- (C) Interpreting grammatical rules to suit the audience
- (D) Enhancing receptive and productive language skills

51. When learners are engaged in an activity taking the roles of a doctor and a patient, the activity is called
- (A) Real activity                      (B) Declamation  
(C) Role play                          (D) Drama
52. Language evaluation should
- (A) Measure the learner's language proficiency  
(B) Be tied to achievement in a particular syllabus  
(C) Use only written tests  
(D) Identify the learner's ability to translate from his mother-tongue into English
53. Which of the following is an important stage in a writing process ?
- (A) Comprehension                      (B) Editing  
(C) Memorisation                      (D) Calligraphy
54. English is considered as a library language because
- (A) Majority of the books are written in English  
(B) Only people who have knowledge of English can use a library  
(C) English is the means of acquiring more knowledge  
(D) None of the above
55. In planning a lesson for a learner-centred classroom, the least important thing a teacher should consider is
- (A) The different learning styles of the learners  
(B) The time available for teaching and learning  
(C) Covering the syllabus in time  
(D) Availability of teaching-learning material
56. When a student is asked to put punctuation marks and capital letters in a given sentence, it is actually a test on
- (A) Grammar                              (B) Composition  
(C) Writing                                (D) None of the above
57. In learning a new language, multilingualism is
- (A) A methodology                      (B) An asset  
(C) An interference                      (D) A burden

58. Analysing and studying the grammatical rules of a language is the basic approach of which method/approach ?
- (A) Direct method (B) Translation method  
(C) Playway method (D) Communicative approach
59. One of these methods/approaches came up as a reaction against translation method
- (A) Playway method (B) Oral approach  
(C) Communicative method (D) Structural approach
60. One of these is true in relation to Communicative Approach to language teaching
- (A) Word is a unit of teaching (B) Use of audio-visual aids is compulsory  
(C) Stress on habit formation (D) No interference of grammar

### Part III Mizo

#### A. *A hnuuia thu ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che*

Nikhat chu ka lungngai em em mai a, ka damchhunga ka lungngaihnaah chuan chu chu a la nasa berin ka hria. Chu mi ka lungngaihna chu ka sual nasat zia leh bawlhhlawh zia ka hriat chhuah avang a ni. Engmah dang ka ngaihtuah thei lovin, chatuana ka thlarau hrehmuna a awm tur mawlh chu ka ngaihtuah reng mai a. Tin, chutianga ka ngaihtuah lai tak chuan Lalpa Isuan van atang hian min zuk enthla reng hian ka hmu a, Tin, a ni chuan "Lalpa Isua ring la, tichuan chhandamin i awm ang" mi tiin ka hria a, chutichuan keiin "Lalpa misual tak ka ni e" ka ti a. Ani chuan "Ka khawngaihna i tan a tawk e" a han ti a. Tin, Keiin "Lalpa rin chu eng nge ni ?" ka ti a

Tin, chutih lai tak chuan "Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu a riltam lo vang a, tupawh mi ring chu engtikah mah a tuihal lo vang" tih hi ka lo hre chhuak ta a. Tichuan rin leh a hnena kal tih chu thuhmun a ni a, tupawh a rilrua krista chhandamna zawng chuan krista chu a ring tak tak a ni tih ka lo hre ta a ni. Tin, ka mittui a tla ta zawih zawih mai a, a hnenah chuan "Lalpa, mi sual kei ang hi min lawmin min chhandam duh ang maw ?" ka ti a. Tin, ani chuan, "Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu ka hnawt chhuak tawp lovang" a ti a. Tin, kei chuan "Lalpa i hnena lokal pawh ni ila, nangmah ka rinna che hi engtin nge ka tih that ang?" tiin ka zawt a. Tin, ani chuan "Krista Isua chu misualte chhandam turin khawvelah a lo kal a, amah chu a ring apiangte tan felna an hmuh theihna turin dan tibangtu a ni si a. Kan sual avangin a thi a, thiam kan chan theihna turin a tho leh a; min hmangaiha, kan sual chu ama thisen ngeiin min silfaia; ani chu Pathian leh mihring inkara palai a ni. Kum khuain min tawngtaisak thin," tih thu hian min chhang a. Tin, chung zawng zawng chu ka ngaihtuah khawmin amahah chuan felna leh a thisenah chuan, ka sual faina ka zawng tur a ni tih leh a pa thu awih a, thil a tih leh hreawm a tuarte zawng zawng chu ama tan a ni lova, a chhandamna lawmtu apiangte tan a ni zawk tih ka lo hria a, ka lawm ta em em a.

61. He thu ziaktu hi eng vangin nge a lungngaih em em ?
- (A) A thlarau hrehmunah a awm tur a ngaihtuah avangin  
(B) A sual nasatzia leh bawlhhlawhzia a hriat chhuah vangin  
(C) Lalpa Isuan van atanga a enthlak reng avangin  
(D) Engmah ngaihtuah thei lova a awm avangin

62. Krista chu eng tibangtu nge a nih ?  
 (A) Dan (B) Rinna  
 (C) Felna (D) Sualna
63. Tute nge Krista ring tak tak tute  
 (A) Misual an nih in hre tute  
 (B) A hnena kal apiangte  
 (C) A khawngaihna changtute  
 (D) Krista chhandamna zawng tute
64. He thu ziaktuin a soal faina a zawngna hmun tur a sawi chu .... a ni  
 (A) A hnenah (B) Krista Isuaah  
 (C) Krista felnaah (D) A thisenah
65. He thu ziaktu tana Lalpan tawh a tih chu eng nge ni ?  
 (A) Lalpa rin (B) A hnena kal  
 (C) A khawngaihna (D) A thisen

