

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST OCT - 2016

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 25th October 2016 (Tuesday)
Time : 09:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 24 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. Rest of the paper viz., Part I, Part II, Part V and Part VI are compulsory.

**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2016
PAPER I**

Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. By the end of _____, a child is able to follow instructions and help in routine activities like dressing and eating.
(A) infancy (B) early childhood
(C) late childhood (D) adolescence
2. Change of behaviour that takes place in learning is relatively
(A) momentary (B) casual
(C) permanent (D) temporary
3. It is the ability to observe critically and objectively and appraise the conduct of men everywhere to each other, irrespective of the nationality or culture to which they belong.
(A) National arrogance (B) Traditional bias
(C) Prejudice against a country (D) International understanding
4. The law which implies that the children are not exactly like their parents is
(A) Like begets like
(B) Law of regression
(C) Law of variation
(D) Law of transmission of acquired traits
5. One who shows consistently remarkable performance in any worthwhile endeavour
(A) Gifted child (B) Creative child
(C) Juvenile delinquent (D) Slow learner
6. Imitation is one of the several ways through which children
(A) observe (B) learn
(C) adjust (D) pay attention
7. By adopting child-centred pedagogy, we are
(A) encouraging rote learning (B) focussing more on examination results
(C) focussing more on subject matter (D) shifting teaching to learning
8. A good _____ honestly and zealously fulfils his political responsibility along with the other obligation he has to society.
(A) teacher (B) citizen
(C) student (D) headmaster
9. Children learning about national flag, national song, national bird and national objects is a means for developing
(A) national curriculum (B) national integration
(C) unity (D) democracy

10. Which of these is not suggested as a provision for individual differences in schools ?
- (A) Proper knowledge of the individual's potentialities
 (B) Ability grouping
 (C) Rigid curriculum
 (D) Adjusting methods of teaching
11. Summative evaluation can be done by using
- (A) project work (B) portfolio
 (C) field visit (D) paper-pencil test
12. Choose the correct statement about formative evaluation
- (A) It is done at the end or completion of the programme
 (B) It is done by external examiners or teachers
 (C) It is explanatory and flexible
 (D) It is typically quantitative
13. It takes place through moral conversation and behaviour.
- (A) Inclusive education (B) Moral education
 (C) Value education (D) Teacher education
14. It has nothing to do with learning difficulties.
- (A) Lack of intelligence (B) Over-learning
 (C) Bad parental guidance (D) Poverty
15. You cannot identify a person as having learning difficulty if he/she
- (A) shows difficulty in telling time (B) shows difficulty in time budgeting
 (C) has confusion about left and right (D) blinks eyes frequently
16. The action of someone who is trying to assist others to reach their fullest potential in all aspects of development.
- (A) Learning (B) Teaching
 (C) Adjustment (D) Attention
17. The ductless glands, with the secretion of their specific hormones, have a great influence in shaping
- (A) attention span (B) memory
 (C) intelligence (D) personality
18. Learning is a
- (A) process (B) product
 (C) motive (D) goal
19. Remembering data like one's name, father's name, mother's name, etc is an example of
- (A) paranormal memory (B) short- term memory
 (C) long-term memory (D) photographic memory
20. The capacity to acquire and apply knowledge is
- (A) intuition (B) adjustment
 (C) attention (D) intelligence

21. Which of these are more able to see the parts that make up a large pattern ?
 (A) Field-dependent learners (B) Field-independent learners
 (C) Impulsive learners (D) Auditory learners
22. In child centred learning
 (A) the child is the focal point in the learning process
 (B) the teacher while planning for education keeps in view the needs, interests and aptitude of the children
 (C) the teacher is the stimulator and facilitator of student activities
 (D) all of the above
23. The word motivation comes from _____ root 'moveers' which means 'to move'
 (A) Greek (B) Latin
 (C) German (D) Italian
24. The type of motivation which is directly linked with the natural instincts, urges and impulses of an organism is known as
 (A) experimentation (B) conditioning
 (C) extrinsic (D) intrinsic
25. Who remarked "The teacher is like the candle which lights others in consuming itself" ?
 (A) Robert South (B) M.K. Gandhi
 (C) Sri Aurobindo (D) S. Radhakrishnan
26. All religions of the world stresses the need for developing
 (A) regularity (B) teacher quality
 (C) moral qualities (D) gender equality
27. When a teacher is providing equal opportunity for boys and girls in curricular and co-curricular activities and encouraging them to carry out the same activities, the teacher is using
 (A) gender sensitive technique (B) gender disparities
 (C) insightful learning theory (D) observation technique
28. The teacher must use _____ to make his teaching effective and inspirational.
 (A) new dress (B) new teaching-learning technology
 (C) textbooks (D) good character
29. The feeling of internationalism involves
 (A) goodwill (B) animosity
 (C) dependence (D) segregation
30. Exercises to identify a particular letter or number is the need of
 (A) children with hearing impairment (B) gifted children
 (C) children with learning disability (D) creative children

Part II English

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

I have a little shadow that goes
 in and out with me.
And what can be the use of him is
 more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the
 heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me,
 when I jump into my bed.
The funniest thing about him is the way
 he likes to grow
Not at all like proper children, which is
 always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an
 Indian-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that
 there's none of him at all.
One morning, very early, before the
 sun I was up
I rose and found the shining dew
 on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an
 arrant sleepyhead.
Had stayed at home behind me and was
 fast asleep in bed.

