

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST MAR - 2015

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 3rd March 2015 (Tuesday)
Time : 01:30 P.M. - 04:00 P.M.

NOTES

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

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

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Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. The instinct of gregariousness is associated with the emotion of
(A) loneliness (B) distress
(C) wonder (D) ownership
2. The techniques employed by psychologists for studying human development are
(A) longitudinal and latitudinal method
(B) longitudinal and cross-sectional method
(C) sectional and cross-sectional method
(D) sectional and latitudinal method
3. Identity diffusion is the characteristic feature of
(A) early childhood (B) late childhood
(C) early adolescence (D) late adolescence
4. Girls are more mature in certain physical features than boys of the same age during
(A) infancy (B) childhood
(C) adolescence (D) all of these
5. In dealing with anger the conditions within the individual are to be gauged
(A) carefully, steadily and completely (B) carefully, patiently and honestly
(C) carefully, completely and honestly (D) steadily, completely and patiently
6. The standard books used in tribal schools have little meaning for the learners because
(A) they lack the themes and traits of their culture
(B) they do not help them in finding gainful employment
(C) they have failed to remove the feeling of alienation
(D) they have not helped them to integrate with the general population
7. Speech difficulties, restlessness and nail-biting give indications of a child's _____ state.
(A) emotional (B) mental
(C) physical (D) spiritual

8. The individual's _____ develop side by side for the development of proper personality
 (A) individuality and sociability (B) individuality and responsibility
 (C) ability and sociability (D) sociability and responsibility
9. Education cannot flourish without the development of
 (A) culture (B) economy
 (C) language (D) society
10. The development of concept is possible because of
 (A) rationalisation and abstraction (B) abstraction and generalisation
 (C) generalisation and perception (D) perception and rationalisation
11. According to Piaget, the stage of concrete operation comes sometime between
 (A) 8 to 12 years (B) 10 to 14 years
 (C) 11 to 16 years (D) 12 to 18 years
12. Education which welcome and celebrate diversity is known as
 (A) joyful learning (B) child - centred education
 (C) inclusive education (D) activity based learning
13. Consider the following :
 (i) Principle of economy (ii) Principle of flexibility
 (iii) Principle of variety (iv) Principle of functionality
 The three principles of CCE are
 (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
14. _____ asks many questions, and has a wide range of interests.
 (A) Average child (B) Backward child
 (C) Deviated child (D) Gifted child
15. Brain storming is a strategy for stimulating
 (A) creativity (B) originality
 (C) interest (D) curiosity
16. Which of these is a general law of heredity ?
 (A) Recession (B) Sublimation
 (C) Regression (D) Reproduction

24. Consider the following :
- (i) Fear, love and hatred toward the subjects can be created in a learner
 - (ii) Learning is an intelligent task requiring mental abilities
 - (iii) A particular subject should not be treated as the mere collection of isolated facts
 - (iv) A child who dislikes a particular subject can be made to like it.
- Which of the above are the educational implications of the theory of conditioning ?
- (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (iii) and (iv)
 - (C) (i) and (iii)
 - (D) (i) and (iv)
25. John remembers things more when the teacher discusses them in a class than reading from a book. What type of learner is he ?
- (A) Visual
 - (B) Auditory
 - (C) Tactual
 - (D) Kinesthetic
26. In a constructive classroom, the teacher is a guide and _____ of knowledge.
- (A) dispenser
 - (B) transmitter
 - (C) facilitator
 - (D) organiser
27. The relationship between maturation and learning is
- (A) complimentary
 - (B) competitive
 - (C) contradictory
 - (D) None of these
28. Morality is concerned with
- (A) conventions
 - (B) traditional practices
 - (C) right and wrong
 - (D) All of these
29. Which of these is a false statement ?
- (A) A teacher may engage in private tuition from time to time
 - (B) A teacher is obligated to attend seminars, conferences and other activities for his professional growth
 - (C) A teacher should be impartial in the execution of school policies
 - (D) The professional teacher never fails to recommend those worthy of recommendation
30. Micro-teaching is related to
- (A) teaching strategy
 - (B) teaching method
 - (C) teaching model
 - (D) teaching assessment

Part II English

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

The greatest thing this age can be proud of is the birth of man in the consciousness of men. In his drunken orgies of power and national pride man may flout and jeer at it. When organised national selfishness, racial antipathy and commercial self seeking begin to display their ugly deformities in all their nakedness, then comes the time for man to know that his salvation is not in political organisations and extended trade relations, not in any mechanical re-arrangement of social system but in a deeper transformation of life, in the liberation of consciousness in love, in the realisation of God in man.

31. In this passage, the phrase 'God in man' implies
- (A) God having assumed the shape of man
 - (B) neither fully godly nor fully human
 - (C) man being transformed into God
 - (D) the divine qualities in man
32. The author uses the expression 'ugly deformities' to show his indignation at
- (A) political organisations
 - (B) the liberation of human consciousness
 - (C) selfishness and materialism of the people
 - (D) the drunken orgies of power
33. According to the author, 'salvation' of human being lies in the
- (A) extended trade relations
 - (B) spiritual transformation of life
 - (C) orgy of national pride
 - (D) wholehearted participation in political organisations
34. In the phrase, 'the birth of man in the consciousness of men,' man stands for
- (A) power and arrogance
 - (B) egocentricity
 - (C) noble human qualities
 - (D) an idealistic notion of the human self

35. People jeer at 'the birth of man' in the human consciousness when they
- (A) begin to think of themselves as God
 - (B) become power hungry
 - (C) restructure the social system
 - (D) become spiritually transformed

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

The Indian middle class consist of so many strata that it defies categorisation under a single term class, which would imply a considerable degree of homogeneity. Yet two paradoxical features characterise its conduct fairly uniformly; extensive practice and intensive abhorrence of corruption.

In the several recent surveys of popular perceptions of corruptions, politicians of course invariably and understandably top the list, closely followed by bureaucrats, policemen, lawyers, businessmen and others. The quintessential middle class. If teachers do not figure high on this priority list, it is not for lack of trying, but for lack of opportunities. Over the years, the sense of shock over acts of corruption in the middle class has witnessed a steady decline, as its ambitions for a better material life have soared but the resources for meeting such ambitions have not kept pace.

What is fascinating, however, is the intense yearning of this class for a clean corruption free politics and society, a yearning that has again and again surfaced with any figure public or obscure, focus on his mission of eradicating corruption. Even the repeated failure of this promise on virtually every man's part has not subjected it to the law of diminishing returns.