**B. A hnuaia thu ziaak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che**

Zanriah eikhamah chuan tlangvalho chu zawlbukah an lo chhuak sung sung a, mei an tuah alh hluah mai a, tlangval hotu Zahrawka chuan tleirawl leh naupang a ko khawm a, zawlbuk kawtah chuan an ding tlim hmur mai a, an hnenah chuan, "Naute u, mahni inchhung khur leh zawlbuk hi thu tha leh thu pawimawh tinreng sawina hmun a ni a, aia upa zah te hi thil tha leh thil mawi a ni ngai e. Nun chhiat leh suahsual chingte in awm chuan sim hmanhmawh rawh u. Vawinah kan tleirawlte zinga mi pakhat chu chimawm taka khawsak ching in awm tih zawlbuka kan awm lai ngeiin nu pakhat ang thawm atangin ka hria a ni. Kan upa ten, 'Thiante ek cheh hi kan chehpui ta veka', an tih thin ang hian, mi pahnih khat lek soalna hian min tihmingchhe vek thei a ni. Thiante aia soal bik chu kan vaw hrep anga, thingnawi an vawi bawh ang, a ti a.

66. He thu ziaktuin thingnawi vawi a tih awmzia chu  
 (A) Thingnawi fawm  
 (B) Thingnawi vawikhat fawm tur bakah fawm belh  
 (C) Thingnawi fawm lova, thing lukham tur fawm  
 (D) Zawlbuk a an mei vil tu
67. He thu ziaka chimawm taka khawsa tih ep (antonym) chu  
 (A) Ngeiawm taka khawsa (B) Duhdah taka khawsa  
 (C) Mawi taka khawsa (D) Soal taka khawsa

68. He thu ziaktu hian zawlbuka an awmlaia nu pakhat ang thawm a hriat thu a sawi chhuah hian, sawi lan a tum tak chu
- (A) Naupang ninhlei leh awmtha duh lo thu  
 (B) Tlangvalho bengchheng a tih thu  
 (C) Thiante aia sual bik awm a that loh thu  
 (D) Tleirawl zingah chimawm taka khawsak ching awm thu
69. He thu ziaktuin thiante ek cheh hi kan chehpui tia a sawi awmzia chu
- (A) Thianten ek an cheh chuan kan rim a chhe ve a tihna  
 (B) Mi pakhat hmingchhiatna hi kan mualpho pui thin  
 (C) Thiante mualphova an awm chuan kan lo zak ngawih ngawih thin  
 (D) Thianho zinga pakhat thiltih chu kan zavaia tih a ni

**C. *A hnuaia thu ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la zawhnate hi chhang ang che***

Lalruangan Keichala khuaa mi thi a hawn teuh chu Lalruanga nauvin a lo hmu a. "Lalruanga mah mah kal thei chu, kei pawh ka kal thei ngei ngei ang mawle", a ti a. Lalruanga chuan, "mai mai a, nang zawng tih dante i thiam awm si lova, i va thi mai ang e", a ti a. A nau chuan 'Nang mah mah thi lova lo chhuak thei chu ka thei nachek ang, ka kal dawn a ni", a ti tal a. A u Lalruanga aia thil ti thei zawkah a inngai tlat a.

70. He thu ziaka 'Kei pawh' tih hi pronoun a ni a, tu ai nge a awh ?
- (A) Lalruanga (B) Keichala  
 (C) Lalruanga nau (D) Lalruanga leh Keichala
71. He thu ziaka thiam tih hi verb a ni a, eng verb ber nge a nih ?
- (A) Transitive (B) Intransitive  
 (C) Auxiliary (D) Double

**D. *He hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 72 - 75 thleng hian he hla thu behchhan hian chhang ang che***

Awmlai lunglian kha chu hrang ta lo sela,  
 Duhten a chun ngei khan a tanglaiah  
 Awi maw! A zalsan ta piallei thuahriat karah,  
 Hraichawi aw-rawl a thleng pha zo ta lo  
 Lai hang e, chun rihsang mualliam hnu a au ve,  
 Hnun um dar dawi leng chawiin, "Hei, bawihthe",  
 Zan chhing lo mittui nen lawina tlawm mak chun niin,  
 Riang hluana nau nawnte a sep mu thin.

72. He hla thua 'nau nawn' tih hi
- (A) Nausen pianghlim sawina (B) Nausen nu thihsan sawina  
 (C) Naute hnute hne lai sawina (D) Naute hram tawh sawina

73. He hlaa zalsanta tih tawngkam tlukpui (synonym) chu  
 (A) Thihsan (B) Chawlhsan  
 (C) Kalsan (D) Mutsan
74. He hla thu i chhiar atang hian tunge rihsang mual liam ta ni a i hriat ?  
 (A) Naute hnute hne lai (B) Naupang  
 (C) Nu naute pawm lai (D) Nau awmtu
75. He hla phuahtuin 'Lai hange chun rihsang mual liam hnu a au ve' a tih hian  
 (A) Naute lai hrui tlakna na ti chuan a nu thi tawh hnu chu a au a tihna  
 (B) Naute riltam chuan a nu thi tawh hnu chu a au a tihna  
 (C) Naute lung leng chuan tap chungin a nu a au  
 (D) Naute riltam chu hnute an tulh
76. Tawng zirtirmain a tum zinga mi ni lo han thlang chhuak teh  
 (A) Anmahni tawng ngeia hnial khan tha leh mawi an thiam nan  
 (B) Lam dan dika lam thiamtir  
 (C) Ngaihthlak thiamtir  
 (D) An rilru, an ngaihtuahna tithanga hmasawn zel turin
77. Hla (poetry) zirtirin a tum ni ve lo chu  
 (A) Naupangten hla thu mawina an hriata, an ngaihsan nan  
 (B) Hla phuah ve chakna an neih nan  
 (C) Hla thu hmanga nalh taka an tawng theihna turin  
 (D) Mahni hnam rohlu (culture) an hriata an ngaihsan nan
78. Zirlaite an rilru than zel dan evaluate na (psychological test) atana hman thinte chu  
 (i) Achievement test (ii) Personality test  
 (iii) Aptitude test (iv) Intelligence test  
 (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (iii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
79. Ka nuin lâ a  
 (A) En (B) Lo  
 (C) Mal (D) Thlawn