31. The poet used “him” instead of “shadow” in the second line. This is called
(A) imagery (B) allegory
(C) simile (D) personification
32. He is very, very like me from heels up to head. “He” here refers to
(A) the poet (B) the shadow
(C) the poet's brother (D) the poet's father
33. Indian-rubber ball is a ball
(A) made in India (B) that is used to play cricket
(C) made of rubber (D) that can bounce very high
34. The word “arrant” would also mean
(A) bad (B) good
(C) lazy (D) funny
35. “But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepyhead”. Here the shadow is compared to an arrant sleepyhead. This poetic device is called
(A) metaphor (B) simile
(C) allegory (D) alliteration

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

When I went away to college, I chose to go to a large one in a state other than mine in an attempt to disappear into 20,000 coeds and never again see the tormentors of my adolescence. These were the popular and perfectly mean girls, the ones who drove quiet girls like me headlong into the comforting arms of dusty books.

If you lived in your head at that age, as I did, the campus library was your refuge. One person during those years reached in and planted something that would take decades to flower. She was, of course, a writer.

Since I didn't know a soul at this large university, I volunteered for a campus club to make friends. That's how I ended up one winter evening shivering outside the steps of the student union, waiting for the night's famous speaker to drive up. My assignment was to escort her inside to the auditorium where her fans - certainly every English major and professor on campus - eagerly waited to hear Maya Angelou, author of a book that was required reading then, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

36. By "the tormentors of my adolescence" the author meant
(A) her teacher (B) school
(C) mean girls (D) naughty boys
37. "Coeds" is synonymous to
(A) college students (B) boys and girls
(C) co-workers (D) female friends
38. The person who reached in and planted something that would take decades to flower was a
(A) teacher (B) friend
(C) researcher (D) writer
39. The author volunteered for a campus club to make friends because
(A) she wanted to enjoy life (B) she didn't know anyone
(C) she was lonely (D) she liked making new friends
40. Maya Angelou's fans were
(A) every English major
(B) every Professor
(C) every English major and Professor on campus
(D) everyone on the campus

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

Many of us who live in large towns and cities are used to working in noise which comes from several different sources. There is noise of moving trains, airplanes etc. There is the deafening noise produced by loud speakers in houses or shops, radio sets and music systems in the neighborhood. Most of us have no time to think of noises of one type or another. They become part of our daily lives. We do not realize that noise pollution is harmful to us. Already there is evidence that exposure to noise of high intensity leads to loss of hearing. It

has also been found that the quality of work produced by people who work in very noisy places can often be worse than the quality of work of similar people working in not so noisy places. This shows that even when one does not realize it, noise has its effect on one's performance.

41. Which of the following is not true ?
 - (A) Noise is produced by moving trains
 - (B) Noise is produced by airplanes
 - (C) Noise is produced by busy shops
 - (D) Loud noise is produced by loud speakers
42. Those who work in the midst of high intensity noise produce
 - (A) greater quality of work
 - (B) inferior quality of work
 - (C) lesser quantity of work
 - (D) better quality of work
43. Exposure to noise of high intensity is harmful to
 - (A) health
 - (B) ears
 - (C) workplace
 - (D) throat
44. Many people do not realize that noise is harmful to them because they
 - (A) get used to it
 - (B) do not have time to think of it
 - (C) are caught up in their work
 - (D) love to listen to loud music
45. The word 'deafening' in the passage means
 - (A) noisy
 - (B) fussy
 - (C) calm
 - (D) messy
46. In a lower class, the best type of teaching reading would be
 - (A) casual reading
 - (B) extensive reading
 - (C) loud reading
 - (D) intensive reading
47. One of the objectives of teaching English is to enable students to make simple sentences and statements in English so that they can express themselves through
 - (A) speech and writing
 - (B) gestures
 - (C) speech
 - (D) evaluation
48. The natural or direct method disallows the use of
 - (A) teaching aids
 - (B) evaluation
 - (C) mother tongue
 - (D) grammar
49. Language acquisition occurs only when the child
 - (A) is taught the rules of grammar
 - (B) has exposure to the language
 - (C) enters the school
 - (D) is taught various ways of expression
50. Skimming a passage involves
 - (A) brief study of a text
 - (B) getting overall idea of a text
 - (C) locating the specific information
 - (D) criticizing a text closely in detail

