

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

NOV — 2021

### PAPER I

**Date of Examination** : 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 (Tuesday)  
**Time** : 09:30 a.m. — 12:00 noon

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 28 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 candidates 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.



# MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2021

## PAPER I

### Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Which trait of human being is determined by hereditary?  
(A) Moral (B) Temperament  
(C) Intelligence (D) Social
2. When we live with wrong understanding of values we feel except  
(A) deprived (B) frustrated  
(C) unhappy (D) happy
3. Who has prepared the National Education Policy 2020?  
(A) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (B) Narendra Modi  
(C) K Kasturirangan (D) Dharmendra Pradhan
4. Which of the following statement about Growth and Development is not true?  
(A) Growth is determined by intrinsic and genetic factor of the organism  
(B) Growth is not possible without development and vice versa  
(C) Growth generally refers to quantitative changes while development refers to qualitative changes  
(D) Growth is a function of the environment
5. Reinforcement is used in  
(A) psychoanalysis (B) abreaction  
(C) hypoanalysis (D) conditioned learning
6. According to Gestalt, behaviour cannot be quantified because  
(A) it is governed by configuration produced in the mind  
(B) it is always changeable  
(C) it is rarely overt  
(D) all of these
7. The continuous assessment of students in the course of teaching for monitoring the students progress is referred to as  
(A) summative assessment (B) formative assessment  
(C) summative and Formative assessment (D) None of these

8. A questionnaire is different from interview because it is
- (A) written (B) face to face  
(C) oral (D) an observation
9. Inclusive education is based in the philosophy of
- (A) acceptance (B) exclusion  
(C) segregation (D) none of these
10. Match the material list-I with respective categories of aids in list-II
- | List-I                |   |    |     | List- II       |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|----|-----|----------------|--|--|--|
| I. Projected Aid      |   |    |     | 1. Film Strips |  |  |  |
| II. Non-projected Aid |   |    |     | 2. Specimens   |  |  |  |
| III. Experimental Aid |   |    |     | 3. Field Trips |  |  |  |
| IV. Audio Visual Aid  |   |    |     | 4. Television  |  |  |  |
| Codes                 | I | II | III | IV             |  |  |  |
| (A)                   | 1 | 3  | 2   | 4              |  |  |  |
| (B)                   | 4 | 3  | 2   | 1              |  |  |  |
| (C)                   | 1 | 2  | 4   | 3              |  |  |  |
| (D)                   | 1 | 2  | 3   | 4              |  |  |  |
11. In Erikson Social development the second stage is
- (A) autonomy vs. shame/guilt (B) initiative vs. guilt  
(C) industry vs. inferiority (D) identity vs. identity confusion
12. Bowlby believed that children have an innate need to develop a close relationship with one main figure usually a
- (A) mother (B) father  
(C) sister (D) brother
13. Which one does not indicate child emotion?
- (A) Tolerance (B) Pleasure  
(C) Sorrow (D) Curiosity
14. Development proceeding from central to the extremities is known as
- (A) cephalo-caudal (B) maturation  
(C) proximo-distal (D) development

15. The Juvenile Justice Act in India considers person below the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years as children  
(A) 10 years (B) 12 years  
(C) 13 years (D) 14 years
16. A learner who could not achieve what he is supposed to achieve due to external factor is called as a  
(A) slow learner (B) gifted child  
(C) creative learner (D) under achiever
17. The word 'Socialisation' means  
(A) understanding the social diversity (B) adjusting in the society  
(C) following social norms relentlessly (D) revolting against social norms
18. The ability to manipulate and create mental images in order to solve problem is  
(A) spatial intelligence (B) logical intelligence  
(C) linguistic intelligence (D) musical intelligence
19. Micro teaching is  
(A) scaled down teaching (B) effective teaching  
(C) evaluation teaching (D) real teaching
20. What is meant by 'nature' in "nature-nurture" controversy?  
(A) The environment around us  
(B) Temperament of an individual  
(C) Complex forces of the physical and social world  
(D) Biological givens or the hereditary formation
21. Co-curricular activities are mostly related to  
(A) mental development of students  
(B) all-round development of students  
(C) development of educational institutions  
(D) professional development of students
22. If students do not understand what is taught in the class the teacher should  
(A) evaluate the previous knowledge of the students  
(B) proceed to the next lesson so that syllabus could be covered  
(C) repeat the lesson once again  
(D) teach the lesson again giving more examples