36. The Indian middle class intensely yearns for
- (A) better material resources
 - (B) opportunities to practise corruption
 - (C) clean, honest society
 - (D) law of increasing returns
37. This yearning, over the years, has
- (A) persisted
 - (B) soared
 - (C) declined
 - (D) disappeared
38. Teachers are not high on the list of corruption because they do not have
- (A) courage
 - (B) opportunities
 - (C) support
 - (D) ambition
39. The Indian middle class is
- (A) defiant
 - (B) stratified
 - (C) homogeneous
 - (D) ethical
40. Another word for 'quintessential' will be
- (A) typical
 - (B) progressive
 - (C) conservative
 - (D) liberal

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

He Had His Dream

He had his dream, and all through life,
Worked up to it through toil and strife.
Afloat fore'er before his eyes,
It colored for him all his skies:
The storm - cloud dark
Above his bark,
The calm and listless vault of blue
Took on its hopeful hue,
It tintured every passing beam -
He had his dream.
He labored hard and failed at last,
His sails too weak to bear the blast.
The raging tempests tore away
And sent his beating bark astray.
But what cared he
For wind or sea !
He said, "The tempest will be short,
My bark will come to port".
He saw through every cloud a gleam -
He had his dream.

41. Why does the poet keep saying "He had his dream" ?
(A) to have a rhyme (B) to emphasize a theme
(C) to tell what the man thought (D) to explain what happened
42. Why does the poet say "storm-cloud dark"?
(A) The man was sad (B) The sky was cloudy
(C) The man faced problems (D) The man was worried
43. What does it mean when the poet says "He saw through every cloud a gleam"?
(A) He was discouraged (B) He was patient
(C) He had hope (D) He would have more problems
44. Why does the poet write about difficulties ?
(A) To show that hard work can fail
(B) To help people think about problems
(C) To discourage people from changing
(D) To encourage people to try
45. The 'raging tempests' in the poem refers to
(A) hardships and pain (B) a strong wind
(C) an angry sea (D) a violent person

46. Which of these is an important feature of a child-centred language classroom ?
- (A) Daily assessment of students' performance
 - (B) Every lesson is supported with teaching aids
 - (C) Students interact in the target language through various activities
 - (D) Students do most of the work while the teacher functions only as a supervisor
47. An effective language teacher begins a lesson by
- (A) writing important points on the chalkboard
 - (B) talking about the objectives of the lesson
 - (C) motivating and recapitulating through fun activity
 - (D) asking students to read the lesson to get the main idea
48. Which among the following is a feature of Communicative Approach ?
- (A) Teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
 - (B) Teaching language of learners for written tests
 - (C) Interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
 - (D) Enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing
49. In the Constructivist Approach, language is taught by
- (A) enabling students to create new knowledge based on past experiences and engaging in various activities
 - (B) teaching rules of grammar and giving plenty of opportunity to practise it
 - (C) helping learners acquire new vocabulary by looking up word meanings in the dictionary
 - (D) teaching new words and structures using a variety of aids followed by practice through drills
50. A language teacher can ensure that sufficient time is given for developing each language skills by
- (A) making lesson plans
 - (B) managing his teaching time efficiently
 - (C) giving special class after school
 - (D) employing substitute teacher whenever he is on leave
51. Rini asks her students to read a newspaper and consult the dictionary for unfamiliar words to enrich their vocabulary. The material used for this activity is known as
- (A) Realistic Material
 - (B) Authentic Material
 - (C) Original Material
 - (D) External Material

52. Acquisition of English can be enhanced by providing students
- (A) frequent feedbacks on their oral and written assignments
 - (B) opportunity to use the language in a non-threatening environment
 - (C) opportunity to voice their opinions and problems
 - (D) plenty of learning materials
53. A language teacher can develop listening skills by
- (A) not allowing the students to use their mother tongue in the classroom
 - (B) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
 - (C) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
 - (D) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources
54. Picture chart can be effectively used for developing
 (i) listening skill (ii) speaking skill (iii) reading skill (iv) writing skill
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (B) (ii) only
 - (C) (ii) and (iv)
 - (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
55. A play can be best learnt by
- (A) reading it silently a number of times to understand the story
 - (B) working in groups and staging the play
 - (C) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students
 - (D) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items
56. To fully comprehend a text, the best type of reading will be
- (A) extensive reading
 - (B) loud reading
 - (C) intensive reading
 - (D) casual reading
57. Which among the following assess students' ability to infer the meaning of a given text ?
- (A) What does this word tell us about the author's feelings ?
 - (B) How old was Thanga when his parents died ?
 - (C) Give the antonym of 'superficial'
 - (D) Make sentence of your own using 'in spite of'
58. Students' written expression can be assessed by
- (A) completion type test
 - (B) dictation exercise
 - (C) picture composition
 - (D) gap-filling exercise

59. The objective of teaching English at the elementary stage is not to
- (A) understand simple statement when spoken
 - (B) acquire the ability to speak English fluently and accurately
 - (C) acquire the ability to read fluently and understand simple passages within the range of the syllabus
 - (D) enable students to ask simple questions relating to his experiences
60. Lesson Plan helps a language teacher
- (A) in preparing relevant teaching aids
 - (B) to become more confident
 - (C) to finish the syllabus in time
 - (D) in giving systematic and effective teaching

Part III Mizo

4. *A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che*

He Sam hi mi malin a harsatna Pathian hnena a thlenna a nih rualin, Pathian fakna leh lawmnthu sawina hla a ni bawk a. Tin, Pathian rinna hla emaw, Lal hla tih pawhin a sawi theih bawk. He Sam phuahtu hian Pathian a ngai a, a thlahlel a, Pathian biakna Temple-a kal a chak a, ramro char tak, tui awm lohna hmun atangin Pathian a au a ni.

Pathian thiltihtheihna leh a ropuina zawngtu a ni a, Pathian ngilneihna hretu a ni bawk. Chuvangin Pathian faka zai leh kut phara fak a chak a, a dam chhung zawnga fak a duh a ni. Pathian chu a kut ding lam chelh a, kai thintu leh a thlazar hnuaia chawlhirtir thintu a ni tih a hriaa. A hmelmata, a nunna tihbo tuma zawngtute chu khandaiha tihhlum an la ni dawn a, ani erawh chu Pathian chhandamna avang chuan a hlim anga, Pathian ringtu mi dangte pawh an hlim bawk dawn a ni. Pathian ring lova dawt thu sawi thinte erawh chuan Pathian chu an fak ve thei dawn lo va, an ka huhin a awm dawn a ni.