51. A person who speaks English can produce the characteristic English speech sounds and sound patterns, both in
 (A) isolation and in combination (B) speaking and singing
 (C) speaking and reading (D) isolation and classification
52. The best way to set about the task of making a balanced scheme of work is to begin by making a plan for each
 (A) unit (B) syllabus
 (C) lesson (D) curriculum
53. The teacher anticipates the problems likely to be faced while teaching the lesson by
 (A) making lesson plan (B) preparing teaching aids
 (C) maintaining strict discipline (D) laying down ground rules
54. The scientific study of the speech sounds of a language is known as
 (A) linguistic (B) phonetics
 (C) phonology (D) intonation
55. _____ tests give an opportunity to pupils who are poor writers to demonstrate their knowledge without subjective element creeping in.
 (A) Objective (B) Oral
 (C) Diagnostic (D) Unit
56. The categories that should be considered when assessing writing.
 (A) Organisation, quality, neatness and collaboration
 (B) Organisation, quality, neatness and connotation
 (C) Organisation, quality, neatness and convention
 (D) Organisation, quality, neatness and innovation
57. In structural approach, language learning takes place with the help of
 (A) graded words (B) graded structures
 (C) demonstration (D) experimentation
58. 'This approach ignores structure and grammar'. This is the drawback of
 (A) structural approach (B) oral approach
 (C) communicative approach (D) inductive approach
59. Test item that can be used for assessing pupils' reading skill is
 (A) picture test (B) dictation
 (C) observation (D) diagnostic test
60. Flash card is a/an
 (A) audio aid (B) visual aid
 (C) audio visual aid (D) all of these

Part III Mizo

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

Mihring changkang apiang an faiin an thianghlim an ti thin. Faina chungchangah thalaite hi kan thanharh a hun hle. Mi ram khawpui a nawmna chhan chu an fai vang a ni fo. Eng vanga kan khawpui hi bal leh tawp nge a nih? Thalaite hian hma kan la tawk lo a ni thei em? Sawrkarin tan la in faina hapta October thla chhungin a ruahman thin hial a; amaherawhchu faina hapta chhung chauha tan kan la thin erawh hi chu a tawk lo hle. Kawng lehlama ngaihtuah phei chuan Faina Hapta kumtina kan hmang thin hian kan balhzia leh kan failohzia a tilang a ni lo maw? Central lam ruahmanna Swatch Bharat kan kalpui mek hi a lawmawmin a tihlawhtlingtu nih i tum theuh ang u. Kum tluanin faina nunpui ila, hma kan sawn ngeiin a rinawm. Bawlhhlawh bawm a awm remchan loh avanga kan hnawmhnawk kuhva, sweet kawr, meizial bung, etc. khawlaia paih mai lovin a paihna hmun tur dik takah paih theuh ila, kan khawtlang kan hriselin mipui pawhin nuam kan ti zawk ngeiin a rinawm. Thalai te zingah bawlhhlawh bawm hmang tangkai ngailo, zun in bula zung thin, zun ina e thin kan awm em? Hma sawnna tur kan neih apiangah thalaiten hma i hruai ang u. I hnap ak la, i chil lem rawh. Faina hi mitinin kan ngaipawimawh a tul a, chumi tihlawhtling tur chuan mitin te hian mawhphurhna kan nei bawk. Mi tih theih chu kan ti ve thei a ni tia kan rilru siam tharin thang leh thar te hian bul kan tan a tul tak zet. Kan ram hi hmuhsit awma a awm lohna turin faina kan ngaihpawimawh a tul. Nu leh paten kan inzirtir a tul a, zirtirtuten hma kan lak a ngai fo thin. Tumah indem thei kan awm lo a, tu mawhphurhnaah mah dah bik loh pawh a tul hle mai.

61. Kan ram hmuhsitawma a awm loh na tura thil pawimawh eng nge ?
 - (A) Kan intodelh a ngai
 - (B) Kan taimak a ngai
 - (C) Tourism lama hmasawn kan mamawh
 - (D) Faina kan ngaihpawimawh a ngai

62. Sawrkar hmalakna in eng hunah nge faina beihpui kan thlak thin ?
 - (A) January
 - (B) October
 - (C) December
 - (D) July

63. Mi changkang tehna chu
 - (A) an faiin an thianghlim
 - (B) chhung leh khat te, thenrual an huikhawm thiam
 - (C) sawrkar hmalakna an ngaipawimawh thin
 - (D) Eizawna ngelnghet an nei

64. Engvangin nge kan hnawmhnawkte khawlaia kan paih mai thin ?
 - (A) Kan thatchhiat vang
 - (B) Kan rinawm loh vang
 - (C) Bawlhhlawhbawm a awm remchan mai loh vang
 - (D) Faina chungchanga zirtirna kan dawn that loh vang

65. Faina hi engtia rei nge kalpui tur ?
 (A) October thla chhung
 (B) Kumtluanin
 (C) Swachh Bharat laiin
 (D) Central sawrkarin hma a lak chhung zawng

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

Mizote hi zuk leh hmuamah kan fihlim lo hle mai, tunhma atanga kan chin than leh chin dawklak a nih vangin Mizo awmna apiangah zuk leh hmuam ti mi kan awm zel. Kan nun tichhetu leh kan tan tangkaina neilo tih hre reng chungin kan hnawl phal lo a, kan dah phal lo a ni ber. Tunlaiin thifa hnukchatin zuk leh hmuam thatlohzia inzirtir a ni a, kawng tam takah hlawhtling tawh mah se duhthusam erawh kan la thleng pha lo a ni. Thalai tam tak erawh zuk leh hmuam leh ruihtheih thil a fihlim an awm, a lawmawm hle mai. Intihhmuh tum ila, kawng tha zawk zawh turin ke pen ngam ang u.