80. A hnuai a thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, eng teaching aids thatna leh tangkaina nge ni ?
- (i) Rilru mitthlaa chamtir tum pawh a, thil chiang hlei thei lo chu naupang tan a chiang  
(ii) Mi tam takin vawikhatah an ngaithla/en thei  
(iii) Classroom-ah khawvela thil thleng leh zirtirna a tak takin a hmuh theih
- (A) Film-strips (B) Flannel graph  
(C) Radio (D) Educational television
81. Thil a nihna, a ziarang sawifiah zawnga essay ziah hi
- (A) Descriptive essay (B) Narrative essay  
(C) Reflexive essay (D) Epitome
82. Spelling naupangte zirtir lai hian thil che pathum a awma, chung thil che zinga mi ni velo chu han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Hmuhtheihna (B) Rim hriatna  
(C) Ri hriatna (D) Taksa/kut chetna
83. Naupangte thuphuah zirtir dawnin zirtirtuin topic thlan danah te, naupang kum zat, pawl zat leh an tihtheih ang tawk hre renga naupangte tihur a thlan hi
- (A) Principle of selection (B) Principle of purpose  
(C) Principle of sequence (D) Principle of gradation
84. RCEM approach of lesson plan a step pathumte chu
- (i) Input  
(ii) System  
(iii) Output  
(iv) Process
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
85. Mc Carthy (1930) an naupang thla 18 mi atanga kum 7 mi thleng a zirna atanga a hmuh dan chuan, an thusawi zawng zawng \_\_\_ hi noun a ni
- (A) 40% (B) 50%  
(C) 60% (D) 70%
86. Naupangte thu phuah an thiam dan hriat theihna tha ber chu
- (A) An kutziak that leh that lohah  
(B) An ngaihtuahna an sawichhuah danah  
(C) Grammar an hman dik leh dik lohah  
(D) Tawngkam bungrua an hman thiam danah

87. Tawngkam hman diklo thlang rawh  
 (A) Buh an tuh (B) Bal an tuh  
 (C) Fu an phun (D) Zanriah eikham
88. Naupangin tawng an thiam dan tehna pahnih thlang chhuak rawh  
 (i) Thumal hriat hnem leh sentence dik taka sawithiam  
 (ii) Inhnialna thumawi leh nalh hria  
 (iii) Thu leh hla ngaina  
 (iv) Tawngkam dik leh mawi mi hneh thei zawnga sawi thiam  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)
89. Thu (prose) zirtirin a tum zinga mi ni ve lo han thlang chhuak teh  
 (A) Thumal hriat belh nan  
 (B) An duhloh zawng thiam taka an sawilan theih nan  
 (C) Thu a lam rik dan dik tak an thiam nan  
 (D) Naupangte rilru/ngaihtuahna tichangkang zel turin
90. A ri a chhiar in a tum bulpui (aims of oral reading) zinga mi han thlang chhuak teh  
 (i) Thumal tin naupangin dik taka an lam rik theih nan  
 (ii) Mahnia lehkha chhiar an chin than nan leh lehkha chhiar nuam an tih nan  
 (iii) Ring taka chhiar an thiam nan  
 (iv) An lehkha chhiar an vawn reng theih nan  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)



## Part IV

## Alternative English

### A *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow*

All of us rely on what we see. Can we really trust the evidence of our eyes? Take competitive sports : fans who see the same game will not agree with each other and will disagree with the referee. It is the same story in the courtroom. Trial procedure depends on witnesses giving sworn testimony. But just how reliable is the testimony of a person who reports what he has seen? In a recent study, ten thousand witnesses were asked to describe the man they saw commit a crime. The study reveals that, on the average, the witnesses overestimated the man's height by five inches, his age by eight years, and gave the wrong hair colour in 83 percent of the cases. What can we do to keep error to minimum ? First of all, don't see something because you want to see it. Secondly, try to stay relaxed. If you are tense, you are liable to see red when the colour is blue.

61. One can infer from the passage that
- (A) Eyewitness testimony is the most trustworthy element in a criminal case
  - (B) Very few people rely on what they see
  - (C) We can't completely trust the evidence of our eyes
  - (D) The sworn testimony given by the witnesses is always reliable
62. According to the passage, statistical studies show that
- (A) Fans at sports events make notes of what they see
  - (B) Witnesses feel comfortable when they are describing a crime to a jury
  - (C) Very few people are willing to report what they see
  - (D) Eyewitnesses can make significant identification errors
63. We understand from the passage that eyewitnesses
- (A) Usually try to keep visual error to a minimum
  - (B) Are sometimes forced to lie about what they see
  - (C) Shouldn't let their emotions interfere with their vision
  - (D) Have no respect for the truth
64. We understand from the passage that
- (A) Referees are often biased
  - (B) People tend to see the same thing in a different way
  - (C) Majority of eyewitnesses intentionally give false testimony
  - (D) Court verdict should not be based on testimonies of eye witnesses

65. The phrase 'liable to see red when the colour is blue' implies
- (A) Wrong interpretation
  - (B) Eyesight problems
  - (C) Poor memory
  - (D) Interference of emotions

**B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow**

Blue jeans are casual pants noted for their strength and comfort. Blue jeans in the form we know them today didn't come about until the middle of the nineteenth century. Levi Strauss, an enterprising immigrant who happened to have a few bolts of blue denim cloth on hand, recognized a need for strong work pants in the mining communities of California. He first designed and marketed "Levi's" in 1850 and there have been only minor alterations to the original design since then. Blue jeans started becoming popular among young people in 1950s. In the year 1957, 150 million pairs were sold worldwide. This growing trend continued until 1981. Although blue jeans have remained basically the same since they were first designed, they have always been versatile enough to meet market demands.