61. Pathian ringtute an hlimna chhan tur chu
- (A) an hmelmata khandaiha tihhlum an la nih dawn avangin
 - (B) Pathian chu anmahni chawlhirtu a nih thin avangin
 - (C) Pathian an rin avangin
 - (D) Pathian chhandamna avangin
62. He thu ziaktu hian Sam ziaktuin Pathian a auhna hmun a sawi chu
- (A) thlaler atangin
 - (B) temple atangin
 - (C) Pathian biak in atangin
 - (D) harsatna hmun atangin

63. He Sam ziaktu hian adam chhung zawnga Pathian fak a duh chhan a sawi chu
 (i) Pathian thiltihtheihna zawngtu a nih vang
 (ii) Patian ropuina zawngtu a ni
 (iii) Pathian ngilneihna hretu a ni
 (iv) Pathian thiltihtheihna hretu a ni
 A dikte chu

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

64. He thu ziaktuin Pathian fak ve thei lo tura a sawite chu

- (A) a hmelma te (B) a nunna tihbo tum tute
 (C) thudik sawi ngailo te (D) misual te

65. He thu ziaktu hian atana Pathian nihna a sawi chu

- (i) A mah chelh thintu
 (ii) A mah venghimtu
 (iii) A thlazar hnuaia chawlhirtu
 (iv) A hmelma te hnehsaktu

A dikte chu

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

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

Tunah pawh thingtlang khaw thenkhat chu an fai em em a. Anmahni ngawt pawhin faina hi an lo inzirtir a, keini Aizawl khawpui hi a bal leh tawp ber kan ni zawk mah awm e. Kan Aizawl khawpuiah hian mi zaktheilo leh changkang lo tak tak, hriatna tlemte leh changkan lohnain a bawm ngheh khah tlat kan nei nual a. Chung mite chu thuneihna hmangte, vauna hmangte a kan enkawl a ngai a. Kan mamawh bawk a. Kan ram hruaitute hian car manto uchuak taka chuang chung min tlanpelh ringawt hian kan fai zo lo a ni.

66. He thuziaktuin 'thuneihna hmangte, vauna hmangtea kan enkawl an ngai' a tihna chhan chu

- (A) an zahtheihloh vang (B) khawpui tibawhlhawhtu ni a angaih vang
 (C) an hriatna tlem vang (D) changkan lohnain a bawm tlat vang

67. He thuziaka 'Changkang lo' tih tawngkam anpui (synonym) chu

- (A) Hnuaihning (B) Inkiltawih
 (C) Hmusitawm (D) Tlaran

68. He thuziaktuin a tawngkam hman zingah hian, tawngkam hrang, thil thuhmun sawina atana a hmante chu

- (i) Changkang lo (ii) Zakthei lo (iii) Hriatna tlem (iv) Ram hruaitu
 A dikte chu

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

C. A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che

Helen Kelleri chuan “Engpawh i tum tlat chuan tih theih loh a awm lo,” a ti a. He thu hi huai taka sawi ngam tur pawh a ni reng a. Kum khat leh a chanve chauh a nih laiin a mit a del a, a tawng tha thei lo va, a beng a ngawng bawka a. Kum ruk mi a nih atangin mitdel hawrawp hmanga zirtir a ni a, a tum a ruh bawka, awmze nei lova a rak ri nawk nawk thin kha, zawi zawiin awmzia a nei telh telh a. Thum deuh hluta, “Ka tawng thei ve ta,” a tih tum pheii chuan a zirtirtunu chu a tap zawih zawih mai a ni.

69. A chunga thuziaka ‘zawih zawih’ tih khi _____ a ni.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) double adjective | (B) double adverb |
| (C) emphatic adverb | (D) adjective of number |

70. He thuziaka ‘Bengngawng’ tih tawngkam tlukpui tawngkam dang chu

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Bengvar | (B) Bengchhet |
| (C) Bengkherh | (D) Beng ling |

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

Kumsul vei khua thalin khua a sang hle tun kum chu,
 Khuangruah pui sur tum silo vawin ni chu.
 Luipui dungah len zai i rel ang aw,
 Tah chuan lengnghate’n laitua an leng an ti.
 Lengngha man turin insiam che maw valnema,
 Luipui tumbu leng leh nghate kan tawng mahna,
 I hnamchem, i kawlzalrawn keng la,
 Lengi lung lawma’n kal che maw Valnema.

Luipui dung kan zuk thleng, lengi lunglawm nui ver ver,
 Tin, rusum kan thlak e, lengngha sumtualah,
 Chhei! Nghaleng a tuihal a leng zuai zuai,
 Lengngha tuaite mau rawthei belin kan chum.
 Lengi lung lawmin eng dang reng a dawn chang lo,
 A nui rite chuan luipui dung a thangkhawk e,
 Vala’n len a vawr a man leh ta,
 Lengi hlim au ri rawi rawi chu ‘a-ha-ha!’

71. He hla thu a, hla phuahtuin Luipui dunga len a tawn a beisei chu

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (i) Luipui tumbu | (ii) Kawlzal |
| (iii) Nghate | (iv) Hnamchem |
| A dikte chu | |
| (A) (i) & (ii) | (B) (i) & (iii) |
| (C) (ii) & (iii) | (D) (iii) & (iv) |

72. He hla thua, sangha manna tura hmanrua a sawite chu
 (i) Rawthei bel (ii) Hnamchem
 (iii) Ru (iv) Len
 A dikte chu
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (i), (ii) & (iv)
 (C) (ii), (iii) & (iv) (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)
73. He hla phuahtuin, nula hlimna chhan ber nia a sawite chu
 (A) Luipui an thlen vangin
 (B) Luipuia sangha a tam avangin
 (C) Tlangval te nen an nih avangin
 (D) Tlangval lendengin sangha a man avangin
74. He hla phuahtuin 'i hnamchem i kawlzal rawn keng la' a tih hi, tawng tluang pangngaia sawi dawn chuan
 (A) Ipte pui leh chem rawn keng la
 (B) Sangha manna tur hmanrua rawn keng la
 (C) Ipteah chawfun rawn ak la
 (D) I milu lakna chem leh i kawlhnam rawn keng la
75. He hla thu a sangha sawina tawngkam hrang hrang te chu
 (i) Lengnga (ii) Lengi
 (iii) Nghaleng (iv) Nghate
 A dikte chu
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 (C) (i), (iii) & (iv) (D) (i), (ii) & (iv)
76. Mizo tawng dik ber thlang chhuak rawh
 (A) Kan theihai a par nasa hle
 (B) Kan theihai a kuhmum nasa hle
 (C) Kan theihai a vul nasa hle
 (D) Kan theihai a chawng nasa hle
77. Mahni chungchang sawichhuahna atana tha ber chu
 (A) Mizo tawng (B) Hindi
 (C) Second Language (D) Mother tongue