66. Zuk leh hmuam tih hian a kawh ber chu
 (A) zu leh damdawi (B) ruihtheih thil hrim hrim
 (C) meizial, kuhva leh tuibur (D) ram kal thin te meizuk sawina
67. Thifa hnukchat tih awmzia chu
 (A) theihtawpa bei (B) hnukchat sawina
 (C) hlamzuih sawina (D) thi tura inpeih sawina

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

Mi tin hian kan pianhmang, hmelhmang leh ruangam ah induh khawp lohna kan nei vek an ti a ni awm e, kan rilru put hmang a inanglo ang bawkin kan khawsakphung pawh a inanglo thei viau. Kan chenpuite tan khawsakpui nuam ni ila, thenawmte tan mi tha ni vek ila, a va nuam dawn em. Pi leh pute chuan thenawmte do aiin khaw sarikh do a thlanawm zawk an lo ti thin. Tumah hi in do lo ila, hlim takin cheng ho ang u.

68. He thu zia tuin hmelhmang a tih hi
 (A) adverb (B) adjective
 (C) verb (D) emphatic adverb
69. He thu zia pianhmang thu tlukpui chu
 (A) pianzia (B) awmdanphung
 (C) chetzia (D) khawsakphung
70. He thu zia thalaite tih hi
 (A) masculine gender (B) neutral gender
 (C) feminine gender (D) common gender

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

- I. Kan tlangram par vulna,
 Thal khua eng riari romei karah;

Lenkaw! turni nem duai,
 Zai tin rimawi an chhiar nghian e.
 Phunchawng, nauban, ainawn par
 Tuah, vau, chhawkhle!i, senhri par
 Chawnpui, pang, samtlang, dingdi,
 Par mawi thang vulna Zoram hmun zauvah

- II. Fan changin tlang lian te,
 Lunglen kan uai par zun lengah
 Chhuahtlang lamtluang zawngte,
 Thing tin rihnim parin a bawm
- III. Chhak tiangan par an vul,
 Chhawkhle!i, ainawn, chawngtlai, hawilo
 Phunchawngpui phai bawmtu,
 Thingsir leh mualhawih, chawnpui par
- IV. Thinlai hnem par lawmna
 Zozam, chuailo, derhken, arkhuan
 Chin par mawi thang vulna,
 Ram bukthlam leh run in sumtual

71. He hla a lenkaw! tih awmzia chu
 (A) mihring (B) kaw!kil
 (C) ramngaw (D) nungcha
72. He hla a run a tih awmzia hi
 (A) indo (B) hlim sawina
 (C) in (D) thlam
73. Lamtluang tih t!ukpui chu
 (A) kawng (B) tluang taka zin
 (C) in leh lo (D) losul
74. He hla a chhuahtlang tih awmzia chu
 (A) khawchhak lam sawina (B) tlang sawina
 (C) pangpar chi hrang hrang sawina (D) kawtchhuah sawina
75. Thal tih thu ep chu
 (A) fur (B) thlasik
 (C) favang (D) nipui
76. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura thil pawimawh ber chu
 (i) naupang psychology hre mi
 (ii) kohhran leh khawtlang tana mi tangkai
 (iii) mahni inrintawkna nei mi leh mahni tlinlohna haider lo mi
 (iv) naupangin an zah a, an ngaihsan
 A dik ber chu
 (A) (iii) leh (iv) (B) (i) leh (ii)
 (C) (i) leh (iii) (D) (ii) leh (iii)

77. Lesson plan-ah motivation a tul em em na chhan chu
 (A) naupangte an taimak zual theih nan
 (B) naupangten zirtirtu an zah zual theih nan
 (C) naupangten an thiam tawh sa an theihngihlh loh nan
 (D) naupangten phur taka an zirlai thar an zir theih nan
78. Lesson plan duangtu hrang hrang zinga unit method uar/tilar tu chu
 (A) Benjamin S.Bloom
 (B) Johan Friedrich Herbert
 (C) Regional College of Education Mysore (RCEM)
 (D) Henry C.Morrison
79. Poetry zirtirin a thil tum te zinga pawimawh ber pakhat chu
 (A) mahni hnam rohlu an ngaihsan theih nan
 (B) zai lama hma an sawn theih nan
 (C) Hlahril an thiam theih nan
 (D) An hlimna leh lungngaihna te hla hmanga puanchhuah an thiam nan
80. Naupangten tawng lama hma an sawn a, tawng thiam tak ni tur chuan
 (A) mi thusawi ngaihthlak tam a tul
 (B) lehkhabu chhiar tam an mamawh
 (C) mi bik (talented) tan chauh a nih avangin zira thiam theih a ni lo
 (D) tih (practice) tam an mamawh
81. Teaching aids chu
 (A) naupangte mit la zawng tak a ni ngei ngei tur a ni
 (B) mahni siamchawp a ni kher tur a ni
 (C) kan awmna hmun mil ang zelin kan dapkhawmin kan hman thiam tur a ni
 (D) class hun chhung ti reitu mai mai a ni
82. A hnuaiia thu te hi han chhiar teh.
 (i) Tubauhin min chhu (ii) Tubohin min chhu
 (iii) Ka pawisa ka hloh (iv) Ka pawisa ka hlauh
 Tawngkam hman diklote chu
 (A) (i) leh (iii) (B) (ii) leh (iv)
 (C) (i) leh (iv) (D) (ii) leh (iii)
83. Thupui pakhat hmanga thu inchuh neia thusawi hi
 (A) recitation (B) role play
 (C) debate (D) extempore speech
84. Zirlai kan zirtir tur chin te, kan hun hman rei zawng tur chhut lawk a awmze nei taka inbuatsaih lawkna hi
 (A) teaching aids (B) demonstration
 (C) blue print (D) lesson plan

