

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST SEPT - 2017

### PAPER I

**Date of Examination** : 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 (Wednesday)  
**Time** : 09:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 30 pages without cover and Answer marking sheet. Check the booklet before attempting the questions
- \* Do not submit the Answer sheet without signature of Invigilator
- \* Rough work is to be done in the space provided in the question booklet
- \* Candidates should follow the right marking exactly as indicated in the Information Brochure.

#### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

## Part I

## Child Development and Pedagogy Primary

1. It means more advancement, greater un-foldment; and going forward to greater maturity.  
(A) Growth (B) Adjustment  
(C) Development (D) Capability
2. A person begins to develop appropriate masculine or feminine social roles at  
(A) babyhood (B) early childhood  
(C) late childhood (D) adolescence
3. Education for citizenship refers to  
(i) citizenship of self (ii) citizenship of family  
(iii) citizenship of the schools (iv) citizenship of his country  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:-  
(A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)  
(C) (i), (iii) & (iv) (D) (i), (ii) & (iv)
4. 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 is  
(A) national understanding (B) traditional bias  
(C) international understanding (D) prejudice against a country
5. The trait which the child inherits from his forefathers in the form of chromosomes is  
(A) like begets like (B) biological heredity  
(C) social heredity (D) law of variation
6. The law which implies 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
7. Everything pertaining to the society which affects the child and influences him from outside is  
(A) natural environment (B) cultural environment  
(C) school environment (D) social environment
8. One of these is not the characteristic of progressive education  
(A) School is a part of life  
(B) Learners are active participants  
(C) Parents are the primary teachers  
(D) Teachers are sources of information and authority

9. By adopting child-centred pedagogy, we are  
(A) encouraging rote learning (B) focussing more on examination result  
(C) shifting teaching to learning (D) focussing more on subject matter
10. Active participation is not possible in  
(A) enquiry (B) lecturing  
(C) exploration (D) questioning
11. Differences may be also noticed in the same individual with respect to his performance of a particular task at different times. This type of individual differences is called  
(A) mental differences  
(B) inter-individual differences  
(C) intra-individual differences  
(D) differences in social and moral development
12. At the time of conception, every individual begins life as a single  
(A) cell (B) gene  
(C) zygote (D) chromosome
13. The concept of individual differences refers to \_\_\_\_\_ differences found among individuals in respect of a specific trait or various traits. Thus, individual differences are a matter of degree, not of kind.  
(A) genes (B) qualitative  
(C) quantitative (D) chromosomes
14. Evaluation done at the conclusion of the teaching is  
(A) written evaluation (B) summative evaluation  
(C) formative evaluation (D) oral evaluation
15. The characteristics of evaluation  
(i) always include value judgement (ii) deals with degree  
(iii) deals with numbers (iv) is a means not an end  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)
16. It is the need of the children with learning disability  
(A) Rest between instructions  
(B) Psychotherapy  
(C) Exercises to identify a particular letter or number  
(D) Books with large prints

17. The characteristics of disadvantaged children does not include  
(A) commands over the language (B) low level of curiosity  
(C) short attention span (D) under-nourished
18. Among the orthopaedic disabilities, coordination problems have  
(A) spina bifida (B) limb deficiency  
(C) cerebral palsy (D) haemophilia
19. The nature of attention does not include  
(A) volitional (B) purposeful  
(C) transitional (D) selective
20. When transfer of learning occurs but it makes no difference to the performance in a new situation, we call it  
(A) zero transfer (B) positive transfer  
(C) negative transfer (D) formal transfer
21. The ability to acquire and apply knowledge is  
(A) memory (B) adjustment  
(C) attention (D) intelligence
22. The law of \_\_\_\_\_ is divided into law of use and disuse  
(A) exercise (B) learning  
(C) readiness (D) variation
23. Maturation is an increase in competence and  
(A) stability (B) adaptability  
(C) rigidity (D) flexibility
24. They learn better when they see it in written form  
(A) Visual learners (B) Impulsive learners  
(C) Reflective learners (D) Auditory learners
25. Children cannot be motivated to learn by  
(A) child-centred approach (B) praise and reproof  
(C) composition and cooperation (D) persuasion and compulsion
26. The type of motivation which is directly linked with the natural instincts, urges and impulses of the organism is  
(A) experimental (B) extrinsic  
(C) intrinsic (D) conditioning

27. \_\_\_\_\_ is perhaps the most essential quality which a teacher should possess
- (A) Kindness (B) Good voice  
(C) Good memory (D) Preparation
28. The word moral is derived from a Latin word which means concerned with the principles of
- (A) righteousness in every sphere of life  
(B) right and wrong in conduct and character  
(C) regularity and punctuality  
(D) decision making
29. Consider the following :
- (i) character development (ii) classroom management  
(iii) participating more in society (iv) forming friendship with students
- The main functions and responsibilities of a teacher are
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)
30. The teacher must use \_\_\_\_\_ to make his teaching effective and inspirational
- (A) reference book (B) textbooks  
(C) new teaching-learning technology (D) supplementary materials

## Part II

## English

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

The load was very heavy for the old camel. He tried his best to carry it as far as the next village. There his master would be able to get another camel to carry this heavy load. But he was so tired and exhausted that he could not go any further. His master took off the load from the camel's back and put it on the back of another camel and went his way. A tiger was passing by at this time. He had been hurt by the tusk of an elephant. As the tiger was in pain, he found it difficult to walk. So he lay down by the side of the camel. The camel began licking the tiger's wound with his long tongue and offered him food that his master had left behind. In a few days, the tiger and the camel recovered. As the tiger was very hungry, the old camel told him to kill him and eat his meat. The tiger could not think of killing his friend.