23. The insight theory of learning is promoted by  
 (A) Gestalt (B) Jean Piaget  
 (C) Pavlov (D) Vygotsky
24. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of learning  
 (A) modification of behaviour (B) development of skills  
 (C) elimination of errors (D) solving of problems
25. Which of the following is 'permanent' in teaching learning  
 (A) by role (B) by understanding  
 (C) by listening (D) by seeing
26. Who is the founding father of cognitive constructive?  
 (A) Jean Piaget (B) Erik Erikson  
 (C) Lev Vygotsky (D) E.L Thorndike
27. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation mainly aims at promoting  
 (A) competition among children (B) competition among teachers  
 (D) academic excellence among children (D) inclusive education
28. Assessment is purposeful if  
 (A) comparative evaluation are made to differentiate between the students achievement  
 (B) it serves as a feedback for the students as well as the teachers  
 (C) it induces fear and stress among the student's  
 (D) it is done only once at the end of the year
29. The most important trait of a student is  
 (A) sense of responsibility (B) to speak the truth  
 (C) co-operation (D) obedience
30. 'Gender' is a/an:  
 (A) innate quality (B) physiological construct  
 (C) social construct (D) biological entity

**Part II            English**

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

A duty is an obligation. It is something we owe to others as social beings when we live together. We must let others live with us. My right of living implies my duty to my fellow beings to allow them the same conditions of life. In fact, rights and duties are correlated. What is a right in regard to one may be a duty in regard to others. Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin. We should always observe from the standpoint of others. Moral duty is more effective than legal rights. A moral duty is that which is binding upon the people on moral grounds. It is my moral duty to help the poor because of being a member of the society.

I must try to create conditions that contribute to the welfare of humanity. Similarly, I owe a duty to my parents—to be obedient and respectful to them. This duty originates from the sense of responsibility which is directly related to our conscience. So, this is concerned with a moral duty which any person owes without a legal bondage.

A sense of duty is paramount for the proper development of civilization. Hypocrisy is quite reverse to the sense of duty. It involves wickedness, while duty involves sincerity and faithfulness.

31. According to the passage legal duty is —
- (A) more important than moral duty      (B) less important than moral duty  
(C) more effective than moral duty      (D) less effective than moral duty
32. Which of the following moral duties has not been mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Moral duty towards our parents  
(B) Moral duty towards our motherland  
(C) Moral duty towards the poor  
(D) Moral duty to contribute to the welfare of humanity
33. Why should I be obedient and respectful to my parents?
- (A) Because of my sense of responsibility      (B) Because of legal bonding  
(C) Because of civilization      (D) Because of hypocrisy
34. “Hypocrisy is quite reverse to the sense of duty.” This is a —
- (A) simple sentence      (B) complex sentence  
(C) compound sentence      (D) phrase
35. The word ‘always’ in “We should always observe from the standpoint of others” is a/an
- (A) adjective      (B) adverb  
(C) noun      (D) verb

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

In the dark that falls before the dawn,  
When the dew has settled on the thorn,  
When the stars have been obscured by clouds,  
A silence covers all things in shrouds,  
No wind sighs in the mulberry tree,  
No firefly glimmers wild and free,  
No firefly glimmers wild and free,  
A shadow has wrapped the night in gloom,  
It's silent as a deserted tomb.  
All of a sudden a lapwing's cry  
Cuts the black silence as it flies by,  
Again and again it slashes the dark  
That haunts the empty, desolate park.  
Anguish, sorrow pours from its throat,  
It wings in the night, note after note;  
I open my window so the light  
Will flood the dark of this wretched night.  
Why does it cry so miserably?  
Why is it so solitary?  
All I know is that loss and ache  
Are left behind in the lapwing's wake.

36. When darkness falls there \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) is complete silence everywhere (B) are fireflies everywhere  
(C) are stars twinkling in the sky (D) is gloom and desolation
37. Why does the poet open the window?  
(A) To get some light (B) To hear the lapwing  
(C) To see the lapwing (D) To get some air
38. What are the causes of the lapwing's misery?  
(A) Loneliness and gloom (B) Loss and pain  
(C) Darkness and sorrow (D) Darkness and pain
39. The lapwing's cry fills the poet with \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) longing (B) anger  
(C) unhappiness (D) joy



40. "In the dark that fills the poet with". This is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) adjective clause (B) noun clause  
(C) adverb clause (D) adjective Phrase
41. Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word in bold: **Innocent**
- (A) Active (B) Clever  
(C) Ignorant (D) Guilty
42. Which of the following sentences is in the Passive Voice?
- (A) My watch was lost  
(B) Some boys were helping the wounded man  
(C) Someone may steal the bicycle  
(D) The teacher scolded him for being late
43. The ability to generate ideas, sequence the ideas and draft a complete text, are \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of
- (A) listening Skill (B) speaking Skill  
(C) reading Skill (D) writing Skill
44. A learner reads the text/topic for specific details or specific reasons. So, he/she is using the strategy called
- (A) scanning (B) skimming  
(C) skipping (D) summarizing
45. Of all the four language skills, which is the most difficult skill for learners to master?
- (A) Listening (B) Speaking  
(C) Reading (D) Writing
46. Choose the one which is not the internal factor affecting second language acquisition
- (A) personality (B) motivation  
(C) curriculum (D) age
47. Introverted learners usually make slower progress in the development of
- (A) listening skill (B) speaking skill  
(C) writing skill (D) reading Skill
48. Second language acquisition can be enhanced best by providing students
- (A) plenty of learning materials  
(B) opportunity to ask questions in the class  
(C) opportunity to use the language in a non-threatening environment  
(D) frequent feedbacks on their oral and written assignments