78. Nausen an tawngtheih hma (pre-linguistic period) a an chilphuan an tihchhuah berh berh hian _____ entir nan an hmang.
- (i) an hlim (ii) hnute an duh
(iii) an puar (iv) an awmdan a nuam lo
- A dikte chu
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (iii) & (iv)
79. Nausen tawng thei tirin parts of speech zinga an lam rik tam ber chu
- (i) Noun (ii) Verb (iii) Pronoun (iv) Adjective
- A dikte chu
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)
80. Tawng zirtirnain a tum ber chu
- (i) zirtu chuan midangte hnenah a duh ang ang chiang taka a sawi theih nan
(ii) zirtu chuan a hnam nun a hriat chiana, a ram leh hnam a hmangaih nan
(iii) zirtu chu thu leh hlaa a tui nan
(iv) zirtu chuan midangte thusawi hrethiam tura zirtirna pek
- A dikte chu
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)
81. Naupang tawng zirlai ten tawng (speaking skills) an thiam leh thiam loh tehna pawimawh deuh deuhthe chu
- (i) aw ri pangngai (original/ natural voice) hmangin an tawng chhuak thei tur a ni
(ii) an aw leh an kut zaizir a inmil tur a ni
(iii) an aw ri chhuak a chiang tha tur a ni
(iv) an zaithiam hle tur a ni
- A dikte chu
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (i) & (iv)
82. Tawng zirtirtuin tawng zirtir nana inhnial fiamna (debate) a buatsaih hian a tum ber chu
- (A) tawngkam mawi thiamtir
(B) tawngchhuah an thiam, nal taka an tawng theih nan
(C) inhnial an thiam nan
(D) an zirlai an hriat chian nan

83. Kut ziaik zirtirtuin black board-ah mawi leh nalh taka a ziah chu naupangte entawnin a nalh thei ang berin a ziahtir ve hi _____ an vuah.
- (A) Tracing method (B) Free hand imitation
(C) Teaching by kindergarten (D) Modern method
84. Prose zirtir nana Herbartian method 5 steps zinga mi, hriatna thar/zirlai thar chu awmze nei leh indawt fel taka pein zirtirtuin a thiamna chi hrang hrang hmanga naupangte a kaihhruaina hi _____ an ti.
- (A) Comparison or Association (B) Application or Recapitulation
(C) Preparation or Introduction (D) Generalisation or System
85. Hla poetry zirtir dan (method of teaching poetry) zinga mi han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Hla zirtirtu chuan a hla zirtir tur chu a thluk a lo thiam hmasa ang
(B) A hla zirtir tur chu a thluk dik takin a sa hmasa ang
(C) Hla thu chu naupangte a thiam chhuahtir vek anga, chu mi hnuah a zirtir chauh ang
(D) Hla phuahtu chanchin leh a phuah chhan a sawi hmasa ang
86. A hnuaia thu te hi ngun takin chhiar rawh
- (i) Zirtirtu chuan naupangte anmahniin a tihtir hmasa ang
(ii) Example tam tak a pe hmasa phawt tur a ni
(iii) Example tam tawh a pek hnuin a dan kalhmang a hrilh fiah ang
(iv) A dan tlangpui a hrilh chu a dik ngei a ni tih fiah turin ngun takin a exam ang
- Inductive method hmanga grammar zirtir dawna zirtirtuin naupangte a kaihhruai dan tur thlang chhuak teh
- (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) & (iv) (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)
87. Zirlaite tana Mizo tawng an zirtur syllabus thlan dawn hian, thu inremkhawm dan, thu ziah dan style leh rik dante a huam vek tur a ni a, heng a huam chin turte hrereng chung a syllabus tur duan hi _____ tih a ni.
- (A) Phonological selection (B) Semantic selection
(C) Vocabulary selection (D) Grammatical selection
88. Text book thlan chungchanga dan tlangpui zawm turte chu
- (i) An chenna lai area a michengte sakhaw zirtirna an ngaipawimawh tur a ni
(ii) An tuihui leh an ngaihsan zawngte hriat tur
(iii) Zirlai tifahtu milem leh tul dangte a awm tha tawh tur a ni
(iv) A bu a lianin a chhah tawh tur a ni
- A dikte chu
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)

89. Education hi 'tripolar process' a ngaitu leh he dan kalhmang zul zuia lesson plan dan chikhat 'evaluation approach' rawn tichhuaktu chu
- (A) Morrison (B) Benjamin S Bloom
(C) John Dewy (D) Kilpatrick
90. Mizo tawng hman dan diklo thlang chhuak rawh
- (A) Bel an rawh (B) Meihawl an rawh
(C) Sa an rawh (D) Huan an rawh

Part IV Alternative English

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

SANGMAWI SALON
<p>Brilliant cuts and imaginative use of colors all enhance any personality and help make you different and unique. When you feel good, it shows.</p> <p>Kimi is the founder of Sangmawi Salon. She first started working as a hairdresser in 2003. Two years later, she opened her own salon and named it SANGMAWI after her daughter. Sangmawii joined the salon in 2013, while her younger sister started working with them a year later. Sangmawii is considered the 'colorful' one having earned herself the Color Specialist Degree. She is the first Mizo to be so highly qualified in this field.</p> <p>The family enterprise offers services such as perms, highlights, manicures and pedicures, hairstyling, head massage and scalp spa treatment.</p> <p>Make reservations first to avoid disappointment</p>
<p>SANGMAWI SALON Tel : 0389 - 234567890 E-mail - sangmawisalon@salon.my</p>

61. According to the text, what makes you special ?
- (A) the look in your eyes (B) the smile on your lips
(C) the colour of your clothes (D) the way you wear your hair
62. In what year was Sangmawi Salon founded ?
- (A) 2003 (B) 2005
(C) 2013 (D) 2004

63. Why is Sangmawii considered the 'colorful' one ?
(A) she has colorful hair
(B) she has a specialist degree
(C) she is the first hairstylist to have a high degree
(D) she is very creative in coloring hair
64. When did Sangmawii's younger sister join the salon ?
(A) 2014 (B) 2015
(C) 2013 (D) 2003
65. The word enterprise can be replaced by
(A) shop (B) business
(C) partnership (D) entertainment

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

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They travelled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles.

