

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST JAN - 2019

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### PAPER II

**Date of Examination** : 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2019 (Tuesday)  
**Time** : 01:30 P.M. - 04:00 P.M.

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 30 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 2019**  
**PAPER II**

**Part I      Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. Inclusive education
  - (i) is confined to the disabled
  - (ii) includes indoctrination of facts
  - (iii) also means non- exclusion
  - (iv) welcomes diversitySelect the correct answer using the codes given below.
  - (A) (i) and (ii)
  - (B) (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) (iii) and (iv)
  - (D) (i) and (iv)
  
2. Which one of the following is the aim of education for international understanding ?
  - (A) To undermine independent thinking
  - (B) To develop superiority complex
  - (C) To develop communal feelings
  - (D) To encourage the student to work together
  
3. Co-scholastic areas concern affective and motor domain whereas scholastic areas relate to
  - (A) intellectual and physical growth
  - (B) intellectual and cognitive growth
  - (C) cognitive and physical growth
  - (D) behaviour and intellectual growth
  
4. The stage in which a child begins to think more logically about object and events is known as
  - (A) sensori motor stage
  - (B) pre-operational stage
  - (C) formal operational stage
  - (D) concrete operational stage
  
5. ‘Development involve a movement from the general to the specific or from the whole to the part’. This idea is associated with the
  - (A) principle of integration
  - (B) principle of interaction
  - (C) principle of inter-relation
  - (D) principle of continuity
  
6. In which of the following stage do children become active member of their peer group?
  - (A) Early childhood
  - (B) Childhood
  - (C) Later childhood
  - (D) Adolescence
  
7. The process of being exposed to the various traditional and customary practices pertaining to one’s own culture is known as
  - (A) social interaction
  - (B) inculturation
  - (C) enculturation
  - (D) social perception
  
8. Mistakes are \_\_\_\_\_ in the learning processes.
  - (A) not very important
  - (B) un-rewarding
  - (C) as important as success
  - (D) more important than success

9. When learners display individual difference, a teacher should
- (A) enforce strict discipline
  - (B) increase numbers of test
  - (C) provide variety of learning experience
  - (D) insist on uniform pace of learning
10. Developing new rules and principles on the basis of the given information in memory level is called
- (A) generalization
  - (B) assimilation
  - (C) application
  - (D) association
11. Teaching by small steps and frequent assignment technique are useful for
- (A) slow learners and educationally backward children
  - (B) slow learners and creative children
  - (C) creative children and gifted children
  - (D) gifted and physically disabled children
12. Which one of the following is the most important principle of a teacher ?
- (A) Relation between teacher and his/her colleagues
  - (B) Relation between teachers and students
  - (C) Subject matter and teaching method
  - (D) Infrastructure of the school
13. Which of the following aspects is emphasized most in all teaching theories ?
- (A) Classroom interaction
  - (B) Enquiry of knowledge
  - (C) Classroom management
  - (D) Presentation of the content
14. Which part of the personality makes the person feel proud when doing the right thing ?
- (A) Ego
  - (B) Ego ideal
  - (C) Super ego
  - (D) Unconscious
15. The basic idea underlying the \_\_\_\_\_ is that no two persons perceive the world in exactly the same manner.
- (A) Projective method
  - (B) Objective method
  - (C) Subjective method
  - (D) Socio-metric test
16. The following statements about learning are true except
- (A) Learning is another word for maturation
  - (B) Learning is relatively permanent
  - (C) Learning involves changes in behaviour
  - (D) Learning involves experience
17. Which of these is a characteristic of intelligence ?
- (A) Ability to read and write
  - (B) High level motor ability
  - (C) Reasoning
  - (D) Ability to differentiate colour

18. Behaviour modification through operant conditioning is associated with  
 (A) Skinner (B) Pavlov  
 (C) Kohler (D) Thorndike
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is possible only in the case of identical elements.  
 (A) Transfer of training (B) Transfer of learning  
 (C) Positive transfer (D) Negative transfer
20. Tluanga has just finished his essay test and handed it in. As he walks out of the class room, he realized that there were a few more things he should have included in the essay. Tluanga's problem is in the memory process of  
 (A) encoding (B) storage  
 (C) retrieval (D) retention
21. When one conditioned stimulus is used to create another, this is called  
 (A) shaping (B) extinction  
 (C) spontaneous recovery (D) higher order conditioning
22. The process by which activities are started, directed and sustained to meet a person's wants is called  
 (A) a drive (B) an incentive  
 (C) an instinct (D) a motivation
23. What gives us strength and ability to bring desirable changes in the school environment ?  
 (A) Adjustment (B) Attention  
 (C) Intelligence (D) Interest
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is an increase in competence and adaptability.  
 (A) Maturation (B) Motivation  
 (C) Persuasion (D) Compulsion
25. A teacher's professional efficiency is characterized by  
 (i) Mastery over subject (ii) Devotion towards teaching  
 (iii) Knowledge of current affairs  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
26. A working teachers is not permitted to  
 (i) Contest in central or state legislative election  
 (ii) Engage as a selling agent  
 (iii) Control his/her students to take active part in politics  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

27. Heredity does not play any role in the formation of  
 (A) emotion (B) attitude  
 (C) aptitude (D) interest
28. Consider the following :  
 (i) Dyslexia (ii) Dyscalcula (iii) Dysgraphia  
 The different types of learning disability are  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
29. Flexible timetable and sitting arrangement is the feature of  
 (A) Progressive Education (B) Selective Education  
 (C) Exclusive Education (D) Formative Education
30. Where ability grouping is not possible, special coaching and guidance programme are helpful for  
 (A) dull children  
 (B) gifted children  
 (C) both dull children and gifted children  
 (D) neither dull children nor gifted children

## **Part II English**

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

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. To-morrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivore to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

31. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is  
 (A) totally wrong (B) somewhat idealistic  
 (C) unhelpful (D) indefensible
32. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except  
 (A) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations  
 (B) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature  
 (C) the pests themselves are part of the food chain  
 (D) these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
33. It can be inferred that the passage is  
 (A) part of an article in a scientific journal  
 (B) extracted from the minutes of a nature club  
 (C) part of a speech delivered to an educated audience  
 (D) a speech delivered in a court of law
34. What should be the most appropriate central idea of this passage ?  
 (A) Author argues that man kills big animals but saves mosquitoes & other parasites  
 (B) Man is selfish by nature so he is up against the wild life which is harmful for his survival  
 (C) Ecological balance, if not maintained by man will be harmful in the long run  
 (D) Author proposes a programme for not disturbing the balance of nature as it is beneficial for mankind
35. The tone of the author as expressed in the passage can be best described as  
 (A) descriptive to analytical (B) sarcastically humorous  
 (C) objective to narrative (D) sarcastically critical to suggestive

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

Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem. Safety standards for vehicle have been raised both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. In addition, speed limits have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave.

