

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

NOV — 2021

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 30th November 2021 (Tuesday)

Time : 01:30 p.m. — 04:00 p.m.

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.

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5. Alternative English is meant only for Lai, Mara and Chakma candidates. A candidate must thus attempt either Part III or Part IV depending upon whether he/she has opted for Mizo or Alternative English. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Social Studies or Mathematics and Science. Rest of the paper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.

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PAPER II

Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Growth is
 - (A) cephalocaudal and proximodistal
 - (B) cumulative, cephalocaudal and proximodistal
 - (C) proximodistal and cumulative
 - (D) none of these.
2. In Bowlby phases of attachment infant develops a sense of trust during
 - (A) pre-attachment phase
 - (B) attachment in making
 - (C) clear cut attachment
 - (D) formation of reciprocal relationship
3. Child development is defined as a field of study that
 - (A) accounts for the gradual evolution of a child's cognitive, social and other capabilities
 - (B) examines change in human activities
 - (C) compares children to adults to senior citizen
 - (D) seeks to explain behaviour across lifespan
4. A child playing alone without any interest in interacting with others is called
 - (A) parallel play
 - (B) associative play
 - (C) co-operative play
 - (D) solitary play
5. The word 'adolescence' comes from latin word 'Adolescere' which means
 - (A) to change
 - (B) to develop
 - (C) to grow
 - (D) all of the above
6. Which is not a correct statement regarding the characteristic of constructivist approaches?
 - (A) The student construct the knowledge on their own
 - (B) The teacher act as a facilitator
 - (C) The classroom environment is democratic
 - (D) Student never ask question as they are not allowed to do
7. Gardner notes that spatial intelligence is also formed in
 - (A) blind children
 - (B) mute children
 - (C) deaf children
 - (D) creative children

8. Inclusive education
 - (A) includes teachers from marginalized groups
 - (B) encourage strict admission procedure
 - (C) celebrates diversity in classroom
 - (D) includes indoctrination of facts

9. Creative and talented child have the
 - (A) general intellectual ability
 - (B) specific academic aptitude
 - (C) creative and productive thinking
 - (D) all of the above

10. According to Baumrind, which parenting style is most effective?
 - (A) Authoritarian
 - (B) Permissive
 - (C) Authoritative
 - (D) Uninvolved/Neglectful

11. The communication process which involves the systematic use of signal and symbol to transform and achieve understanding of information about object and phenomena is called
 - (A) verbal communication
 - (B) non-verbal communication
 - (C) verbal and non-verbal communication
 - (D) negative communication

12. The ability to produced something new or novel is
 - (A) knowledge
 - (B) learning
 - (C) intelligence
 - (D) creativity

13. _____ is a commonality shared by all children
 - (A) Need for play
 - (B) Need to feel good about them
 - (C) Sequence of development
 - (D) All of the above

14. Which one of the statement cannot be categorized as an activity based method
 - (A) Facilitating children to collect different types of flowers from the environment and differentiating them
 - (B) Explaining to children about the different parts of a plant using the blackboard
 - (C) Asking the students to explore the different parts of a plant
 - (D) Encouraging the students to differentiate the different types of plants

15. The physical growth during infancy period is accompanied by
 - (A) assimilation of the environment
 - (B) cognitive ability
 - (C) motor activity
 - (D) none of these

16. NCF 2005 recommends that 25-40% of the question should be
- (A) short answer type question (B) objective type question
(C) long answer type (D) none of the above
17. If a teacher encourage the learner to do his/her task independently and try various solutions of the problem before arriving at the correct one, it implies the theory of
- (A) Learning by insight (B) Learning by conditioning
(C) Trial and error learning (D) Operant conditioning learning
18. Movement and gestures are components of the skill of
- (A) probing questioning (B) stimulus variation
(C) illustrating with examples (D) reinforcement
19. According to Lev Vygotsky, children learn
- (A) by maturation (B) when reinforcement is offered
(C) by imitation (D) by interacting with adult and peers
20. 'Children actively construct their understanding of the world' is a statement attributed to
- (A) Piaget (B) Kohlberg
(C) Pavlov (D) Skinner
21. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is known as
- (A) continuous and competitive evaluation
(B) Continuous and comparative evaluation
(C) Continuous and consistent evaluation
(D) School based evaluation
22. In constructivist classroom
- (A) pursuit of student questions and interest are valued
(B) teacher's role in helping students construct their own knowledge
(C) students work primarily in groups
(D) all of these
23. Match the column A with their suitable associates in column B
- | Column A | | Column B | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------|---|---|
| a. Attention | 1. Modification of behaviour | | | |
| b. Motivation | 2. Interest | | | |
| c. Learning | 3. Carry over | | | |
| d. Transfer | 4. Movers | | | |
| Codes | a | b | c | d |
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