By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

66. The primary purpose of this passage is to
(A) recount the history of the Iditarod Trail and the race that memorializes it
(B) describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
(C) outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail
(D) re-establish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history

67. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except
- (A) more modern forms of transportation
 - (B) depleted gold mines
 - (C) highway routes to ghost towns
 - (D) reduced demand for land travel
68. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for mode ?
- (A) formula
 - (B) way
 - (C) preference
 - (D) option
69. According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race
- (A) was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees
 - (B) was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history
 - (C) ended at the ghost town of Iditarod
 - (D) boasted a total of 400 entrants
70. As used in paragraph 3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page
- (A) was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
 - (B) was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
 - (C) had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest
 - (D) had personally educated others about Alaska's history

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

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does not shine;
The birds are silent in their nest
And I must seek for mine

The moon like a flower
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night

Farewell green fields and happy grove,
Where flocks have took delight:
Where lambs have nibbled, silent move
The feet of angels bright;

Unseen they pour blessing
And joy without ceasing
On each bud and blossom
And each sleeping bosom

They look in every thoughtless nest
Where birds are covered warm
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping,
They pour sleep on their head,
And sit down by their bed

71. The evening star rises when
(A) the birds leave their nest (B) it is midnight
(C) it is dawn (D) the sun descends in the west
72. The word 'bower' represents a
(A) potted plant
(B) framework that supports climbing plants
(C) bouquet of flowers
(D) flower vase
73. The moon is compared to
(A) a flower (B) a bird in the nest
(C) an evening star (D) an angel
74. The angels come down to earth to
(A) spread moonlight (B) give joy and blessing
(C) make people dance and have fun (D) take blessing and joy
75. Birds' nest is described as thoughtless because
(A) the angels are blessing the birds to be happy
(B) the birds are covered in the warmth of their nest
(C) it is made without any thought
(D) the occupants are asleep without any care

76. Grammar Translation method emphasize
 (A) accuracy (B) fluency
 (C) communicative competence (D) listening skill
77. Pull of the mother tongue can be minimized in the classroom by
 (A) using the mother tongue more often
 (B) giving inputs from the target language in a simple manner
 (C) giving exposure in the target language
 (D) giving example from the mother tongue
78. Role play will be a good way to improve
 (A) student-teacher relationship (B) acting skill
 (C) speaking skill (D) discipline
79. Which of the following is not among the aims of teaching English ?
 (A) Four skills development (B) To learn a text by-heart
 (C) To motivate students to learn more (D) To create interest in reading
80. Communicative competence means
 (A) having a good conversational skill
 (B) having good productive skills
 (C) being able to speak fluently in English
 (D) fluent in more than two languages
81. Picture cards are good aids for
 (A) story-telling (B) developing listening
 (C) developing reading skills (D) writing pictures
82. Vocabulary enrichment will help a learner in
 (i) writing (ii) speaking (iii) listening
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (ii) and (iii) only
 (C) (ii) and (iii) only (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
83. Study of meaning in a language is known as
 (A) Semantics (B) Syntax
 (C) Morphology (D) Linguistics

84. Good teaching learning materials are
- (A) those that are equipped with modern technology
 - (B) big enough for everyone to see and observe
 - (C) those that make students understand better
 - (D) made from locally available materials
85. Distinguishing synonyms and antonyms for different words is one method for teaching
- (A) Prose lessons
 - (B) Poems
 - (C) Vocabulary
 - (D) Grammar
86. A good method of teaching conversation is
- (A) Grammar translation method
 - (B) Situational approach
 - (C) Direct method
 - (D) Deductive approach
87. Developing the aesthetic sense of students is one objective of teaching
- (A) poems
 - (B) grammar
 - (C) vocabulary
 - (D) writing composition
88. A good language teacher must be
- (i) innovative
 - (ii) experimenting on new things
 - (iii) one with a loud voice
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 - (B) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (C) (i) and (iii) only
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
89. Guided and free composition are used for teaching
- (A) grammar
 - (B) poems
 - (C) vocabulary
 - (D) writing
90. With regards to second language, consider the following statements :
- (i) It is acquired
 - (ii) It is influenced by other languages
 - (iii) It is also known as the mother tongue
 - (iv) It is always a difficult language to learn
- Which of the above statements are false ?
- (A) (i) and (iii) only
 - (B) (iii) and (iv) only
 - (C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Part V Social Studies

91. The moon shines because
(A) it has light of its own (B) it reflects sunlight
(C) it is nearer to the Earth (D) it produces heat
92. The three main components of maps are
(A) distance, direction and symbol
(B) direction, plan and symbol
(C) distance, plan and direction
(D) direction, distance and scale
93. On the equator, the sun always shines vertically overhead, so there is a long and hot
(A) day (B) night
(C) summer (D) day and night
94. Which of the following acts as a storehouse of minerals and mining activity ?
(A) mountains (B) plains
(C) plateaus (D) river valleys
95. To show large areas like continents or countries on a paper, we use
(A) a sketch (B) a small scale map
(C) a large scale map (D) conventional symbols
96. Which of the following is the effect of rotation ?
(A) change of season
(B) changes in the heat
(C) changes in length of days and nights
(D) formation of days and nights
97. Which of the following conventional symbols represent the state boundaries?
(A) — • — • — • — • — (B) - - - - -
(C) - - - - - (D) _____
98. Mawsynram, the world's rainiest place, is located in the state of
(A) Assam (B) Meghalaya
(C) Nagaland (D) Arunachal Pradesh

99. The secular fabric of India remains strong because of its
(A) diversity (B) equality
(C) fraternity (D) cooperation
100. Under indirect democracy
(A) people themselves make laws
(B) people's representatives make laws
(C) senior officials make laws
(D) dynastic rulers make laws
101. Small pieces of rock and dust that burn when they enter the earth's atmosphere are called
(A) meteors (B) asteroids
(C) planetoids (D) celestial bodies
102. The natural habitat of one horned rhinos in India is
(A) Rajasthan (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Assam (D) Sundarbans
103. The word Islam means
(A) surrender (B) devotion
(C) love (D) hope
104. 'Devotional music is an important way to reaching God' is the teaching of
(A) Jainism (B) Sufism
(C) Buddhism (D) Hinduism
105. Various types of medicines are prepared from pleasant smelling plants called
(A) herbs (B) shrubs
(C) climbers (D) creepers
106. The point where earthquake originates is called
(A) crater (B) magma
(C) epicentre (D) seismic focus
107. Many people from the lower castes changed their religion and became Muslims during the middle ages due to the practice of
(A) Sati (B) Jauhar
(C) child marriage (D) untouchability