36. According to the passage, traffic accidents may be regarded as a social problem since  
 (A) the motor vehicle is a very dangerous invention  
 (B) the accident has more to do with hazardous conditions than hazardous drivers  
 (C) most of the accidents are caused by drivers who don't pay attention to the traffic rules  
 (D) the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem is not confined to drivers

37. According to the passage, the number of accidents has fallen because  
 (A) significant advances have been made towards safer driving  
 (B) many people now know that driving is a skilled task requiring constant care and concentration  
 (C) drivers are warned to take extra care on the roads  
 (D) drivers have finally learned how to behave
38. It is pointed out in the passage that those who violate traffic regulations  
 (A) are the most inexperienced drivers that we have on the roads  
 (B) always blame the road conditions  
 (C) are the biggest threats to those with whom they share the road  
 (D) don't know most of the traffic rules and regulations
39. The use of the word 'massacre' in the passage implies that  
 (A) traffic accident is a frequent occurrence  
 (B) there have been many deaths due to road accidents  
 (C) road accidents are intentional  
 (D) traffic accidents always cause deaths
40. The passage is an example of  
 (A) a newspaper report (B) a work of fiction  
 (C) an article (D) a scientific investigation

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

The Frost performs its secret ministry,  
 Unhelped by any wind. The owlet's cry  
 Came loud – and hark, again ! loud as before.  
 The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,  
 Have left me to that solitude, which suits  
 Abstruser musings: save that at my side  
 My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.  
 'It's calm indeed ! so calm, that it disturbs  
 And vexes meditation with its strange  
 And extreme silence.....

41. The 'secret ministry' of the frost is that  
 (A) it is falling on the ground (B) it ministers the earth  
 (C) it deals with the air (D) it has a secret deal with the nature
42. There is silence all round. This is seen in the phrase  
 (A) and hark, again (B) all at rest  
 (C) that solitude (D) abstruser musings
43. Who is sleeping in the cradle?  
 (A) The poet's nephew (B) The poet's niece  
 (C) The poet's son (D) A strange child

44. What disturbs the calm ?  
 (A) The weather (B) The nature  
 (C) The calmness (D) The surroundings
45. The word 'meditation' means  
 (A) prayers (B) deep thought  
 (C) deep ideas (D) thought
46. One is said to know a word when he knows how the word  
 (A) spells (B) spells and sounds  
 (C) spells and means (D) spells, means and sounds
47. A good piece of writing should have cohesion. Here 'cohesion' means  
 (A) unity (B) clarity  
 (C) precision (D) validity
48. When a teacher teaches passive voice by using inductive method, he/she  
 (A) explains the rules first  
 (B) gives examples of passive sentences first  
 (C) gives passive and active sentences and ask students their differences  
 (D) let students find out for themselves by providing various resources
49. Budgeting of time helps a teacher in  
 (A) giving him enough time to cover the syllabus  
 (B) giving him equal and adequate attention to all the four basic language skills  
 (C) calculating the number of teaching periods he is likely to have in a year  
 (D) all of the above
50. Listening skills involves the ability to  
 (A) organize thoughts and ideas in a logical order  
 (B) recognize the meaning of various graphic signals  
 (C) recall words and structures quickly  
 (D) comprehend non-verbal clues
51. In the sentence, 'I love to read stories', there are  
 (A) 2 distinct ideas (B) 3 distinct ideas  
 (C) 4 distinct ideas (D) 5 distinct ideas
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is an information processing approach.  
 (A) Behaviourist approach (B) Constructivist approach  
 (C) Cognitive approach (D) Structural approach
53. One of these is not a feature of direct method of teaching English as a second language  
 (A) Inductive teaching of grammar (B) Memorizing of rules and facts  
 (C) Teaching in the target language (D) Emphasis on correct pronunciation

54. English is taught in schools with the primary objective that students will develop  
 (A) the strategy of self-study (B) communication skill  
 (C) their creativity (D) critical thinking skill
55. Essay type question has its own disadvantage because of its  
 (A) objectivity (B) subjectivity  
 (C) validity (D) rationality
56. Children learn the word 'wind' before they are taught the word 'storm' because of its  
 (A) high frequency factor (B) high productive value  
 (C) high regional value (D) simplicity
57. This is very useful for developing students' pronunciation.  
 (A) Phonemic Drill (B) Role Play  
 (C) Debate (D) Drama
58. Which of the following type of questions will be helpful in assessing the creativity of the learners ?  
 (A) Short answer type questions (B) True or false type of question  
 (C) Multiple choice question (D) Open-ended question
59. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the melody of speech.  
 (A) Rhythm (B) Intonation  
 (C) Stress (D) Pause
60. Consider the following sentences :  
 (i) The four friends formed a musical band and called themselves "The Harvest."  
 (ii) The bride's wedding band is made of gold.  
 In the two sentences given above, the words 'band' are examples of  
 (A) Homophones (B) Heteronyms  
 (C) Homonyms (D) Homographs

### Part III Mizo

#### A. *A hnuaia thuziak hi nguntakin chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che.*

Eden huana chhungkaw hmasa ber chu a luahtute suauna avangin a lo tlu tawha. An awmna Eden huan pawh tute chhungkua mah an luh theih tawh loh nan cherub leh mei khandaih vir tawn zawk zawka ven tlat a ni a. Anmahni avangin chhungkua zawng zawngte chuan lei anchhedawng chhungkua kan lo luah ta a. Tihdam theih loh hliampui kan tuar a, chhungkaw tobul nen lamin sualin min kar phawng zo ta.

Edena chhungkaw hmasate natna tidama chhungkaw thar din turin a hun takah Lal Isua a lo kal a. Josefa leh Mari te nupa inkarah mihring pian dan pangngai angin a lo pianga. Tisaa a lo channa hmun chu chhungkua a ni a. A thihna leh thawhleha avangin 'Kristian' tih hi a lo piang chhuaka. Kristiante khawvel thar atang hian a huhova inhlawm khawm, Eden huana keh chhe tawh chu 'Kristian chhungkua' tih hming puin a lo tho chhuak leh ta a ni. Chutichuan Kristian chhungkua tih hi a lo to chhuahna a ril hle mai. A tobul chu Isua Krista a ni a, Thuthlung Hluia an

thlahtute hming chawia chhungkua an din ang khan Kristian Chhungkua chu Isua Krista hming chawia din a ni.

Pathian hian chhungkua a din a, a inawp dan tur pawh a ruahman zui a. Chuvangin Kristian Chhungkua chu a luahtu mihringten an duh ang angin an awp lo va, kan Bible-ah ngei hian chhungkua in awp dan tur chu chipchiar takin a lang a ni. Kristian chhungkaw in awp danah hian Pa chu Pathian thu ang zela thu neitu ber a ni a, chhungkaw vawng himtu a ni. Nu chu pa thuneihna huang chhunga chhungkaw uap lumtu a ni a, chhungkaw mizia siamtu ber a ni. Fa te chu thu awih taka nu leh pa rorelna hnuaia kun thiam tur an ni. Unau ho chu pumkhat anga awm ho tur an ni bawk. Chungkaw pui pa ber erawh chu Pathian a ni.

61. Kristian chhungkuaa chhungkaw mizia siamtu ber chu  
(A) Pathian a ni (B) Chhungkaw lu ber Isua Krista a ni  
(C) Chhungkuaa pa ber a ni (D) Chhungkuaa nu ber a ni
62. Kristian chhungkua tih thuril tak mai hi a tobul chu  
(A) Eden huan atangin (B) Isua Krista  
(C) Kristianna (D) Josefa leh Mari
63. Chhungkaw tobul nen lama min kar phawngtu chu  
(A) cherub leh mei khandaih (B) tihdam theih loh hliam  
(C) soal (D) anchhia
64. He thuziaktuin pumkhat anga awm tur a tih chu  
(A) unauho (B) nu leh pa  
(C) chhungkua (D) Kristian
65. He thuziaktuin chhungkaw vawng himtu a tih chu  
(A) pa (B) nu  
(C) Pathian (D) unauho

**B. A hnuaia thuziak hi chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che.**

Chhun vanglai nisen sat lai tak a ni a, ka sikul bang in lama chhun chawl tura ka haw chu ka chau tawh hle mai a. Kan in ka thlen chuan ka nu chuan a sam a lo dum mial mial a. In chhung ka luh ve leh ka ke nghamit dum huam mai chu ka kheuh mawlh mawlh a. Ka nu chuan, “mama i ke kha kheuh kheuh lovin chaw kha ei thuai thuai rawh, i thiltih tur ngai pawimawh la sikul tlai ngai lovang che, tlai hi inthlahdah lantirna a ni” a ti a.