49. Direct Method is also known as
- (A) Inductive Method (B) Deductive Method  
(C) Natural Method (D) Oral Method
50. The maximum participation of students is possible while teaching English by the teacher using authentic task through
- (A) Communicative Approach (B) Grammar-Translation Method  
(C) Direct Method (D) Structural Approach Method
51. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional teaching method that was used to teach Latin and Greek.
- (A) Direct Method (B) Grammar-Translation Method  
(C) Audio-Lingual Method (D) Bilingual Method
52. According to \_\_\_\_\_, language learning can be explained in terms of conditioning.
- (A) The Cognitivists (B) The Constructivists  
(C) The Structuralists (D) Behaviourists
53. Structural Approach advocates
- (A) using the mother-tongue  
(B) resorting to fluency  
(C) assessing learners' performance using the mother-tongue  
(D) selection and gradation of materials
54. Visual aids for teaching do not include
- (A) blackboard sketches (B) tape recorders  
(C) posters (D) globe
55. A good language teacher allocates sufficient time for developing each language skills by
- (A) taking extra classes after school  
(B) employing substitute teacher when necessary  
(C) making lesson plans  
(D) taking class regularly

56. When it is not possible to use real objects, the best teaching aids which can be used in place of real objects are
- (A) pictures (B) models  
(C) charts (D) photos
57. Mawii, a student of Class-III, often makes mistakes in the use of correct tense. The teacher can correct her mistakes by-
- (A) asking her to memorize tense table thoroughly  
(B) by giving real life situation or examples where one can use correct tense  
(C) explaining or writing rules of grammar  
(D) by asking her to write the tense table many times in her notebook
58. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (A) creating opportunities to use the language for communication among learners  
(B) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correcting them  
(C) using the target language by the learner inside the classroom  
(D) watching English news on T.V.
59. The teacher commands the students by saying, 'Sit down,' and observes whether they sit down. Here, he/she is evaluating their \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) listening skill (B) speaking skill  
(C) reading Skill (D) writing Skill
60. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by
- (A) focusing solely on listening skills without associating it with other language skills  
(B) speaking to them continuously both within and outside the classroom  
(C) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively  
(D) creating opportunities for learners to listen to a variety of sources and engage in listening activities.

A. A hnuaiia thu ziate hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61-65 thleng hian, thu ziate behchhan hian chhang ang che.

That zawk i duh tak tak chuan nangmah i inhmuh that hi a tul takzet a ni. Mi sawiselna tawngka hi kan dawng tam hle a, dik lova inpuhna aw hi kan dawng tam hle a ni. Hmelma chuan min siamthat tumna ni si loin kan lo hlawhchham tawhna min hmuhtir a, kan felna ni lovin kan fel lohna lai tak a phawrh a, tih tur kan tih loh leh tih loh tur kan tih te min kawhhmuh a, inthiamlohna leh mi aia hniama inhriatna kan neia, thinrim leh mi rel te kan hrat phat thin. Pawn lamah chuan ngaipawimawh lo awm deuh hian mi tam tak chu an nung a, mahse an chhungrila inthiam lohna a zual zel a, midang sawisel pawh ngai lovin anmahni chuan dik leh fel ve phak tawh lo ni a inngaihna an nei mai a, zing an thawh rualin a hma nia an thil tih sual an hre chhuaka, vawinah pawh tih sual leh turah an inngai nghala, chu chuan an nun a ti nguiin a tih niam a, Pathian khawngaihna leh ngaihdamna dawnga insiamthat tumna pawh nei loin an awmdan leh nihphung ve tur rengah an ngai a, thil tha lo an chung a lo thlen pawhin an phu tawk leh an dawn awm rengah an ngai mai thin.

That chu kan duh vek a; mahse kan that famkim hma zawnga inthiamlohna nei reng turin bum kan ni. Tunah ka duhthusama thaa ka hmabak ka hlenchhuak thei lo a nih pawhin ka tih leh hunah a hma aia tha zawka tih duhna leh tumna kha a pawimawh ber zawk chu a ni. Ka hnathawhah ka chung a mi te an lungawi famkim lo a nih pawhin ka tlin tawk leh ka thiam tawka ka tih chuan Pathianin min hrethiam a ni tih hi pawm tlat tur. Kan tih tur leh tih loh tur pawh chhungrilah kan hre vek a ni. Tih sual palh mah ila; tilui nilova, tih that i tumna kawnga i theihtawp i chhuah hian Pathian a lawm a ni tih hria ang che.