108. The study of inter-relationship between living and non living things with the environment is known as
 (A) Ecology (B) Ecosystem
 (C) Geology (D) Geography
109. Winds which blow in a constant direction throughout the year are called
 (A) Local winds (B) Periodic winds
 (C) Permanent winds (D) Seasonal winds
110. Along with carbon dioxide, which of the following is equally responsible for regulation of temperature in the atmosphere ?
 (A) Oxygen (B) Water vapour
 (C) Hydrogen (D) Wind
111. Delhi is located on the banks of the river
 (A) Gomti (B) Hoogly
 (C) Kosi (D) Yamuna
112. The British came to India as
 (A) traders (B) invaders
 (C) travellers (D) missionaries
113. Which of the following is the term most widely used to describe tribal people ?
 (A) Subordinates (B) Depressed classes
 (C) Indigenous people (D) Marginalised sections
114. Who among the following was a modern social reformer and thinker who fought for the cause of untouchables?
 (A) Dr Ambedkar (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 (C) Swami Vivekananda (D) Raja Rammohan Roy
115. The term 'Conservation of Resources' implies
 (A) preservation of resources (B) protection of resources
 (C) efficient use of resources (D) All of these
116. Which of the following is carried out in hilly areas on steep slopes in order to enable the fields to hold soil and water ?
 (A) Mulching (B) Contour Barriers
 (C) Terrace Farming (D) Shelter belts

117. Which of the following is not a metallic mineral ?
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (A) Mica | (B) Zinc |
| (C) Lead | (D) Copper |
118. Which among the following minerals is a versatile metal that is a good conductor of electricity ?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Iron | (B) Copper |
| (C) Aluminium | (D) Manganese |
119. Which of the following activities come under primary sector ?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Forestry | (B) Banking |
| (C) Industry | (D) Transport |
120. Which of the following transport is efficient and environment friendly ?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Roadways | (B) Railways |
| (C) Air transport | (D) Pipeline transport |
121. A society where wealth and title passes from father to son is called
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Patriarchal society | (B) Matriarchal society |
| (C) Patrilineal society | (D) Matrilineal society |
122. 'Teachers should be imparted training to raise the standard of education'. This is the recommendation given by
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Hunter Commission | (B) Wood's Despatch |
| (C) Secondary Education Commission | (D) Kothari Commission |
123. Drought is an example of
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Manmade hazard | (B) Geological hazard |
| (C) Sudden onset hazard | (D) Slow onset hazard |
124. Mock drill is a part of which element of disaster management ?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) Response | (B) Recovery |
| (C) Preparedness | (D) Prevention |
125. Which one of the following is not a cause for landslides ?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Heavy rains | (B) Industrialisation |
| (C) Earthquakes | (D) Deforestation |

126. Which of the following makes new laws and may change the existing ones ?
- (A) The Parliament (B) The President
(C) The Prime Minister (D) The Supreme Court
127. Name the Fundamental Right under which "Abolition of Untouchability" falls
- (A) Right against Exploitation (B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion (D) Cultural and Educational Rights
128. Which of the following checks the misuse of power by the Government ?
- (A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) The Preamble
(D) The Directive Principles of State Policy
129. Development of a country depends on the
- (A) size of its adult population (B) quantity of its population
(C) quality of its population (D) male-female ratio of its population
130. The nature of unemployment in rural areas
- (A) goes on changing (B) cannot be specified
(C) is the same as in urban areas (D) differs from that of urban areas
131. Which of the following statements is correct about Social Studies ?
- (A) Social Studies is an independent discipline
(B) It is a combination of subject matter relating to different Social Sciences
(C) Social Studies is not a component of general education
(D) It is a study of abstract things
132. The centre of focus in Social Studies is
- (A) society (B) environment
(C) knowledge (D) man and his environment
133. On which of the following part does Social Studies lay emphasis ?
- (A) On the theory part of human affairs
(B) On the functional part of knowledge
(C) On the part of cultural knowledge
(D) On the advanced studies of human affairs

134. Conceptualization is an important objective of teaching Social Studies under the
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) affective domain | (B) cognitive domain |
| (C) psychomotor domain | (D) cognitive and psychomotor domain |
135. Which of the following presents the lowest level of learning outcomes in the cognitive domain?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Understanding | (B) Comprehension |
| (C) Knowledge | (D) Application |
136. In which of the following method of teaching does a teacher need to use catchy words and phrases in order to create proper images ?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Project method | (B) Story telling method |
| (C) Discussion method | (D) Observation method |
137. Which of the following method of teaching Social Studies upholds the dignity of labour?
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Source method | (B) Problem method |
| (C) Project method | (D) Socialised Recitation method |
138. Which of the following is a form of discussion which enables collective creative thinking?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) Brain storming | (B) Quiz |
| (C) Debate | (D) Seminar |
139. In the teaching of Social Studies, which of the following teaching aid is used for encouraging listening and observing skills of the learners ?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Printed materials | (B) Audio Aids |
| (C) Visual Aids | (D) Audio-Visual Aids |
140. Consider the following :
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) slides , | (ii) motion pictures |
| (iii) phonograph discs | (iv) dramatisation |
- Which of the above teaching aids comes under audio-visual aids ?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) (i) and (ii) | (B) (ii) and (iii) |
| (C) (i) and (iv) | (D) (ii) and (iv) |
141. Which of the following teaching methods of Social Studies is one of the best ways of presenting additional materials to the pupils ?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Lecture method | (B) Discussion method |
| (C) Assignment method | (D) Question-Answer method |

