

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2014

### PAPER II

**Date of Examination** : 28<sup>th</sup> March 2014 (Friday)  
**Time** : 01:30 P.M. -04:00 P.M.

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 38 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.



8. Consider the following statements about the skills required of the teachers in an inclusive classroom
- (i) Ability to take advantage of children's individual interest
  - (ii) Ability to develop question setting technique for formal examination
  - (iii) Ability to learn how to value all kinds of skills that the students bring to a class, not just the academic skill
- The correct statements are
- (A) (i) and (ii)
  - (B) (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) (i) and (iii)
  - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
9. The most common problems faced by a teacher in practising CCE in Mizoram is
- (A) Assessing scholastic area
  - (B) Assessing co-scholastic area
  - (C) Conducting class test
  - (D) Maintaining record
10. Which one of the following is not suitable for proper emotional development of children ?
- (A) Instructional methodology
  - (B) Punishment
  - (C) Adequate provision for various curricular activities
  - (D) Recognition of the place of emotion in the learning process
11. According to Mrs Hurlock, the changes which cover physical, emotional, intellectual and social aspects of human life are roughly divided into four major classes. Which of the following changes is not included ?
- (A) Changes in size
  - (B) Changes in proportion
  - (C) Environmental changes
  - (D) Disappearance of new features
12. The highly creative need not necessarily be a man of high
- (A) intelligence
  - (B) talent
  - (C) abilities
  - (D) skill
13. The capacity of a person to give different types of response is called
- (A) persistency
  - (B) fluency
  - (C) flexibility
  - (D) creativity
14. Individual difference is based on difference in
- (A) rate of growth and development
  - (B) learning ability
  - (C) both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above

15. Difference in the development of child's attitude is dependent on  
(A) intelligence (B) home environment  
(C) adjustment (D) interest
16. The most common individual differences identified among human beings are  
(A) growth and development differences  
(B) sex and caste differences  
(C) physical and psychological differences  
(D) social and cultural differences
17. Which one of the following is true to the character of late-childhood ?  
(A) Selecting mate  
(B) Learning to get along with mate  
(C) Managing a home  
(D) Achieving a masculine or feminine social role
18. Which of the following statements is not the aim of education for international understanding in school ?  
(A) To prepare the students for world citizenship  
(B) To enable the student to understand the evil effects of narrow nationalism  
(C) To develop social justice and national integration  
(D) To develop in the minds of the student love towards peace and hatred towards war
19. According to Mc Dougall, 'As a lock can be opened with its own key, similarly an instinctive behaviour can be released by a specific type of  
(A) need (B) drive  
(C) incentives (D) stimulus
20. The first Binet-Simon I.Q. test appeared in the year  
(A) 1915 (B) 1905  
(C) 1925 (D) 1935
21. Which among the following implies negative drives and motives in human beings ?  
(A) Pleasant, despair and helplessness  
(B) Fatigue, exhaustion and despair  
(C) Exhaustion, despair and unpleasant  
(D) Comfort, unpleasant and fatigue

22. Consider the following :
- (i) Motives energize behaviour
  - (ii) Motives are selectors of behaviour
  - (iii) Motives direct behaviour
  - (iv) Motives discourage behaviour
- The correct three functions of motives in learning process as given by Gates are
- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
23. Bigge classifies teaching learning situation into three levels, these are
- (A) memory, interest and cognitive level
  - (B) memory, understanding and reflective level
  - (C) understanding, memory and aptitude level
  - (D) reflective, memory and attitude level
24. We will seldom fail to notice a fully uniformed policeman dancing on a street. Which one of the following is most appropriate about objective factors in attention ?
- (A) Intensity
  - (B) Novelty
  - (C) Systemic form
  - (D) Size
25. Schools are called social institutions because they
- (A) suggest ways and means of social progress
  - (B) are established by the society
  - (C) preserve and instil in future generations the knowledge, ideas and customs of our culture
  - (D) suggest solutions to social problems
26. A teacher whose expression is very effective is
- (A) a good teacher
  - (B) a successful teacher
  - (C) a great teacher
  - (D) the best teacher
27. Which one is not a factor on which retention depends ?
- (A) Mind
  - (B) Health
  - (C) Interest
  - (D) Behaviour

28. According to the code of professional ethics, teacher in relation to teacher's association
- (A) shall become a member of the teacher association at the State/National/International level
  - (B) shall promote change within the teacher association for its development
  - (C) shall be constructive in his/her criticism of the activities of the association
  - (D) shall develop mutual respect and trust through his/her professional activities
29. Learning by conditioning is learning by
- (A) association
  - (B) training
  - (C) imitation
  - (D) trial and error
30. The total personality of an individual can be assessed through
- (A) projective test
  - (B) objective test
  - (C) subjective test
  - (D) None of these

**Part II English**

**A. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow**

Once it was a farm.

*'Here at Acme we manufacture plastics, everything from wire to elastics.'*

I lived here once -- grew up here, in fact.

*'Last year we began to expand; we laid out eighty thousand for this land.'*

I milked the cows, planted, dreamed.

*'The factory you are about to enter is an ultra-modern manufacturing center.'*

My father owned it, and his father before him.

*'Yes, sir. We're going to create new products here; plastic hats, flowers, and cans for beer.'*

When he died I decided to sell.

That money looked awfully good.

But now

Seeing this -- this factory,

I miss that farm.

31. Which of the following statements is true about the poet ?
- (A) He was greedy
  - (B) He still lives on the farm
  - (C) He dreamed of building a factory on the farm
  - (D) He was paid eighty thousand dollars for the farm

32. From the poem, we know that the farm
- (A) is worthless
  - (B) is now deserted
  - (C) is owned by the poet's siblings
  - (D) had been in the poet's family for a long time
33. The farm has sentimental value to the poet for the following reasons except
- (A) He grew up there
  - (B) He once worked there
  - (C) He does not like the factory
  - (D) It was left to him by his father
34. The words in italics in the poem are most probably spoken by the
- (A) poet
  - (B) poet's children
  - (C) manager of the factory
  - (D) Acme
35. Acme bought the land to
- (A) expand its factory
  - (B) build houses for its workers
  - (C) supply raw materials for its factory
  - (D) extract the minerals from the land

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

A state rich in culture and history, Kelantan sees a strong influence from neighbouring Thailand and the predominantly Muslim population along its border. Kelantan is renowned for its wonderful handicrafts, especially the skill of its silversmiths, *songket* weavers and kite makers. Don't forget to pick up some cottage industry products and sample true traditional cuisine such as *keropok* or *budu*. In Kelantan, you can expect a rich fusion of traditional Malay and Thai food, as well as a number of historical sites and architectural wonders worth visiting. The local economy is primarily agricultural, with the production of rice, rubber and tobacco contributing significantly. Often, in between paddy planting seasons, you can see a mass of black smoke on the horizon as farmers clear out what's left behind after the harvest with flame and scythe.