66. It is clear from the passage that the first blue jeans were
- (A) Worn mainly because of their durability
  - (B) Not as strong as those of today
  - (C) Different in colour from modern ones
  - (D) Designed in the 1950s
67. We can understand from the passage that the first jeans designed by Levi Strauss
- (A) Were mostly preferred by the young
  - (B) Were not completely different from the Levi's jean worn today
  - (C) Sold 150 million pairs throughout the world
  - (D) Lost their popularity in a few years
68. We can infer from the passage that no matter how little the jeans have changed since they were first produced, they
- (A) Have always been in demand
  - (B) Are still used in most of the mines in America
  - (C) Have always been more popular than other kinds of trousers
  - (D) Are still popular with the miners in California

69. We can understand from our reading that
- (A) Levi Strauss was a native of U.S.A  
 (B) Levi Strauss was a miner  
 (C) Levi Strauss was not originally from U.S.A.  
 (D) There is no fluctuation in the demand of blue jeans
70. The word closest in meaning to the word 'enterprising' as used in the passage is
- (A) Resourceful (B) Fashionable  
 (C) Helpful (D) Intelligent

**C. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions 71-75**

All the world's a stage,  
 And all the men and women merely players;  
 They have their exits and their entrances;  
 And one man in his time plays many parts.  
 His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,  
 Mewling..... in the nurse's arms.  
 And then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel  
 And shining morning face.... And then the lover,  
 Sighing like a furnace..... Then a soldier  
 Full of strange oaths.... Jealous of honor  
 Sudden and quick in quarrel... And then the justice  
 Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts  
 Into the lean and slippered pantaloon  
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side  
 .... and his big manly voice, Turning again toward  
 Childish treble, pipes and whistles in his sound  
 Last scene of all,  
 That ends this strange eventful history,  
 Is second childishness, and mere oblivion  
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

71. What attitude does the speaker reveal by using the word 'merely' in the second line?
- (A) Sorrow (B) Anger  
 (C) Amusement (D) Indifference
72. What characterizes the period of life represented by the soldier ?
- (A) Brash behaviour (B) His sense of honor  
 (C) His dedication to duty (D) His fear of cowardice

73. What is the main idea of this poem ?
- (A) Life is a misery that never gets any better at any time  
 (B) Life is what each of us makes of it during our journey down the river of eternity  
 (C) Life is a play and it follows a specific script, none of which should cause anguish or sorrow  
 (D) Life is a comedy, and we are all buffoons in pantaloons no matter what we do
74. What is the theme of the poem ?
- (A) Death is to be feared  
 (B) Life is a circle that brings us back to the beginning  
 (C) The male of the species is the only true measure of the stages of life  
 (D) Stages of life are unrelated and can be altered by each individual's free will
75. The poet uses the words 'merely' (line 2) and 'mere' (line 20) to
- (i) Soften the effect of the strong images he presents to us in those lines  
 (ii) Tie together his theme of the cycle of life  
 (iii) Convey his tone to the reader
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
76. The development of reading comprehension ability is the main objective of teaching
- (A) Poetry (B) Prose  
 (C) Rhymes (D) Drama
77. One of these is not among the three 'S' of a word
- (A) Sense (B) Sound  
 (C) Spelling (D) Symbol
78. The three steps of the RCEM approach of lesson plan are
- (i) Input  
 (ii) System  
 (iii) Output  
 (iv) Process
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
79. From the study conducted by Mc. Carthy (1930) on the use of verbs and nouns by children between 18 months and 7 yrs, he found that \_\_\_\_\_ are nouns
- (A) 40% (B) 50%  
 (C) 60% (D) 70%

80. Herbartian method of lesson plan is
- (A) An objective-centred method
  - (B) A teacher-centred method
  - (C) A content-centred method
  - (D) A learner-centred method
81. Various definitions have been given for the term 'mother-tongue'. One of the definitions given below is not among them
- (A) Native language
  - (B) The language one uses for thinking
  - (C) The language one inherited from his ancestors
  - (D) The child's first learned language
82. One of these is among the four basic language skills
- (A) Word attack skill
  - (B) Skill of poetry composition
  - (C) Writing skill
  - (D) Scanning
83. Which among the ones listed below are not the shape of language ?
- (i) Oral language
  - (ii) Body language
  - (iii) Written language
  - (iv) Printed language
- (A) (i) and (ii)
  - (B) (ii) and (iv)
  - (C) (i) and (iii)
  - (D) (i) and (iv)
84. A language teacher can find out the proficiency level of a learner from his
- (i) Repertoire of words
  - (ii) Ability to construct sentences
  - (iii) Ability to use the language effectively in speech and writing
  - (iv) Love for poetry
- (A) (i) and (iv)
  - (B) (ii) and (iv)
  - (C) (i) and (iii)
  - (D) (iii) and (iv)
85. The five steps in one method of lesson plan - exploration, presentation, assimilation, organisation and recitation - was developed by
- (A) Benjamin S. Bloom
  - (B) Henry C. Morrison
  - (C) John Dewey
  - (D) Johan Friedrich Herbart