142. Which of the following type of teaching aid provide opportunities for direct experience and concretise the concepts ?
- (A) Television (B) Film strips
(C) Field trips (D) Pictorial materials
143. The oldest, cheapest and most valuable teaching device is
- (A) Chalkboard (B) Picture
(C) Models (D) Poster
144. In Social Studies, which of the following tests offers an opportunity to test students independent thinking ?
- (A) Essay type test (B) Objective type test
(C) Oral test (D) Short- answer type test
145. Which of the following tools of evaluation is basically used for recording whether a characteristic is present or absent?
- (A) Checklist (B) Rating Scale
(C) Anecdotal Record (D) Cumulative record
146. Which of the following teaching aid comes under the non-projected aids ?
- (A) Slides (B) Overhead projector
(C) Film strips (D) Tape-recorder
147. Which of the following tests the students ability to recognise information ?
- (A) Essay type tests (B) Objective type tests
(C) Very Short answer type tests (D) Short answer type tests
148. In Social Studies, relationship type test is intended to test
- (A) knowledge (B) understanding
(C) skill (D) critical thinking
149. Failure to provide for systematic organisation and expression of thought is one of the disadvantages of
- (A) short answer type test (B) very short answer type test
(C) essay type test (D) objective type test
150. Which of the following is a learner centred method in the teaching of Social Studies ?
- (A) Discussion method (B) Lecture method
(C) Assignment method (D) Demonstration method

Part VI Mathematics and Science

91. Mathematics is considered as an organised structure of knowledge because
- (A) it gives insight into the power of human mind
 - (B) ideagrams or symbols are used to perform calculations
 - (C) each proposition is deduced logically from previous proved propositions or assumptions
 - (D) beauty is found in the way a jumble of unrelated facts can be arranged in logical order
92. Provision of knowledge and skill is a
- (A) practical value
 - (B) disciplinary value
 - (C) cultural value
 - (D) moral value
93. Which is considered more important than acquiring skills and concept in mathematics at the primary stage ?
- (A) Encouraging children to use language freely
 - (B) Developing a positive attitude towards mathematics
 - (C) Offering opportunity to enrich reasoning skills
 - (D) Making simple comparisons and classifications
94. According to NCF 2005, children use abstractions to
- (i) perceive relationships
 - (ii) see structures
 - (iii) reason out things
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) & (ii)
 - (B) (ii) & (iii)
 - (C) (i) & (iii)
 - (D) (i), (ii) & (iii)
95. The process of unfolding problems or of conducting its operation to know its hidden aspect is
- (A) analytic method
 - (B) synthetic method
 - (C) inductive method
 - (D) deductive method
96. A specific kind of instructional material through which students are made to do their class work and home work with playway exercise is called
- (A) textbook
 - (B) guide book
 - (C) workbook
 - (D) exercise book
97. Which type of test is usually used to check the ability of critical evaluation ?
- (A) Essay type test
 - (B) Prognostic test
 - (C) Standardised test
 - (D) Diagnostic test

98. Which of the following represents a balanced reflection of question paper ?
- (A) Format of question paper (B) Blue print
(C) Scoring key (D) Test report
99. Consider the following statements :
- (i) Gifted children are interested in abstract activities
(ii) Sense organs of gifted children are sharp
(iii) Gifted children are easily recognised after looking for a short period of time
Which of the above statements are true ?
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (i), (ii) & (iii)
100. Emotional backwardness can be solved through
- (A) corporal punishment and strict discipline
(B) sympathy and individual direction
(C) medical treatment and dietary support
(D) isolation and supervised study
101. Removal of brackets must be in the following order
- (A) $[], \{\}, ()$ (B) $() , \{\}, []$
(C) $\{\}, [], ()$ (D) $\{\}, (), []$
102. The smallest composite number is
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
103. The product of two numbers is equal to
- (A) $HCF + LCM$ (B) $HCF - LCM$
(C) $HCF \times LCM$ (D) $HCF \div LCM$
104. Which of the following algebraic expressions are binomial ?
- (i) $2a + b$ (ii) $-p - 3q$ (iii) $6x^2y$
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (i), (ii) & (iii)
105. The sum total of all the angles in a pentagon is
- (A) 720° (B) 540°
(C) 360° (D) 180°

106. $(a + b) \times c = (a \times c) + (b \times c)$ is an expression of
 (A) Associative property (B) Commutative property
 (C) Closure property (D) Distributive property
107. $a^m \times b^m$ is equal to
 (A) $(ab)^m$ (B) $(ab)^{2m}$
 (C) $(ab)^{m^2}$ (D) $(a + b)^m$
108. How many face(s) does a right circular cylinder have ?
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 3
109. If two figures have the same shape and sizes, then they are said to be
 (A) assymetrical figures (B) similar figures
 (C) congruent figures (D) symmetrical figures
110. Two circles are said to be concentric if they have
 (A) the same centre and radius (B) the same centre but different radii
 (C) different centre and radii (D) the same radius but different centre
111. The expression for associative law of addition is
 (A) $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{-a}{b}\right) = \left(\frac{-a}{b} + \frac{a}{b}\right) = 0$ (B) $\frac{a}{b} + 0 = 0 + \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$
 (C) $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b}$ (D) $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d}\right) + \frac{e}{f} = \frac{a}{b} + \left(\frac{c}{d} + \frac{e}{f}\right)$
112. Which of the following statements is true ?
 (A) The number of digits in a perfect square is even
 (B) The sum of two perfect squares is a perfect square
 (C) The difference of two perfect squares is a perfect square
 (D) The product of two perfect squares is a perfect square
113. $2\frac{1}{2}$ is equivalent to
 (A) 25% (B) 75%
 (C) 125% (D) 250%

114. Which of the following are examples of finite sets ?

- (i) $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
- (ii) Set of all middle school teachers in Mizoram
- (iii) $A = \{x : x \in N, x < 1 \text{ crore}\}$

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

115. We know that a number is divisible by 3 when

- (i) the sum of its digits is divisible by 3
- (ii) the sum of its digits is divisible by 9
- (iii) the unit digit is divisible by both 3 and 9

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

116. An operation which can produce some well defined outcomes is called

- (A) an experiment
- (B) an event
- (C) a trial
- (D) a test

117. The number of times a particular observation occurs in a given data is called

- (A) statistics
- (B) range
- (C) mean
- (D) frequency

118. The suitable formula for finding the length of the longest pole that can be put in a cuboidal room will be

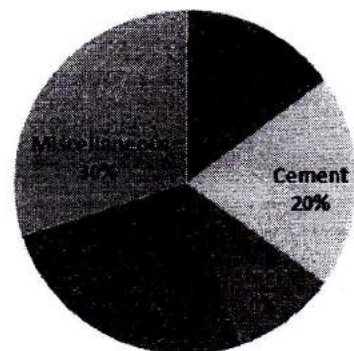
- (A) $l \times b \times h$
- (B) $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$
- (C) $\sqrt{3a}$
- (D) $\pi r^2 h$