85. Taksa thanlen nana mahni hnam tawng a pawimawhna chu
 (A) zirtirna tha a hre thei (B) thu a ngaithla thiam
 (C) a ziak thiam (D) a inringtawk
86. Ngaihthlak thiamtir tura naupangte kaihhruai dan tur.
 (A) Thawnthu sawi (B) Field trip
 (C) Assignment pek (D) Group discussion
87. Thu (prose) zirtirin a tum tlangpui zinga pakhat chu
 (A) sikula an lo tlangnel nan (B) thumal hriat belh nan
 (C) thenrual kawm nan (D) tawng tih hausak nan
88. Induction method-a zirtir chuan
 (A) entirna pek a ngai lo (B) entirna tam tawk a pe phawt tur a ni
 (C) a dan tlangpui a man a ni (D) hna a tlem
89. Lesson plan pawimawhna chu
 (A) naupangte fuih tan nan leh tih tur pek dan turah kaihhruaina tha tak a ni
 (B) naupang a ti harh
 (C) zirtirtu tan a awlsam
 (D) hun a heh lo
90. Classroom-ah role play method kan hman hian
 (A) boruak a ti zangkhai
 (B) naupangin nuam an ti
 (C) zirlaiten an thil hriat an hrechiang bik
 (D) zirlaiten an ti ve vek

Part IV Alternative English

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

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason, very few people cared to explore the little bay and the cave at the back of it. But the unknown always drew this man like a magnet. He found the bay fresh and un-littered, as it was completely covered by the sea high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

61. The bay could not be reached by boat because
 (A) it had numerous layers of rock
 (B) there were too many eddies
 (C) it was facing the open sea
 (D) there were seams of rocks and dangerous swirling current
62. The bay could be visited
 (A) at any time (B) during daytime only
 (C) when there was a low tide (D) when there was a high tide
63. The bay was fresh and unlittered because
 (A) the high tide had just washed the litter away
 (B) he was the first visitor there
 (C) it was not frequented by people who would pollute it
 (D) the sea water had receded
64. It was impossible to stay for a long time because
 (A) it was cold due to the water
 (B) the turning tide was very dangerous
 (C) seams of rock jutted out and could be dangerous
 (D) the place was isolated
65. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered
 (A) a cool and inviting place
 (B) a large opening
 (C) a chimney shaped rock
 (D) a big crack through which light came in

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

In the earliest societies, the roles played by men and women were clearly demarcated. While the men were basically hunters and warriors, women were responsible for developing much of the basic tools and skills needed for basic social advancement. From food gathering,

human being moved on to agriculture, craft making and basic medicinal skills. As society slowly evolved, the role played by women began to be regarded as secondary to that of the role played by men. As society became more and more patriarchal, woman as a 'homemaker' came to be regarded as socially inferior to men who are more prominent in social, economic and political life. Women gradually came to be regarded as mere appendages of men - intellectually, morally and physically inferior.

The feminist movement arose as a result of women's desire to eradicate the harmful effects of a patriarchal society, to establish equality and to end sexist domination. Basically, feminism asserts the need to value women as they are, and not for their potential productivity, and that they are as strong, intelligent and capable as their male counterparts. It also addresses the fact that women have been misunderstood and misrepresented, and that the majority of beliefs regarding women are based on myth and ignorance. Feminism therefore, attempts to liberate women from their century old oppression, and give women the chance to participate fully in life as the equal of men.

66. In the early societies, the responsibility of women were
- (A) hunting and gathering food
 - (B) developing basic social advancement tools
 - (C) developing home-making skills
 - (D) developing basic medicinal skills
67. The woman's role as 'home maker' was considered to be
- (A) inferior to the man's role
 - (B) superior to the man's role
 - (C) equal to the man's role
 - (D) as important as the man's role
68. Men assumed a primary status because they are
- (A) superior to women
 - (B) physically stronger
 - (C) hunters and warriors
 - (D) more prominent
69. The chief aim of feminism is to
- (A) fight against myth and ignorance
 - (B) show that women are as strong as men
 - (C) liberate women from oppression
 - (D) establish patriarchy
70. The feminist movement arose because of a desire to
- (A) establish sexual equality
 - (B) assert women's superiority
 - (C) fight against male domination
 - (D) exert dominion over men

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

Life has loveliness to sell,
All beautiful and splendid things,
Blue waves whitened on a cliff,
Soaring fire that sways and sings,
And children's faces looking up
Holding wonder like a cup.

Life has loveliness to sell,
Music like a curve of gold,
Scent of pine trees in the rain,
Eyes that love you, arms that hold,
And for your spirit's still delight,
Holy thoughts that star the night.

Spend all you have for loveliness,
Buy it and never count the cost;
For one white singing hour of peace
Count many a year of strife well lost,
And for a breath of ecstasy
Give all you have been, or could be.

71. Among the beautiful things, what changes colour ?
(A) Pine trees (B) Soaring fires
(C) Blue waves (D) Children's faces
72. What brightens the sky at night ?
(A) The soaring fire (B) Holy thoughts
(C) Blue waves (D) Eyes that love
73. What must one do with loveliness ?
(A) Sell (B) Sing songs in praise of it
(C) Hold it and love it (D) Buy
74. What can be seen on the children's faces ?
(A) Wonder (B) Loveliness
(C) Holy thoughts (D) Happiness
75. Ecstasy means
(A) striving (B) joy
(C) loveliness (D) spirit
76. Displacement is one of the many features of human communication. It means
(A) the ability to convey right information
(B) the communication about things that are either present or absent
(C) there is no link between a linguistic form and its meaning
(D) the ability to speak fluently
77. Dramatization is a useful activity which is mostly used for developing
(A) listening skill (B) reading skill
(C) writing skill (D) speaking skill
78. The chief aim of teaching prose lesson at the elementary stage is development of
(A) literary skills (B) good reading habits
(C) language skills (D) creative writing skill

79. Knowledge of appropriate social context in language use is important to
- (A) live peacefully in the society
 - (B) know where and how a language must be used in the society
 - (C) learn about the characteristics of a particular society
 - (D) help in the development of the society
80. The learning of a second language being hindered by the knowledge of the first language is known as
- (A) semantic confusion
 - (B) mother tongue interference
 - (C) first language dominance
 - (D) first language acquisition
81. The main objective of teaching poetry at the elementary level is to
- (A) enable students to enjoy and become familiar with the target language
 - (B) develop students' confidence in using the language
 - (C) create proper learning atmosphere
 - (D) develop creativity in the students
82. The most important aim of teaching the mother tongue is to
- (A) help learners to express themselves simply and clearly
 - (B) help learners acquire more knowledge and information
 - (C) develop creative faculties of the learners
 - (D) provide training in logical thought and its expression
83. When a teacher give commands to the students such as "Do not run in the corridor", which function of language does she make use of ?
- (A) Expressive function
 - (B) Informative function
 - (C) Directive function
 - (D) Referential function
84. An efficient and effective language teacher will always
- (A) read the lessons aloud and explain it line by line
 - (B) create numerous opportunities for the students to use the language meaningfully
 - (C) provide a number of information and make the learners listen attentively
 - (D) strictly control the class and cover the syllabus with plenty of time for revision
85. The best method for teaching grammar is by
- (A) explaining the rules clearly
 - (B) using substitution tables and drills
 - (C) enabling practice in context
 - (D) giving lots of written assignments
86. Mawia encourages his young learners to 'brainstorm ideas, organise them, draft, edit and revise their work' so as to develop their skill of
- (A) listening
 - (B) speaking
 - (C) reading
 - (D) writing
87. Active vocabulary is also known as
- (A) receptive vocabulary
 - (B) productive vocabulary
 - (C) adhoc vocabulary
 - (D) common vocabulary

88. In a language class, Liani often engages her students in an activity where each student takes on different roles such as doctor, nurse, teacher, etc. This type of activity is known as
- (A) dramatisation (B) role play
(C) group activity (D) learning by doing
89. A language laboratory is a modern teaching aid which helps to develop
- (i) listening skill (ii) speaking skill
(iii) reading skill (iv) writing skill
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)
90. Among the following teaching-learning materials, the most useful material for developing reading skill will be
- (A) projector (B) television
(C) tape recorder (D) textbooks