36. The word *predominantly* shows that the Muslim population is
- (A) large
  - (B) small
  - (C) growing
  - (D) well-known
37. The word *renowned* as used in the passage means
- (A) called
  - (B) known
  - (C) located
  - (D) attracted

38. *Keropok* and *budu* are examples of Kelantanese
- (A) architecture (B) handicraft  
(C) history (D) food
39. You can do the following interesting things in Kelantan except
- (A) visit historical places (B) sample Kelantan food  
(C) visit Kelantan cottages (D) watch kite makers at work
40. In between paddy planting seasons, you can see a mass of black smoke because the farmers are
- (A) clearing the rice fields (B) harvesting the paddy  
(C) planting the crops (D) fogging the fields

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

Cricket, to use a cliché, is 'in my blood'. My father was a good club cricketer in his days and a keen student of the game. Even now we have interesting discussions on various aspects of the game and I find his advice invaluable in the development of my career. And, as I have already said, I have had the privilege of having a cricketing mother, who helped me to take the first steps in the game I have come to love. My uncle, Madhav Mantri, who played for India in four 'official' tests, though not very successfully, was a force to reckon with in the first-class games. Whenever I went to my uncle's house my favorite pastime used to be to take out his pullovers and caress them with a sense of longing. I was so attracted by the India test pullovers that once I even dared to ask him if I could take one, since he had so many. My uncle told me that one has to sweat and earn the India 'colours' and I too should work hard to earn the distinction. That is a lesson I have never forgotten. Looking back, I am glad that my uncle did not succumb to my childish fancy and instead, taught me that there was no short-cut to the top. I was also fascinated by the many souvenirs he had and the large number of trophies he had won. What I liked the most was the stump bearing the autographs of the 1952 India and England teams, and I loved to linger over the autograph of every player.

41. In the passage, when the author says "cricket is in my blood" he means that
- (A) he gives his blood to play cricket  
(B) his family has taught him the game  
(C) he has inherited interest in the game from his family members  
(D) it is a dangerous game
42. 'There is no short cut to the top' means
- (A) you cannot have a high position in life through short-cuts  
(B) you must work hard to succeed in life  
(C) you cannot reach the top of a mountain by taking short stops  
(D) to succeed in life, you must take big jumps

43. From the passage we understand that the author
- (A) does not find his father's advice valuable
  - (B) finds his father's advice interesting
  - (C) finds his father's advice extremely valuable
  - (D) finds his father's advice helpful
44. It is stated in the passage that
- (A) the author found his uncle's trophies repulsive
  - (B) his uncle's trophies intimidated the author
  - (C) the trophies aroused the author's curiosity
  - (D) the author was greatly attracted by his uncle's trophy
45. The synonym of 'linger' as used in the passage is
- (A) dawdle
  - (B) hesitate
  - (C) hurry
  - (D) stop
46. In order to cover the syllabus sufficiently in time, a teacher needs to
- (A) make plans at the beginning of the year keeping in mind all possible unforeseen circumstances
  - (B) be selective in his/her teaching of the syllabus
  - (C) give more number of assignments to the students
  - (D) introduce the strategy of group learning
47. This method/approach is based on the principle that there is more learning from doing and experience than only from reading and listening
- (A) Direct Method
  - (B) Playway Method
  - (C) Communicative Approach
  - (D) Oral Approach
48. A text most appropriate for training the students in the skill of scanning will be
- (A) a poem
  - (B) an advertisement
  - (C) a newspaper headline
  - (D) an essay
49. When a teacher asks the students to give oral summary of a story, the real purpose is to find out
- (i) the speaking competence of the students
  - (ii) the reading competence of the students
  - (iii) the grammatical competence of the students
  - (iv) the students' command of vocabulary
- (A) (i)
  - (B) (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) (i) and (ii)
  - (D) (i) and (iv)

50. A teacher can have a learner-centred classroom environment by
- (A) giving the students lots of activities selected by the teacher
  - (B) giving full freedom to the students to engage in whatever interests them
  - (C) letting the students choose the teacher's style of teaching
  - (D) allowing the students to learn in their own style under the supervision of the teacher
51. The primary purpose of using teaching aids while teaching is to
- (A) make the lesson interesting
  - (B) help the students form direct connection between forms and meanings
  - (C) have better relation with the students
  - (D) supplement teacher's lack of competence
52. Which of these questions is used for assessing the writing ability of the students ?
- (A) Fill in the blanks using appropriate prepositions
  - (B) Briefly describe Gulliver's experience in the Land of the Lilliputs
  - (C) Give the past form of 'wear'
  - (D) Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner what you would do if you were in Gulliver's shoes
53. If a person is able to get more meaning out of cohesive devices used in speech, one can say he has a
- (A) fairly developed listening skill
  - (B) good knowledge of grammar
  - (C) greater concentration level
  - (D) good speaking skill
54. A student is asked to write a small paragraph on his first day in school. He is being trained on his
- (A) receptive skill
  - (B) recognition skill
  - (C) productive skill
  - (D) aural-oral skill
55. Minimal pair of words is popularly used for teaching
- (A) new words
  - (B) pronunciation
  - (C) rhyming words
  - (D) reading

56. Teacher facilitates language learning by not
- (A) correcting every mistake of the students
  - (B) giving more talk time to the students
  - (C) telling correct pronunciation to the students
  - (D) telling stories to the students
57. Communicative competence means
- (A) ability to speak fluently
  - (B) mastery of different structures
  - (C) effective use of language for communications
  - (D) None of the above
58. The aspect of giving greater prominence to some of the syllables while speaking is called
- (A) juncture
  - (B) intonation
  - (C) stress
  - (D) rhythm
59. English is taught principally as a language of comprehension because
- (A) the study of the literary aspect is useless
  - (B) students need to comprehend writings in English
  - (C) majority of books are written in English
  - (D) reading skill is the most important language skill
60. 'In English, the sound does not always reflect the spelling. Beginning with the sound may therefore lead to faulty writing habit'. This is a criticism of the
- (A) Direct Method
  - (B) Structural Method
  - (C) Oral Method
  - (D) Situational Method

**Part III Mizo**

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

Lehkhabu hi mihring mize hriatna hmanraw tangkai tak a ni. Mi ina luh pah hian an lehkhabu dahna emaw hi han en ila, an lehkhabu chhiar duh zawng atangin an mize tlangpui a hriat theih thin a, lehkhabu ngaina leh mi inzir mi an nih leh nih loh thlengin an hriat theih thin. Kohrana inhmang Pathian thu lama tui tak inah chuan Pathian thu ziakna lehkhabu a tam deuh va. Dan lama tuimi inah chuan dan hriatna lehkhabu a tam deuh zel bawk. Lehkhabu tha chhiar tur neilo an nih erawh chuan pawn lama thil inti hre viau mahse an thil hriat a ril lova, mahni hmasial taka thil ngaihtuah thin, chik taka thil zir ngai lo an ni fo thin. In ropui leh nuam tak anga lang, lehkhabu chhiar tur nei si lo chu pawn lama an lan ang hu in an zahawm lova, pawn lama an lan dan aain chhungril lamah hriatna tlachham ru an ni fo thin.

Chuti angin lehkha zir sang tak tak te pawh hi an lehkhabu neih atangin mithiam tak tak an ni nge ni lo tih awlsam takin a hriat theih bawk. Lehkhabu tha chhiar chhunzawm ngailo mi chu an thil hriat a tawi a, thiamna tak tak nei lova zir sang, rawn tlak loh, mahni ngaiha mithiam, an thiamna midang chungthlakna atana hmang thin, mi chapo, mi hmusit ching an ni duh hle.

Kan ram hi ziak leh chhiar thiamah chuan kan sang hle a. Amaherawhchu lehkha chhiar peih leh inzir zau peih erawh kan nei tlem hle a, mithahnem ngai ten lehkhabu tha tak tak pawh chhuah thin mahse, a hralhna a harsa leh fo thina, lehkhabu ziak mite tan a beidawnthlak em em thin. Hei hi leina tur pawisa kan neih loh vang ai mahin a hlutna leh tulna kan hriat loh vang niin a lang.

61. Lehkhabu ziak mite tana beidawn thlak em em mai chu
- (A) ziak leh chhiar thiam kan tam tawk lo
  - (B) lehkha chhiar peih leh inzir peih kan tlem
  - (C) hralhna a harsa
  - (D) pawisa kan nei tawk lo
62. Pawn lam lan dan aia chhungril lama hriatna tlachham ru te chu
- (A) lehkhabu tha chhiar tur nei lo te
  - (B) pawn lama in ropui tak anga lang nei te
  - (C) chik taka thil zir ngai lote
  - (D) mahni hmasial taka thil ngaihtuah thinte
63. Lehkhabu hralhna a harsat fo thinna chhan nia lang chu
- (A) lehkha kan chhiar peih lo
  - (B) a hlutna leh tulna kan hre lo
  - (C) a leina kan nei lo
  - (D) lehkhabu chhiar thiam an tlem

64. Mi thil hre tawi leh thiamna tak tak nei lova, mahni ngaiha mithiam ni ve ngawt leh midang hmusit ching te hi \_\_\_ an ni duh hle
- (A) mi lehkha zir sang  
 (B) dan lama tui mi  
 (C) lehkhabu tha chhiar tur nei lo  
 (D) lehkhabu tha chhiar chhonzawm ngai lo
65. Mihring mize tlangpui hriat theihna tha tak mai chu
- (A) lehkhabu atangin  
 (B) an lehkhabu dahna a lehkhabu awm atangin  
 (C) an lehkhabu chhiar duhzawng atangin  
 (D) lehkha an chhiar tam leh tam loh atangin

**B. A hnuaiia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che**

Mi, a thiamna leh theihna, a remhriatna leh finna kan tehsak a; tuna a dinhmun hi a phu tawk aia sang chang ta nia ngaih theih an awm bawk. Chu mi chuan a dinhmun chu a tumruhna leh huaisenna, tlawm mai tum lova harsa tak chung pawha a beih talhna avangin a chang thei chauh a ni a. Amah i hmuh dan leh i hriat atanga i teh a, chang pha lo tura i ngai anih chuan chu pa chu i lo hre chiang hauh lo a ni; chu chauh a ni lo, i tluk loh pa a ni bawk.

66. He thuziak tuin he thuziak atanga 'tuna a dinhmun' a tih hian .... a ni
- (A) dinhmun hniam  
 (B) mi pangngai dinhmun  
 (C) dinhmun tha  
 (D) a vai khian a ni thei vek
67. He thuziaka, tumruhna leh huaisenna te hi
- (A) Adjective (B) Adverb  
 (C) Verb (D) Abstract noun
68. Miin a phu tawk aia sanga dinhmun tha a chan theih thinna chhan chu
- (A) a vanneih vang  
 (B) a phu tawk a ni  
 (C) tumruhna leh huaisenna nena a beih talna vang  
 (D) pawisak nei lova a beih vak vang

**C. *A hnuaiia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che***

Kapkima nâ chu a zual ta tulh tulha, an puithiam Chhunthanga chu an va kova, putar hrawl pui, hmuihmul leh khabehmul tuak var vo tawh hi a ni a, a lo luta, damlo mar chu a han dek vung vunga, "I mar a va lian em! Ram mar a nih hi, ramhuai leh tuihuaiin an man che a nih hi le! Daibawlin thawi che i la i dam leh mai ang," a ti a.

69. He thuziaka hrawl hi  
(A) Verb (B) Adverb  
(C) Double adverb (D) Adjective
70. A chunga thuziak kan chhiara hrawl tih tlukpui (synonym) chu  
(A) lian (B) te  
(C) rapthlak (D) sang

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

Kan va tih luattukah lengin kan zir sual e,  
Ka pa van hnuai thang tur, a than ni bang kir e.  
Hmawng ang i pem tur hian hrui ang mi zawt lo ve,  
Kei chuan phal lem ing maw, tuahtir ka lung di e  
Hmawng ang i pem hnuan i run ram ang ka fan,  
Senhri pual hmul ang thlau lumlang an runah e.  
Mahriaka ram va tuan, lunglai ka mawl mange,  
I zun phur hninghniang chhawl thing nem hnuai e.  
Thu leh biahzai chah hma'n val dang chhai rem lo ve,  
Puarlenga sum tin tuak, chiah chhangin ngai rih e.

71. He hla phuahtu hian a pa hmingthanna hliahtu nia a sawi chu  
(A) a ma hmelthatna  
(B) a ngaih Zawng chanchin  
(C) a thil thiam loh thiam tuma a zir mek  
(D) a ngaih Zawng nen an khawsak dan
72. He hla thua zun tih awmzia hi  
(A) tlangval hmeltha  
(B) nula hmeltha  
(C) mihringa duhawm riauna leh in it tawna  
(D) nula leh tlangval inhmangaih tawna

73. He hla thu atanga a lan dan chuan hlaphuahtu ngaihzaung pem bo chhan hi
- (A) nupui man tuak turin  
 (B) a ngaihzaung hi nupui a duh lo  
 (C) an hmingchhiat lutuk vang  
 (D) a ngaihzaung nu leh pa a hlauh vang
74. Hla phuahtuin a ngaihzaung sawi nana a hman tawngkam pathum zinga tel ve lo han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Puallenga (B) Ka lung di  
 (C) Pual hmul (D) i zun
75. A hla phuahtuin he hla thua "Senhri pual hmul ang thlau" a tih hi \_\_\_ a ni
- (A) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Vapual hmul  
 (B) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Ar fep  
 (C) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina senhri par  
 (D) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Lapaw sen
76. Naupangten thumal an la hriat ngai loh zirtirin a tum ber chu
- (A) naupangin thiam taka a chhiar theih nan  
 (B) naupangin thiam taka a ziah theih nan  
 (C) naupang ten an thumal zirthiam te tawng danga an lehlin thiam nan  
 (D) naupangin thumal a hriat tharte a hman theih nan
77. Naupangten tawng an thiamna atana zirtirna tha ber chu
- (A) naupang pianpui tawng ngei hmanga zirtir  
 (B) zirtirtu tawng hmanlai ngei hmanga zirtir  
 (C) class room leh an infiamna hmunah tawng dik hmantir  
 (D) English emaw Hindi emaw duh zawk zawk hmanga zirtir
78. Tawng thiamna bulpui palite pawimawh dan indawt chu
- (A) ngaihthlak, chhiar, tawng, ziak  
 (B) ngaihthlak, tawng, ziak, chhiar  
 (C) ngaihthlak, tawng, chhiar, ziak  
 (D) ngaihthlak, ziak, tawng, chhiar