At that time a deer came running towards them. A hunter had shot at him with an arrow. He lay down by the side of the tiger. He told the tiger to kill him and eat his flesh as he did not want the wicked hunter to take him away. The tiger did as he was told. Just then the hunter came on the spot. The angry tiger jumped on him and killed him also. Another young deer was in the bag that the hunter was carrying. The tiger set it free. The tiger and the camel lived happily ever after in the forest.

1. The camel began to lick the tiger's wound because the
  - (A) tiger was in pain
  - (B) tiger was tired
  - (C) the camel was hungry
  - (D) camel's tongue is long
  
2. How many living beings in all are mentioned in the passage ?
  - (A) Six
  - (B) Seven
  - (C) Eight
  - (D) Nine
  
3. All of the following were either exhausted or wounded or killed except the
  - (A) deer which lay near the camel
  - (B) tiger
  - (C) old camel
  - (D) elephant
  
4. The tiger lay down near the camel because
  - (A) they became friends
  - (B) he felt tired
  - (C) there was enough space to lie down
  - (D) he was unable to walk

5. The old camel wanted to carry the load as far as the next village because
- (A) the village was at a short distance
  - (B) he was sure to meet his master there
  - (C) another camel was available to carry the load afterwards
  - (D) the journey was to end at the next village

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

The sun descending in the west;  
The evening star does 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 groves,  
Where flocks have took delight:  
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves  
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.

6. The evening star rises when  
 (A) the birds leave their nests (B) it is midnight  
 (C) it is dawn (D) the sun descends in the west
7. The poet compares the moon to  
 (A) a flower (B) a bird in the nest  
 (C) an evening star (D) an angel
8. The angels come down on earth to  
 (A) spread moonlight (B) give blessing and joy  
 (C) make people dance and have fun (D) take blessing and joy
9. 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
10. The figure of speech used, in the line 'In heaven's high bower' is  
 (A) metaphor (B) personification  
 (C) alliteration (D) simile

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

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be



killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

11. According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes because tigers and sharks
  - (A) kill more people than mosquitoes
  - (B) are big and powerful
  - (C) are found all over the world
  - (D) have no natural enemies
  
12. As used in paragraph 2, 'minor' most nearly means
  - (A) insignificant
  - (B) deadly
  - (C) frustrating
  - (D) dangerous
  
13. It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies
  - (A) work together with mosquitoes
  - (B) kill mosquitoes
  - (C) cannot be killed by poisons or sprays
  - (D) attract bats
  
14. Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4 ?
  - (A) Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
  - (B) Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
  - (C) The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
  - (D) There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem.
  
15. Which of the following words best describes the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem ?
  - (A) *despondent*, meaning hopeless or dejected
  - (B) *exasperated*, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed
  - (C) *optimistic*, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view
  - (D) *equivocal*, meaning doubtful or uncertain
  
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is learnt naturally and without any formal instruction.
  - (A) Foreign language
  - (B) Second language
  - (C) First language
  - (D) Mother-tongue
  
17. Direct method of teaching a language is also known as
  - (A) inductive method
  - (B) deductive method
  - (C) traditional method
  - (D) natural method

18. Listening and speaking skills are known as  
(A) aural-oral skills (B) receptive skill  
(C) productive skill (D) graphic-motor skill
19. Which is most appropriate for testing communicative competence in writing ?  
(A) Short answer type question (B) Essay type question  
(C) Objective type question (D) Very short type question
20. The first thing that an English teacher must consider is  
(A) planning of lessons (B) objectives of teaching  
(C) teaching-learning materials (D) methods of teaching
21. In the beginning, children should be initiated to the habit of  
(A) silent reading (B) rapid reading  
(C) extensive reading (D) oral reading
22. Which of these describes the Communicative Language Teaching Approach ?  
(A) It helps in sublimating the emotions of children  
(B) It lays stress on the functional value of language  
(C) It is a great motivating force  
(D) It is reliable for giving the students practice of reading with understanding
23. At the initial stage of language learning, emphasis should be given on the development of  
(A) listening and speaking (B) reading and writing  
(C) speaking and writing (D) listening and reading
24. Which one of these is not included in the test exercises for developing students' writing skill?  
(A) Reordering words (B) Transforming paragraph  
(C) Phonemic drill (D) Answering questions
25. The main objective of teaching English as a second language at the elementary stage is to  
(A) develop international understanding  
(B) enable students to use it as a library language  
(C) enable the learners become effective users of the language  
(D) enable the learners to speak fluently and correctly