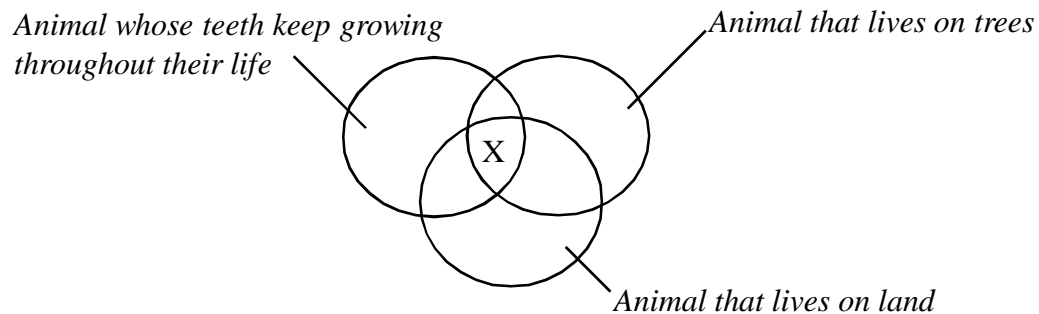
Part V Environmental Studies

91. The NCF 2005 views EVS in classes III to V as a subject which integrates the concepts and issues of
(A) Science, Social Science and Environmental Education
(B) Science, Social Science and Mathematics
(C) Social Science and Geography
(D) Science and Environmental Education
92. The pedagogy of EVS should essentially be based on activities
(A) inside the classroom (B) outside the classroom
(C) in and out of classroom (D) from the textbook
93. Teaching aids reinforce the teaching of EVS by
(A) making home assignment easy (B) supplementing the spoken words
(C) lessening teacher's activity (D) replacing the textbook
94. Hands on experiences in EVS means learning from nature and process of the environment through
(i) indirect observation (ii) direct observation
(iii) experimentation
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(A) (i) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
95. Consider the following themes of EVS :
(i) Family and friends (ii) Food and shelter
(iii) Water and travel (iv) Things we make and do
Which of the above themes is/are included in EVS curriculum ?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (B) (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (iii) only
96. Evaluation tools help in identifying the ways of measuring children's learning. This/these should
(A) provide children with feedback that facilitates learning
(B) provide teachers with information about children's learning progress
(C) allow teachers to make decision about what to do next
(D) all of the above
97. The purpose of formative assessment is to take into account all aspects of learning that is
(A) cognitive and affective
(B) cognitive and psychomotor
(C) cognitive, affective and psychomotor
(D) affective and psychomotor

98. Consider the following objectives :
- (i) To train children to locate and comprehend relationships between the natural, social and cultural environment
 - (ii) To develop an awareness about environmental issues
 - (iii) To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child particularly in relation to a natural environment
 - (iv) To develop understanding based on observation and illustration drawn from physical, biological, social and cultural aspects of life, rather than abstraction
- Which of the above is/are the objective(s) of teaching EVS at primary stage ?
- (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (ii) and (iii)
 - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
99. The preparatory phase of a teaching unit is
- (A) presentation phase
 - (B) introduction phase
 - (C) conclusion phase
 - (D) recapitulation phase
100. Which of the following method of teaching is ideal to see the effect of sunlight on the movement of a sunflower ?
- (A) Story telling
 - (B) Project method
 - (C) Role play
 - (D) Field visit
101. Consider the following two columns :
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (i) Biotic components | (1) Air, sunlight and water |
| (ii) Abiotic components | (2) Plants, animals and microbes |
| (iii) Our first school | (3) Study of relationship between living things and environment |
| (iv) Ecology | (4) Family |
- Select the correctly matched answer using the codes given below.
- (A) (i) - (2), (ii) - (3), (iii) - (1), (iv) - (4)
 - (B) (i) - (2), (ii) - (1), (iii) - (4), (iv) - (3)
 - (C) (i) - (1), (ii) - (4), (iii) - (3), (iv) - (2)
 - (D) (i) - (2), (ii) - (1), (iii) - (3), (iv) - (4)
102. Critical thinking and problem solving are not directly addressed in the
- (A) curriculum
 - (B) teacher's activity
 - (C) teaching learning method
 - (D) student's activity
103. Anecdotal records are short narrative description of _____ by the teacher in the classroom
- (A) experimentation
 - (B) observation
 - (C) preservation
 - (D) teaching
104. The word environment is derived from the French word *environer* which means
- (A) plants and animals
 - (B) encircle or surround
 - (C) world
 - (D) ecological balance

105. Environmental Education is a process that allows individuals to _____
environmental issues
(A) assess (B) conserve
(C) evaluate (D) explore
106. The Khedaji tree is found mainly in
(A) coastal areas (B) rainforest
(C) desert areas (D) mountain forest
107. Madhubani is a very old form of
(A) folk art (B) folk dance
(C) folk lore (D) folk music
108. Cinchona is a tree used to make medicine for the treatment of
(A) anaemia (B) diarrhoea
(C) encephalitis (D) malaria
109. Desert oak is a tree found in
(A) Asia (B) Australia
(C) Europe (D) North america
110. Which one of the following is an insectivorous plant ?
(A) Rhododendron (B) Snake gourd
(C) Pitcher plant (D) Snapdragon
111. The best time to start bee-keeping is
(A) May to June (B) February to March
(C) October to December (D) July to August

112. Study the Venn diagram given below:



Which of the following animal can be placed at 'X' ?