119. The sum of all the angles around a point is

- (A) 0°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 180°
- (D) 360°

120. What will be the central angle for cement in the given pie chart?

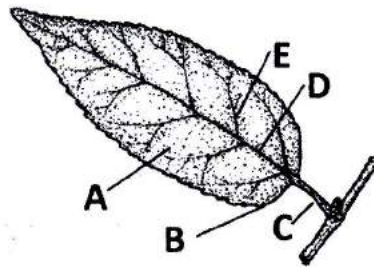
- (A) 36°
- (B) 54°
- (C) 72°
- (D) 108°



121. Science has been derived from the latin word "Scientia" which means
- (A) knowledge (B) truth
(C) natural phenomena (D) investigation
122. Objectives of teaching science in the three domains include
(i) Evaluation (ii) Characterising (iii) Knowledge (iv) Responding
Which of the following set is an objective of teaching science in cognitive domain ?
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (i) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (ii) & (iv)
123. According to NCF 2005, scientific concepts are to be arrived at mainly from
- (A) group discussion
(B) instructivism
(C) memorizing theories and principles
(D) activities and experiments
124. Which of the following methods lies within the areas of teacher-centred method ?
- (A) Project (B) Discussion
(C) Historical (D) Assignment
125. The following steps are to be followed in problem solving method
(i) Drawing of conclusion
(ii) Collection of data
(iii) Identification of problem
(iv) Testing hypothesis
(v) Formulation of hypothesis
The correct sequence to be followed is
- (A) (iii), (ii), (v), (iv), (i) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (i)
(C) (iii); (v), (iv), (ii), (i) (D) (v), (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
126. Improvised apparatus are tested by teachers to determine durability and accuracy.
This is called
- (A) Pilot testing (B) Apparatus testing
(C) Pre-operational testing (D) Test drive
127. Consider the following items :
(i) Chemicals (ii) Containers (iii) Set of Tools (iv) Lab coat/apron
Which of the following set is present in a science kit ?
- (A) (i) & (iv) (B) (iii) & (iv)
(C) (ii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iii)

128. A teacher should perform demonstration in science laboratory when
- (A) the experiment is sensitive and explosive
 - (B) the apparatus is delicate
 - (C) the apparatus is less in number
 - (D) All the above
129. Before entering a science laboratory it is compulsory to put on
- (A) Safety goggles
 - (B) Rubber glove
 - (C) Lab coat/apron
 - (D) Mask
130. Which of the following is the most important factor for quality education ?
- (A) Students
 - (B) Teachers
 - (C) Curriculum
 - (D) School infrastructure
131. The performance and teaching skills of a teacher in his/her classroom can be improved by
- (A) micro teaching
 - (B) professional learning community
 - (C) refresher course
 - (D) action research
132. The maintenance and upkeep of forest is called
- (A) forest conservation
 - (B) afforestation
 - (C) social forestry
 - (D) eutrophication
133. The word 'TREMORS' is related with
- (A) floods
 - (B) earthquake
 - (C) tsunami
 - (D) landslide
134. The main gases present in the sun are
- (A) Nitrogen and Hydrogen
 - (B) Hydrogen and Lithium
 - (C) Nitrogen and Lithium
 - (D) Hydrogen and Helium
135. Loudness of sound is measured by
- (A) decibels
 - (B) hertz
 - (C) pitch
 - (D) frequency
136. Which adaptation of plants have well developed roots with root hairs ?
- (A) Neophytes
 - (B) Mesophytes
 - (C) Xerophytes
 - (D) Hydrophytes

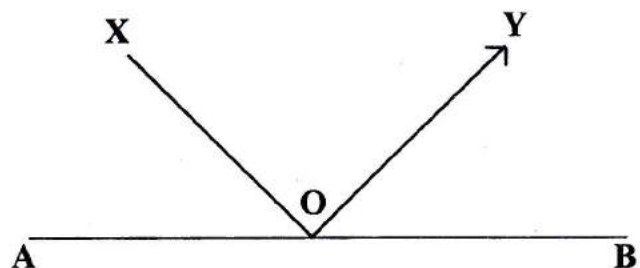
137. In the given diagram the positions of five parts of leaf are marked by the letters A, B, C, D & E.



The correct labelling of A, B, C, D & E is

- (A) A – Lamina, B – Stipule, C – Node, D – Veinlets, E – Midrib
 (B) A – Blade, B – Lamina, C – Petiole, D – Midrib, E – Veins
 (C) A – Lamina, B – Blade, C – Petiole, D – Veins, E – Midrib
 (D) A – Stipule, B – Node, C – Veinlets, D – Midrib, E – Veins
138. A solution is said to be _____ when it contains more of the solute than could be dissolved by the solvent under normal conditions.
 (A) saturated (B) unsaturated
 (C) extra saturated (D) super saturated
139. Goitre is caused due to the deficiency of
 (A) Iron (B) Iodine
 (C) Calcium (D) Potassium
140. Based on the classification of biotic environment (consumers) human beings are
 (A) herbivores (B) carnivores
 (C) mesovores (D) omnivores
141. If an incident ray X is reflected on a plane mirror (AB) at a point O with angle of reflection 25° , the value of angle XOA is

- (A) 25°
 (B) 50°
 (C) 65°
 (D) 90°



142. How many pairs of ribs are present in human beings ?

- (A) 15 (B) 12
(C) 10 (D) 7

143. Consider the following class of animals :

- (i) Reptilia (ii) Porifera (iii) Pisces (iv) Mammalia

Which of the following comes under vertebrates ?

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

144. The formation of eclipse is based on the principle of formation of

- (A) shadow (B) point source
(C) medium (D) sun and moon

145. Which of the following is an example of secondary cell ?

- (A) Lead accumulator (B) Dry cell
(C) Daniel cell (D) Leclanche cell

146. _____ is an example of kharif crop and grown during monsoon season.

- (A) Wheat (B) Mustard
(C) Cotton (D) Gram

147. The shape of bacillus bacteria is

- (A) spherical (B) elliptical
(C) comma (D) spiral

148. Various species of _____ are used for preparation of various grades of cheese

- (A) Penicillin (B) Yeast
(C) Agar (D) Algin

149. Which plastic is used for insulating electric wires ?

- (A) Polyvinyl chloride (B) Polystyrene
(C) Bakelite (D) Perspex

150. Composition of water gas is

- (A) Methane and ethane
(B) Nitrogen and carbon monoxide
(C) Hydrogen and carbon monoxide
(D) Methane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide