

**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2017**  
**PAPER II**

**Part I          Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. The mechanism of the joint working of the mind and body is known as  
(A) sensation   (B) stimulus-response  
(C) psychoanalysis    (D) nervous system
2. Rapid development of emotions and almost all the emotions in human are developed during  
(A) adolescence   (B) childhood  
(C) old age   (D) infancy
3. The physical growth and development reaches to its peak and human body finds its final shape during  
(A) adulthood   (B) adolescence  
(C) old age   (D) childhood
4. Etymologically , the word ‘emotion’ is derived from the Latin word ‘Emovere’ which means  
(A) to excite   (B) to recognize  
(C) to seek    (D) to differentiate
5. In which stages of life is emotional instability noticed ?  
(A) Infancy and childhood                                        (B) Childhood and adolescence  
(C) Infancy and adolescence                                     (D) Adolescence and adulthood
6. Which of these are responsible for controlling the process of mental growth and development ?  
(A) Perception and conceptualization    (B) Sensation and perception  
(C) Maturation and learning              (D) Maturation and sensation
7. The first school for a child is  
(A) society    (B) peer group  
(C) home   (D) pre-school
8. Development is a process of interaction between a person and his  
(A) heredity    (B) environment  
(C) growth   (D) maturation

17. In \_\_\_\_\_ an individual must be permitted to develop his individuality according to his potentialities.
- (A) democratic aims
  - (B) democratic methods
  - (C) democratic curriculum
  - (D) democratic administration and organization
18. The memory which a child possesses in his young age is generally a \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
- (A) lasting
  - (B) rote
  - (C) reasoning
  - (D) logical
19. Preamble of Code of Professional Ethics for teachers recognize that every child has a fundamental right to receive
- (A) education of good knowledge
  - (B) education of good quality
  - (C) education of good value
  - (D) education of good understanding
20. Education should be directed \_\_\_\_\_ to all round development of
- (A) human personality
  - (B) human quality
  - (C) human growth
  - (D) human psychology
21. In relation to students, the teacher shall
- (A) guide the students in their physical and social development
  - (B) guide the students in their emotional and moral development
  - (C) guide the students in their intellectual and spiritual development
  - (D) all of the above
22. A teacher should inculcate regularity, punctuality and sincerity to his students so that they may have good
- (A) sense
  - (B) morality
  - (C) self control
  - (D) values
23. The change in behavior brought about by experience is known as
- (A) modification
  - (B) development
  - (C) learning
  - (D) adjustment
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the key for moral education.
- (A) Sincerity
  - (B) Regularity
  - (C) Sacrifice
  - (D) Honesty



39. As used in the middle of the story, which of the following could accurately be described as secluded ?
- (i) a hiking trail known only to a few
  - (ii) a crowded movie theater
  - (iii) a popular beach on the California coast

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) (i) only
  - (B) (i) and (ii)
  - (C) (i) and (iii)
  - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
40. Then we all jumped in with our life jackets on. We pushed the canoes back to shore.” Which of the following is the best way to combine the above sentences while keeping their original meaning as used in the story ?
- (A) We all jumped in with our life jackets on as we pushed the canoes back to shore
  - (B) After we all jumped in with our life jackets on, we pushed the canoes back to shore
  - (C) We pushed the canoes back to shore while we all jumped in with our life jackets on
  - (D) Then we all jumped in with our life jackets on, while pushing the canoes back to shore

**C. *Read the passage carefully and answer the questions 11 - 15 :***

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.

Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea’s thin, narrow body as the flea scurries through an animal’s fur in search of food. However, if anything (like fingers or a self-grooming pet) tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like velcro.

Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate - a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.

Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into

45. Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that
- (A) humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea because they have no use for them
  - (B) humans do not pay much attention to fleas because they do not pose a serious threat
  - (C) fleas have many physical advantages, although these are outweighed by their many disadvantages
  - (D) fleas are designed in such a way as to give them unique physical advantages in life
46. Language acquisition usually refers to \_\_\_\_\_ which studies infants' acquisition of their native language.
- (A) language learning
  - (B) first language acquisition
  - (C) second language acquisition
  - (D) third language acquisition
47. Which method emanated in opposition to the Grammar-Translation method ?
- (A) Direct method
  - (B) Oral approach method
  - (C) Playway method
  - (D) Structural approach method
48. An overhead projector is a/an
- (A) visual aid
  - (B) low-cost teaching aid
  - (C) audio-visual aid
  - (D) no-cost teaching aid
49. Looking up a word in a dictionary is an example of
- (A) intensive reading
  - (B) scanning
  - (C) skimming
  - (D) extensive reading
50. Which of these is not included in the advantages of using teaching aids ?
- (A) It is a means to dispel monotony
  - (B) It is a means to save time
  - (C) It is a means to create humour
  - (D) It is a means of communication
51. In India, the main reason behind the failure of many students in English is that the average teacher has
- (A) limited knowledge of grammar and vocabulary
  - (B) limited knowledge of the methods of teaching English
  - (C) very little understanding of the aims and objectives of teaching English
  - (D) all of the above
52. Dictation exercises in an English class trains the students' skills of
- (i) listening      (ii) speaking      (iii) reading      (iv) writing
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) only
  - (B) (i) and (ii)
  - (C) (i) and (iv)
  - (D) (iii) and (iv)

### Part III Mizo

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

Kan pi pute chuan sa an awl leh an kah hian a sa zawng zawng chansawm mai lovin kawngkal nei takin an chan thin a. A kaptu chantur bik te, lal sa chhiah tur te leh thirdeng sa tur te chu an tihrang hmasa vek thin a ni. A kaptu sa an tih chu a lu te, a ngum te, a lung te, a thin phelphawk te, a pum pui then te a ni a. Tin, a dar phawh hlawk pakhat chu lal ta tur a ni a chu chu “lal sa chhiah” an ti. Tin, a zangruh tan bun a nakruh leh lam pahnih emaw pathum emaw huam telin “thirdeng sa chhiah” emaw “thirdeng sa nak” emaw an ti a. Tin, khaw khata thirdeng pakhat aia tam an awm chuan sa kaptu kaina pum neitu hnenah an pe thin.

Tin, silai hi mi tlemte chauhin an nei a. Mi silai a sa an kah chuan a bawp lehlam phawh hlawk hi silai hman manah silai neitu hnenah an pe thin. Tichuan sa an chan reng rengin heng sa kawngro su laite hi chu an chan tel lova a kalna turah an kaltir vek thin a ni. Sa chhiah nei chin chu sakhi leh a aia liante hi an ni a, a aia te chuan an nei lo.

61. Pi leh pu ten sa an kaha lal sa chhiah a an hman thin chu  
(A) a ngum phawh hlawk (B) a dar phawh hlawk  
(C) a bawp phawh hlawk (D) a dar veilam
62. Sa kaptu chan chu  
(A) a thin pum pui  
(B) a lu phel phawk  
(C) a lu, a ngum, a lung, a thin phel phawk, a pum pui then  
(D) a lung, a thin phel phawk, a lu, a ke zawng zawng
63. Thirdeng sa chhiah chu  
(A) a dar phawh hlawk  
(B) a bawp lehlam phawh hlawk  
(C) a zangruh tan bun a nakruh leh lam pali telin  
(D) a zangruh tan bun a nakruh leh lam pahnih emaw pathum emaw telin
64. Silai manah heng hi an pe thin  
(A) a bawp phawh hlawk (B) a ke zawng zawng  
(C) a bawp ti tlan hleh thlak (D) lal sa chhiah ang
65. Sa kaptuin sa chhiah hrang hrang a pekte chu  
(A) lal sa chhiah, thirdeng sa chhiah, puzawnte sa chhiah  
(B) lal sa chhiah, thirdeng sa chhiah  
(C) lal sa chhiah, thirdeng sa chhiah, silai man  
(D) sa kawngro su ho te

Aw ka nghakhlel ka chhandamtu i hun tiam ni ropui chu,  
 Tah chuan lungngaih, nat leh inthenna reng a awm tawh lawng;  
 Min lo hmuak ang angel var nen,  
 Chatuan rammawiah khian kan intawk khawm ang.