- (A) Monkey (B) Bear
(C) Squirrel (D) Leopard
113. I sing sweetly but I never make my own nest. Who am I ?
(A) Barbet (B) Koel
(C) Indian Robbin (D) Sunbird

114. Bihu is a festival of
(A) Assam (B) Manipur
(C) Tripura (D) Kashmir
115. Consider the following pairs:
(i) Kashwa - fruit
(ii) Kewra water - Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Manali - plain area
(iv) Pochampalli - weaving
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched ?
(A) (i) and (iii) (B) (i) and (ii)
(C) (ii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)
116. Corbett National Park is in the state of
(A) Assam (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Andhra Pradesh
117. Which of the following has the highest salinity ?
(A) Arabian sea (B) Caspian sea
(C) Lake Baikal (D) Dead sea
118. Igloo is a house made of
(A) bamboo (B) blocks of hard snow
(C) thatch (D) wood
119. Who is the leader of elephant herd ?
(A) The biggest male (B) The oldest male
(C) The oldest female (D) The biggest female
120. A sloth spends almost _____ hours a day for sleeping while hanging upside down on a tree branch.
(A) 17 (B) 5
(C) 10 (D) 13

Part VI Mathematics

121. Liana and Mazika starts from the same point in the opposite direction. Liana heads towards Lungdai which is 27 km away while Mazika goes towards Seling which is 45 km away. How far is Lungdai from Seling?
(A) 18 km (B) 27 km
(C) 72 km (D) 81 km
122. Which pair of numbers add up to make more than 500 ?
(A) 152 and 241 (B) 299 and 99
(C) 321 and 192 (D) 401 and 91
123. Feli bought 1 kg plastic for Rs 10 and sold it for Rs 12. She earns Rs. 2 on selling 1 kg plastic. How much money does she earn for 63 kg ?
(A) Rs. 126 (B) Rs. 136
(C) Rs. 146 (D) Rs. 156
124. There are 20 stars. If a quarter of them are red, how many stars are red ?
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 10 (D) 15
125. Buala keep his chickens in a box. He counts 28 legs. How many chickens are there ?
(A) 7 (B) 14
(C) 16 (D) 28
126. One carton can hold 85 soap bars. Sawmi wants to pack 255 soap bars. How many cartons does she need for packing all of them ?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
127. You have to distribute 360 tomatoes equally in 3 baskets. How many tomatoes will there be in each basket ?
(A) 120 (B) 125
(C) 130 (D) 135
128. $48,965 \div 4$ is equal to
(A) 13261.25 (B) 12384.35
(C) 12214.35 (D) 12241.25
129. 3, 5, 8, 12, _____
(A) 13 (B) 17
(C) 19 (D) 20
130. 23 less than 89 is
(A) 66 (B) 76
(C) 102 (D) 112

131. 12A, 14C, 16E, _____
 (A) 17G (B) 17H
 (C) 18G (D) 18H
132. Biaki has Rs. 48.50, Rama has Rs. 55.50 and Vena has Rs. 38.00. How much money do they have in all ?
 (A) 142 (B) 141
 (C) 140 (D) 139
133. 5m 15cm \times 3 is almost equal to
 (A) 15 m (B) 15.5 m
 (C) 16 m (D) 16.5 m
134. 7 min 35 sec + 3 min 25 sec is equal to
 (A) 10 minutes (B) 10 and a half minutes
 (C) 11 minutes (D) 11 and a half minutes
135. The length of a rectangle is 1.2 m and its breadth is 20 cm. Its perimeter is
 (A) 2.80 cm (B) 28.0 cm
 (C) 2.80 m (D) 28.0 m
136. According to Napoleon, the improvement and progress of mathematics are linked to
 (A) the economic growth (B) the educational growth
 (C) the prosperity of the state (D) the quality of the nation
137. Mathematics is often described as
 (i) science of logical reasoning (ii) science of measurement
 (iii) science of calculation
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)
 (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
138. Who suggested that Science and Mathematics should be taught on a compulsory basis to all pupils as part of a general education during first ten years of schooling ?
 (A) Kothari Commission (B) Will Durant Commission
 (C) Schultze (D) Locke
139. In inductive method, a teacher proceeds logically from
 (A) abstract to concrete (B) specific to general
 (C) general to particular (D) formula to principles
140. It is often said that we remember 50% of what we
 (A) hear (B) see
 (C) see and hear (D) say

141. A mathematics teacher should have full command over
(A) students' knowledge (B) subject application
(C) students' problems (D) subject matter
142. When a child/student is weaker than normal in one or two subjects and almost normal in other subjects, he is known as
(A) child with general backwardness (B) child with particular backwardness
(C) child with minor backwardness (D) child with major backwardness
143. Mathematics has its own language in which instead of words we sometimes use
(A) signs and codecs (B) symbols and ideograms
(C) equations and formulae (D) charts and diagrams
144. Change in the behavior of the child is a resultant of
(A) activity (B) growth
(C) learning (D) discipline
145. Students are best motivated using
(A) rewards (B) visual aids
(C) audio-visual aids (D) games
146. Development of various skills in the child is a function of
(A) class test (B) achievement test
(C) learning (D) remedial teaching
147. According to NCF 2005 systemic reasoning in Mathematics is intimately tied to
(A) aesthetics (B) algorithms
(C) proof (D) solutions
148. A mathematics teacher should be punctual so as to make the students
(A) alert (B) punctual
(C) disciplined (D) inspired
149. This mathematics kit literally means 'a game' and is a rectangular strip divided into two square faces and has holes punched in it.
(A) Abacus (B) Cuisenaire Strips
(C) Dominoes (D) Fraction Discs
150. A process by which we come to know the extent to which the objectives are achieved
(A) Achievement test (B) Evaluation
(C) Examination (D) Objective test