26. What method is recommended as the best method for teaching English as a second language ?
- (A) Playway method (B) Oral approach method  
(C) Translation method (D) Direct method
27. English as a second language is taught at the elementary school stage as a
- (A) literary language (B) content subject  
(C) specialised subject (D) language of comprehension
28. Among the advantages of Direct Method listed below, which statement is not true ?
- (A) It lays the foundation of loud and silent reading  
(B) It provides ample opportunity for fluency in speech and good pronunciation  
(C) It is the quickest way of learning English  
(D) It makes the language learning interesting
29. In budgeting of time, it is necessary to make allowances not only for the usual holidays, vacations, examinations, annual sports, etc. but also for
- (A) students' personal leaves (B) unforeseen cancellation of classes  
(C) remedial classes (D) class tests
30. The major problem faced by the learners in a multilingual classroom is
- (A) lack of enough competency as the structures of the two languages are different  
(B) unavailability of teaching-learning materials  
(C) limitations of time to cover the syllabus  
(D) lack of interest in learning a new language

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

Chawng an chen hma ni chuan nula leh tlangvalin thingtuah an lo lakpui a, chu chu “chawng thing phurh” an ti a. Pa hovin luhka leh thawmmawl-te an lo do thatpui a chuvangin chumi ni chu “in chhe siam ni” an ti thin a ni. Chumi zanah chuan “chawng chen” an tih chu an tan nghal a nula leh tlangvalte phei chuan an uar em em thin a ni. Chawng nu leh chawng pate chu minaran aiin an dinhmun a sang ta a, khum mawngah chhuar an siam thei tawh a; tin, luhkapui pawh a bang cheh pawha kalkhang rawlhin an dawh thei tawh a ni.

1. Chawng chen hma nia nula leh tlangval ten thing an lak thin chu  
 (A) sa thing zar an ti (B) thingnawi fawm an ti  
 (C) chawng thing phurh an ti (D) hnatlang thing phurh an ti
2. Pa hovin chawng chen turte in an chei ni hi  
 (A) hnatlang pui an ti (B) in chhe siam ni an ti  
 (C) a pa chhuaka hnatlang an ti (D) thawmmawl do that ni an ti
3. Chumi zan chu nula leh tlangval ten an hmang uar thei em em a tih hi  
 (A) ta ta awmluh zan an ti (B) a nawlpuia hlim zan an ti  
 (C) zu in zankhua zan an ti (D) chawng chen zan an ti
4. Chawng an chen tawh avangin  
 (A) varanda an siam thei ang  
 (B) luhkapui pawh an siam thei tawh  
 (C) khawlaiah pawh lal takin an kal vah vah tawh ang  
 (D) tuikang nghahna ah pawh an thal hmasa thei tawh ang
5. Chawng chen hi eng hunah nge an tan ?  
 (A) In chhe siam zawh zanah (B) Thing an phurh ni in  
 (C) A remchan hun apiangah (D) Tlai ni tlak dawn atangin

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

Ka thu ngai teh u, ka hrilh a che u.  
 In hmelmate chu hmangaih ula,  
 A hua che u chu an thatna tur ti ula,  
 Anchhe lawhtu che u chu malsawmsak ula,  
 A sawichhetu che u chu tawngtaisak rawh u.  
 Biang lehlama bengtu che chu lehlam pawh dawh rawh.  
 Tin i puan laksaktu hnenah chuan i kawr lak pawh hnial suh  
 A diltu apiang che hnenah pe rawh.

6. Kan hmangaih turte chu tute nge ?  
 (A) Kan unau laina te (B) Nu leh pa te  
 (C) Min hmangaihtu te (D) Kan hmelmate

7. Tute nge i tawngtaisak ang ?  
 (A) Misualte (B) Min sawichhetu te  
 (C) Damlo leh mangang te (D) Fahrah leh changhai te

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

Thara leh Siamtei chu sikul an tlai hle mai a, sikul an thlen chuan zirtirtu chuan “e khai nangni pahnih chu in va tlai ve” a lo ti a. Thara chuan “ka pu, kan vawikhat tlai na chauh alawm” tiin a chhang a, “kan lo kal mek laiin Siami a tlu palh hlauh bawk nen” a ti a. Zirtirtu chuan “khawi laiah nge a tluk a ?” tiin a zawt a. Thara chuan “Kan sikul thlang lawkah khuan” a ti a.

8. He thu ziakah hian ‘leh’ tih hi  
 (A) past tense a ni (B) conjunction a ni  
 (C) post position a ni (D) present tense a ni
9. E khai tih hi  
 (A) interjection a ni (B) present continuous a ni  
 (C) past perfect tense a ni (D) verb a ni
10. Vawi khat tlai na hi  
 (A) adjective of number a ni (B) adjective of quantity a ni  
 (C) adverb of manner a ni (D) noun a ni
11. Kan sikul thlang hi  
 (A) adverb of place a ni (B) adverb of manner a ni  
 (C) adverb of time a ni (D) adverb of degree

**D. *A hnuai hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 12 - 15 thleng hian he hla thu behchhan hian chhang ang che.***

Sual leh atna do turin,  
 Sikul naupang ka lo ni.  
 Thiamna leh finna zirin,  
 Nitin sikulah ka kal.  
 Kan ram leh hnam chawimawiin,  
 Theih tawpin ka tang anga;  
 Chung Pathian malsawmsakna,  
 Tawngtaiin ka dil zel ang.

Hmana pi pute hriatloh,  
 Finna rohlu ka chhar ta.  
 Mi rethei leh riangvaite,  
 Vullai sang thing an par.  
 Kan zotlang nuam takah hian,  
 Finna leh ropuina te,  
 Muanna, remna, hmangaihna,  
 Lawmna par ang vul rawh se.

12. He hla ah hian sual leh atna do turin a phuahtu hian enge a tih ?  
 (A) Ram leh hnam a chawimawi (B) Tawngtaiin a dil  
 (C) Finna rohlu a chhar (D) Sikul naupang a lo ni
13. Hla phuahtuin 'vullai' a tih tlukpui (synonym) chu  
 (A) hrisellai (B) vanglai  
 (C) hmel thatlai (D) pangpar mawi tak a par lai
14. He hla phuahtuin kan ramah enge vul se a tih ?  
 (A) Remna leh muanna  
 (B) Finna leh thiamna  
 (C) Finna leh ropuina te, muanna, remna, hmangaihna, lawmna  
 (D) Tawngtai malsawmsakna
15. He hla phuahtu hian kan ram leh hnam chawimawi tura a tan dan tur kha engtin nge a sawi ?  
 (A) Sikul naupang niin  
 (B) Finna rohlu neiin  
 (C) Muanna, remna leh hmangaihna neiin  
 (D) Chung Pathian malsawmsakna tawngtaia dil zelin
16. Mother tongue hrilhfiah dan awlsam ber chu \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
 (A) nu tawng (B) society a kan tawng hman  
 (C) ri rua ngaihtuah nana kan hman (D) nausenin tawng a thiam/zir hmasak ber
17. Mother tongue zirtirin a tum bul ber pakhat chu naupang/naupangin  
 (A) nun a lo nawm deuh nan (B) hma a lo sawn deuh deuh nan  
 (C) lehkha chhiar nuam a tih theih nan (D) hlim taka a nun a hman theih nan
18. Nau a lo pian atanga kum khat leh thla ruk a lo tlin hian thumal \_\_\_\_\_ a hre tawh tura ngaih a ni.  
 (A) 22 (B) 19  
 (C) 188 (D) 16
19. Tawng thiam tak tak tur chuan \_\_\_\_\_ phawt a ngai.  
 (A) chhiar thiam (B) ngaihthlak thiam  
 (C) ziak thiam (D) chhiar thiam
20. Chanchinbu chhiara lehkha chhiar zung zung hi  
 (A) intensive reading a ni (B) silent reading a ni  
 (C) extensive reading a ni (D) a ri a chhiar hi a ni
21. Thuziak hian hawizawng chi hnih a nei a chungte chu  
 (A) entawn chung a ziah (B) penmanship leh simple handwriting  
 (C) ziaksa kha zulin (D) teaching by kindergarten

22. Thu (prose) zirtirin a tum zinga pakhat chu  
(A) thumal hriat belh nan (B) hla phuah nuam a tih nan  
(C) mi zinga a tlangnel nan (D) thawnthu chhiar a peih nan

23. Grammar awmzia chu  
(A) tawng hman dan leh kalhmang  
(B) dik leh mawi taka kan ziah theihna hi a ni  
(C) tawng dik kan hriat theihna hi a ni  
(D) mawi leh indawt nalh taka thu kan ziah theihna hi a ni

24. Spelling zirtir laia zirtirtuin a hriat reng tur chu  
(A) engkim a ziak dik vek tur a ni  
(B) fel takin hawrawp a rem tur a ni  
(C) vawi khatah thu tam tak a zirtir tur a nilo  
(D) story telling method pawh a hmang tur a ni

25. A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar rawh.  
(i) Thu lamdan dik tak leh tawngkam dik tak hman than zirtir  
(ii) Ngaihdan thar, hriatna thar an neih belh zel theih nana pui turin  
(iii) Nal taka an tawng theihna turin  
(iv) Huaisenna leh zam hauh lova thusawi thiamna neihtir

26. A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar rawh.  
(i) Ngun taka ngaihthlak a sawi ve  
(ii) Aw thununna hmanraw chi hrang hrang hmanga zirtir  
(iii) Phonetic method  
(iv) Ziah chhawntir

A chung a thuziakte atangin thu lamdan zirtir dan chu

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

27. Lesson plan pawimawh em em na chhan chu  
(A) naupang/zirlai te tan a ni  
(B) thiam bel lehzual nan  
(C) classroom-ah min ti tlangnel  
(D) awmze nei taka an zirtir theih nan kaihruaina a pe

28. Herbartian lesson plan-a ziah dan indawt chu hetiang hi a ni  
(A) subject, topic, class, school, period, zirtirtu hming, naupang kum zat leh naupang zat  
(B) zirtirtu hming, class, topic, school, period, naupang kum zat leh naupang zat  
(C) zirtirtu hming, school, period, class, topic, naupang kum zat leh naupang zat  
(D) school, class, topic, period, zirtirtu hming, naupang zat leh naupang kum zat

29. He tawng upa 'kel phung tap chim hmu ang' tih hi a eng ber hi nge a hrilhfiahna ?
- (A) Kel lian pui
  - (B) Zawngchhang, kalna ngaia kal tlut tlut
  - (C) Kelpa chal tawh tak a ki pawh sei tak
  - (D) Thil hmuh suala lianpui anga hmu

30. Tawng zirna a drama chantir hmanga kan zirtir hian naupangten an hlawkpui viau nachhan chu

- (i) zirlaite an hlim a, an zirlai an hre rei thei
- (ii) an tihtur chin an hria
- (iii) inbiakna a tawngchhuahna hun remchang an nei
- (iv) zakzum deuh tan tawngna hun remchang an nei thei

A chungah chhanna pali zinga a dik chu:

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



## Part IV

## Alternative English

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

Bansil's train was late and it reached Mumbai a little after midnight. It was his first visit to the city, and he did not know where to go. He thought he would go to a choultry where he would not have to pay rent, but he did not know how to find one at that hour. He asked a porter to get him a cheap room. The porter said that if Bansil gave him three rupees, he would take him to one. But Bansil waved him away and walked out of the station. He wandered through the streets and asked a number of people, but could not find a room cheap enough for him. He sat down on a bench in a park to think of what he should do next. He was very tired and fell asleep on the bench. He woke up the next morning stiff in every limb, but he smiled when he realized that it was the cheapest night's lodging that he had ever had.

1. Why did Bansil think of going to a choultry ?  
(A) He did not know where to go      (B) His train was late and arrived late  
(C) He need not pay the rent      (D) It was his first visit to Mumbai
2. Why did Bansil wander through the streets of Mumbai ?  
(A) He did not know where to go      (B) He was looking for a cheap room  
(C) He was lost in the big city      (D) It was his first visit to Mumbai
3. What did Bansil do in the park ?  
(A) He was thinking      (B) He decided to spend the night there  
(C) He was enjoying the park      (D) He was taking a rest
4. Why is Bansil happy in the morning ?  
(A) He was stiff      (B) He slept well  
(C) He need not pay anything for rent      (D) It is a new day
5. What is the meaning of 'at that hour' ?  
(A) That moment      (B) Early morning  
(C) When the train reached Mumbai      (D) Midnight

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

#### Insect Anatomy

Insects vary a great deal in structure but certain fundamental aspects of body structure are common to all of them. The body of an insect consists of three main parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the insect's brain, eyes and mouth. It also carries the antennae. The thorax is the central part of the body. It bears the legs and wings. There are three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings. The rear end of the body is the insect's abdomen, which contains its digestive and reproductive organs.

6. Anatomy refers to  
(A) a type of insect      (B) insect antennae  
(C) insect diseases      (D) body structure

7. An insect's legs and wings are  
 (A) on its head  
 (B) between its head and its abdomen  
 (C) behind its thorax  
 (D) on the part that holds the digestive organs
8. We can understand from the text that an organism that has eight legs  
 (A) has only one pair of wings (B) has a very large abdomen  
 (C) is not an insect (D) has a very large thorax
9. How many wings does an insect have ?  
 (A) 4 (B) 6  
 (C) 2 (D) 8
10. Insects can be very different in  
 (A) the number of antennae they have (B) reproductive organs  
 (C) structure (D) the size of their abdomen

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

Down in a green and shady bed  
 A modest violet grew;  
 Its stalk was bent, it hung its head,  
 As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,  
 No colours bright and fair;  
 It might have graced a rosy bower,  
 Instead of hiding there.

Yet there it was content to bloom,  
 In modest tints arrayed;  
 And there diffused its sweet perfume,  
 Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,  
 This pretty flower to see;  
 That I may also learn to grow  
 In sweet humility.

11. Why does the poet want to go to the valley ?  
 (A) To see the flower  
 (B) To learn how to be humble  
 (C) To smell the sweet perfume of the flower  
 (D) To get fresh air

12. 'Modest tints' means  
 (A) humble sounds (B) warm hearts  
 (C) sweet smell (D) meek colour
13. The violet hung its head because it  
 (A) has a weak stalk (B) is trying to hide from view  
 (C) is surrounded by bushes (D) is down in the valley
14. The violet will teach the poet  
 (A) the beauty of flowers (B) the sweetness of flower  
 (C) the power of Nature (D) humility
15. In the poem, the word 'content' means  
 (A) beautiful (B) happy  
 (C) destined (D) ready
16. For a Mizo child living in Mizoram and going to an English Medium school, English is  
 (A) his/her first language (B) a foreign language  
 (C) his/her second language (D) a native language
17. Language acquisition occurs only when the child  
 (A) loves the language (B) has exposure to the language  
 (C) is taught the rules of grammar (D) is given good reward
18. Phonemic drills using minimal pairs develop students'  
 (i) writing skill (ii) speaking skill  
 (iii) listening skill (iv) reading skill  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (ii) (D) (iii) and (iv)
19. Interactive listening can also be said as  
 (A) listening for correcting pronunciation  
 (B) listening and responding  
 (C) listening for stress and intonation  
 (D) listening to understand the meaning of the speech
20. Which of the following best illustrates skimming a text ?  
 (A) Reading to get a general idea (B) Reading to get specific information  
 (C) Reading to take detailed notes (D) Reading for pleasure
21. An English teacher asks the meaning of English words in the students' Mother Tongue. The teacher uses  
 (A) inductive approach (B) communicative approach  
 (C) grammar translation method (D) natural method