Thihna leh lungngaihna ten min hual vel mahse,  
 Chhandamtun a hnen zo ta; aw, kalvari tlangah;  
 Lungngaih buaina a awm tawh lawng,  
 Ka chhandamtu hmangaihnaah ka chawlhin.

Aw hmangaihna hun lawmawma ka lenlai hian,  
 Thlaler thihna thim hnuaiah hian rum rih mah ila;  
 Khawvel nawmsakna zawng lovin,  
 Chatuan van lawmna khian min rawn vur ang che.

71. Hla chang tawp berah hian khawiah nge rum rih mah ila a tih ?  
 (A) Khawvelah (B) Hrem hmunah  
 (C) Thlaler thihna thim hnuaiah (D) (A) leh (B)
72. ‘Chhandamtun a hneh zo ta aw Kalvari tlangah’, a tih hi eng nge ni ?  
 (A) Sualna leh lungngaihna (B) Thihna leh lungngaihna  
 (C) Tahna leh lungngaihna (D) (A), (B) leh (C)
73. Khawia a chawlh in nge lungngaih leh buaina a awm tawh loh ang ?  
 (A) Chhandamtu hmangaihnaah (B) Vanrama a chawlh hunah  
 (C) A nu leh pa te kiangah (D) (A), (B) leh (C)
74. He hla phuahtu hian khawvel hi eng angin nge a hmuh ?  
 (A) Chatuan van lawmna angin (B) Hrem hmun angin  
 (C) Lungngaihna angin (D) Thihna Jordan tuipei fawn vel angin
75. Eng hnehna hla nge an rem kumkhua tur chu?  
 (A) Kalvaria hnehna ropui (B) Thihna Jordan  
 (C) Hla mawi ropui (D) Hlim tawp lohna
76. Mother tongue hrilhfiah nan heng point pali te hi an hmang.  
 (A) pianpui tawng, mahni hnam tawng, nausenin tawng a zir hmasak ber, kan tawng thiam ber  
 (B) nu tawng, tawng zir hmasak ber, kan tawng thiam ber  
 (C) society in kan hman lar ber, pianpui tawng, nausenin tawng a zir hmasak ber  
 (D) mahni hnam tawng, tawng kan thiam hmasak ber, kan tawng thiam ber, chhungkua in kan hman tam ber

85. Hnam dang tawng Mizo tawnga kan hman tak pakhat thlang chhuak rawh.  
 (A) Mawza (B) Laisuih  
 (C) Lakhuih (D) Awngphah
86. Audio aids chu  
 (A) a tak hmuh tur awm ngei leh a ri hriat theih  
 (B) khawih theih leh hmuh theih  
 (C) a rim chauh hriat theih hi a ni  
 (D) a tak hmuh tur awmlo hi a ni
87. Audio-visual aid hman tangkai theih chu  
 (A) record player (B) radio  
 (C) television (D) gramophone
88. 'Tual mei khuk' awmzia chu  
 (A) khawlaia mei chhem hluah hluah  
 (B) ran talh a ruai theh  
 (C) tap chhak a mei chhem  
 (D) mei vam huam
89. Naupang chu kum khat leh thla kua a lo tlin chuan thumal \_\_\_\_\_ a hre ve tawh tur a ngaih a ni.  
 (A) 118 (B) 117  
 (C) 119 (D) 116
90. Middle sikula hla zirtirtu chuan hla a zirtir hmain  
 (i) a hla thluk a lo thiam vek tur a ni  
 (ii) a phuahtu chanchin a lo hre hmasa tur a ni  
 (iii) a phuah chhan a hriain a hla thu pawh a lo chhiar lawk tur a ni  
 (iv) a hla thu a lo thiam lawk sa vek anga, naupangte a sakpui ang  
 A chung a zawhna atang khian a chhanna dik chu  
 (A) (i) leh (ii) (B) (iii) leh (iv)  
 (C) (ii) leh (iii) (D) (ii) leh (iv)



to the inner ear. 4] The inner ear is next to the middle ear. It contains the cochlea, which is filled with liquid. In this liquid are tiny hairs. They move in response to vibrations of sound. Their movements are transmitted as nerve signals to the brain, where hearing actually takes place.

66. The bones of the ear are found in the  
(A) lobule (B) outer ear  
(C) middle ear (D) inner ear
67. What is the function of the tiny hairs in the cochlea ?  
(A) They change vibrations to nerve signals  
(B) They produce vibrations in the liquid in the cochlea  
(C) They cause three small bones to move  
(D) They collect sound
68. Where does hearing really happen ?  
(A) In the eardrum (B) In the middle ear  
(C) In the tiny hairs of the cochlea (D) In the brain
69. Where does vibration occur ?  
(A) In the eardrum (B) In the middle ear  
(C) In the tiny hairs of the cochlea (D) In the brain
70. Which part of the ear is external ?  
(A) The outer ear (B) The middle ear  
(C) The lobule (D) The cochlea

**C. Read the paragraphs carefully and answer the questions 11-15 :**

I. Weeks before they decided on their destination, the seniors had already begun a massive fundraising project to help finance their class trip. When they were offered the choice between Aizawl and Lunglei, an overwhelming majority chose Lunglei. The preparations began in earnest. In the months that followed, the students' enthusiasm escalated until the day the Maxi Cab finally took off, carrying them toward an experience they would remember forever.

II. Selecting a car requires each buyer to weigh a number of factors. First to be considered is the car's appearance. Next, and even more critical, are the car's performance and safety ratings. Most significant to any prospective buyer, however, is the car's price.

71. Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph I ?  
(A) Chronological order (B) Spatial order  
(C) Cause and effect (D) Order of importance

83. Teaching writing with the use of substitution table is an example of  
(A) free writing (B) creative writing  
(C) controlled writing (D) guided writing
84. The use of language for talking about language depicts its  
(A) referential function (B) expressive function  
(C) metalingual function (D) phatic function
85. In the stages of language development, the pre-linguistic stage is the  
(A) babbling stage (B) single word stage  
(C) two words stage (D) multi-word stage
86. In groups, learners do a quiz about elephants before reading a story about them to  
(A) test memory (B) generate interest in the topic  
(C) give peer feedback (D) develop speaking skill
87. I make notes on how native speakers use English in films and TV shows. I am  
(A) consulting a reading material  
(B) predicting content from the situation  
(C) organizing learning aids  
(D) paying attention to language use
88. A cloze test assesses  
(A) listening (B) comprehension  
(C) speaking (D) pronunciation
89. In learning a second language by this method, mother tongue is not used  
(A) Direct method (B) Grammar Translation method  
(C) Deductive method (D) Inductive method
90. A group of words that often go together or that are likely to occur together is referred to as  
(A) minimal pairs (B) morpheme  
(C) phoneme (D) collocation

100. The Indigo Movement was a  
(A) farmer movement (B) peasant movement  
(C) weaver movement (D) traditional landowner movement
101. A system of structure and practice in which women dominate the family is called  
(A) patriarchy (B) facism  
(C) matriarchy (D) hierarchy
102. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was  
(A) introduction of greased cartridges  
(B) modernisation of the Indian soldiers  
(C) introduction of many social reforms  
(D) commercial policy of the British
103. By what other name is the degradation of weathered rock known as ?  
(A) Erosion (B) Adhesion  
(C) Cohesion (D) Eruption
104. Which of the following acts like a blanket so that we do not freeze at night ?  
(A) Atmosphere (B) Biosphere  
(C) Lithosphere (D) Hydrosphere
105. The anemometer is an instrument which is used to measure  
(A) amount of rain (B) wind speed  
(C) atmospheric pressure (D) height above sea level
106. According to the Hindu scriptures Brahmans are  
(A) Agriculturists (B) Traders  
(C) Priests and scholars (D) Kings and warriors
107. Who raised the famous slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" ?  
(A) Bipin Chandra Pal (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
108. Convectional rainfall is common in  
(A) tropical region (B) temperate region  
(C) equatorial region (D) polar region
109. What term is used to express the fact that countries of the world are brought closer to one another ?  
(A) Global village (B) Globalization  
(C) Liberalization (D) Internationalization