61. Duhthusam hlenchhuak thei tura thil pawimawh a sawi kha eng nge ?

- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Tumruhna.       | (B) Sawiselna karah chhelna. |
| (C) Duhna leh tumna | (D) Taimakna                 |

62. Mihring nun tihniama tingwaitu kha eng nge ni ?

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Thil tih sual tura inngaihna. | (B) Thatchhiatna.    |
| (C) Thil tha lo tih thinna.       | (D) Zing thawh tlai. |

63. Nun tha zawk nei tura thil tul tak ni a a sawi kha eng nge ni ?

- |   |
|---|
| (A) Midang sawisel loh.                                   |
| (B) Insiamthat tum tlatna.                                |
| (C) Kan felna mai nilovin kan fel lohna pawh lantir thin. |
| (D) Mahni inhmuhthat.                                     |

64. He thu ziaktuin, “Pathian a lawm” a tih khan eng berah nge a lawm ?  
 (A) Tih that tum. (B) Tih loh tur hriat.  
 (C) Theih tawp chhuah. (D) Tih tur hriat.
65. Tisual palh mah ila.... “palh’ hi parts of speech –ah eng nge a nih.  
 (A) Adjective. (B) Adverb.  
 (C) Post position. (D) Verb.
- B. He hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66-70 thleng hian hla thu behchhan hian chhang ang che.

Tlai khawvar sakhmel a mawi mang e,  
 Eng phing phengin chhak tiang kawla khi;  
 Thangril zan tiang a rawn hlip kiang e,  
 Piallei dawh cham a en no riain.

Zan tiang bawhar an pau lung lawmin,  
 Zai rem thiam leng valten lungrualin;  
 Siahthing lenbuang belin an awi a,  
 Kawl eng mawi khawvar sakhmel lawmin.

66. He hla hi eng chungchang phuahna nge ?  
 (A) Khaw var. (B) Zan.  
 (C) Zing (D) Ni chhuak.
67. He hla thua ‘piallei dawh cham’ hi a awmzia chu...  
 (A) Mual zawl zau tak. (B) Leilung,  
 (C) Thing leh mau. (D.) Van boruak.
68. He hla phuahuin khawvar aw rawl chhuah meuha rawn lawmtu a sawi te chu...  
 (i). Arpa.  
 (ii). Thing leh mau.  
 (iii). Tlangval rual.  
 (iv). Zan.  
 (A) (i) & (iii). (B) (iii) & (iv )  
 (C) (iv ) & (i ) (D) (i) & (ii)
69. He hla thua ‘hlip’ nihna hi han thlang the.  
 (A) Adverb. (B) Adjective.  
 (C) Noun. (D) Verb.

70. He hla thua 'leng valten' a tihte chu..
- (A) Tlangvalte. (B) Nungchate.  
(C) Savate. (D) Ramsate..
71. Mihringte hian tawng hi
- (A) Kan pianpui a ni.  
(B) Kan ngaihthlak atanga kan zir thiam a ni.  
(C) Kan culture mil zelin kan thiam a ni.  
(D) Kan chenna khawtlangin min pek a ni.
72. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura pawimawh em em chu.
- (A) Mi fell eh rintlak, khawtlang pawhina rin ngam.  
(B) Tawng nal leh dangawk lo.  
(C) Mi hrisel, thothang tha, tawng peih mi.  
(D) Zuk leh hmuam, ruih theih thila fihlim.
73. Mizo tawng zirtirnain a tum ( aims ) zinga pakhat chu.
- (A) Naupangin a ma pianna ram a ngaih hluta a ngaihsan nan.  
(B) Naupangin hnam dang tawng aia mahni hnam tawng an thiam a ngaihhlut nan.  
(C) Naupangin tawng upa thlenga an thiam nan.  
(D) Naupangin a rilru, a ngaihtuahna leh a thil tawnte a sawi chhuah thiam nan.
74. Ngaihthlak ( listening ) thiam tura naupang kaihhruai nana tangkai tak chu
- (A) An thil tawn hriat te sawi chhuah tir.  
(B) Zawhna leh chhanna hmanga inbiakna hlimawm tak neihpui thin.  
(C) Hla sak pui thin.  
(D) Naupang te beng dar ( hearing aid ) vuahtir thin.
75. Naupangte hla (poetry) kan zirtir hian poetry zirtirnain a tum kan hriat reng tur chu
- (A) Naupang te tihhlim a, an rilru tihzangkhai pui  
(B) Naupang ten zai lama hma an sawn nan.  
(C) An puitlin hunah hla hmanga midang lungngai te an hnem theih nan.  
(D) Hla thluk mawi leh sak nuam an hriat nan.
76. Miin a ngaihruatna, kuta khawih theih leh mita hmuh theih loh, suangtuahna leh hriatna hmanga thu a phuah chhuah hi.
- (A) Descriptive essay. (B) Reflective essay.  
(C) Narrative essay. (D) Objective essay.