22. A good drama does not include  
(A) very long play (B) interesting story  
(C) subject full of feelings (D) alive discussions
23. When we write down the notes dictated by our teacher, we develop our  
(A) listening skill (B) reading skill  
(C) conversation skill (D) motor skill
24. One can best express oneself in the  
(A) foreign language (B) target language  
(C) second language (D) first language
25. Rapid readers and supplementary readers are prescribed for teaching  
(A) extensive reading (B) intensive reading  
(C) local comprehension (D) skimming
26. If students are asked to match words in column A with the meaning in column B,  
we are trying to teach  
(A) vocabulary (B) comprehension  
(C) listening (D) reading
27. In learning a second language by this method, we use the mother tongue equivalent  
to learn word meaning  
(A) Direct method (B) Deductive method  
(C) Communicative method (D) Translation method
28. In language, there is no link between a linguistic form and its meaning. This feature  
of language is known as  
(A) displacement (B) arbitrariness  
(C) duality (D) patterning
29. Semantics is a  
(A) study of sounds (B) study of meaning  
(C) study of sentence formation (D) study of how words are formed
30. Which of the following pairs of words is an example of minimal pairs  
(A) sin, sink (B) eat, hit  
(C) seat, tease (D) sip, ship

**Part V****Environmental Studies**

1. The fruit which is produced in tomato is  
(A) drupe type (B) pepo type  
(C) berry type (D) pomes
2. Which of the following is the carrier of the pathogen of dengue fever ?  
(A) Aedes mosquito (B) Culex mosquito  
(C) Anopheles mosquito (D) None of these
3. What is the breadth of the meter gauge line of Indian railways ?  
(A) 610 mm (B) 762 mm  
(C) 1000 mm (D) 1676 mm
4. Which of the following gases is not an air pollutant ?  
(A) Carbon monoxide (B) Nitrogen dioxide  
(C) Nitrogen (D) Sulphur dioxide
5. The main component of compressed natural gas (CNG) is  
(A) methane (B) ethane  
(C) butane (D) iso-butane
6. Which of the following acts as the main source of ground water ?  
(A) River (B) Rain  
(C) Canal (D) Lake
7. Consider the following statements about Braille script :  
(i) Braille is written on a thick paper by making dots  
(ii) This script is based on eight points  
(iii) Rows of dots are made with a pointed tool  
(iv) It is read by running the fingers on the raised dots  
Which of the above statements are correct ?  
(A) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
8. Consider the following statements about bee-keeping :  
(i) January to March is the best time to start beekeeping  
(ii) Honeybees are attracted to the litchi flowers  
(iii) Boxes are need for keeping bees and storing honey produced by them  
(iv) Sugar is purchased to make syrup for honeybees  
Which of the above statements are correct ?  
(A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (ii) and (iii)

9. There are animals that awake only at night. These animals can see things only in  
 (A) red and orange colours (B) balck and white colours  
 (C) green and yellow colours (D) violet and blue colours

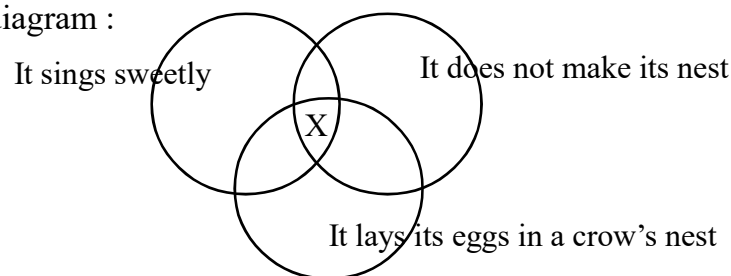
10. Consider the following statements about desert oak :

- (i) It is a tree found in Australia  
 (ii) It is a special kind of tree which has its roots growing from its branches  
 (iii) The roots of this tree go deep into the ground till they reach water  
 (iv) This tree stores water in its trunks. Local people use thin pipe to drink this water

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

11. Study the Venn diagram :



Which animal can be placed at X ?

- (A) Parrot (B) Indian robin  
 (C) Dove (D) Koel

12. In our tongue the taste of sweet is present

- (A) at the tip (B) at the left side  
 (C) at the right side (D) near the tonsil

13. Consider the following sources of energy :

- (i) nuclear (ii) solar (iii) coal (iv) natural gas  
 (v) wind (vi) geo-thermal (vii) petroleum (viii) water

Which of the above are renewable sources of energy ?