86. This is the principle of teaching a composition where a teacher selects a topic keeping in mind the age of the students, and their abilities
- (A) Principle of selection      (B) Principle of purpose  
(C) Principle of sequence      (D) Principle of gradation
87. One language skill which cannot be taught using audio-aids is
- (A) Speaking skill      (B) Reading skill  
(C) Writing skill      (D) Listening skill
88. Phonetics is
- (A) The study of speech sounds of a language  
(B) The study of handwriting  
(C) The study of correct spelling  
(D) The scientific study of languages and their structure
89. Language laboratory is
- (A) A visual aid      (B) An audio aid  
(C) An audio-visual aid      (D) None of these
90. The significance of teaching poetry in school is
- (i) It helps students develop a favourable attitude to the target language  
(ii) It helps in developing emotions  
(iii) It promotes creativity in the children  
(iv) It develops conversational skill in the children
- (A) (i) and (ii)      (B) (i) and (iv)  
(C) (ii) and (iv)      (D) (iii) and (iv)

#### **Part V      Social Studies**

91. December 10<sup>th</sup> is observed as
- (A) Harmony Day      (B) Environment Day  
(C) Human Rights Day      (D) International Literacy Day
92. The depletion of forests is largely a result of the activities of
- (A) Humans      (B) Animals  
(C) Birds      (D) Insects

93. Environmental degradation can be checked by  
(A) Conserving renewable resources by using non-renewable resources  
(B) Conserving non-biodegradable materials  
(C) Preventing wastage and overuse of resources  
(D) Dumping agricultural and industrial waste
94. Earthquakes in hilly areas can cause  
(A) Floods (B) Drought  
(C) Landslides (D) Tsunami
95. If your clothes catch fire you should  
(A) Call for a fire brigade immediately  
(B) Lie down at once and roll up in a blanket immediately  
(C) Roll up in a blanket with head fully covered  
(D) Immediately run out for help
96. A slender and tall tower, tapering to the top is called  
(A) Dome (B) Canopy  
(C) Minar (D) Shikhara
97. Kathakali is the famous dance-drama of  
(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Orissa
98. Ozone gas found in the \_\_\_\_ protects us from harmful ultra violet rays  
(A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere  
(C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere
99. For finding the direction of the wind, we use  
(A) Barometer (B) Anemometer  
(C) Wind vane (D) Hydrometer
100. The main disadvantage of water transport is that it is too  
(A) Expensive (B) Slow  
(C) Fast (D) Dangerous

101. Chinook is a hot dry wind blowing in  
(A) The Alps (B) Canada  
(C) The Rockies (D) Mexico
102. The main principle of basic education is  
(A) Learning through activity (B) Learning without burden  
(C) Learning for joy (D) Learning for knowledge
103. The method of extraction of mineral resources from under the ground is called  
(A) Drilling (B) Quarrying  
(C) Pumping (D) Mining
104. Which of the following involves commercial extraction of minerals ?  
(A) Prospecting (B) Exploration  
(C) Development (D) Exploitation
105. Common contaminant(s) of water is/are  
(A) Lead (B) Iron  
(C) Salt (D) All of these
106. Which of the following is not a water borne disease ?  
(A) Cholera (B) Malaria  
(C) Typhoid (D) Dysentery
107. The most common metallic element found in the earth's crust is  
(A) Copper (B) Bauxite  
(C) Iron (D) Mica
108. When bare grounds are covered with layers of organic matter we call it as  
(A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Terrace farming (D) Shelter belts
109. Minerals are called \_\_\_\_\_ of the industry  
(A) Proteins (B) Calcium  
(C) Vitamins (D) Carbohydrates
110. Aluminium is obtained from  
(A) Bauxite (B) Mica  
(C) Copper (D) Maganese



111. Metallic minerals are generally found in  
(A) Metamorphic rocks (B) Sedimentary rocks  
(C) Igneous rocks (D) None of these
112. Which of the following is used for making kitchen utensils ?  
(A) Mica (B) Bauxite  
(C) Maganese (D) Copper
113. Traditional source of energy is  
(A) Coal (B) Petroleum  
(C) Firewood (D) Natural gas
114. Due to largest number of industries located, Mumbai is known as  
(A) Lancashire of India (B) Manchester of India  
(C) Switzerland of India (D) Liverpool of India
115. Which of the following is known as silicon valley of the east ?  
(A) Chennai (B) Bangaluru  
(C) Delhi (D) Kerala
116. To be elected for the President of India, a candidate should be at least  
(A) 30 years of age (B) 35 years of age  
(C) 40 years of age (D) 45 years of age
117. Who exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people ?  
(A) The President (B) The Prime Minister  
(C) The Parliament (D) The Vice President
118. Who speaks for the nation in international relations ?  
(A) The President (B) The Prime Minister  
(C) The Speaker (D) The Vice President
119. Which article provides right to equality before law ?  
(A) Article 14 (B) Article 16 (i)  
(C) Article 41 (D) Article 17