66. Sikul tlai ngai lo ang che tih hi adverb chi hrang hrang zinga \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
(A) adverb of manner (B) adverb of time  
(C) adverb of place (D) emphatic adverb
67. Ka nuin sam a dum. ‘Dum’ hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
(A) verb (B) adverb  
(C) adjective (D) noun
68. Kheuh kheuh hi tawng upaah chuan \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah/an ti.  
(A) chukchu benthelh (B) baitui dai bua

(C) zawng pan nei ang

(D) zuntenu siam

**C. A hnuai thuziak atang hian zawhnate hi chhang ang che.**

Khaw khat nula hmelthate hian ertu leh thiktu an ngah thei hle a: tlangval tlawmngai leh chakte pawh hian hmelma an nei duh hle. Khawvel hi famkim lohna leh inlungual lohna khawvel ngang a ni a: Val Upa harsatna pawh siam thiam an tam ve tho mai. An elrela, an hek a, an enthla a, an hna tihchingpen an tum thin. Mahse, chutiang harsatna pal tlang a, hnehtu chuan, suar chhia a pelh hunah tui chu a dam leh tawh a ni tih a hmu ang.

69. He thuziaka ‘suar chhia pel’ a tih awmzia chu  
(A) lui khawkrawk leh lung tamna hmun pel  
(B) hun harsa leh khirh tak paltlang  
(C) tui lian paltlang  
(D) mite sawichhiatna tuar

70. He thuziaktuin ‘Val Upa harsatna pawh siam thiam an tam ve tho mai’ tih thu a “tho” a rawn hman hian  
(A) val upa te chu sual tak tak an ni thin tih a kaw  
(B) val upa te hian midang enthlak an ching  
(C) val upa te hi Lal leh upa te tih lohah chuan khawtlang roreltu an ni  
(D) val upa te hi duhsak bik nei lo leh a lai thei ang bera thu vawthla thin an nih a kaw

**D. A hnuai hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 71 - 75 thleng hian he hla thu behchhan hian chhang ang che.**

Kumsul lam ang a lo her chang hian,  
Sikni eng mawi a rawn thlen leh ta;  
Zing tian lenkawleh leh ram loh lentu,  
Thingsiri zar tin a mawi mang e.  
Thlir ve u, khawvel mawina hi,  
Nungcha rawl leh par tin hian;  
Siamtu fakin zia an tar,  
Hringmi leng hian dawn thiam ve maw?  
Tleitir sakhmelin a cho lo che,  
Par tin mawina pawh I zar an ni;  
Sappui thil tin tuah rem thiam pawh hian.  
Nang anga rawng mawi an ban ngai lo;  
Aw khawvel mawina sikni eng,  
Ka fak seng law’ng che lungmawlan;  
Nang hi Ini ve ang Remna,  
Lal fa pawh khan a rawn pan.

Thinlai a fan nun hlui mual liam hnu,  
Thinlai darthlalengan a lo lang;  
Suihlung lenin khua tin hawi ila,  
Chuan ka nuam lentu zo thing tin hi;  
Sirva len thiam, nun in thleng I,  
Khawvel taksa lungkham pelin;

Chuan ka nuam ram loh lentu,  
Zing tian sikni eng mawi lawmin.

71. He hla phuahtu in mihringte hian an ngaihtuah thiam ve a ngem a tih chu  
(A) sikni eng mawi takin khawvel a rawn en hi  
(B) nungcha te leh par tin maiin an mahni siamtu an zia ang anga an fak hi  
(C) thingkung zar tin mai mawi em em mai hi  
(D) han thlir vel pawha khawvel mawi em em mai hi
72. He hla phuahtu hian savate nena nun dan inthleng hial a duhna chhan chu  
(A) zo thingtin mai han chuan vel a duh  
(B) zingni eng mawi tak mai hnuaiah khawvel lungkham awm lova han thlir kual vel a chak  
(C) lunglen chang a pianga khawvel thlir kual a duh  
(D) khawvel mawina sava te nena thlir ho a duh
73. He hla phuahtuin 'Kei mimawl hian ka fak seng lo vang che' a tih chu  
(A) Zingni eng (B) Tleirawl hmelthat lai hun  
(C) Thlasik lai ni eng (D) Siamtu
74. Sikni eng mawi tak mai hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
(A) Siamtuin a rawn thlentir a ni  
(B) Thlasikin a rawn thlen a ni  
(C) Remna Lalfain a rawn thlen a ni  
(D) Kumsul inher velin a rawn thlen a ni
75. Sikni eng rawn pan vang vangtu chu  
(A) Tleitir sakhmel (B) He hla phuahtu hi  
(C) Remna Lalfa (D) Sava te
76. Mihring atanga tawng rawn chhuahna bul ber chu \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
(A) phurna (emotion) (B) zirthiamna atangin  
(C) ngaihtuahna (D) mi tihdan entawn atangin
77. Mother tongue hrilhfiyahna tam tak zingah, 'pianpui tawng' a hrilhfiyahna hi, ngun taka kan ngaihtuahin, 'tawng hi tumahin kan pian pui lo' tih hi tichiangtu em em chu  
(A) pian tirhte atanga tawngthei lo sa an awm  
(B) mihring hi pian tirh atanga tawng an zir loh chuan naupang an nih hunah pawh an la tawng thei chuang lo  
(C) naupang hian a seilenna hmun apianga an tawng hman kha an thiam thin  
(D) naupang hian an nu leh pa tawng hman ang a piang an thiam mai
78. Smith's study-a a landan chuan nausen pianghlim atanga thla12 thleng mi chuan thumal  
(A) pakhat an thiam (B) pathum an thiam  
(C) pahnih an thiam (D) pali an thiam
79. Naupang tawng zirlaiten, tawng an thiam leh thiam loh tehna tur pahnih thlang chhuak rawh.  
(i) Naupang chuan a thumal hriat chu tawngkam dik takin a hmang thiam tur a ni.