79. Lesson plan dan chikhat RCEM approach chuan analysis, synthesis leh evaluation te kha creativity tiin khaikhawm vek a ni a. Heng analysis, synthesis leh evaluation te hi tu taxonomy ber nge
- (A) Morrison (B) Bloom  
(C) John Dewey (D) Herbartian
80. Thu phuah dan chikhat, naupangin hla emaw thu emaw, mi thusawi emaw mawl zawk leh Chiang zawk a tawngkam hrang si, a kawh tum thuhmun tho si a an sawi chhawn hi
- (A) translation (B) dictation  
(C) essay (D) paraphrase
81. Naupangten an zirlai atanga inhnial fiamna (debate) an neih dawn hian
- (A) thupui thlansa tur a ni  
(B) a tlachawpin thupui hi thlan tur  
(C) an thupui sawi tur chu lehkha themah ziaha pawh chawp tur  
(D) a remchan dan ang anga buatsaih mai tur
82. Tawng zirtirna hmunah hian zirlai naupangte thiam dan a inang vek lova, hetiang hunah hian zirtirtu chuan naupang chak lo deuh te chu
- (A) an inah kalin homework tihpui tur  
(B) midangte aia tam homework pek a, a thiam hma chu homework tam zawk pek zel tur  
(C) an in lamah nasa zawka, lo zirtir turin an nu leh pate hriih  
(D) a bika zirtirna pek a, midangte a phak theihna tur zawn
83. Tawng zirtirtu chu incheina/thuamhnaw chungchangah chuan, hetiang mi hi a ni tur a ni
- (A) inchei peih  
(B) inchei uluk peih  
(C) tunlai deuha inchei thiam  
(D) hmanlai incheina anga inthum thei reng
84. Zirtirtuin thu prose a zirtir dawn hian
- (A) a thu tlangpui a sawi hmasa thin tur a ni  
(B) a ziaktu chanchin a sawi hmasa thin tur a ni  
(C) naupangte lo inbuatsaih lawk turin homework-ah te a pe hmasa thin tur a ni  
(D) a chung a mi zawng zawng khi a ti vek tur a ni

85. Naupangin thu hlawmkhat (sentence) a en a, zirtirtuin a chhiartir nghal tawp dan (method) hi
- (A) Pronounce method                      (B) Playway method  
(C) Sentence method                      (D) Spelling games
86. A dik ber thlang rawh
- (A) Vawiin inneihna chu turu tak a ni  
(B) Vawiin inneihna chu ropui rapthlak tak a ni  
(C) Vawiin inneihna chu pui tak a ni  
(D) Vawiin inneihna chu ropui tak a ni
87. Heng hmanrua atang hian Audio Aids thlang chhuak rawh
- (A) Illustration                      (B) Gramophone  
(C) Television                      (D) A vaiin
88. A dik ber thlang rawh
- (A) Nikum kum leh khan ka lehkhabu ka hlah  
(B) Nikum hmasa khan ka lehkhabu ka hlah  
(C) Nikum kum leh khan ka lehkhabu ka hloh  
(D) Nikum hmasa khan ka lehkhabu ka hloh
89. Thu phuah zirtirnaa principle of sequence an tih chu
- (A) zirtirtuin naupangte thuphuah an zir chhan Chiang taka a hriattir hi  
(B) lehkha ziak thiamte tihdan pangngai anga thu hmasa tur dah hmasaka, a hnuhnung tur dah hnuhnun hi a ni  
(C) thuphuah endik saka, a diklo lai siam dik sak a, tihdan tha leh tawngkam mawi zawk hman dan zirtir dan hi  
(D) zirtirtu rilrua a thil lo lut hnaivai apiang zirtirna dan hi a ni
90. Lesson plan-a step pakhat naupang ten an zirlai an thiam ngei em tih fiahna atana zirtirtuin zirlai chung zawhna a ennawn pui hi
- (A) Specific objective  
(B) General objective  
(C) Recapitulation  
(D) Blackboard summary

**Part IV      Alternative English**

**A.      *Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow***

What writers struggle to express through numerous columns, the cartoon did in a pointed one - liner. Little wonder then, that the first thing most of us like to see when we pick up a newspaper is the cartoon. Simple though it may seem, making a cartoon is an art that requires a combination of hard work, training and a good sense of humour. Cartoonists say that the cartoons that make us laugh the most are in fact the cartoons that are hardest to make. Even celebrated cartoonists like R. K. Laxman admit that making a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman says he has to wait for over six hours, which includes spending a lot of time scanning newspapers and television channels before any idea strikes him. Established cartoonists are of the view that no institute can teach you to make a cartoon. While basics, like drawing and sketching can be learnt in an art college, these alone will not make a good cartoonist.

61.    What is the typical quality of a cartoon?  
(A)    Elaborateness                      (B)    Vivid details  
(C)    Sharpness                              (D)    simplicity
62.    The greatest difficulty cartoonists face is  
(A)    getting an idea                      (B)    giving a caption  
(C)    publishing                              (D)    sketching
63.    What are considered as the basic qualities to become a good cartoonist?  
(A)    training and hard work              (B)    Sense of humour  
(C)    Hard work and humour              (D)    Art schools and colleges
64.    Who are the ones who hold the view that no institute can teach you make a cartoon?  
(A)    All cartoonists                      (B)    All well-known cartoonists  
(C)    Most of the cartoonists              (D)    Every cartoonist
65.    The major source of ideas for a cartoonist is  
(A)    newspapers                              (B)    television  
(C)    history                                      (D)    media

**B.      *Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow***

Ah! Whatever could be said was said and all held him guilty: even his own mother who claimed to understand him. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell, he never, for a moment, lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an angel to come, plead not guilty for him and free him from his miseries

66. The statement which does not indicate he had a sparkling hope is  
 (A) he had never lost faith in God  
 (B) he was sure there was goodness  
 (C) he could have evidence in his favour  
 (D) he knew that truth must prevail
67. In darkness, he waited for  
 (A) an angel (B) his own mother  
 (C) God (D) the jailer
68. Truth must prevail means  
 (A) he was true  
 (B) the angel will reveal truth  
 (C) we must fight till the end for truth  
 (D) truth wins in the end
69. Whatever other said about him, he  
 (A) betrayed no one (B) thought over the problem  
 (C) never lost faith (D) raised his voice against injustice
70. After everything was said, he was  
 (A) sent to jail (B) betrayed  
 (C) waiting for God (D) held guilty by all