77. Zirnaah hian thil pawimawh tak tak pathum sawi a, education chu 'tripolar process' ah ngaia, hemi behchhana lesson plan siam ngaipawimawh em em tu chu.
- (A) John dewey. (B) Johan friedrich herbart.  
(C) Henry c. Morrison. (D) Benjamin s. Bloom.
78. Ziah dan tur dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Inti remhria. (B) Intiremhria.  
(C) In ti remhria. (D.) In tiremhria.
79. A ruh langin tih awmzia chu
- (A) Mihring cher tak.  
(B) Fiah tak, pehhel awm lova sawi.  
(C) A thawi thwak a sawi.  
(D) Ruh lang rawta hliam tuar.
80. Phulalen puan emaw thing kawrah emaw milem chi hrang hrang bel chung zela tawng zirtirna hman chu
- (A) Film-strips (B) Film.  
(C) Chart. (D) Flannel graph.
81. 'Ka zin mai thei' tiha 'mai thei' nihna hi thlang chhuak rawh .
- (A) Transitive verb. (B) Intransitive verb.  
(C) Auxiliary verb. (D)\_ Adverb of time.
82. Kutziak tha tehna pakhat 'legibility' hrilhfhahna chu
- (A) Hawrawp len lam, sei lam, hawi dan inang.  
(B) Ziah mawi piah lamah ziah ran theih.  
(C) Kut leh ngaihtuahna tangrual tha.  
(D) Kut ziak tha leh chhiar theih.
83. Grammar zirtira entirna atanga tana, grammar dan tlangpuia luhpui hi
- (A) Inducto-deductive method. (B) Deducto-inductive method.  
(C) Deductive method. (D) Inductive method.
84. Summative assesment-in a huam ve loh thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Term tawp exam. (B) Porfolio en let.  
(C) Reflection journal. (D) Performance en let.

85. CCE endiknain a tumte chu
- (i). Endikna chu zirtirna pek lai reng pawha kalpui tur.
  - (ii). Zirlaite hmasawna tur leh zirtirtu insiam that ngaihna lai a tilang.
  - (iii). Naupang than dan leh hmasawn dan tinreng endik.
  - (iv). Kum tawp exam ngaih pawimawh ber.
- (A) (i) (ii) & (iii),
  - (B) (i) (iii) & (iv)
  - (C) (ii) (iii) & (iv)
  - (D) (iv) (i) & (ii)
86. Zirtirtuin tawng zirtirnan an zirlai bu chung thua tu emaw nihna naupang a chan chhuahtir a, naupang te a inbiaktir hi
- (A) Recitation
  - (B) Debate.
  - (C) Role play.
  - (D) Pannel discussion.
87. Thu zirtir chhan thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Tawng upa an hriat tam leh zual theih nan.
  - (B) Thawnthu ngaihnawm an tih nan.
  - (C) Thu ziak hrang hrang te a awmzia hrethiama an chhiar thiam nan.
  - (D) Mizo tawnga thu ziak an hriat hnem leh zual theih nan.
88. A hnuai thu a tang hian mizo tawng hman dik loh thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Hla ilo sa ang u.
  - (B) Mal min sawm tur chein kan dil a che.
  - (C) I dawtah ka lo sawi ve ang.
  - (D) I lo kal reng elo.
89. Lehkha chhiar awmze nei thei tura thil pathum inkawp rem ngai te chu.
- (A) Symbol, sound & sense.
  - (B) Sound, vision & sense.
  - (C) Vision, sound & sense.
  - (D) Sense, symbol & vision.
90. Class room chhunga naupangte thawnthu phuahchawp sawitir thin hi eng kawng atan nge a tangkai.
- (A) Ngaihthlak thiamna ( listening skill )
  - (B) Tawng thiamna ( speaking skill )
  - (C) Chhiar thiamna ( reading skill ).
  - (D) Ziak thiamna ( writing skill ).



A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (61 – 69) that follow:

As heart disease continues to be the number one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and life in the fast lane have been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure e.g. appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attack in the first few hours after walking.

Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980 and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 AM and 10:00 AM. In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rate increases significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of future comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

61. The word 'potential' could best be replaced by which of the following word?
- (A) Primary (B) Harmful  
(C) Possible (D) Unknown
62. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Cardiology  
(B) Diet and stress as factors in heart attack  
(C) Seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks  
(D) Risk factors in heart attacks

63. Which of the following is cited as a possible risk factor?  
(A) Morning walk (B) Getting married  
(C) Driving fast (D) Eating fatty food
64. According to the passage, which of the following is not a possible cause of heart attacks?  
(A) Lower heart rate (B) Decrease blood flow to the heart  
(C) Increase blood pressure (D) Increase in hormones
65. As used in the passage, which of the following words could best replace the word 'reveal'?  
(A) Divulge (B) Explain  
(C) Show (D) Highlight
66. Choose the most appropriate antonym of the word 'intense' as used in the passage  
(A) Casual (B) Modest  
(C) Light (D) Mild
67. Which of the following statement does the passage infer?  
(A) We now fully understand how the risk factors trigger heart attacks  
(B) We do not fully understand how the risk factors trigger heart attacks  
(C) We have not identified risk factors associated with heart attacks  
(D) We have recently begun to study how risk factors work.
68. Pick out a word from the passage which means, 'very likely to be influenced or affected'  
(A) Triggered (B) Stimulating  
(C) Susceptible (D) Temporal
69. The passage is most likely to be  
(A) A report (B) An article  
(C) A letter (D) An instruction

- B. Read the following poem carefully and answer the following questions (70 – 75) that follow

I Build Walls

I build walls

Walls that protect

Walls that shield

Walls that say I shall not yield

Or reveal

Who I am or how I feel

I build walls

Walls that hide,

Walls that cover what's inside,

Walls that stare and smile or look away,

Silent lies,

Walls that even block my eyes

From the tears I might have cried.