- (ii) Naupang chuan nal takin a tawng thei tur a ni. A dang a awk tur a ni lo  
 (iii) Tawngkam dik leh mawi mi hneh thei zawnga sawi a thiam tur a ni.  
 (iv) Hla thu mawi leh nalhte a thliar hrang thiam tur a ni.  
 (A) (i) leh (ii) (B) (ii) leh (iii)  
 (C) (i) leh (iii) (D) (i) leh (iv)
80. Thu lam dan zirtir dan (method of teaching pronunciation) zinga,thu hlawm khat lam rik dan hrilh a zirtir hi \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah.  
 (A) sentence method (B) phonic method  
 (C) phrase method (D) word method
81. Naupangten ziah nalh leh dik thiam tura zirtirna hrim hrim hi  
 (A) tracing method an vuah (B) free hand Hand imitation tih a ni  
 (C) simple handwriting a ni (D) penmanship a ni
82. Heng thu te hi chhiar rawh.  
 (i) Zirtirtu chuan hla phuahtu chanchin tlangpui ngaihnawm takin a sawi ang.  
 (ii) Zirtirtu chuan a hla zirtir tur chu athluk a lo thiam vek ang,naupang te hmaah a sa chhuak ang.  
 (iii) Hla chang tin emaw tlar tin emaw, a tul ang zela hrilhfiah tur a ni.  
 (iv) Zirtirtu chuan naupangte chu hla thluk thiam ve turin a zirtir nghal ang.  
 Naupangte hla zirtir dan (method of teaching poetry) chu  
 (A) (i) leh (ii) (B) (ii) leh (iii)  
 (C) (i) leh (iv) (D) (i) leh (iii)
83. Naupangte spell kan zirtir hian thil che pathum a awma, chung zinga tel ve lo chu  
 (A) ri hriatna (sound) (B) rim hriatna (smell)  
 (C) mita hmuhna (sight) (D) kut chetna (mascular activity)
84. ‘Kelchal mang man’ tih hi \_\_\_\_\_ sawina a ni.  
 (A) thil lo thleng tur lo hre lawk  
 (B) mumang a taka lo thleng  
 (C) mumang a letling hlah a lo thleng thin hi  
 (D) beisei ang chiaa a lo thleng
85. Tawngkam hman dik lo thlang chuak rawh.  
 (A) Sangha an tlang vuak (B) Kel beng an chep  
 (C) Mizo thanthu an chhiar thin (D) Lapar an en
86. Zirna (education)ah hian thil pathum (i) zirnain a thil tum (ii) zirtu nuna thil inthlak danglam lo awm leh (iii) behaviour lo danglam ta tehna leh hriat theihna, ngai pawimawh em em tu chu  
 (A) Benjamin S. Bloom (B) Henry C. Morrison  
 (C) Johan Friedrich Herbart (D) John Dewey
87. Zirtirtu ’n a duh hun huna a khat tawka naupangte thiam leh thiam loh a enchhinna hi  
 (A) Intelligence Test (B) Personality Test

(C) Achievement Test

(D) Aptitude Test

88. A ria chhiar that em emna chu
- (A) mit, kut leh beng an tangkawp vek
  - (B) mit, beng, lei leh rim hriatna te an tangkawp vek
  - (C) mit, beng, lei leh hnar thlengin an tangkawp vek
  - (D) mit, beng, lei leh ka an tangkawp vek
89. Social Development (mi dangte nena chen ho thiam) na a tan mahni hnam tawng ngeia lehkha zir a that em emna chhan chu.
- (A) mahni hnam tawng naupangin a lo thiam atangin khawtlangah mi tha leh tangkai a lo ni thei
  - (B) mahni hnam tawng hian naupangte rilru a hneh bik
  - (C) mahni hnam tawng ngeia naupangin lehkha a zir hian a thiam chak
  - (D) mahni hnam tawng ngeia naupangin lehkha a zir hian an pi leh pu ten thil hlua an ngaihte ngaihsan nachang an hria
90. Mizo tawng grammar zirtir dawna example tam tak pek phawta, example atanga a tih dan tur (principle) zirtir hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.
- (A) Inductive method
  - (B) Deductive method
  - (C) Deductive-Inductive method
  - (D) (A), (B) leh (C) te hi an ni lo vek

#### **Part IV Alternative English**

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

The worst days of any summer are the rainy ones. We spend all year looking forward to nice weather and long, hot days. All winter, with its dreary gray days and bitter cold, we dream of those endless days at the beach, lying on the sand and soaking in the bright and burning sun. And then, summer comes, and it rains.

As a child, I would wake up to rainy summer days and come close to crying. It wasn't fair. We suffered through months of school and miserable weather for those scant ten weeks of freedom and balmy weather. Any day that I could not spend at the beach or playing ball with my friends seemed like a punishment for something I didn't even do.

On those rainy summer days, I had nothing fun to do and could only sit inside, staring out at the rain like a Dickensian orphan. I was an only child, so there was no one else to play with. My father worked from home, so I was not truly alone, but he could not actively play with me since he was technically at work. It was those days that I would resign myself to whatever was on television or any books that I could find lying around. I'd crawl through the day and pray each night that the rain would not be there the next day.

As an adult, though, my opinion of summer rain has changed. When you have to work every day, summer is not as eagerly anticipated. Mostly, the days run together, bleeding into each other so that they no longer seem like separate entities and instead feel like continuations of the same long day. Everything seems monotonous and dull, and an ennui or listlessness kicks in. Such a mindset makes you cheer for anything new or different. I spend the winter

dreaming of summer and the summer dreaming of winter. When summer comes, I complain about how hot it is. And then I look forward to the rain, because the rain brings with it a cold front, which offers a reprieve — admittedly one that is all too short — from the torture of 100° and humid days. Rainy days are still the worst days of the summer, but summer rain today means positively beautiful — and considerably cooler — weather tomorrow.

61. The passage makes use of language that is  
(A) metaphorical (B) rhetorical  
(C) formal (D) ambiguous
62. According to the passage, summer is different for adults because  
(A) rain brings with it cold temperatures for the following days  
(B) the weather is much warmer than it is for children  
(C) they do not get a long time off from work for the season  
(D) they better know how to occupy their downtime
63. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child ?  
(A) He or she was often bored on summer days  
(B) He or she preferred cooler weather  
(C) He or she liked staying indoors  
(D) He or she had no siblings
64. Compared to how he or she was as a child, the narrator as an adult is  
(A) more realistic (B) less excitable  
(C) more idealistic (D) less calm
65. As used in the final paragraph, the word ‘reprieve’ most nearly means  
(A) a permanent conclusion (B) a short continuation  
(C) a higher level of pain (D) a temporary break

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

Everyone has a favourite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favourite ride is a little more gentle. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel. The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels. While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. I mean, how often do you hang from that high up in daily life? Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below. Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to

look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden.

The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see. Further, as one visitor put it, the wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated !

66. As used in paragraph 1, the word attraction most nearly means  
(A) sense (B) park  
(C) ride (D) vision
67. It can be understood that Coney Island, Navy Pier and the Santa Monica Pier are all examples of  
(A) amusement parks (B) Ferris wheels  
(C) vacation spots (D) boat docks
68. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for complex ?  
(A) Impressive (B) Beautiful  
(C) Exciting (D) Simple
69. What does the author like best about Ferris wheels ?  
(A) The impressive engineering and beauty of them  
(B) The excitement and thrills they guarantee  
(C) The beautiful sights and relaxation they allow  
(D) The fact that most amusement parks have one
70. This passage was most likely written to  
(A) describe the author's favourite amusement park rides  
(B) explain the original design of Ferris wheels and how they work today  
(C) describe the history of Ferris wheels and why they are so popular  
(D) explain the history of Ferris wheels and why the author likes them

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

Riches I hold in light esteem  
And Love I laugh to scorn;  
And lust of fame was but a dream  
That vanished with the morn  
And if I pray, the only prayer  
That moves my lips for me  
Is 'Leave the heart that now I bear  
And give me Liberty!'  
Yes, as my swift days near their goal,  
It is all that I implore

In life and death a chainless soul  
With courage to endure.