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) (B) (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)  
 (C) (ii), (v), (vi) and (viii) (D) (i), (v), (vi) and (viii)

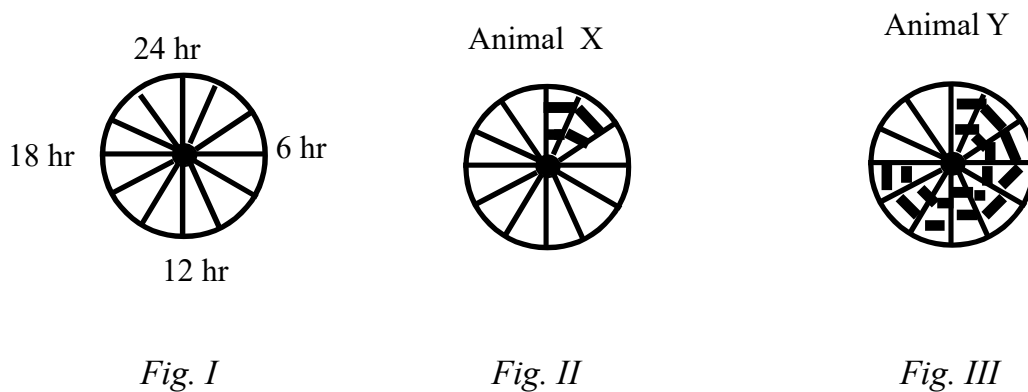
14. Consider the following statements :

- (i) Animals that have outside ears and hair on their body give birth to young ones  
 (ii) Animals that do not have outside ears and hair on their body lay eggs  
 (iii) Animals that do not have outside ears and hair on their body give birth to young ones  
 (iv) Animals that have outside ears and hair on their body lay eggs

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

15. Figure I is a 24-hour clock. The shaded portions in figures II and III represent the sleeping times of two animals X and Y. Select the correct statement about the sleeping times of X and Y.



- (A) X sleeps for 2 hours and Y sleeps for 9 hours  
 (B) X sleeps for 4 hours and Y sleeps for 20 hours  
 (C) X sleeps for 4 hours and Y sleeps for 18 hours  
 (D) X sleeps for 2 hours and Y sleeps for 20 hours
16. TLM/Teaching aids reinforce the teaching of Environmental Studies by
- (A) supplementing the spoken words  
 (B) making home assignment easy  
 (C) lessening teacher's activity  
 (D) replacing the materials of the textbook
17. In observation method the one who is observed is called
- (A) observer (B) observee  
 (C) observed (D) observed sample
18. Which one of the following is the content and concept covered by EVS in primary stage ?
- (A) Awareness about immediate surroundings  
 (B) Impact of deforestation  
 (C) Classification of plants  
 (D) Ozone layer depletion
19. Good EVS curriculum at primary stage should
- (A) include more practice questions in end exercise  
 (B) emphasize more on exact definition of terms  
 (C) provide opportunities to explore surroundings  
 (D) focus more on detailed explanation of concept

20. Which of the following is not a method for teaching EVS ?
- (A) Guided enquiry (B) Explaining through lectures  
(C) Cooperative learning (D) Problem solving

21. Consider the following :
- (i) Project work (ii) Field trip  
(iii) Journal writing (iv) Concept mapping

Which of the above is/are tools and techniques of assessment in EVS at primary level ?

- (A) (ii) only (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (iv) only
22. As an EVS teacher, the major objective of organizing a field trip to a zoo should be
- (A) to provide fun and enjoyment to students  
(B) to have a change in monotony of routine teaching schedule  
(B) to provide active learning experience to students  
(D) to satisfy parents on quality education
23. The use of poems and story telling to explain concepts in an EVS class helps to
- (A) promote ability to imagine and explore the nature of the world at the local and global level  
(B) take care of the language and culture diversity among learners  
(C) channelize the energies of the students in the right direction  
(D) make lessons enjoyable and interesting
24. The philosophy behind the project method is
- (A) naturalism (B) constructivism  
(C) idealism (D) pragmatism
25. The evaluation that is used for grading purpose is called
- (A) formative evaluation (B) grading evaluation  
(C) diagnostic evaluation (D) summative evaluation
26. As per the NCF 2005 which one among the following is the theme of EVS ?
- (A) Food (B) Solar system  
(C) Weather (D) Energy



27. Simple experiments and demonstration can be performed in the EVS class to
- (A) discuss ideas, record and analyse observations on the basis of questions raised by students
  - (B) control the students to ensure discipline in the class
  - (C) enable children to learn on their own and sharpen their observation skills
  - (D) follow what is being done in the senior classes

28. Teaching aids that involve only the sense of sight are called
- (A) audio aids
  - (B) visual aids
  - (C) activity aids
  - (D) audio-visual aids

29. Consider the following statements :
- (i) To promote intercultural understanding
  - (ii) Respect for individuals and their values and traditions
  - (iii) To create harmony in groups
  - (iv) Reduction or minimization of prejudice and discrimination

Which of the above are the aims of social science within the primary stage ?

- (A) (i) and (ii)
  - (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (C) (ii) and (iv)
  - (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
30. The teacher uses audio-visual aids and physical activities in her teaching to
- (A) facilitate effective assessment
  - (B) provide a diversion of learners
  - (C) provide relief to the teacher
  - (D) utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning
31. At the primary stage, assessment should consist of
- (A) half-yearly and annual examinations at the end of the year
  - (B) formal test and games done every week and recorded in report card
  - (C) continuous and unstructured teacher observations to be shared with learners and parents
  - (D) only test and assignment
32. Under which type of test can a teacher make on-the-spot correction ?
- (A) Essay type test
  - (B) Oral test
  - (C) Objective test
  - (D) Short-answer type test

**Part VI****Mathematics**

1. When 90823 is divided by 8, the remainder is  
(A) 9 (B) 8  
(C) 7 (D) 6
2. The sum of place values of 5 in 52505 is  
(A) 50505 (B) 55050  
(C) 500055 (D) 55005
3. 200 cm + 20 m + 2 km equals  
(A) 222 m (B) 2022 m  
(C) 2220 m (D) 2202 m
4. What should be subtracted from the product  $101 \times 201$  to get 19898 ?  
(A) 433 (B) 413  
(C) 403 (D) 423
5. Siama has four dozen chocolates. He gave one-fourth of them to Sangi, one-sixth to Hruaia and one-third to his sister. How many chocolates are left with him?  
(A) 10 (B) 12  
(C) 14 (D) 16
6. When a fresh fish is dried it becomes  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its weight. Zari buys 1500 kg of fresh fish for Rs 21 per kg and sell them when dried, for Rs 70 per kg. How much does she earn?  
(A) Rs 2500 (B) Rs 3000  
(C) Rs 3500 (D) Rs 4000
7. The sum of positive factors of 56 is  
(A) 120 (B) 130  
(C) 140 (D) 150
8. Number of minutes in 5 days is equal to the number of seconds in  
(A) 5 hours (B) 4 hours  
(C) 3 hours (D) 2 hours
9. How many  $\frac{1}{8}$  are in  $\frac{5}{4}$ ?  
(A) 10 (B) 8  
(C) 12 (D) 9
10. With 25 litres of petrol, a car runs 150 km. With 1 litre the car will run  
(A) 10 km (B) 8 km  
(C) 6 km (D) 4 km

11. To draw perpendicular and parallel lines, we use  
(A) ruler (B) protractor  
(C) set-square (D) divider
12. A number which have more than two factors is  
(A) prime number (B) even number  
(C) odd number (D) composite number
13. The perimeter of a rectangle is 13 cm and its width is 2 cm. The area of the rectangle is  
(A)  $8.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (B)  $8 \text{ cm}^2$   
(C)  $9.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (D)  $9 \text{ cm}^2$
14. Angles of an isosceles triangle can be  
(A)  $55^\circ, 70^\circ, 55^\circ$  (B)  $40^\circ, 60^\circ, 80^\circ$   
(C)  $75^\circ, 75^\circ, 40^\circ$  (D)  $40^\circ, 40^\circ, 70^\circ$
15. The number of rectangles in the adjoining figure is  
(A) 13  
(B) 12  
(C) 11  
(D) 10
16. Mathematics is the science of  
(A) logical reasoning (B) literature  
(C) society (D) human beings
17. Understanding of ideas and operations in number and quantity needed in daily life is an educational value of mathematics which comes under  
(A) disciplinary value (B) practical value  
(C) aesthetic value (D) cultural value
18. A classroom where learning is based on own experience and active participation of learner through engaging activities is called a  
(A) behaviouristic classroom (B) constructivist classroom  
(C) traditional classroom (D) bilingual classroom
19. Pick out the wrong statement  
(A) Mathematics is the basis of all sciences  
(B) Mathematics is related to human life  
(C) Mathematics enhances freedom  
(D) Mathematics generates logical attitude

20. Which of the following options is not true ?  
Mathematics is the only language shared by all human beings regardless of
- (A) mental retardation (B) culture  
(C) religion (D) gender
21. This method is helpful for lower classes as it provides a number of concrete examples
- (A) Deductive method (B) Analytic method  
(C) Heuristic method (D) Inductive method
22. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) Zero should be introduced at the time of teaching place value  
(B) Zero should be introduced after children develop number sense  
(C) Zero should be the first numeral to be taught  
(D) Zero should be introduced after number 9
23. An ideal teacher should be
- (A) strict and rigid (B) fluent in mother tongue  
(C) egocentric (D) interested in children and teaching
24. Which of the following questions is open-ended ?
- (A) Which is more  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{5}$  ?  
(B) List all natural numbers between 5 and 17  
(C) Tell me one rectangle whose perimeter is 16 cm  
(D) Arrange 8, 23, 32, 18, 9 in descending order
25. To locate and identify the areas of learning difficulties leads to
- (A) standardised testing (B) diagnostic testing  
(C) achievement testing (D) formative testing
26. Which of the following is most appropriate to assess children's understanding of Mathematical concepts in class - I ?
- (A) Observation (B) Written test  
(C) Oral test (D) Work sheets
27. Which one of the following is an aspect of number sense ?
- (A) Writing numerals (B) Skip counting  
(C) One-to-one correspondence (D) Seriation
28. Which of the following statements is true about young children ?
- (A) Children don't have mathematics sense when they enter formal school  
(B) The ability to count means the ability to recite number names in a sequence  
(C) When children use the correct word to express a concept, they know the concept  
(D) Children know more than they can articulate

29. Mathematical puzzles at primary level help in
- (A) providing fun to students
  - (B) promoting problem solving skills
  - (C) testing problem solving skills
  - (D) identifying brilliant students of the class
30. In an inclusive mathematics classroom, what would be your strategy for addressing the needs of visually challenged learners?
- (A) Send the learners to a special educator
  - (B) Pair them with high scorer in mathematics
  - (C) Design alternate teaching-learning and assessment methods
  - (D) Offer them another subject