I build walls

Walls that never let me

Truly touch

Those I love so very much.

Walls that need to fall!

Walls meant to be fortresses

Are prison after all

70. What are the walls in the poem made of?
- (A) Blood and flesh                      (B) Hidden feelings and thoughts  
(C) Bricks or any physical material   (D) Imaginary world
71. When walls act as a protection, they
- (A) Make one shed tears  
(B) Do not reveal what is inside  
(C) Touch the ones who are truly loved  
(D) Surrender to strong feelings

72. Which one of these has been used in the poet's presentation of 'the walls'?
- (A) Metaphor (B) Alliteration  
(C) Simile (D) Personification
73. The expression 'silent lies' in the second stanza implies that
- (A) Walls make one hide one's true feelings  
(B) Walls lie silently around us  
(C) Walls make one to be silent but tell lies anyway  
(D) Walls are silent
74. Why is it not a good idea to have these 'walls'?
- (A) They are liars  
(B) They hurt others  
(C) They act as a fortress  
(D) They act as a prison and keep loved ones away
75. Walls built to protect us ultimately turn into a prison. It is an example of a
- (A) Puzzle (B) Simile  
(C) Satire (D) Paradox
76. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the meaning of mother tongue?
- (A) Mother tongue is a language learned from birth.  
(B) Mother tongue refers to a person's native language.  
(C) Mother tongue is a language that is used in the locale of the speaker.  
(D) Mother tongue is a language that a person speaks best.
77. A good teacher is one who
- (A) Explains concepts and principles  
(B) Gives readymade notes on all topics to students  
(C) Gives ample opportunities to learn  
(D) Gives lots of information to the students
78. Why is story telling most important in an English language class at primary level?
- (A) It is useful for developing integrated language skills  
(B) It develops moral values among the students  
(C) It improves students' vocabulary  
(D) It provides an element of fun in the classroom

79. The best method of teaching grammar is
- (A) Imitation Method (B) Phonetics Method  
(C) Deductive- Inductive Method (D) Transcription Method
80. Speaking and writing are also known as
- (A) Productive skills (B) Recognition skills  
(C) Receptive skills (D) Passive skills
81. In order to use drama as a linguistic activity, the two most important characteristics that need to be included are –
- (A) Fluency and accuracy (B) Repetition and drill  
(C) Practice and memorization (D) Freedom and enjoyment
82. The use of radio and television in education is known as
- (A) Hardware Approach (B) Software Approach  
(C) Broadcasting Approach (D) Media Approach
83. Role play is an activity for promoting
- (A) Listening and Creativity (B) Listening  
(C) Creativity (D) Speaking and Listening
84. Evaluation that monitors learning process is
- (A) Placement evaluation (B) Formative evaluation  
(C) Diagnostic evaluation (D) Summative evaluation
85. Which of these points need not be considered while conducting debates?
- (A) Availability of information (B) Fluency in language  
(C) Volume of the speaker (D) Body language
86. Which one of the following is most important in developing reading skill at primary level?
- (A) Ability to read phrases correctly  
(B) Ability to comprehend the text  
(C) Ability to pronounce the words correctly  
(D) Ability to read at a high speed

87. Group project work helps in developing
- (A) A sense of belonging in the students
  - (B) Collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving
  - (C) Competition among learners to excel in academics
  - (D) Empathy among students
88. When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the teacher should
- (A) Tell a story or conduct an interesting activity
  - (B) Ask them to relax and sit quietly for sometime
  - (C) Allow them to go out and play
  - (D) Speak loudly to attract their attention
89. Teaching learning materials should be selected according to
- (A) Availability in the locality
  - (B) Objectives of teaching
  - (C) Cost of the material
  - (D) Attractiveness of the material
90. The students make mistakes while playing a language game. The teacher should
- (A) Call aside the erring student and offer guidance
  - (B) Call aside the class monitor and instruct him/her to guide the erring student
  - (C) Quietly note down the mistakes and hold remedial class for the erring student
  - (D) Quietly note down the mistakes and discuss them with the class after the activity