120. The main objective of giving fundamental rights to Indian citizens is to enable them to
- (A) Lead a happy life
  - (B) Learn to respect the government
  - (C) Learn to respect the freedom of others
  - (D) Have full scope for their own development
121. In a secular democracy the government
- (A) Is indiferent to all religions
  - (B) Respects all religions equally
  - (C) Does not allow propagation of religions
  - (D) Does not permit religious instruction in schools
122. The mountains and highlands on the map are shown in
- (A) Green colour
  - (B) Blue colour
  - (C) Brown colour
  - (D) Yellow colour
123. Major land use pattern of the world is/are
- (A) Forests and arable land
  - (B) Pasture land and rough grazing
  - (C) Wasteland and mining
  - (D) All of the above
124. The up and down movements of oceanic water are known as
- (A) Currents
  - (B) Waves
  - (C) Tides
  - (D) Tsunami
125. The phrase 'a dream in marble' was used to describe the beauty of
- (A) Sun temple
  - (B) The Jaipur palace
  - (C) Taj mahal
  - (D) Qutab minar
126. The word 'Bhakti' means
- (A) Devotion to work
  - (B) Devotion to mankind
  - (C) Devotion to living things
  - (D) Devotion to God
127. We get granite from
- (A) Igneous rocks
  - (B) Sedimentary rocks
  - (C) Metamorphic rocks
  - (D) Non-metallic minerals

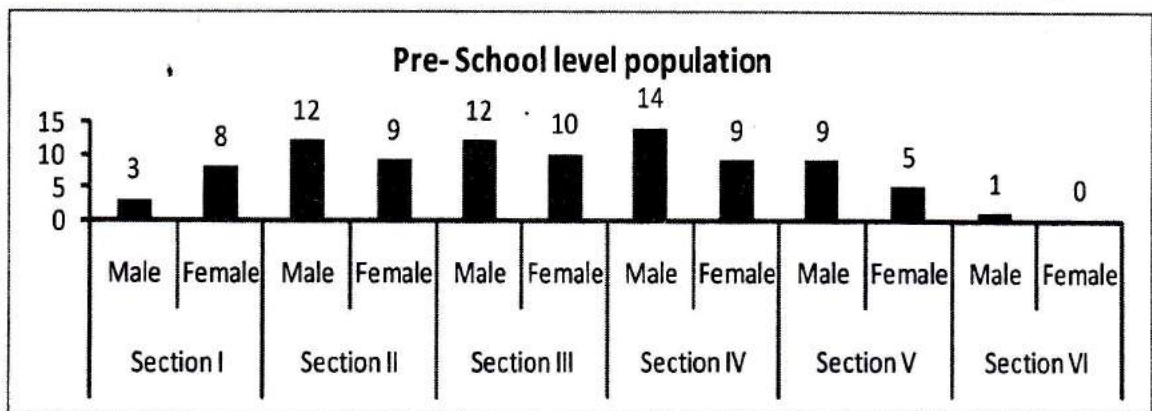
128. Royal Bengal tigers are found in  
(A) Amazon basin (B) Nile delta  
(C) Sunderban delta (D) Sahara desert
129. Organisms which produce their own food with the help of solar energy are called  
(A) Consumers (B) Heterotrophs  
(C) Producers (D) Decomposers
130. Which of the following is included in code of conduct for advertising ?  
(A) An advertisement should be obscene and moral  
(B) It should conceal information that affects human life  
(C) It should be in conformity with the laws of the land  
(D) It should attack others' products
131. Social Studies help the learners to  
(A) Think locally and act globally  
(B) Think globally and act locally  
(C) Build intelligent autocratic citizenship  
(D) Judge issues subjectively
132. The primary focus in Social Studies is  
(A) Social utility (B) Political utility  
(C) Instructional utility (D) Economic utility
133. The objectives of teaching Social Studies does not include  
(A) Acquaintance with the environment  
(B) Sifting of material  
(C) Minimization of economic and social welfare  
(D) Interest in socio-economic institutions
134. To promote an appreciation of the basic unity of mankind is the objective of teaching  
(A) Civics (B) History  
(C) Political Science (D) Sociology
135. Social Studies study the relationships between  
(A) Man and man (B) Man and institutions  
(C) Man and earth (D) All of these

136. Inculcating desirable attitudes imply
- (A) Acquainting the child with social institutions
  - (B) Enabling the child to understand the world around him
  - (C) Developing attitudes to act in accordance with democratic principles and values
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
137. Which of the following is a traditional teaching method ?
- (A) Project method
  - (B) Textbook method
  - (C) Observation method
  - (D) Story telling method
138. Which of the following is not a form of discussion ?
- (A) Debate
  - (B) Symposium
  - (C) Brain storming
  - (D) Interview
139. What type of assignments will you give to your students in order to remove their weak points and clear misunderstandings ?
- (A) Preparatory assignments
  - (B) Study assignments
  - (C) Remedial assignments
  - (D) Revisional assignments
140. Which of the following is not a technique of teaching Social Studies ?
- (A) Narration
  - (B) Illustration
  - (C) Description
  - (D) Explanation
141. Which of the following is best suited for presenting facts ?
- (A) Demonstration method
  - (B) Project method
  - (C) Discussion method
  - (D) Lecture method
142. The Social Studies teacher must be conversant with different methods of teaching mainly because
- (A) A teacher can encourage students' participation
  - (B) It helps the teacher to avoid unnecessary repetition
  - (C) There is no royal road to successful learning
  - (D) It helps the teacher in having control over the classroom
143. Which method of teaching is in accordance with the psychological laws of learning ?
- (A) Discussion method
  - (B) Project method
  - (C) Observation method
  - (D) Lecture method