71. The poet does not want to be  
(A) rich (B) famous  
(C) rich and famous (D) none of these
72. In the line, 'And give me Liberty', the word 'liberty' refers to  
(A) life (B) death  
(C) riches (D) freedom
73. The poet says 'Love I laugh to scorn'. This is because  
(A) she does not believe in love  
(B) she feels the whole world is in love  
(C) she believes only in the value of materialistic possessions  
(D) she makes fun of everything
74. What does the word 'rich' become when we put the word 'the' before it ?  
(A) Adjective (B) Noun  
(C) Verb (D) Adverb
75. The lust of fame  
(A) multiplies (B) diminishes  
(C) disappears (D) decreases
76. Words such as evaluation, lesson plan, remedial teaching, etc constitutes the \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary of a teacher.  
(A) passive (B) active  
(C) speaking (D) receptive
77. Tape recorders can be used effectively for developing  
(i) listening skill (ii) speaking skill (iii) reading skill (iv) writing skill  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i) only (B) (ii) only  
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (i) and (iii)
78. The main purpose of prose passage in a language lesson is to help learners  
(A) comprehend its content and language  
(B) enable learners to appreciate language arts  
(C) develop the habit of reading  
(D) explore the linguistic and conceptual aspects of a written text
79. In a language class, Kunga teaches grammar by making the students learn the rules first and then give adequate exercises for practice. This method is known as  
(A) Inductive Method (B) Deductive Method  
(C) Grammar Translation Method (D) Inductive-Deductive method

80. Second language teaching involves development of language skills in the order  
 (A) Speaking, Listening, Reading, Writing  
 (B) Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing  
 (C) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing  
 (D) Speaking, Writing, Listening, Reading
81. Kima is a Mizo boy who is born in Mizoram but adopted by an English couple living in Spain right after he is born. We can assume that his mother tongue will be  
 (A) Mizo (B) English  
 (C) Both Mizo and English (D) Spanish
82. By using the learner's first language as a medium of instruction, learners are more likely to  
 (A) get bored and lose interest (B) engage in the learning process  
 (C) have high IQ scores (D) become dull and underperform
83. When teaching poetry, the teacher should  
 (A) explain the poem line by line  
 (B) make the students read the poem silently to grasp the meaning  
 (C) paraphrase the entire text  
 (D) facilitate the understanding of words, idioms etc.
84. Mizo people often have difficulty in pronouncing English words beginning with 'Sh'. This tendency is known as  
 (A) pull of the mother tongue (B) positive transfer of speech habits  
 (C) reinforcement of mother tongue (D) pull of second language
85. When the Principal announced in the school assembly that Singing Competition is going to be organised for all students, which function of language did he make use of ?  
 (A) Expressive function (B) Informative function  
 (C) Directive function (D) Referential function
86. Dramatization is mostly used in a language class for developing  
 (A) oral fluency (B) confidence  
 (C) team work (D) listening skill
87. Exercises like arranging sentences in logical sequence, complete the sentences in your own words and gap filling exercises are an example of  
 (A) guided composition  
 (B) controlled composition  
 (C) free composition  
 (D) a combination of guided and controlled composition
88. Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build  
 (A) vocabulary (B) ideas  
 (C) writing skills (D) reading comprehension

89. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners ?  
(A) Recitation of poetry  
(B) Reading a prose and drama aloud  
(C) Oral language drill  
(D) Debates and group discussions followed by role play
90. According to NCF 2005, one of the goals for a second-language curriculum is the attainment of \_\_\_\_\_, such as is acquired in natural language learning.  
(A) an average competency (B) a reasonably high proficiency  
(C) a basic proficiency (D) acceptable competence

## **Part V Social Studies**

91. Environmental pollution has taken place on a large scale in  
(A) rural areas only (B) urban areas only  
(C) industrial areas only (D) industrial and urban areas
92. All the planets move around the sun in a/an  
(A) rectangular path (B) elongated path  
(C) circular path (D) horizontal path
93. Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called  
(A) physical maps (B) political maps  
(C) thematic maps (D) relief maps
94. The continent of North America is linked to South America by  
(A) an isthmus (B) a canal  
(C) a strait (D) a mountain
95. The mountains differ from the hills in terms of  
(A) slope (B) elevation  
(C) aspect (D) range
96. Which of these groups of people usually live in the countryside and not cities ?  
(A) Rulers (B) Crafts persons  
(C) Farmers and herders (D) Scribes
97. The Great Bath has been discovered in  
(A) Lothal (B) Harappa  
(C) Mohenjodaro (D) Kalibangan
98. Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the "Ashvamedha" ?  
(A) Vaishyas (B) Shudras  
(C) Priests (D) Women

99. Which of the following social ideas did DayanandSaraswati support ?  
 (A) Banning of Sati system (B) Widow remarriage  
 (C) Women's education (D) Equality among castes
100. In whose reign did the Delhi sultanate reach its farthest extent ?  
 (A) GhiyasuddinTughlaq (B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
 (C) Muhammad Tughlaq (D) Allauddin Khalji
101. The first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who adopted the grand title of Maharaja Dhiraja was  
 (A) Chandragupta (B) Samudragupta  
 (C) Chandragupta II (D) Ashoka
102. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March ?  
 (A) Home rule movement (B) Non-Cooperation movement  
 (C) Civil disobedient movement (D) Quit India movement
103. The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the  
 (A) Villagers (B) Zila Parishad  
 (C) Ward Member (D) Gram Sabha
104. Which of the following is not the job of the Municipal Corporation ?  
 (A) Keeping the streets and markets clean  
 (B) Making gardens and maintaining them  
 (C) Running schools, hospitals and dispensaries  
 (D) Building hotels for the tourists
105. The Municipal Council is found in  
 (A) small towns (B) villages  
 (C) big cities (D) metropolitan cities
106. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is protected by  
 (A) The President (B) The Supreme Court  
 (C) The Parliament (D) The Constituent Assembly
107. Basalt is an example of which of the following rocks ?  
 (A) Igneous (B) Sedimentary  
 (C) Metamorphic (D) Primary
108. Due to intense heat and pressure limestone is changed into  
 (A) schist (B) slate  
 (C) marble (D) clay
109. Which of the following is not the transformed form of a rock ?  
 (A) Slate (B) Quartzite  
 (C) Sandstone (D) Marble

110. Coal, gold, petroleum are examples of  
(A) rocks (B) minerals  
(C) fossils (D) sand
112. Sudden movements in the earth interior are caused due to  
(A) exogenic force (B) plutonic force  
(C) endogenic force (D) none of these
112. In which of the following layer of atmosphere does almost all the weather phenomena occur ?  
(A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere  
(C) Mesosphere (D) Exosphere
113. Rapid withdrawal of water from the coastal region gives the warning of  
(A) earthquake (B) tsunami  
(C) flood (D) volcano
114. Kaziranga and Manas wild life sanctuaries are situated in which of the following states ?  
(A) Bengal (B) Assam  
(C) Orissa (D) Tripura
115. Which of the following is the basic industry on which all the other industries depend for their machinery ?  
(A) Mineral-based industries (B) Agro-based industries  
(C) Forest-based industries (D) Marine-based industries
116. Which among the following ruler victories are carved on Ashok Pillar in Allahabad ?  
(A) Chandragupta I (B) Chandragupta II  
(C) Samudragupta (D) Samudragupta II
117. Who among the following was keen to spread the knowledge of western education in India and bring about greater freedom and equality for women ?  
(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Ram Mohan Roy  
(C) Ishawar Chandra Vidyasagar (D) Dayanand Saraswati
118. Which of the following revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world ?  
(A) Industrial revolution (B) Green revolution  
(C) Information revolution (D) Communication revolution
119. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is violated if the government denies promotion to an Army officer for being a woman ?  
(A) Right to Freedom (B) Right to Equality  
(C) Right against Exploitation (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

120. Locating a place on the map is associated with  
(A) knowledge (B) comprehension  
(C) application (D) skill
121. In 2006, a law was brought into force by the Indian government to protect women from  
(A) child marriage (B) sexual harassment  
(C) unequal wages (D) domestic violence
122. Which of the following organs of government refers to a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government ?  
(A) The Legislature (B) The Executive  
(C) The Judiciary (D) None of these
123. Which among the following is not among the six fundamental rights provided by the Indian Constitution ?  
(A) Right to equality (B) Right to protest  
(C) Right against exploitation (D) Right to freedom of religion
124. According to the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is correct about Indian Secular State?  
(A) The state allows government institution to display and promote values specific to a particular religion  
(B) The state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away religious freedom of individuals  
(C) Indian state is ruled by specific religious group  
(D) The state government is restricted to enforce only some particular religion
125. Complete the statement : Biotic resources are  
(A) made by human beings  
(B) derived from living things  
(C) derived from non-living things  
(D) derived from both living and non-living things
126. To prevent soil erosion on steep slopes, which one of the following methods is most appropriate ?  
(A) Terrace farming (B) Mulching  
(C) Contour barriers (D) Intercropping
127. Which of the following does NOT make substance a resource ?  
(A) Value (B) Quality  
(C) Quantity (D) Utility
128. Which of the following is the most easily accessible source of energy ?  
(A) Geothermal energy (B) Nuclear energy  
(C) Solar energy (D) Wind energy

129. Which of the following falls under subsistence farming ?  
 (A) Mixed farming (B) Plantation agriculture  
 (C) Commercial farming (D) Shifting cultivation
130. Which of the following is known as “Sunrise Industry” ?  
 (A) Iron and steel industry (B) Cotton textile  
 (C) Information technology (D) Cottage industry
131. Study of Social Science subject is vital as it enables children to  
 (A) learn details about democracy  
 (B) evaluate events from the past  
 (C) understand society and its environment  
 (D) develop attitude of patriotism
132. Which of the following aspects of human affairs does Social studies deals with ?  
 (A) Sociological (B) Political  
 (C) Theoretical (D) Practical
133. The central purpose of education is ‘Development of democratic citizenship’, which is identical with the central purpose of  
 (A) Political Science (B) Civics  
 (C) Social Studies (D) Sociology
134. Which of the following is an example of instructional aids that are projected with the help of the screen ?  
 (A) Graph (B) Slides  
 (C) Poster (D) Models
135. Which of the following domains includes objectives dealing with the recall or recognition of knowledge ?  
 (A) Affective domain (B) Cognitive domain  
 (C) Conative domain (D) Psychomotor domain
136. Which of the following is the best method for encouraging students to talk about gender roles in a Social Studies class at the upper primary level ?  
 (A) Lecture method (B) Project method  
 (C) Discussion method (D) Question–Answer method
137. Which of the following methods of teaching is described as an “action picture” that is worth a thousand words ?  
 (A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method  
 (C) Project method (D) Observation method
138. Which of the following type of questions in Social Studies help to test the achievements of the pupils relating to a particular concept ?  
 (A) Short Answer type tests (B) Objective type tests  
 (C) Oral tests (D) Standardized Achievement tests

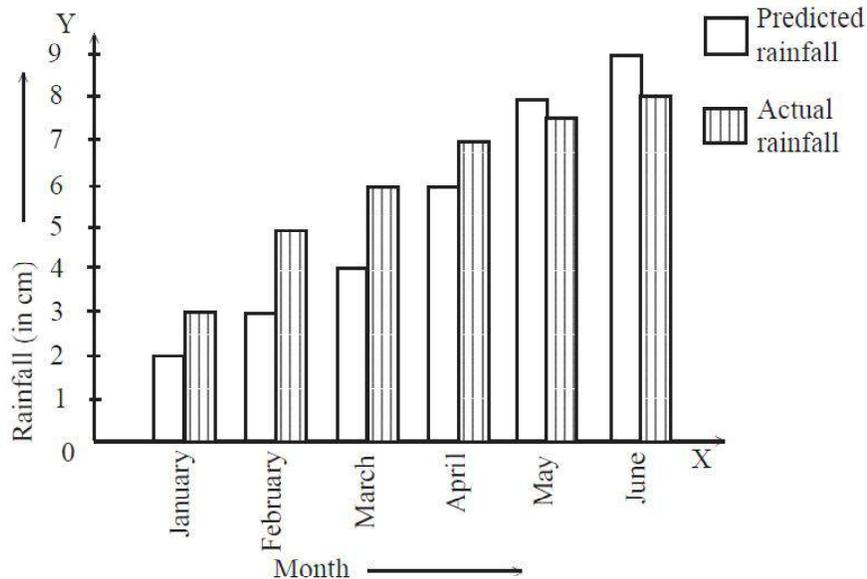
139. Which of the following Objective type tests have high applicability for assessing events, dates, persons, etc.?
- (A) Recall items (B) Sentence completion questions  
(C) Matching type items (D) Multiple-choice questions
140. One of the main objectives of teaching History in upper primary level is
- (A) To develop an appreciation of interdependence of various geographical regions  
(B) To promote an understanding of the common roots of human civilization  
(C) To help students analyse the ways of life of the people all over the world  
(D) To stimulate the desire for further study and exploration
141. Activity based learning make Social Studies lessons
- (A) joyful (B) comprehensive  
(C) lengthy (D) difficult
142. Which type of the following tests represent the question ‘which is the most populated country in the world’ ?
- (A) Relationship test (B) Best Answer test  
(C) Simple recall test (D) Correct/Incorrect test
143. A teacher first tells the rule and principle and then cites examples to explain a concept in Social studies. He/she is adopting
- (A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method  
(C) Investigatory method (D) Explanatory method
144. The ability to show originality and fertility of imagination among students is one of the advantages of
- (A) Oral type test (B) Objective type test  
(C) Essay type test (D) Short Answer type test
145. Which one of the following teaching learning materials primarily stimulate the sense of hearing of a learner ?
- (A) Audio Aids (B) Visual Aids  
(C) Audio Visual Aids (D) Printed Aids
146. Which of the following is a learner-centred method in the teaching of Social Studies ?
- (A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method  
(C) Discussion method (D) Narration method
147. Which of the following tests are designed to analyse individual’s performance and provide information on the causes of difficulty ?
- (A) Aptitude tests (B) Diagnostic tests  
(C) Proficiency tests (D) Achievement tests
148. Which of the following strategy is not democratic in Social Studies classroom teaching ?
- (A) Project (B) Lecture  
(C) Heuristic (D) Brainstorming

149. Which of the teaching methods in Social Studies can create both an emotional and intellectual attachment to the subject matter at hand among the learners ?
- (A) Role Play (B) Observation  
(C) Lecture (D) Discussion
150. Which of the following techniques can be used for evaluating the effectiveness of instructional procedure and teaching strategy in Social Studies ?
- (A) Check list (B) Anecdotal record  
(C) Rating scale (D) Observation schedule

## **Part VI Mathematics and Science**

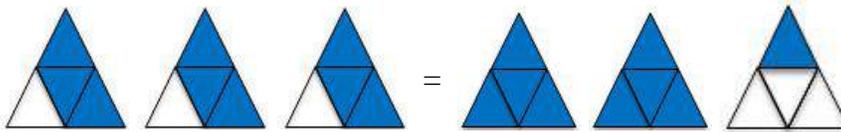
91. According to NCF 2005, at the upper primary stage, students are introduced to
- (A) symmetries (B) algebraic notation  
(C) patterns (D) data handling
92. An assessment for finding out what pupils understand and can do, with a purpose of adapting future teaching to the needs of an individual or a class is
- (A) formative assessment (B) summative assessment  
(C) diagnostic assessment (D) comprehensive assessment
93. The study of radio waves and molecular structure are done using mathematics, this defines an example of the nature of mathematics which is
- (A) Science of calculation (B) Science of logical reasoning  
(C) Study of patterns (D) Study of measurement
94. When we start with what is to be found out and then proceed to connect the unknown with the known to get the desired result, we are using
- (A) Analytic method (B) Deductive method  
(C) Inductive method (D) Synthetic method
95. "To appreciate the works of a mathematician" corresponds to which educational value
- (A) aesthetic (B) utilitarian  
(C) moral (D) intellectual
96. A classroom where learning is based on own experience and active participation of learner through engaging activities is called a
- (A) Behaviouristic classroom (B) Constructivist classroom  
(C) Traditional classroom (D) Bilingual classroom
97. A blue print is usually prepared for use in
- (A) planning a lesson  
(B) preparation of a question paper  
(C) preparation of teaching-learning material  
(D) classroom activity

98. According to NCF 2005, an essential ‘life skill’ which form a significant part of the ability of dealing with information in general are  
 (i) Data handling (ii) Representation (iii) Interpretation  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
99. In mathematics, the word “similar” means  
 (A) alike (B) proportional  
 (C) equal (D) same
100. A divider is mainly used to  
 (A) draw parallel lines (B) draw perpendicular lines  
 (C) compare given angles (D) compare line segments
101. The following double bar graph represents predicted and actual rainfall in a city for 6 months. Which month gives the most accurate prediction ?



- (A) January (B) April  
 (C) May (D) June
102. An angle measuring  $360^\circ$  is also known as  
 (A) Complete angle (B) Obtuse angle  
 (C) Reflex angle (D) Straight angle
103. The product of two natural numbers is 24, the smallest possible sum of these numbers is  
 (A) 9 (B) 10  
 (C) 11 (D) 12
104. A man was calculating the product of  $3.14 \times 21 \times 21 \times 80$ . He is trying to find out  
 (A) volume of a cube (B) volume of a sphere  
 (C) volume of a cylinder (D) volume of a cone

105. What does the following picture show ?



(A)  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$

(B)  $\frac{12}{3} = \frac{4}{1}$

(C)  $3 \times \frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$

(D)  $\frac{4}{3} \times 3 = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2}$

106. Identify leap years from the following :

- (i) 1996            (ii) 2004            (iii) 2100            (iv) 2400

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

107. If  $a = \sqrt{(2013)^2 + 2013 + 2014}$ , then the value of  $a$  is

(A) 2013

(B) 2014

(C) 4027

(D) 4028

108. 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 ?

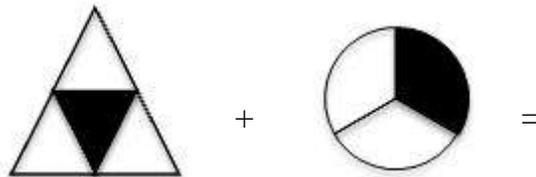
(A) 4 hours

(B) 5 hours

(C) 6 hours

(D) 7 hours

109.



(A)  $\frac{7}{2}$

(B)  $\frac{5}{2}$

(C)  $\frac{2}{7}$

(D)  $\frac{7}{12}$

110. If the diagonal of a quadrilateral bisect each other and are equal, it is a

(A) rhombus or parallelogram

(B) rectangle or square

(C) rhombus or square

(D) rectangle or parallelogram

111. Which of the following statements is true ?

(A)  $10 \times 10^{11} = 100^{11}$

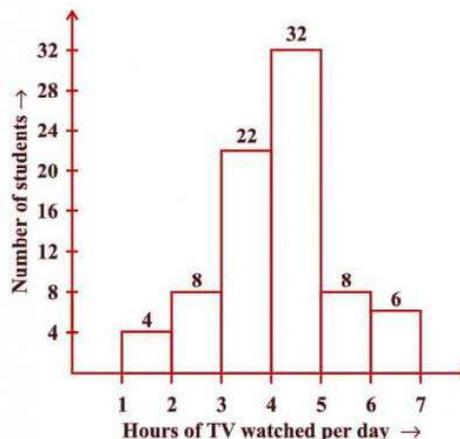
(B)  $2^3 > 5^2$

(C)  $2^3 \times 3^2 = 6^5$

(D)  $3^0 = (1000)^0$

112. From the following graph, identify how many students spent more than 5 hours in watching television per day ?

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 14
- (D) 46



113. Examine the following statements :

- (i) A cube can cast a shadow in the shape of a rectangle.
- (ii) A cube can cast a shadow in the shape of a hexagon

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) only (i) is true
- (B) only (ii) is true
- (C) both (i) and (ii) are true
- (D) both (i) and (ii) are false

114. The formula for finding the perimeter of the adjoining figure is

- (A)  $\pi + r$
- (B)  $\pi + 2r$
- (C)  $\pi r + r$
- (D)  $\pi r + 2r$

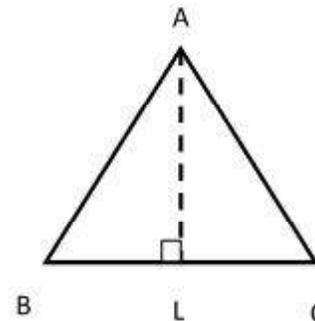


115.  $2 \times 10 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times \frac{1}{10} + 3 \times \frac{1}{100} =$

- (A) 2.03
- (B) 20.03
- (C) 20.30
- (D) 200.03

116. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about the isosceles triangle given in the adjoining figure ?

- (A) AL is the median
- (B) AL is the altitude
- (C) AL is the median as well as the altitude
- (D) AL is neither the median nor the altitude



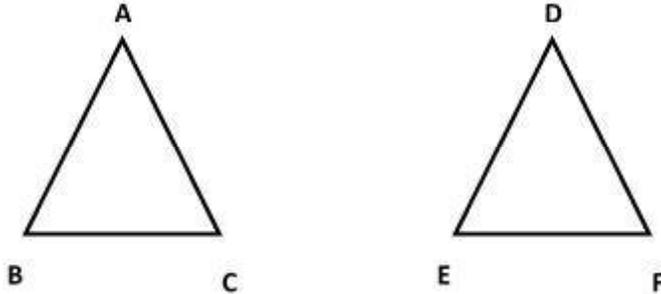
117. An angle which is equal to its supplement is

- (A)  $0^\circ$
- (B)  $90^\circ$
- (C)  $180^\circ$
- (D)  $360^\circ$

118. Two line segments are congruent if

- (A) they meet at a point
- (B) they have the same length
- (C) they face the same direction
- (D) they dissect each other

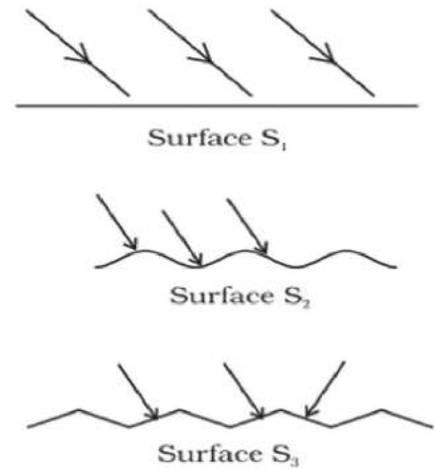
119. The algebraic expression for 'sum of numbers  $a$  and  $b$  subtracted from their product' is  
 (A)  $(a + b) - ab$  (B)  $ab - (a + b)$   
 (C)  $(a - b) + ab$  (D)  $ab + (a - b)$
120. Given:  $AC = DF$ ,  $AB = DE$ ,  $BC = EF$ , what is the congruence criterion for the following two triangles ?



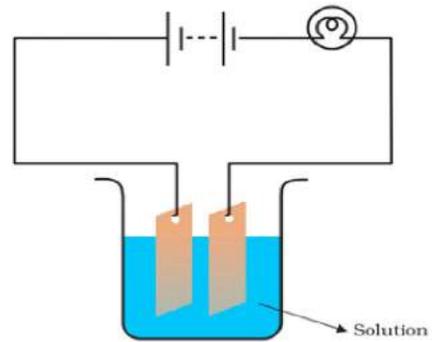
- (A) SAS (B) ASA  
 (C) SSS (D) RHS
121. Consider the following food items :  
 (i) Wheat (ii) Ghee (iii) Iodised salt (iv) Spinach (palak)  
 Which of the above food items are "energy giving foods" ?  
 (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i) and (ii) (D) (iii) and (iv)
122. Read the following statements about diseases :  
 (i) They are caused by germs  
 (ii) They are caused due to lack of nutrients in our diet  
 (iii) They can be passed on to another person through contact  
 (iv) They can be prevented by taking a balanced diet  
 Which pair of statements best describe a deficiency disease ?  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (ii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iii)
123. Boojho went to a cloth shop. There he found a fabric which was smooth to touch, had vibrant colour and shine. The fabric could be  
 (A) cotton (B) wool  
 (C) silk (D) jute
124. Four mixtures are given below  
 (i) Kidney beans and chick peas (ii) Pulses and rice  
 (iii) Rice flakes and corn (iv) Potato wafers and biscuits  
 Which of these can be separated by the method of winnowing ?  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv)

125. A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning because the marble tile
- (A) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile
  - (B) is polished while wooden tile is not polished
  - (C) reflects more heat than wooden tile
  - (D) is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile
126. Products of a neutralisation reaction are always
- (A) an acid and a base
  - (B) an acid and a salt
  - (C) a salt and water
  - (D) a salt and a base
127. Which of the following statements is incorrect for a chemical reaction ?
- (A) Heat may be given out but never absorbed
  - (B) Sound may be produced
  - (C) A colour change may take place
  - (D) A gas may be evolved
128. Out of the given definitions, which is the most appropriate definition of climate ?
- (A) Changes in weather conditions in a year
  - (B) Average weather pattern of many years
  - (C) Change in weather pattern in a few years
  - (D) Weather conditions during summer
129. In case of lightning and storm one must take shelter
- (A) under a tree
  - (B) under an umbrella with a metallic end
  - (C) in open sheds or garages
  - (D) in a bus standing in an open road
130. Yeast is used in wine and beer industries because it respire
- (A) aerobically producing oxygen
  - (B) aerobically producing alcohol
  - (C) anaerobically producing alcohol
  - (D) anaerobically producing oxygen
131. An astronaut standing on the surface of the moon throws a ball upwards. The ball would
- (A) directly fall down from the point it is released
  - (B) hang in space
  - (C) go up and then come back to the surface of the moon
  - (D) keep going up never to come back
132. Two charged objects are brought close to each other. Choose the most appropriate statement from the following options:
- (A) They may attract
  - (B) They may repel
  - (C) They may attract or repel depending on the type of charges they carry
  - (D) There will be no effect

133. Light is falling on surface  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$  as shown in the figure :  
Surfaces on which the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection is/are



134. In the given figure, which of the following solutions will not make the bulb glow ?  
(A) sodium chlorides  
(B) copper sulphate  
(C) silver nitrate  
(D) sugar solution



135. In order to reduce the loudness of a sound we have to  
(A) decrease its frequency  
(B) increase its frequency  
(C) decrease its amplitude  
(D) increase its amplitude
136. A girl rolls a rubber ball on a wooden surface. The ball travels a short distance before coming to rest. To make the same ball travel longer distance before coming to rest, she may  
(A) spread a woollen carpet on the wooden surface  
(B) cover the ball with a piece of cloth  
(C) sprinkle talcum powder on the wooden surface  
(D) sprinkle sand on the wooden surface
137. Water stored in a dam possesses  
(A) electrical energy  
(B) kinetic energy  
(C) potential energy  
(D) no energy
138. Given below are events that lead to pregnancy and development of embryo.  
(i) Fertilization of egg      (ii) Maturation of egg  
(iii) Release of egg      (iv) Embedding of embryo in thickened uterine wall  
Which of the following options gives the correct order of sequence in which they occur ?  
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)      (B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)  
(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)      (D) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

139. Animals exhibiting external fertilisation produce a large number of gametes. Pick the appropriate reason from the following.
- (A) The animals are small in size and want to produce more offsprings  
 (B) Food is available in plenty in water  
 (C) To ensure better chance of fertilisation  
 (D) Water promotes production of large number of gametes
140. A suitable term for the various components of cells is
- (A) tissue (B) chromosomes  
 (C) cell organelles (D) genes
141. Which of the following describes science as an interdisciplinary area of learning ?
- (A) Aim of Science (B) Nature of Science  
 (C) Scope of Science (D) Value of Science
142. Which of the following value relates to the statement “Science helps us to think well and promotes reasoning capacity” ?
- (A) Vocational value (B) Moral value  
 (C) Aesthetic value (D) Intellectual value
143. Consider the following statements :
- (i) Aims are long terms goals (ii) Aims are short term goals  
 (iii) Objectives are long term goals (iv) Objectives are short term goals
- The correct statements are
- (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)
144. In case of an experiment which requires sophisticated instrument, the most favourable method of teaching is
- (A) Lecture method (B) Laboratory method  
 (C) Demonstration method (D) Project method
145. Science laboratory helps in development of
- (A) Objective reasoning (B) Skills of experimentation  
 (C) Scientific attitude (D) All of these
146. When teacher use audio-visual aids, the number of senses used by the students is
- (A) 1 (B) 2  
 (C) 3 (D) 4
147. Material used in improvisation are
- (A) sophisticated materials (B) readymade raw materials  
 (C) locally available resources (D) readymade models

148. An effective teacher is one who
- (A) controls the class
  - (B) engage students in learning
  - (C) directs students to learn recitation techniques
  - (D) relies mainly on textbooks
149. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is
- (A) placement evaluation
  - (B) formative evaluation
  - (C) diagnostic evaluation
  - (D) summative evaluation
150. Consider the following statements :
- (i) A Science teacher must know that Science can be taught in isolation
  - (ii) A Science teacher must correlate Science with other subjects
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are the likely explanation for the phrase “a Science teacher must be well aware of scientific culture” ?
- (A) (i) only
  - (B) (ii) only
  - (C) both (i) and (ii)
  - (D) neither (i) nor (ii)