119. During the medieval period, Hindu widows would immolate themselves on the funeral pyre of their husband in order to
- (A) safeguard the honour of women
  - (B) pay respect to their husband
  - (C) save themselves from dishonour at the hands of the invaders
  - (D) earn a lasting place in heaven
120. To be elected for the office of President of India, a candidate should be atleast
- (A) 30 years
  - (B) 35 years
  - (C) 40 years
  - (D) 45 years
211. Which of the following act as a guideline for the gradual removal of social backwardness ?
- (A) The Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (B) Fundamental Rights
  - (C) Judicial independence
  - (D) Sovereignty of the people
122. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha
- (A) cannot delay the bill
  - (B) cannot suggest change
  - (C) cannot reject it
  - (D) can delay the bill by 20 days
123. Sectors like health, education or transport are known as
- (A) private sector
  - (B) tertiary sector
  - (C) corporate sector
  - (D) secondary sector
124. Vetti tax was taken not in cash but in the form of
- (A) land
  - (B) forced labour
  - (C) house
  - (D) property
125. On the basis of ownership, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is an example of
- (A) public sector industries
  - (B) private sector industries
  - (C) joint sector industries
  - (D) cooperative sector industries
126. The Constitution of India promotes fraternity in order to
- (A) promote equality before the law
  - (B) protect the citizens from caste based discrimination
  - (C) overcome any communal feelings among different communities
  - (D) protect the citizens from religious and gender based discrimination

135. Which of these teaching technique may not be appropriate for teaching social issues in the classroom ?
- (A) Issue-based unit approach
  - (B) Brainstorming session
  - (C) Cooperative learning approach
  - (D) Lecture cum demonstration method
136. The question-answer technique can be quite effective in teaching social studies as it ensures
- (A) students come into class well prepared
  - (B) a more disciplined class
  - (C) students' ability to respond better in examination
  - (D) an active participation by learners
137. To measure the suitability of a candidate for a specific programme of instruction or a particular kind of job, we use
- (A) aptitude test
  - (B) diagnostic test
  - (C) proficiency test
  - (D) achievement test
138. 'Team teaching'
- (A) is a way out to manage with the shortage of teachers
  - (B) encourages healthy competition among teams of teachers in a school
  - (C) involves small teams of students as per their ability
  - (D) involves teams of teachers to optimize resources, interest and expertise
139. Which of the following is an advantage of objective type tests ?
- (A) Easy to construct
  - (B) Extensive sampling
  - (C) Measures complex learning outcomes
  - (D) Measures students' originality and imagination
140. Cultural, social and class differences generates their own biases and prejudices in the contexts of classrooms. The approach to teaching therefore needs to be
- (A) project oriented
  - (B) discussion oriented
  - (C) open ended
  - (D) lecture method
141. Thought-provoking level of teaching is
- (A) memory level
  - (B) understanding level
  - (C) reflective level
  - (D) knowledge level

149. Effective learning takes place when students are
- (A) passive
  - (B) interactive
  - (C) quiet
  - (D) good at preparing for examinations
150. Learning proceeds from
- (A) specific to general
  - (B) simple to complex
  - (C) abstract to concrete
  - (D) unknown to known

101. If  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are different integers such that  $a < b < c < 0$ , then which of the following statements is true?
- (A)  $a + c > a + b$  (B)  $a + c < b$   
 (C)  $b + c < a$  (D)  $a + b > b + c$
102. The least number which must be added to 525 to obtain a perfect square is
- (A) 4 (B) 5  
 (C) 7 (D) 9
103. Sanga purchased two books for Rs 1500 each. He sold them, gaining 6% on one and losing 4% on the other. His gain/ loss percent in the whole transaction is
- (A) Loss 1% (B) Gain 1%  
 (C) Loss 2% (D) Gain 2%
104. A football team won 10 matches out of the total number of matches they played. If their win percentage was 40, then how many matches did they play in all ?
- (A) 20 (B) 25  
 (C) 30 (D) 35
105. Perimeter of a square is 44 cm. The perimeter of a rectangle is equal to the perimeter of this square. The length of the rectangle is 5 cm more than the side of the square. The sum of areas of the square and the rectangle is
- (A)  $229 \text{ cm}^2$  (B)  $169 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (C)  $140 \text{ cm}^2$  (D)  $217 \text{ cm}^2$
106. Insert commas appropriately according to international system of numeration in the number 478935236
- (A) 478, 935, 236 (B) 47, 89, 35, 236  
 (C) 4, 78, 93, 52, 36 (D) 47, 89, 352, 36
107. 490 is expressed in Roman numerals as
- (A) CDLXL (B) CDXC  
 (C) CDLXXXX (D) CCCCLXXXX
108. Among two supplementary angles, the larger angle is  $44^\circ$  more than the smaller. What will be their measures ?
- (A)  $68^\circ, 112^\circ$  (B)  $64^\circ, 116^\circ$   
 (C)  $44^\circ, 136^\circ$  (D)  $84^\circ, 96^\circ$
109. The area of a circle with a radius of 7m will be
- (A)  $149 \text{ m}^2$  (B)  $150 \text{ m}^2$   
 (C)  $152 \text{ m}^2$  (D)  $154 \text{ m}^2$