24. The purpose of formative education is?
(A) Decision of what to measure (B) Development of the test
(C) Administering the test (D) Monitoring progress of students
25. Seeking further information is the components of the skill of
(A) explaining (B) probing questioning
(C) reinforcement (D) stimulus variation
26. CCE aims to evaluates the
(A) knowledge of child only (B) the reasoning of child only
(C) the understanding of the child only (D) all aspects of development of child
27. Persons with Disabilities Act was passed in the year
(A) 1994 (B) 1995
(C) 1996 (D) 1997
28. What should be done to develop moral values in students
(A) encourage moral values related work (B) display stories based on moral values
(C) organized lectures in moral values (D) behave yourself as a role model
29. If a teacher provides learning situation for children, an opportunity to learn through observation, exploration and question then the approached to this learning is
(A) teacher-centered approach (B) student-centered approach
(C) both teacher and student centered approach (D) none of these
30. A disorder related to language comprehension is
(A) dyslexia (B) aspeechxia
(C) aphasia (D) apraxia

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

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. Presidents were carved in granite by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son, the late Lincoln Borglum. The creation of Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years –from 1927 to 1941 and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by and many people were jobless. To move more than 400,000 tons of rock, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chairs, which had many safety features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or severely injured during the years of blasting and carving.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.

Every winter, water from melting snow gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. The repairers swing out in space over a 500 foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used to preserve the national monument for future generations.

31. The passage is mainly about
- (A) The visitors to Mount Rushmore monument
 - (B) The creation of Mount Rushmore
 - (C) The sculptor of Mount Rushmore monument
 - (D) The four American Presidents
32. The men whom Borglum hired were
- (A) Trained Sculptors (B) Black Hills volunteers
 - (C) Unemployed miners (D) Villagers
33. Borglum's mixture for filling cracks was
- (A) Very expensive (B) Bought from the Black Hills miners
 - (C) Used only once (D) Invented by the sculptor himself.

34. The word 'fissures' refers to
 (A) Designs (B) Cracks
 (C) Heads (D) Holes
35. Today, Mount Rushmore needs to be
 (A) Polished for tourists (B) Restored after the winter
 (C) Repaired periodically (D) Protected from air pollution

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

The bigot insults his own religion
 When he slays a man of another faith.
 Conduct the judges, not in the light of reason;
 in the temple, he raises the blood-stained banner
 And worships the devil in the name of God.
 All that is shameful and barbarous through the Ages,
 Has found a shelter in their temples—
 Those they turn into prisons;
 O' I hear the trumpet call of Destruction!
 The time comes with her great broom
 Sweeping all refuse away.
 That which should make man free,
 They turn into fetters;
 That which should unite, they turn into a sword;
 That which should bring love
 From the fountain of the Eternal,
 They turn into prison
 And with its waves, they flood the world.
 They try to cross the river
 In a bark riddled with holes;
 And yet, in their anguish, whom do they blame
 Oh Lord, breaking false religion,
 Save the blind!
 Break, O break
 The altar that is drowned in blood.
 Let your thunder strike
 Into the prison of false religion,
 And bring to this unhappy land
 The light of knowledge.