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

***Spring pools***

These pools that, though, in forests, still reflect  
 The total sky almost without defect.  
 And like the flowers beside them chill and shiver,  
 Will like the flowers beside them soon be gone  
 And yet not out by any brook or river,  
 But up by roots to bring dark foliage on.  
 The trees that have it in their pent-up buds  
 To darken nature and be summer woods-  
 Let them think twice before they use their powers  
 To blot out and drink up and sweep away  
 These flowery waters and these watery flowers  
 From snow that melted only yesterday

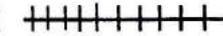
71. What time of the year is portrayed in this poem?  
 (A) winter (B) spring  
 (C) summer (D) fall

72. What is the theme of the poem?  
(A) different seasons (B) trees and flowers  
(C) beauty of nature (D) life in the forest
73. What does the poet think will happen to the pools?  
(A) they will be filled up with water  
(B) the trees will drink them up  
(C) they will be covered with snow  
(D) they will dry up
74. What is the poet asking the trees to do?  
(A) to pull out their roots  
(B) to darken nature  
(C) think twice before using their powers  
(D) stand up tall
75. The poet compares the pool with  
(A) flowers (B) the trees  
(C) the sky (D) nature
76. When a teacher teaches a prose lesson in class VII, the teacher is trying to develop the  
(i) aesthetic aspects (ii) linguistic aspects  
(iii) semantic aspects (iv) grammatical aspects  
(A) both (i) and (ii) (B) only (i)  
(C) only (iv) (D) both (ii) and (iii)
77. Visiting and utilizing a language laboratory can develop  
(A) writing skill (B) loud reading skill  
(C) silent reading skill (D) listening skill
78. Essays or long writing tasks, especially on a discursive issue should help  
(A) students develop their literary skills  
(B) students with grammar  
(C) them to improve their handwriting  
(D) them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points

79. Poetry teaching does not involve  
(A) pronunciation drill (B) model recitation  
(C) imitation recitation (D) comprehension question
80. Role-playing would be most effective for English language learners who have \_\_\_\_\_ learning style?  
(A) visual (B) tactile  
(C) auditory (D) kinesthetic
81. Use of multimedia in teaching English will  
(A) cultivate students' interest in learning  
(B) make English easier  
(C) make students computer literate  
(D) make teacher lazy
82. Teaching \_\_\_\_\_ means teaching reading with understanding.  
(A) grammar (B) poem  
(C) play (D) prose
83. Remi is a seven-year-old girl who is just starting to learn English. Her first language is Mizo and she knows a few grammatical terms in Mizo. She should be taught English grammar  
(A) by focusing on rules and grammatical terms  
(B) by using language to communicate and get practical things done  
(C) through grammar translation method  
(D) by drills
84. The grammar rule is presented and the learner engages with it through the study and manipulation of examples. This method is known as  
(A) Inductive method (B) Direct method  
(C) Deductive method (D) Translation method
85. Which one is not among the aims of teaching drama?  
(A) To produce chances for self-expression  
(B) To make attractive costumes  
(C) To help them speak good English  
(D) To make them play different roles and to build their characters

86. In a poem, 'diction' means
- (A) rhyming words
  - (B) the number of lines in the poem
  - (C) the poet's choice of words
  - (D) comparison
87. Sangi finds it difficult to pronounce English sounds like sh in 'ship' because she could not find any similar sound in Mizo, her first language. This problem can be referred to as
- (A) mother tongue interference
  - (B) emphysema
  - (C) superiority of English over Mizo
  - (D) dyslexia
88. One factor that does not affect the learning of a second language is
- (A) age
  - (B) motivation
  - (C) competency
  - (D) text books
89. Mawii speaks two languages and is comfortable in using both Hindi and Mizo. However, she finds it easier to express herself more freely and comfortably in Mizo. Mizo can be referred to as her
- (A) first language
  - (B) second language
  - (C) target language
  - (D) stronger language
90. This activity has to be done without preparation
- (A) role play
  - (B) drama
  - (C) extempore speech
  - (D) debate

**Part V Social Studies**

91. To locate places on the globe, horizontal lines are drawn parallel to the equator. These lines are known as  
(A) longitudes (B) latitudes  
(C) meridians (D) axis
92. The Indian Oil Corporation is a successful example of  
(A) private sector industry (B) joint sector industry  
(C) public sector industry (D) co-operative sector industry
93. Babur, the first Mughal Emperor used the term 'Hindustan' to mean  
(A) the areas of the North India  
(B) only the areas of the whole of Punjab  
(C) only the Hindus  
(D) whole of the Indian subcontinent
94. The earth seems to be shining with a bluish tinge from the space due to the presence of  
(A) water (B) mountains  
(C) forests (D) rocks
95. The symbol  on a map shows  
(A) international boundary (B) interstate boundary  
(C) railway line (D) unmetalled road
96. The smallest ocean in the world is the  
(A) Arctic ocean (B) Indian ocean  
(C) Atlantic ocean (D) Antarctic ocean
97. The Prairies have an extreme climate because they  
(A) have a coastal location  
(B) are located at a high altitude  
(C) are located in the interior  
(D) are located at a low altitude
98. A 'brand name' is given to a new product as it has something to do with our  
(A) emotions (B) occupation  
(C) opinion (D) attitude

99. A diagram which gives an idea of a location and is drawn without any scale is called a
- (A) map (B) sketch  
(C) globe (D) plan
100. Which of the following is known as 'Continent of Extreme'?
- (A) Asia (B) Africa  
(C) North America (D) South America
101. By studying the Himalayas, we can learn a lot about
- (A) environment created by man  
(B) changes in environment  
(C) the structure of the mountain  
(D) the variety of land features
102. The process of boiling water and condensing pure steam which then can be reused is called
- (A) distillation (B) filtration  
(C) treatment (D) recycling
103. The heat zone farthest from the equator is the
- (A) torrid zone (B) frigid zone  
(C) tropical zone (D) temperate zone
104. Which of the following is an example of intrusive rock ?
- (A) basalt (B) rhyolite  
(C) graphite (D) granite
105. Monuments are a great source for reconstructing history of the past as
- (A) it tell us much about engineering skills  
(B) they show different styles of architecture  
(C) the palaces highlight the splendour and lavish lifestyle of the royal families  
(D) All of the above
106. Public hearing (Jan sunwais) became a powerful means for people to express their
- (A) ideas (B) opinion  
(C) grievances (D) gratitudes

107. English and French trading companies became rivals in India during the reign of  
(A) Shah Jahan (B) Aurangzeb  
(C) Akbar (D) Sher Shah Suri
108. Which part of the Indian Constitution will you look for to ascertain how the provision of equal pay for equal work has been laid down ?  
(A) The Preamble (B) Fundamental Rights  
(C) Fundamental Duties (D) Directive Principles
109. Who amongst the following said, 'one caste, one religion, one God for men'?  
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Sri Narayan Guru  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Jotiba Phule
110. Swadeshi means  
(A) of one's own country (B) drain of wealth  
(C) holding fast to truth (D) belief in self
111. The term 'secular' denotes the threefold relationship between  
(A) man, society and economy  
(B) man, state and religion  
(C) man, state and economy  
(D) man, nation and religion
112. Cultural and Educational Right is protected by  
(A) Article 23 (B) Article 24  
(C) Article 29 (D) Article 26
113. Which of the following is not one of the main aims behind the introduction of western education in India ?  
(A) To increase expenditure on administration  
(B) To reduce expenditure on administration  
(C) Propagation of Christianity  
(D) To expand the market for English goods
114. The resources having legal, ethical and aesthetic values are termed as  
(A) utilitarian resources (B) non-utilitarian resources  
(C) renewable resources (D) non-renewable resources

115. Which of the following is a high quality coal burning almost without flame ?  
(A) Brown coal (B) Bituminous coal  
(C) Anthracite coal (D) Lignite
116. Which of the following is not a non-metallic mineral ?  
(A) Manganese (B) Mica  
(C) Phosphate (D) Gypsum
117. At present, the world gets 90% of energy needs from  
(A) hydroelectricity (B) nuclear power  
(C) fossil fuels (D) solar energy
118. Minerals like petroleum and natural gas have to be extracted from deep wells by the process of  
(A) open-cast mining (B) drilling  
(C) shaft mining (D) quarrying
119. Biogas is obtained from biomass particularly agricultural waste like  
(A) maize (B) sugarcane  
(C) rapeseed (D) wheat
120. The Dandi March signalled the beginning of the  
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(C) Quit India Movement  
(D) Bardoli Movement
121. Who amongst the following raised the famous slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' ?  
(A) Bipin Chandra Pal (B) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
122. The word 'Parliament' is derived from the French word 'Parler' which means  
(A) to listen (B) to talk  
(C) to discuss (D) to observe
123. Which of the following acts as a court of record ?  
(A) Supreme Court (B) High Court  
(C) Civil Court (D) Criminal Court

124. Fundamental Rights not only gives freedom to the individual, but also check the misuse of power by the
- (A) people (B) individual  
(C) government (D) Supreme Court
125. Which one of the following does not form part of the right to equality as provided in the constitution ?
- (A) Equality before the law  
(B) Equal share in the national wealth  
(C) Equality of opportunity in life  
(D) Equality of status in society
126. Which part of the Indian constitution precibes that any practice “derogatory to or damaging the dignity of women” should be rejected ?
- (A) Directive principles of State policy  
(B) Fundamental Duties  
(C) Fundamental Rights  
(D) The Preamble
127. During the medieval period Hindus preferred to marry off their daughters at a very tender age in order to
- (A) follow Hindu religious scriptures  
(B) spend less money  
(C) safeguard the honour of their women  
(D) follow their tradition
128. Which one of the following is a commercial advertising ?
- (A) Say No to Drugs (B) Smoking kills  
(C) Lane driving is sane driving (D) Eco-friendly, way to cleanliness, sintex.
129. The owner of a restaurant does not allow a group of Harijans to enter his restaurant Which right of the Harijans is being violated in this situation ?
- (A) Right against exploitation  
(B) Right to equality  
(C) Right to freedom of Religion  
(D) Right to assemble at a place

130. In a coniferous forest, the snow after falling on the trees slip and falls on the ground and the tree is not damaged as the leaves are
- (A) thin and pointed like needles
  - (B) thick and pointed like needles
  - (C) thin and are not pointed
  - (D) just thick enough
131. A well-defined programme of Social Studies has to be broad enough
- (A) to acquaint the children with wide range of human activities
  - (B) to study about the past
  - (C) as it is the advanced studies of human society
  - (D) as it is concerned with the future
132. Social Studies deals with the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of human affairs
- (A) theoretical
  - (B) technical
  - (C) practical
  - (D) sociological
133. Social Studies establishes relationships between
- (A) present and future
  - (B) present, past and future
  - (C) present and past
  - (D) past and future
134. For developing an effective evaluation programme for Social Studies, a teacher must be acquainted with the
- (A) varied purposes of evaluation
  - (B) content of the subject
  - (C) comprehensive information about the Social issues
  - (D) student's ability to learn
135. The essence of the organisation of activity is to carry out a useful activity in a group in which all the students work
- (A) individually
  - (B) cooperatively
  - (C) continuously
  - (D) separately
136. For evaluating the qualitative aspects of expression of thought, which of the following is most suitable ?
- (A) Objective type test
  - (B) Short-Answer type test
  - (C) Essay type test
  - (D) Oral test

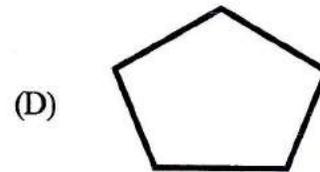
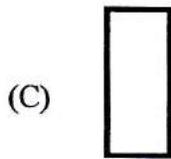
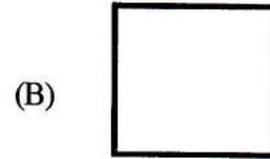
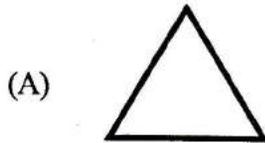
137. After the primary stage, subjects such as History, Geography and Civics are to be taught as
- (A) one discipline (B) an integrated course  
(C) a compact whole (D) separate disciplines
138. Giving training in desirable pattern of conduct implies
- (A) providing opportunities for training in cooperation and toleration  
(B) acquainting the child with social institutions  
(C) helping the child develop critical thinking  
(D) making one's own contribution
139. To participate constructively as a member or leader in group discussions one need to possess
- (A) understanding (B) skills and abilities  
(C) knowledge (D) desirable attitudes
140. Which of the following is one of the most important methods of teaching Social Studies, particularly the history part of this subject ?
- (A) Discussion method (B) Lecture method  
(C) Story-telling method (D) Project method
141. The finest technique in the technology of teaching Social Studies is
- (A) Questioning (B) Explaining  
(C) Describing (D) Narrating
142. Learning activity given to the students should have desirable utility and should be according to the
- (A) availability of teacher's time (B) prescribed syllabus  
(C) local conditions and needs (D) teacher's interest
143. A teacher can easily identify talented students who have potential for becoming good leaders through
- (A) Discussion method  
(B) Conversation method  
(C) Question and answer method  
(D) Role playing method