116. Mathematical communication refers to
- (A) ability to consolidate and organise mathematical thinking
  - (B) ability to solve problems
  - (C) skills to participate in mathematical quiz
  - (D) ability to speak in mathematics classroom
117. Which of the followings is not included in problems in mathematics teaching?
- (A) Crude assessment
  - (B) Inadequate teacher preparation and support
  - (C) Disappointing curriculum
  - (D) Use of appropriate teaching learning materials
118. Which one of the followings is the characteristic of a slow learner ?
- (A) Finds as well as solve problems
  - (B) Prone to immature interpersonal relationships
  - (C) Easily grasps underlying principles
  - (D) Likes intellectual challenge
119. Academic acceleration is associated with
- (A) slow learner
  - (B) autism
  - (C) gifted student
  - (D) aphasia
120. A teacher of Class - VII finds that despite regular teaching, a student makes errors. The teacher should
- (A) repeat the method two- three times
  - (B) give a lot of questions for practice
  - (C) refer the students to the counsellor
  - (D) study the errors and their possible causes and design a teaching strategy
121. A green plant produces its own food using
- (A) oxygen, carbon dioxide and water
  - (B) carbon dioxide, water and solar energy
  - (C) carbon dioxide, oxygen and solar energy
  - (D) carbon monoxide, water and solar energy
122. In the steam engine, heat produced by the burning of coal is converted into
- (A) heat energy
  - (B) chemical energy
  - (C) electrical energy
  - (D) mechanical energy
123. Which of these bases is not dissolved in water ?
- (A) NaOH
  - (B)  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$
  - (C) KOH
  - (D)  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$



132. Which of these is a Rabi crop ?  
(A) Maize (B) Cotton  
(C) Wheat (D) Groundnut
133. Antibiotic obtained from bacteria is  
(A) chloromycetin (B) penicillin  
(C) griseofulvin (D) chlorellin
134. Noble metals which are occur in the native state are  
(A) aluminium and zinc (B) silver and gold  
(C) calcium and sodium (D) iron and platinum
135. The hottest zone of candle flame is the  
(A) luminous zone (B) non- luminous zone  
(C) dark zone (D) blue zone
136. The kitchen of a cell is the  
(A) protoplasm (B) chloroplast  
(C) mitochondria (D) chromoplasts
137. The reproductive system develops and functions under the influence of  
(A) pheromones (B) enzymes  
(C) hormones (D) testosterone
138. The friction that exists between a surface sliding on another surface is known as  
(A) rolling friction (B) limiting friction  
(C) static friction (D) kinetic friction
139. Carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen forms acid rain due to its  
(A) high concentration (B) solubility in acids  
(C) solubility in water (D) insolubility in water
140. Which of the following does not conduct electricity ?  
(A) Soda (B) Sugar  
(C) Salt (D) Acid
141. Which of the following seeks to describe the scientific enterprise and the characteristics of the knowledge it generate ?  
(A) Nature of Science (B) Scope of science  
(C) Values of Science (D) Importance of Science
142. The statement, “Science prepares the students for various professions like medicines, agriculture, engineering, etc.” relates to  
(A) moral value (B) intellectual value  
(C) utilitarian value (D) vocational value