144. What technique can prove useful for evaluating growth in social relations ?  
(A) Observation (B) Socio-metric  
(C) Checklists (D) Rating scales
145. Completion type of tests is used for testing  
(A) Knowledge of facts (B) Understanding of facts  
(C) Attitudes (D) Progress of the students
146. A teacher can make the explaining technique more effective by  
(A) Command over the language  
(B) Command over the content  
(C) Making content concretized  
(D) All of the above
147. The central purpose of objective type tests is  
(A) Testing the promptness in knowledge of facts  
(B) Testing a large amount of knowledge and understanding within a short time  
(C) A thorough and precise exploration of the mind  
(D) Testing the student's abilities to think creatively and critically
148. Which of the following is considered to be an indispensable tool for teaching and learning ?  
(A) Supplementary materials (B) Textbooks  
(C) Workbooks (D) Teacher's handbooks
149. Which of the following is not a specific objective of evaluation ?  
(A) To help in diagnosing weaknesses of students  
(B) To help in measuring factual knowledge  
(C) To stimulate instruction  
(D) To appraise the teacher's competence
150. Which of the following is an example of audio-visual aid ?  
(A) Film strips (B) Slides  
(C) Radio (D) Dramatisation

**Part VI Mathematics and Science**

91. What will be the smallest possible number if a number is rounded off to 6000?  
 (A) 5499 (B) 5500  
 (C) 5999 (D) 6499
92. In a class of 60 students,  $\frac{3}{5}$  are girls. How many boys are there in the class?  
 (A) 12 (B) 24  
 (C) 36 (D) 48
93.  $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$  can also be expressed as  
 (A)  $\frac{1}{x}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{x^{-n}}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{x^n}$  (D)  $x^n$
94. The sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 5. Find the greater number.  
 (A) 10 (B) 15  
 (C) 20 (D) 25
95. A car covers a distance of 80 km in 2 hours. How much time will it take to cover a distance of 240 km if it maintains the same speed?  
 (A) 4 hours (B) 5 hours  
 (C) 6 hours (D) 7 hours
96. Following bar-chart represents pre-school level population of a certain village



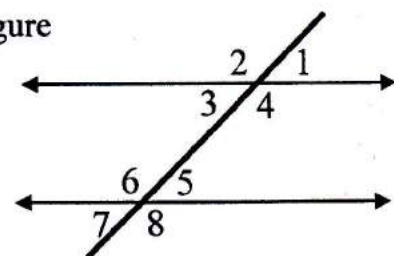
Which section has the lowest female pre-school level population ?

- (A) Section I (B) Section II  
 (C) Section V (D) Section VI

97. What is the largest negative integer?
- (A)  $-\infty$  (B)  $-0$   
 (C)  $-1$  (D)  $-9999999999\dots$
98. How many vertices does a cylinder have?
- (A) 0 (B) 1  
 (C) 2 (D) 3
99. An angle measuring between  $180^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$  is known as
- (A) Obtuse angle (B) Straight angle  
 (C) Reflex angle (D) Complete angle

100. Identify the co-interior angles from the following figure

- (A) 1 and 8, 2 and 7  
 (B) 3 and 6, 4 and 5  
 (C) 1 and 3, 2 and 4  
 (D) 6 and 7, 5 and 8

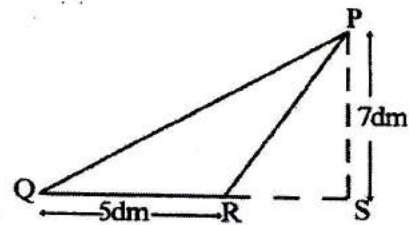


101. When interest is compounded annually, compound interest can be calculated by
- (A) Amount – Principal (B) Marked price – discount  
 (C)  $P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$  (D)  $\frac{PTR}{100}$
102. The cube of every odd number is –
- (A) Always even  
 (B) Always odd  
 (C) Sometimes even, sometimes odd  
 (D) Always prime
103. The place value of 6 in the number 45.678 is
- (A) 0 (B)  $\frac{6}{10}$   
 (C)  $\frac{6}{100}$  (D)  $\frac{6}{1000}$
104. Euler's relation for 3-dimensional figures is given by
- (A)  $F - E = 2V$  (B)  $F - V + E = 2$   
 (C)  $F - E + V = 2$  (D)  $F - V = 2E$

105. A tetrahedron is also known as a
- (A) Triangular prism (B) Triangular pyramid  
(C) Square prism (D) Square pyramid
106. The formula for calculating the area of 4 walls of a room is
- (A)  $4(l \times b)$  (B)  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2} \times h$   
(C)  $\left[\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{diagonal})^2\right]$  (D)  $[2(l+b) \times h]$
107. Which one of the following number sets is a Pythagorean triplet?
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4  
(C) 3, 4, 5 (D) 4, 5, 6

108. What is the area of the triangle PQR in the adjoining figure ?

- (A)  $12 \text{ dm}^2$   
(B)  $17.5 \text{ dm}^2$   
(C)  $35 \text{ dm}^2$   
(D)  $74.5 \text{ dm}^2$



109. Irrational numbers are decimal numbers which are
- (A) Non-terminating and repeating  
(B) Terminating and non-repeating  
(C) Non-terminating and non-repeating  
(D) Terminating and repeating
110. A quadrilateral having exactly one pair of parallel sides is called a
- (A) Parallelogram (B) Kite  
(C) Rhombus (D) Trapezium
111. 'Ganita' is a Punjabi word which means
- (A) Science of reasoning (B) Logical thinking  
(C) Science of calculation (D) Structure of knowledge
112. Desirable attitude and ideals is an educational value of mathematics which comes under
- (A) Practical value (B) Disciplinary value  
(C) Cultural value (D) Aesthetic value



113. According to NCF 2005, at the upper primary stage, students are introduced to  
(A) Symmetries (B) Algebraic notation  
(C) Patterns (D) Data handling
114. When we start with many examples and reach towards generalisation, it is  
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method  
(C) Analytic method (D) Synthetic method
115. A divider is mainly used to  
(A) Draw parallel lines (B) Draw perpendicular lines  
(C) Compare given angles (D) Compare line segments
116. To be familiar with the laws of learning, a mathematics teacher must  
(A) Participate in professional activities  
(B) Have selective academic training  
(C) Understand educational psychology  
(D) Possess the right attitude
117. Special enrichment programmes are often suggested for  
(A) Slow learners (B) Gifted children  
(C) Mentally challenged (D) Differently abled
118. The basic activity for creating interest is  
(A) Understanding (B) Aesthetics  
(C) Motivation (D) Reward
119. A process by which we came to know to what extent the objectives are achieved is  
(A) Evaluation (B) Examination  
(C) Objective test (D) Formative test
120. The aim of this test is to analyse the difficulties of a student  
(A) Prognostic test (B) Diagnostic test  
(C) Standardised test (D) Achievement test
121. Which one of the following is a mixture ?  
(A) NaCl (B) Air  
(C) Sugar (D) Liquid oxygen

122. Which one of the following agricultural implements is used for harvesting and threshing ?
- (A) Harrow (B) Sickle  
(C) Combines (D) Seed drill
123. Lichen is an association of
- (A) Algae and fungi (B) Algae and bacteria  
(C) Fungi and bacteria (D) Bacteria and virus
124. Unbreakable plastics which can be used as a substitute for glass is
- (A) Teflon (B) Perspex  
(C) Polyvinyl chloride (D) Bakelite
125. Which one of the following is used for making pencil lead ?
- (A) Lead oxide (B) Diamond  
(C) Graphite (D) Zinc
126. Complete the equation :  $Zn + CuSO_4 = \dots\dots\dots + Cu$
- (A) ZnO (B)  $ZnSO_4$   
(C) CuO (D) ZnS
127. Dampa is a
- (A) National Park (B) Tiger reserve  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) Rhino reserve
128. Chloroplasts are regarded as
- (A) Power house of the cell (B) Kitchen of the cell  
(C) Suicidal bag (D) Brain of the cell
129. Secretions of endocrine glands are
- (A) Enzymes (B) Hormones  
(C) Catalysts (D) Sugars
130. Ball bearings are used to
- (A) Increase friction (B) Decrease friction  
(C) Optimise friction (D) Remove friction

131. Newton is the SI unit of  
(A) Frequency (B) Weight  
(C) Force (D) Charge
132. If the pressure over a liquid increases, its boiling point  
(A) Decreases (B) Increases  
(C) Does not change (D) First increases and then decreases
133. The maximum intensity of sound that our ear can tolerate is  
(A) 80dB (B) 120 dB  
(C) 140dB (D) 10 dB
134. Which of these is not an electrolyte ?  
(A) Urea (B) Sodium chloride  
(C) Caustic soda (D) Copper sulphate
135. In a conductor the flow of current is flow of  
(A) Molecule (B) Positive ions  
(C) Free electrons (D) Positive charge
136. If half of the angle of reflection of light in a plane mirror is  $30^\circ$ , what is the angle of incidence ?  
(A)  $30^\circ$  (B)  $45^\circ$   
(C)  $60^\circ$  (D)  $90^\circ$
137. Halley's Comet appears in the sky after a cycle of  
(A) 86 years (B) 76 years  
(C) 56 years (D) 100 years
138. Which of the following oxide is not responsible in the formation of acid rain ?  
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Calcium oxide  
(C) Sulphur dioxide (D) Nitrogen dioxide
139. Ganga action plan deals with  
(A) Fishing in Ganga (B) Purifying water  
(C) Supplying water (D) Making bridge over Ganga

140. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching science in middle school ?
- (A) To develop the habits of cleanliness
  - (B) To develop numerical sense
  - (C) To develop economic efficiency
  - (D) To develop power of reasoning
141. We need to study science for the study of agriculture, medicine and engineering. This is the
- (A) Moral value of teaching science
  - (B) Knowledge value of teaching science
  - (C) Vocational value of teaching science
  - (D) Psychological value of teaching science
142. Which of these is based on scientific method ?
- (A) Induction
  - (B) Speech
  - (C) Project
  - (D) None of these
143. A teacher tries to develop his subject by following the stages through which the subject has passed in the actual course of development from early beginnings. This method of teaching science is
- (A) Concentric method
  - (B) Historical method
  - (C) Topic method
  - (D) Demonstration method
144. Which one is an aural aid ?
- (A) Picture
  - (B) Slide
  - (C) Radio
  - (D) Greenboard
145. Pinhole camera can be made as a model of camera for the improvisation of material aid for teaching science in the topic of
- (A) Light
  - (B) Sound
  - (C) Heat
  - (D) Telescope
146. An ideal science teacher tries to teach the students according to their
- (A) Physiological requirements
  - (B) Vocational requirements
  - (C) Psychological requirements
  - (D) Social requirements

147. Achievement test in Science is for
- (A) Test of minimum performance
  - (B) Test of maximum performance
  - (C) Test of natural performance
  - (D) Test of performance
148. According to Hogben 'Science is the mirror of civilization'. This statement corresponds to which value of mathematics
- (A) Cultural
  - (B) Social
  - (C) Disciplinary
  - (D) None of these
149. In science laboratory spirit lamp is used for
- (A) Heating
  - (B) Lighting
  - (C) Testing spirit
  - (D) Burning
150. The hottest zone of a candle flame is
- (A) Dark zone
  - (B) Luminous zone
  - (C) Non-luminous zone
  - (D) Blue zone