144. A Social Studies teacher uses story telling method as it is believed to be the best method for
- (A) developing team spirit
  - (B) clarifying and sharpening the issues
  - (C) solving the problem of indiscipline
  - (D) inculcation of virtues among pupils
145. Which of the following methods of teaching is likely to be dominated by a few students ?
- (A) Problem solving
  - (B) Discussion
  - (C) Unit method
  - (D) Source method
146. For giving a definite mental picture of the object to the pupils, which of the following technique is useful ?
- (A) Narration
  - (B) Explanation
  - (C) Description
  - (D) Exposition
147. What evaluation tool will the teacher use for recording teacher's observations about personal and social qualities of students ?
- (A) Progress report card
  - (B) Anecdotal record card
  - (C) Cumulative report card
  - (D) Check list
148. For showing some important landmarks of the period ranging from the Mughal to Aurangzeb, what teaching aid will the Social Studies teacher use ?
- (A) Chart
  - (B) Time line
  - (C) Table
  - (D) Graph
149. Which of the following would be best suited for outlining the topic to be studied ?
- (A) Bulletin Board
  - (B) Chalk Board
  - (C) Chart
  - (D) Tables
150. Which of the following form of discussion would be best suited to teach 'Democracy in India is more formal than real' ?
- (A) Informal discussion
  - (B) Classroom discussion
  - (C) Debate
  - (D) Symposium

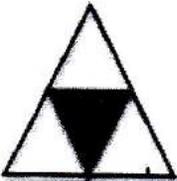
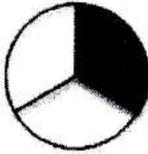
91. Naturally, Mathematics can be considered as a language in which we mostly use  
(A) Alphabets & Numerals (B) Hindi & Arabic  
(C) Symbols & Ideograms (D) Variables & Constants
92. Provision of 'knowledge and skill' in Mathematics comes under  
(A) cultural value (B) disciplinary value  
(C) moral value (D) practical value
93. Which of the following is not a higher aim of Mathematics education according to NCF 2005?  
(A) Mathematical reasoning (B) Number operations  
(C) Pursuing assumptions (D) Handling abstractions
94. NCF 2005 mentions an essential 'life skill' at the upper primary stage which includes  
(A) data handling, representation and interpretation  
(B) spatial reasoning and visualisation  
(C) algebraic notation  
(D) All of the above
95. 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
96. 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
97. This instructional material is so important that it is considered as the 'second tongue' in teaching mathematics  
(A) Instrument box (B) Black board  
(C) Mathematics kit (D) Graphed board
98. A child having problem in factors and multiples will likely develop problem in  
(A) quadratic equation (B) symmetry  
(C) central tendency (D) set theory

99. In teaching of Mathematics backward children are usually defined on the basis of  
 (A) Intelligence Quotient (B) Deformity  
 (C) Educational Achievement (D) Diagnostic test scores
100. In this type of test, errors committed by students are remedied collectively at class level  
 (A) Achievement test (B) Diagnostic test  
 (C) Objective test (D) Prognostic test

101. Identify an irregular polygon from the following figures:



102. A number with four or more digits is divisible by 8 if  
 (A) the sum of the digits is divisible by 8  
 (B) the number in the last digit is divisible by 8  
 (C) the number formed by the last two digits is divisible by 8  
 (D) the number formed by the last three digits is divisible by 8

103.  +  =

(A)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (D)  $\frac{7}{12}$

104. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?  
 (A) Every number is a factor of itself  
 (B) Every number is a multiple of itself  
 (C) Number of factors of a given number is infinite  
 (D) Number of multiples of a given number is infinite

105. How many vertices does a square prism have?

- (A) 6 (B) 8  
(C) 10 (D) 12

106.  $(12 + 4) \times 2 = (12 \times 2) + (4 \times 2)$  is an example of a property of an integer, which is

- (A) Associative property (B) Closure property  
(C) Commutative property (D) Distributive property

107. A teacher divides a piece of wire whose length is 1 metre into ten equal pieces and distribute it to his students. The length of each divided piece can be expressed as

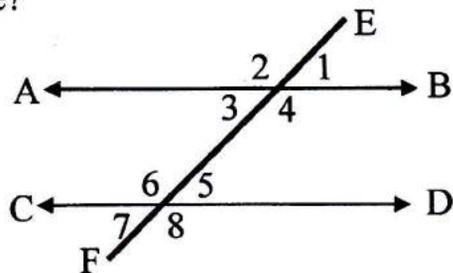
- (A) 1 centimetre (B) 1 decametre  
(C) 1 decimetre (D) 1 hectometre

108. "A boy playing with marbles gain 4 more after sometime and then distribute all he had with two of his friends." The algebraic expression for the given statement is

- (A)  $\frac{x+4}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{x+4}{3}$   
(C)  $\frac{x}{2} + 4$  (D)  $\frac{x}{3} + 4$

109. Which of the following is not an alternate angle?

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



110. What will be the value of B in the given addition?

- (A) 6 (B) 7  
(C) 8 (D) 9

$$\begin{array}{r} 4CB6 \\ +369A \\ \hline 8173 \end{array}$$

111. The supplementary angle of an angle measuring  $62^\circ$  is

- (A)  $28^\circ$  (B)  $118^\circ$   
(C)  $198^\circ$  (D)  $318^\circ$

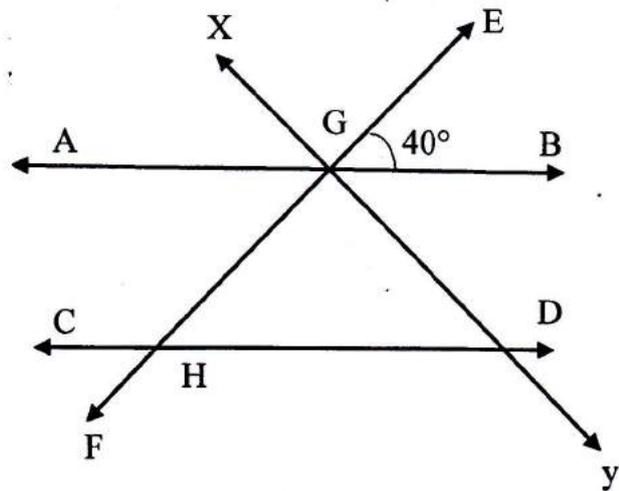
112. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$ , the value of  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  is

- (A) 23 (B) 25  
(C) 27 (D) 625



118. The value of  $\angle FHD$  in the figure is

- (A)  $140^\circ$
- (B)  $80^\circ$
- (C)  $60^\circ$
- (D)  $40^\circ$



119. If supplementary angles are in the ratio 3:2, the angles are

- (A)  $36^\circ$  and  $144^\circ$
- (B)  $50^\circ$  and  $130^\circ$
- (C)  $63^\circ$  and  $117^\circ$
- (D)  $72^\circ$  and  $208^\circ$

120. The value of  $m\sqrt{a} \times n\sqrt{b}$  is equal to

- (A)  $(m+n)\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}}$
- (B)  $n\sqrt{a} \times m\sqrt{b}$
- (C)  $(m \times n)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})$
- (D)  $(m \times n)\sqrt{ab}$

121. The following are the main steps that are adopted in order to solve a scientific problem

- (i) Collection of related problems
- (ii) Procedure for solving the problem
- (iii) Stating the problem
- (iv) Careful observation and making conclusions

Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above steps to be followed for this purpose ?

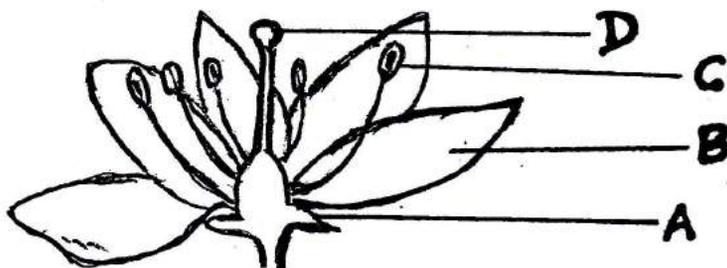
- (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (B) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- (C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

122. Which method of teaching science involves finding out instead of being merely told ?

- (A) Concentric method
- (B) Heuristic method
- (C) Lecture method
- (D) Assignment method

123. Which one of the following is not a desired objective of teaching science in middle school stage ?
- (A) To develop the ability to practice their knowledge and experience in their daily life
- (B) To inculcate interest in scientific hobby
- (C) To perform better in competitive examinations
- (D) To realise the role of science in the changing world
124. To develop scientific temper among the students of middle school stage, which one of the following approaches is most effective ?
- (A) Covering the prescribed syllabus
- (B) Identifying the gifted children
- (C) Encouraging the students to ask questions
- (D) Conducting tests frequently
125. Which one of the following is needed by a science teacher in order to present the subject matter in a realistic manner ?
- (A) Diagram (B) Flip chart
- (C) Models (D) Pictures
126. Which one of the following is the most important to give opportunities for the development of power of reasoning while teaching science in middle school ?
- (A) Science room (B) Effective teaching method
- (C) Good textbook (D) Science kit
127. Which one of the following is not commonly used in chemistry practical ?
- (A) Pipette (B) Funnel
- (C) Screw gauge (D) Scientific balance
128. The following steps are generally followed in science lesson plan
- (i) Presentation
- (ii) Application
- (iii) Introduction and preparation
- (iv) Formulation and generalisation
- The correct sequence for the above is
- (A) (i), (ii) (iii), (iv)
- (B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
- (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

129. To be an ideal science teacher one must know the interest, aptitude and the stages of mental and physical growth. Which one of the following qualities is needed to achieve the above ?
- (A) Sympathy and broad-mindedness  
 (B) Vocational efficacy  
 (C) Pleasing personality  
 (D) Knowledge of psychology
130. The best method applied in the classroom to inculcate scientific attitude in the students is
- (A) Lecture method (B) Project method  
 (C) Heuristic method (D) Lecture cum demonstration method
131. The hereditary units of chromosomes which are responsible for the transmission of characters from parents to the offspring are
- (A) DNA (B) RNA  
 (C) Gametes (D) Genes
132. Which is an antibiotic obtained from bacteria ?
- (A) Penicillin (B) Griseofulvin  
 (C) Chloromycetin (D) Chlorellin
133. In the given diagram, the parts of flower are marked by the letters A,B,C and D



The correct labelling of A,B, C and D is

- (A) A-petal B-stamen C-sepal D-pistil  
 (B) A-pistil B-petal C-stamen D-sepal  
 (C) A-sepal B-stamen C-petal D-pistil  
 (D) A-sepal B-petal C-stamen D-pistil
134. In the burning of flame there are four zones viz. (i) dark zone (ii) luminous zone (iii) blue zone (iv) non-luminous zone. The correct sequence from top to bottom of flame is
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (i)  
 (C) (iii), (i), (ii) and (iv) (D) (iv), (ii), (i) and (iii)

135. Which one of the following is not a property of nylon ?
- (A) It is very strong and fairly elastic
  - (B) It absorbs very little water, hence dry up rapidly
  - (C) It is not attacked by moths and mould
  - (D) It burns at high temperature
136. The major air pollutants are
- (A) sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen monoxide
  - (B) carbon dioxide, ozone, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid
  - (C) smoke, silver nitrate, sodium hydroxide, carbon monoxide
  - (D) sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, water, carbon dioxide
137. The movement of plants towards gravity is
- (A) Phototropism
  - (B) Geotropism
  - (C) Hydrotropism
  - (D) Thigmotropism
138. The lower and upper limit of Fahrenheit scale is
- (A)  $0^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$
  - (B)  $273^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $313^{\circ}\text{F}$
  - (C)  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$
  - (D)  $34^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $214^{\circ}\text{F}$
139. Example of non-luminous sources are
- (A) moon, earth and glass
  - (B) sun, man and plant
  - (C) torch light, bulb and mirror
  - (D) wood, candle and animal
140. The requirements of plants to manufacture their own food in the process of photosynthesis are
- (A) chlorophyll, sunlight and oxygen
  - (B) nitrogen, chlorophyll and water
  - (C) sunlight, carbon dioxide and water
  - (D) sunlight, chlorophyll and soil
141. Leprosy is caused by
- (A) Bacillus bacteria
  - (B) Coccus bacteria
  - (C) Spirillum bacteria
  - (D) Vibrio bacteria
142. The wine industry and bread industry are based on fermentation activity of
- (A) Algae
  - (B) Yeast
  - (C) Rhizobium
  - (D) Nostoc
143. A non-metal used in vulcanisation of rubber is
- (A) Phosphorus
  - (B) Sulphur
  - (C) Chlorine
  - (D) Graphite

144. Choose the correct statement
- (A) Rabi crops are grown during the monsoon season
  - (B) Rabi crops are grown during winter season
  - (C) Kharif crops are grown during the summer season
  - (D) Kharif crops are grown during the spring season
145. Given below are that reaction of different metals with acids. The incorrect chemical reaction is
- (A)  $2\text{Na} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2$
  - (B)  $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
  - (C)  $\text{Mg} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MgSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$
  - (D)  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
146. Escheria Coli that lives in our intestine synthesise
- (A) Vitamin A-complex
  - (B) Vitamin B-complex
  - (C) Vitamin D
  - (D) Vitamin C
147. Which of these is a non-magnetic substance ?
- (A) Iron
  - (B) Aluminium
  - (C) Nickel
  - (D) Cobalt
148. Which of the following statements about the nature of a real image is not correct ?
- (A) It can be obtained on a screen
  - (B) The rays of light, after reflection or refraction meet at a point
  - (C) It is always erect but laterally inverted
  - (D) It is always inverted
149. Which of these is a weedicide ?
- (A) Bordeaux mixture
  - (B) Blitox
  - (C) Dithane
  - (D) 2, 4 - D
150. Consider the following factors
- (i) temperature
  - (ii) humidity
  - (iii) speed of wind
  - (iv) nature of liquid
- The factor(s) affecting the rate of evaporation is/are
- (A) (i) only
  - (B) (i) and (ii)
  - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)