91. A portion of a line which starts at a point and goes off in a particular direction to unlimited distance is known as
- (A) Length (A) Line Segment  
(C) Ray (D) Plane
92. How many edges does a cube has?
- (A) 10 (B) 12  
(C) 18 (D) 20
93. A ball has a degree of
- (A) 360 (B) 45  
(C) 180 (D) 90
94. Natural numbers are also called
- (A) Prime numbers (B) Real numbers  
(C) Rational numbers (D) Positive numbers
95. When adding a positive number and a negative number, the sign of the result is
- (A) positive (B) the sign of the larger number  
(C) negative (D) the sign of the smaller number
96. On subtracting 8 metric tons 50 kilogram from 12 metric tons 5 quintals, we get
- (A) 3 mt 8 qt (B) 4 mt 8 qt 50 kg  
(C) 4 mt 7 qt 50 kg (D) 3 mt 8 qt 50 kg
97. The product of the place values of 4 and 6 in 7461 is
- (A) 240000 (B) 24000  
(C) 2400 (D) 240
98. A bus can hold 48 passengers. If there are 12 rows of seats in the bus, how many seats are there in each row?
- (A) 4 (B) 6  
(C) 8 (D) 12
99. The diagonal of a square is 3.2m its area is
- (A)  $10.24 \text{ m}^2$  (B)  $5.12 \text{ m}^2$   
(C)  $2.56 \text{ m}^2$  (D)  $3.41 \text{ m}^2$

100. 2 milligrams is equal to how many grams?  
(A) 0.0002 grams (B) 0.02 grams  
(C) 0.2 grams (D) 0.002 grams
101. How many hours are there in 1200 minutes?  
(A) 20 hours (B) 24 hours  
(C) 12 hours (D) 120 hours
102. The volume of a cylinder is the  
(A) Sum of base area and height  
(B) Product of base area and height  
(C) Difference of base area and height  
(D) None of these
103. What will be the lowest C.I of 10 for the following scores: 43, 46, 13, 30, 4, 15, 20, 61, 3, 55.  
(A) 0 – 5 (B) 4 – 10  
(C) 1 – 10 (D) 1 – 5
104. Find the numbers in the blanks 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9,  $\frac{1}{3}$ .  
(A) 4, 12 (B) 4, 25  
(C) 3, 15 (D) 4, 16
105. Rupees 5 and 200 paise is equal to:  
(A) Rs 5.20 (B) Rs 5.02  
(C) Rs 7 (D) Rs 6
106. Algebra was coined by Persian Scholar/Astronomer  
(A) Apollonius (B) Al-Khwarizmi  
(C) Abbe Helmer (D) Archimedes
107. Learning Mathematics is a means to develop logical and \_\_\_\_\_ thinking abilities.  
(A) qualitative (B) inductive  
(C) quantitative (D) deductive
108. According to Piaget, new experiences are met by the child by either assimilation or  
(A) inquiry (B) hypothesize  
(C) speculate (D) accommodation



109. \_\_\_\_\_ is developed within a Unit Plan to provide a variety of teaching support materials
- (A) Resource Unit (B) Alternate Activities  
(C) Teaching Unit (D) Presentation
110. The objectives related to various aims of teaching Mathematics at Primary stage are
- (A) objectives related to knowledge and understanding  
(B) objectives related to skills and abilities  
(C) objectives related to personal qualities  
(D) all of these
111. A purposeful collection of student work samples that reflect students' progress is called
- (A) Rubrics (B) Portfolio  
(C) Observation (D) Anecdotal Records
112. Mathematics is an integral part of the school curriculum because
- (A) Mathematical knowledge plays a crucial role in understanding the contents of the other school subjects  
(B) It provides an effective way of building mental discipline and encourages logical reasoning and mental rigor  
(C) Mathematics has a transversal nature  
(D) All of the above
113. Blueprint is prepared for
- (A) Teaching (B) Planning for Teaching  
(C) Preparing question paper (D) Preparing teaching-aids
114. Part of the language of Mathematics is
- (A) sign (B) number-number variable  
(C) formula (D) all of these
115. A Mathematics teacher should proceed from
- (A) Complex to Simple (B) Part to Whole  
(C) Empirical to Rational (D) Difficult to Easy
116. Suitable method of Arithmetic teaching is
- (A) Project Method (B) Analytic Method  
(C) Demonstration Method (D) None of these

117. The most useful teaching aid in Mathematics is  
(A) audio-visual aids (B) visual aids  
(C) audio aids (D) none of these
118. The form of reasoning in which a general law is derived from a study of a particular object or a specific process  
(A) Heuristic (B) Induction  
(C) Deduction (D) Analytic
119. Formative assessment is done \_\_\_\_\_ the teaching learning process  
(A) before (B) at the end of  
(C) During (D) None of these
120. By which method a habit of discovery is developed in students?  
(A) Deductive Method (B) Analytic Method  
(C) Heuristic Method (D) Inductive Method

## **PART VI**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

121. Which one of the following element is most abundant in the earth's crust?  
(A) Silicon (B) Sulphur  
(C) Oxygen (D) Carbon
122. Which one is the leader of an elephant herd?  
(A) The biggest male (B) The oldest female  
(C) The oldest male (D) The strongest male
123. When an organism takes benefit from an associated partner without harming the later, it is called  
(A) Symbiont (B) Parasite  
(C) Commensal (D) Saprophyte
124. Jim Corbett National Park is located in  
(A) Gujarat (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Rajasthan

125. The process of separating grains from the chaff is  
 (A) Winnowing (B) Harvesting  
 (C) Handpicking (D) Threshing
126. I am a small animal, my front teeth keep growing throughout my life. Who am I?  
 (A) Cat (B) Dog  
 (C) Meerkat (D) Squirrel
127. I feed on mice and mice feed on grass. What am I?  
 (A) Secondary consumer (B) Primary consumer  
 (C) Primary producer (D) Tertiary consumer
128. The part of a flower that remains visible in the fruit of brinjal is  
 (A) Petal (B) Stamen  
 (c) Carpel (D) Sepal
129. Consider the following:  
 (i) Saza (ii) Vavu (iii) Ngiau (iv) Senhri
- Which of the above is/are not among Mizoram Sate Symbol?
- (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (iii) Only (D) (ii) Only
130. Which one is a volant animal?  
 (A) Whale (B) Snake  
 (C) Kite (D) Tiger
131. Onam is the festival of  
 (A) Kerala (B) Odhisa  
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Karnataka
132. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?  
 (A) Bihu - Assam  
 (B) Odissi - Odhisa  
 (C) Kathakali - Tamil Nadu  
 (D) Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh

133. Ornithologist is one who studies
- (A) Birds (B) Bones and skeletons  
(C) Snakes (D) Insects
134. Van Mahotsav is observed in the month of
- (A) October (B) July  
(C) June (D) December
135. Which one of the following explains Greenhouse effect?
- (A) Painting of house roof with green colour  
(B) The way in which heat is trapped close to the earth's surface by greenhouse gases  
(C) Productive growing of vegetables inside greenhouse  
(D) Cooling of the earth's atmosphere due to green plants
136. In EVS teaching-learning, linking classroom learning to life outside school and enriching it implies
- (A) linking textbook to global environmental issue and concern  
(B) whole school approach  
(C) going beyond the curriculum  
(D) going beyond the textbook
137. Which one of the following is not true with respect to EVS?
- (A) EVS is based on child centred learning  
(B) EVS provides opportunity for learner to explain their environment  
(C) EVS emphasizes on description and definition  
(D) Nature of EVS is integrated
138. Which one of the following is not the objective of teaching EVS at Primary level as per NCF 2005?
- (A) To nurture the curiosity and creativity of the child particularly in relation to the natural environment  
(B) To train the children to locate and comprehend relationship between natural, social and cultural environment  
(C) To develop precise quantitative skills among children through understanding of environment  
(D) To maintain discipline

139. Children learn by interacting with adults and peers. This is advocated by
- (A) Bruner (B) Ausubel  
(C) Piaget (D) Vigotsky
140. The concept of spiral curriculum was advocated by
- (A) Bruner (B) Kohlberg  
(C) Pavlov (D) Piaget
141. The section on 'Survey and Write' in some chapters of EVS textbook for Class V primarily aims at
- (A) assessing the student on their general awareness  
(B) helping the students to learn basic awareness  
(C) providing opportunity for the students to explore and learn  
(D) improving practical skills of students
142. Assessment used in the middle of a lesson or year to determine how students are progressing
- (A) Interim assessment (B) Formative assessment  
(C) Benchmark assessment (D) Summative assessment
143. Important learning indicators of EVS are
- (A) Expression, explanation and classification  
(B) Observation and reporting  
(C) Questioning, analysis and experimentation  
(D) All of these
144. Which one of the following skill in the learner is promoted by Mapping at primary level?
- (A) Neat drawing  
(B) Calculation and estimation  
(C) Drawing according to scale  
(D) Idea about relative position and orientation
145. An inductive approach of teaching EVS is
- (A) to proceed general to specific (B) to proceed from specific to general  
(C) to encourage activity (D) to encourage meaningful learning

146. Concept map is also known as
- (A) Conceptual framework (B) Conceptual network  
(C) Conceptual diagram (D) Conceptual globe
147. A teachers evaluates students to
- (A) motivate students (B) upgrade students  
(C) assess teacher's performance (D) All of these
148. Listening to Radio broadcast in the classroom is
- (A) Aural aid (B) Visual aid  
(C) Audio-visual aid (D) All of these
149. A child fails to turn up in a unit test. What will be the corrective measure that can be taken by the EVS teacher
- (A) Bring it to the notice of the headmaster  
(B) Find out the reason and counsel her/him  
(C) stop her/him from attending the class  
(D) Write a note to the parents about her conduct
150. Simple experiments and demonstrations can be performed in the EVS Class
- (A) to enable children to learn on their own and sharpen their observation skill  
(B) to follow what is being done in the senior classes  
(C) to discuss ideas, record and analyse observations  
(D) to control the students, to ensure that discipline is being maintained in the class