36. An appropriate title for the poem can be:
 (A) Religion (B) Faith
 (C) False Religion (D) Fetters
37. Religions should make man _____
 (A) narrow-minded (B) liberal
 (C) a rogue (D) a fool

38. The word 'altar' means:
- (A) change (B) finish
(C) renew (D) place of worship
39. What does the poem reveal?
- (A) The happiness of the poet (B) The anguish of the poet
(C) The hatred of the poet (D) None
40. 'Break, O break'—the word break has been repeated
- (A) to emphasise the breaking of statutes
(B) to stress on freedom from illiteracy
(C) to emphasise breaking away from evil
(D) to stress on breaking away from sadness
41. The skill of -----and reading are skills that involve reception on the part of the language learner.
- (A) listening (B) speaking
(C) writing (D) describing
42. Which of the following words is plural?
- (A) Analysis (B) Criteria
(C) Index (D) Crisis
43. I have a friend who is always helpful. The underlined part of the sentence is
- (A) A Noun Phrase (B) An Adjective Phrase
(C) A Noun Clause (D) An Adjective Clause
44. 'Use stress and rhythmic patterns, and intonation patterns of the language' and 'use vocabulary appropriately' are the micro skills involved in which of the following?
- (A) Speaking (B) Reading
(C) Writing (D) Listening
45. "When pigs fly" is an English idiom which is used to talk about
- (A) Something that happens rarely
(B) Something that will never happen
(C) Something that will happen eventually
(D) Surprising thing that is certain to occur

46. Which of the following is not a feature of language?
- (A) Language is dynamic (B) Language is verbal
(C) Language is inherited (D) Language is social
47. The ability to use the communication system to discuss the system itself is termed as
- (A) Creativity (B) Redundancy
(C) Specialization (D) Reflexiveness
48. One of the external factors affecting second language acquisition is
- (A) Interest (B) Personality
(C) Attitude (D) Learning environment
49. The method of teaching in which the teacher tries to establish a link between the foreign language word and object without the interference of the learner's mother tongue is called
- (A) The Direct Method (B) The Bilingual Method
(C) The Structural Approach (D) The Grammar- Translation Method
50. Grammar-Translation Method stresses on
- (A) Accuracy (B) Fluency
(C) Appropriateness (D) Coherence
51. A teacher shows some objects present in the class and asks children to tell their names. She writes their responses on the blackboard and tells that all these names are used for some objects which are called Nouns. This method is
- (A) Direct Method (B) Incidental Method
(C) Inductive Method (D) Deductive Method
52. A teacher divides the students into groups and asks them to discuss a given topic. The students are further instructed to share their knowledge and ideas while the teacher acts as a guide. Which approach is followed in this class?
- (A) Inductive approach (B) Deductive approach
(C) Constructivist approach (D) Structural approach
53. A teacher uses audio-visual aids and physical activities in her teaching because they
- (A) Utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning
(B) Provide relief to the teacher
(C) Facilitate effective assessment
(D) Provide a diversion to learners

54. When a teacher uses lessons in Science and Social Science to teach a language, such an approach can be termed as
- (A) Pluralistic language teaching (B) Discipline-wise language teaching
(C) Language across the curriculum (D) Objective language teaching
55. When formulating teaching plans, teachers should not take the following aspects into consideration:
- (A) Difficulties of individuals
(B) Basic knowledge that requires enrichment
(C) The effectiveness of teaching strategies
(D) Kinds of audio-visual aids to be used
56. Grammar should be taught by
- (A) Giving clear explanations (B) Enabling practice in context
(C) Asking students to learn rules (D) Making learners do assignments
57. The teacher observed that Liana could not write a paragraph on his own even after brainstorming the topic. However, he was able to write it under adult or peer guidance. This guidance is called -----
- (A) Team teaching (B) Scaffolding
(C) Counseling (D) Socialization
58. Minimal pairs are usually used to give practice in
- (A) Vocabulary (B) Structure
(C) Pronunciation (D) Reading
59. Language skills should be taught
- (A) In isolation (B) Through clear explanations
(C) In an integrated manner (D) Through an imitation
60. Writing skill is best taught when a teacher teaches
- (A) Through dictation
(B) By asking students to learn articles and rewrite them
(C) By brainstorming ideas and asking students to write in their own words
(D) By asking students to write neatly

PART III.

MIZO

A. A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61-65 thleng hian thuziak behchhan hian chhang ang che.

Pathianin zofate min zawng chhuaka, sap missionary ten Lal Isua zuitu hnamah min lo siam ta a. Khawvelah hian hausa lo mah ila thlarau ramah hausa hnam kan lo ni ta a, a ropui hle mai, chutih rual erawh chuan tisa thilah pawh Pathian dik betu kan nih chuan kan intodelh ve tur a ni tlat. Thlarau lama kan hausakna hi tisa thilah i kailut thiam teh ang u. A hnam pum maia Kristian kan nihna hi khawvelah puang chhuak ila, Mizoram chu Pathian biak ngaihsak hnam, thil dang zawng zawng aia Pathian biakna in ngaipawimawh hnam kan ni tih khawvelin an hriat theih nan hma i la chin teh ang u. “ Mizoram is land of the Churches” ti ila. Aizawl khawpui pawh hi “ City of Churches” tiin invuah ila. Adelaide leh Holland ram khawpui te ai pawhin Biak in kan ngah zawk daih a lawm.

61. He thu ziaktuin Zofate hausakna a tih chu _____ hausakna a ni.
(A) thlarau. (B) khawvel.
(C) leilung. (D) thing leh mau.
62. He thu ziaktuin Pathian dik betu nih phung tur a sawi chu..
(A) Thlarau mi. (B) Pathian thu hril.
(C) Intodelh. (D) Hausak.
63. He thu ziaktuin Mizote’n kan ngaihpawimawh a tih chu
(A) thianghlimna. (B) inkhawm.
(C) rinna. (D) biak in.
64. He thu ziaka thu hlawm sentence hnihna hi chhiar la, eng nge a nih han thlang chhuak teh.
(A) Past Continous tense. (B) Past Perfect tense.
(C) Present continous tense. (D) Present perfect tense.
65. He thu ziaak atang hian ‘thlahthlam’ thu ep (opposite) han thlang chhuak teh.
(A) Ngaihsak lo. (B) Ngaihven.
(C) Ngaihtuah. (D) Ngaihsak.

- B. A hnuai hla hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66-70 thlengin zawhnate hi hla thu behchhanin chhang ang che.

“Hlau suh, ka awmpui che,”
Rangka eng zam hian,
Ropui chung siar ang
Ka kawng a rawn en.
Zan khaw dur hnuaiah pawh
He tiamthu a eng;
“Ka kalsan lo vang che,
Malin I awm lo’ng” a ti.
 Malin ka awm lo’ng,
 Ka hnenah a awm:
 A man min awmpui a tiam si,
 Mah riakin ka awm ngai lo’ng.
Kan vel rose pangpar leh
Lili par an chuai;
Lei ni eng ral hnuin,
Thangvan eng rii riain,
Isua, saron par mawi,
Vul lai a chul lo;
Isua, chunglum lai ni,
Malin min kalsan lo vang.

Hmatiang hmuh lawk loh kawng,
Hlauhawm a hnai thei;
A hnai zawk Chhandamtu’n,
‘Thamuang rawh ‘ min ti.
Khua thal sirva te ang,
Lunglai ka lawm ta,
Hlimin ka zai zel ang,
‘Min kalsan lo vang,’ tiin.

66. Zan khaw dur hnuai pawh a eng thei thu tiam chu eng nge ?
(A) A awmpuina. (B) A kal san loh tur thu.
(C) Thlamuanna. (D) Chen chilhna.
67. Thal sava anga a lo lawm theih nachhan kha eng nge ?
(A) Thlamuang rawh a tih vangin. (B) Malin a awm dawn loh avangin.
(C) Awmpui a tiam tlat avangin. (D) Hlim taka a zai theih avangin.
68. Isua, chung lum laini tiha, ‘chung lum’ awmzia chu..
(A) Thlamuantu. (B) Nu in inchhung a uap sawina.
(C) Ni anga chung lama awm reng. (D) Ni eng mawi tak sawina.

69. He hla phuahtuin 'Lunglai' a tih hi eng sawi nan nge a hman?
 (A) Rilru. (B) Ngaihtuahna.
 (C) Hmangaihna. (D) Thinlung.
70. Ka hnenah a awm. Heta 'hnenah' hi parts of speech-ah eng nge a nih ?
 (A) Verb. (B) Adverb.
 (C) Conjunction. (D) Postposition.
71. Mother tongue hrilhfi ahna hrang hrang zinga pakhat chu..
 (A) thlahtu bul tawng.
 (B) sakhuanaa kan tawng hman.
 (C) nausenin tawng a zirthiam hmasak ber.
 (D) lehkha chhiar leh ziah nana kan hman ber.
72. Chen & Iriwn (1946) ten an chhut danin nausenin consonant a tihrik theih hmasak berte chu..
 (A) M,P,& B. (B) P,R & T.
 (C) Z,S & B. (D) M,P & T.
73. Tawng zirtir nain a tum (objective) zinga pawimawh em em te chu
 (i). dik taka tawng a, tawng hman dik. (ii). mi zingah mahni an inzahpui loh nan.
 (iii). mi rilru hneh theih. (iv). khua leh tui tha, mi tangkai an nih theih nan
 (A) (i) & (ii). (B) (iii) & (iv).
 (C) (iv) & (i). (D) (i) & (iii).
74. Tawng kalhmang thiam tur te, thu phuah leh thu ziakehhuah thiam tur zawnga inzirtir hi
 (A) penmanship. (B) learning by doing.
 (C) tracing Method. (D) simple handwriting.
75. Hla emaw thu emaw mi sawi chhuah tawngkam fiah zawk leh chiang zawk, a kawh thuhmun tho si, tawngkam danga sawichhawn hi
 (A) translation. (B) paraphrase.
 (C) principle of selection. (D) précis.
76. Hriatna hlui leh thar insuih zawmtir hi thilzir tur thiam theihna awlsam tak a ni tih pawma chumi zulzuia Lesson Plan duang chhuaktu chu..
 (A) Iohn Dewey. (B) Benjamin S Bloom.
 (C) Johan Friedrich Herbart. (D) Henry C.Morrison.

77. Mizo tawng dik leh a ziah dan tur dikber thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Khawngaihthlakawm. (B) Khawngaih thlak.
- (C) Khawngaihthlak. (D) Khawngaih thlakawm.
78. 'Fa lu hloha leng' awmzia chu...
- (A) fa sun tawh sawina. (B) fate ngaihsak duh lo sawina.
- (C) fa neitheh lo sawina. (D) nupui pasal neih hun tawh, nei mai lo.
79. Language laboratory-a inbiak pawhna pawimawh ber chu...
- (A) tawngkama inbiakna. (B) zaizira inbiakna.
- (C) ri hmanga inbiakna. (D) ziaka inbiakna.
80. Globe, graph, thlalak te zirtina puitu atana classroom a kan hman hian...a ni.
- (A) audio aids. (B) visual aids.
- (C) audio-visual aids. (D) resource materials.
81. 5 E lesson plan kan siamin a indawt dan tur dik tak chu
- (A) explore, engage, explain, elaborate, evaluate.
- (B) engage, explain, explore, elaborate, evaluate,
- (C) engage, explore, explain, elaborate, evaluate.
- (D) explore, explain, engage, evaluate, elaborate.
82. Ngaihtuahna zau tak seng chung a tanhmun tha tak neih a mahni ngaihdan felfai taka sawi chhuak thei tura tawng zirna hmanrua pakhat chu.
- (A) drama. (B) discussion.
- (C) debate. (D) pair work.
83. Zirlaite'n chhiar an thiam em tih endik nana hman tur te thlang chhuak rawh.
- (i). An thu chhiar a ngaihnawmin ngaihthlak a nuam tur a ni.
- (ii). Mahni inring tawh takin an chhiar ngam tur a ni.
- (iii). A ri leh ri lo pawhin lehkha a chhiar thei tur a ni.
- (iv) Thu zia chi hrang hrang leh hla thu pawh a chhiar thiam vek tur a ni.
- (A) (i) & (ii), (B) (ii) & (iii).
- (C) (iii) & (iv). (D) (iv) & (i).

84. Zirtirtuin nitina naupang awm dan leh thil thleng danglam bik a nih ang ang a chhinchhiahna hi.
 (A) Zirtirtu Dairy. (B) CCE
 (C) Anecdotal Record. (D) Porfolio.
85. ‘Muana hi chu a tlan chak ngawt mai’ tiha ‘ngawt’ hi a nihna thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Adverb of manner. (B) Adverb of time.
 (C) Adverd of place. (D) Adjectival adverb.
86. Grammar zirtir dan method pakhat ‘inductive method’ that lohna ber chu..
 (A) Zirlaiten zirtirtu thiamnaah an innghat lutuk.
 (B) Zirtir dan hi a muang lutuk.
 (C) Zirlaite taimaknaah a innghat lutuk.
 (D) Example pek tam a ngai lutuk.
87. Lehlha bu chhunga thumal pakhat emaw a chhung thu emaw zirchianna hi..
 (A) Book review. (B) Text book analysis.
 (C) Content analysis. (D) Avaiin a dik vek.
88. Hla zirtirin a tum pawimawh em em chu
 (A) Naupangte hla thluk thiamtir.
 (B) Naupangten Hla an ngaihnat nan.
 (C) Naupangten an awrawl zawng zawnga an zai theih nan.
 (D) Naupangten hla phuahtu rilru an puta, hla an phuah thiam nan.
89. Tawng zirtir nana audio visual aid hman hian heng hriatna (sense organs) te hi an tan kawp avangin zirlaiten an thil zir an thiam chiang.
 (A) Mita hmuh theihna leh Benga hriatna.
 (B) Mita hmuh theihna leh khawiha hriatna.
 (C) Benga hriatna leh rim hriatna.
 (D) Rim hriatna leh Khawiha hriatna.
90. Mizo tawnga ‘puanthuah khailai’ tih awmzia chu.
 (A) Pem tum. (B) Tlangval Hnathawka zin mek.
 (C) Tlanval Puanthuah pu mek. (D) Tlangval nupui la nei lo.

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

Many people believe that science and religion are contrary to each other. But this notion is wrong. As a matter of fact, both are complimentary to each other. The aim of both these institutions is to explain different aspects of life, universe and human existence. There is no doubt that the methods of science and religion are different. The method of science is observation, experimentation and experience. Science takes its recourse to progressive march towards perfection, the rules of religion are faith intuition and spoken word of the enlightened, in general, while science is inclined towards reason and rationality, spiritualization is the essence of religion.

In earlier times when man appeared on earth, he was overawed at the sight of violent and powerful aspects of nature. In certain cases, the usefulness of different natural objects of nature overwhelmed man. Thus began the worship of forces of nature – fire, the sun, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, the snakes, etc. The holy scriptures were written by those who had developed harmony between external nature and their inner self. Their object was to ennoble, elevate and liberate the human spirit and mind. But the priestly class took upon itself the monopoly of scriptural knowledge and interpretation to its own advantage. Thus, the entire human race was in chains. Truth was flouted and progressive, liberal and truthful ideas or ideas expressing doubts and skepticism were suppressed and their holders punished. It was in these trying circumstances that the science emerged as a savior of mankind. But its path was not smooth and safe. The scientists and free thinkers were tortured. This was the fate of Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno and others. But, by and by science gained ground.

61. Why, according to the passage, does man worship the forces of nature?
- (A) The holy scripture advocate the worship of forces of nature.
 - (B) Worship elevates and liberates the human spirit and mind.
 - (C) Worship makes man believe in faith and intuition.
 - (D) Forces of nature teaches us spiritualism
62. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the passage?
- (A) Science and religion are antagonistic to each other.
 - (B) Science encourages worshipping of nature.
 - (C) Religion is essential for external peace and harmony.
 - (D) Regimental religion was replaced by scientific principles.

63. According to the passage science and religion both
- (A) rely on the spoken word of the enlightened.
 - (B) employ different methods of enquiry.
 - (C) work at the cross-purpose of each other.
 - (D) emerged out of the fear of man.
64. Why is it said in the passage that “Science emerged as a savior of mankind”?
- (A) Man was bound in chains by religious orthodoxy.
 - (B) The free thinkers and enlightened men were tortured.
 - (C) Science is inclined towards reason and rationality.
 - (D) Many great thinkers contributed to the progress of science.
65. Choose the word which is similar to the word ‘flouted’ which is used in the passage.
- (A) Deflated
 - (B) Mocked
 - (C) Concealed
 - (D) Nourished
66. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (A) Man worships the forces of nature.
 - (B) Methods of science and religion are different.
 - (C) Galileo and Bruno were disciples of Copernicus.
 - (D) Regimental religion gets degenerated into orthodoxy.
67. According to the passage science and religion
- (A) are contrary to each other.
 - (B) have the same origin.
 - (C) are supportive of each other.
 - (D) have the same aim of controlling the universe.
68. According to the passage, at the present juncture, there is a need to
- (A) encourage spiritualization as much as possible.
 - (B) teach people to worship the forces of nature.
 - (C) free man from all sorts of bondages.
 - (D) judiciously mix the principles of science and true spirit of religion.

69. According to the author what was the objective of the Holy Scriptures?
- (A) To teach man the methods of worshipping nature.
 - (B) To advocate the progressive and liberal ideas.
 - (C) To educate and raise the human spirit and mind.
 - (D) To develop harmony between external nature and their inner self.
70. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word 'Enlightened' which is used in the passage.
- (A) Uninformed
 - (B) Derogatory
 - (C) Downtrodden
 - (D) Educated

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

*The world is too much with us; late and soon
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:-
 Little we see in Nature that is ours;
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
 This sea that bears her bosom to the moon;
 The winds that will be howling at all hours,
 And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
 For this, for everything, we are out of time;
 It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
 So might I, standing in the pleasant lea,
 Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
 Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
 Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn*

71. Who are the gods mentioned in the poem?
- (A) Aphrodite and Hestia
 - (B) Eros and Athena
 - (C) Proteus and Triton
 - (D) Kronos and Diane
72. What does the story focus on?
- (A) The wind always howling
 - (B) Taking life for granted
 - (C) The sea and her bosom
 - (D) Giving our hearts away.

73. What does the poem compare the winds to?
- (A) Sleeping flowers (B) Screaming roars
(C) Rain (D) Birds singing
74. What type of background does the speaker wish to have?
- (A) A catholic (B) A Greek
(C) A clergy (D) A pagan
75. What type of poem is this?
- (A) A sestina (B) A ghazal
(C) A sonnet (D) A limerick
76. Which among the following is the most important pre-requisite for language learning, whether first or second?
- (A) An input-rich communicational environment
(B) A structure – situation approach
(C) Skills-based instruction
(D) A multilingual instruction
77. The main purpose of assessment is
- (A) To measure achievement of learners.
(B) To find out the errors of students.
(C) To improve the teaching learning process.
(D) To decide pass or fail
78. The objective of teaching poetry at Elementary level is
- (A) To appreciate the subject matter
(B) To develop a taste for reading and writing
(C) To create their aesthetic sense
(D) To appreciate the image that presents the experience
79. When language development is a deliberate and conscious effort, language is
- (A) Acquired (B) Learned
(C) Honed (D) Mastered

80. Individual activities, pair work, group and whole class work because they
- (A) Provide the learners opportunities to be comfortable in a language class.
 - (B) Have the sole aim of introducing variety in a language classroom.
 - (C) Enable the over-worked teacher to preserve her energy thereby becoming more efficient and effective.
 - (D) Afford the learners opportunities to use the language in a focused manner for real-life interaction.
81. The objective of teaching first language at Elementary Stage is
- (A) To develop the habit of self-study.
 - (B) To develop the skill of writing words with correct spelling.
 - (C) To develop the ability of evaluation and analysis of language components.
 - (D) To develop mastery of language for expressing one's ideas.
82. Generally speaking, second language acquisition starts from
- (A) Expression
 - (B) Self - analysis
 - (C) Analyzing right or wrong
 - (D) Comprehension
83. What type of grammar should be taught at Elementary Stage?
- (A) Functional Grammar
 - (B) Prescriptive Grammar
 - (C) Structural Grammar
 - (D) Descriptive Grammar
84. The main responsibility of a language teacher as a facilitator is
- (A) To read aloud all the topics and explain each line.
 - (B) To provide a lot of information to the students.
 - (C) To complete the syllabus on time and cover all the topics.
 - (D) To provide ample opportunities for the learners to practice the target language.
85. Which of the following statements is not true about prose?
- (A) Prose is for enjoyment and appreciation
 - (B) The purpose of literature is best served by teaching prose
 - (C) Prose can develop the cognitive and affective domain of students
 - (D) Teaching of prose enriches the active and passive vocabularies of children
86. According to NCF 2005, a creative language teacher must use _____ as a classroom strategy.
- (A) Bi-lingualism
 - (B) Mono-lingualism
 - (C) Multi-lingualism
 - (D) Tri-lingualism

87. What do children comprehend by regularly listening to poems and rhymes?
- (A) Word (B) Basic structure of language
(C) Sound (D) Rhythm
88. Which of the following is not a good way of teaching vocabulary?
- (A) Using the meaning of the word in an appropriate context.
(B) Telling the meaning of the word in the mother tongue
(C) Asking students to look up words and copy their dictionary definitions
(D) Showing relevant pictures to associate the word with pictures
89. The method of teaching Drama is _____
- (A) Natural Method (B) Dialogue Method
(C) Oral Method (D) Story method
90. The content of a portfolio is largely based on
- (A) The goal and purpose of the portfolio
(B) The characteristics of the student evaluated
(C) The length of the portfolio
(D) The period of assessment

Part V Mathematics and Science

91. Which one of the following is not a rational number?
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) π
(C) $\frac{22}{7}$ (D) -2
92. The repeated addition of the same number is expressed by
- (A) Multiplication (B) Division
(C) Addition (D) Subtraction
93. Sanga simplified the given rational number $\frac{-25}{-30} = \frac{-5}{-6}$. This error can be considered as
- (A) Error due to wrong interpretation of problem
(B) Careless error
(C) Conceptual error
(D) Procedural error
94. Which one of the following cannot be expressed as a positive integer?
- (A) Mass (B) Brightness of sunlight
(C) Electric current (D) Amount of substance
95. Kima has $\frac{1}{7}$ of a cake and Pari has $\frac{2}{7}$, Mawii has the rest. What fraction of the cake does Mawii has?
- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$ (B) $\frac{2}{7}$
(C) $\frac{3}{7}$ (D) $\frac{4}{7}$
96. Khuma ate $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pie and Liani ate $\frac{3}{4}$. What fraction of the pie did they eat together?
- (A) $\frac{7}{8}$ (B) $\frac{4}{12}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{4}{8}$
97. Janet bought 3 boxes of chocolate online. Shipping was Rs 9 and the total cost was Rs 45. What is the cost of each box?
- (A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 15 (D) 6

98. If 30% of $(B-A) = 18\%$ of $(A+B)$, then the ratio $A:B$ will be
- (A) 4 : 1 (B) 1 : 4
(C) 5 : 3 (D) 5 : 2
99. A class of 32 students has 12 girls. What is the ratio of girls to boys?
- (A) 5 : 3 (B) 3 : 8
(C) 3 : 5 (D) 8 : 3
100. Liana can run a mile in 5 minutes and 50 seconds. Kima can run a mile in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. What is the ratio of Liana's time to Kima's time?
- (A) 7 : 8 (B) 8 : 7
(C) 5.50 : 6.40 (D) 55 : 64
101. The sides of a triangle are 6.5 cm, 10 cm and x cm, where x is a positive number. What is the smallest possible value of x among the followings?
- (A) 4 (B) 4.5
(C) 2.8 (D) 3.5
102. The diagonals AC and BD of a parallelogram $ABCD$ intersect each other at the point O . If $\angle DAC = 32^\circ$ and $\angle AOB = 70^\circ$, then $\angle DBC$ is equal to
- (A) 88° (B) 38°
(C) 24° (D) 32°
103. The letter D has _____ lines of symmetry
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) None of these
104. A solid that has four rectangular faces and two square faces is called a
- (A) Square Pyramid (B) Cube
(C) Square Prism (D) Triangular Prism

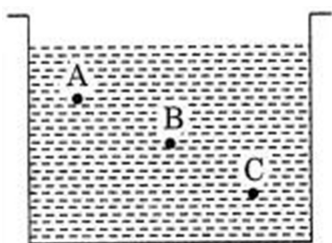
105. In the triangle, side $AB = AC$ and BC side extended with a straight line to a point D . and $\angle ACD = 105^\circ$, then $\angle BAC$ is equal to
- (A) 60° (B) 105°
(C) 30° (D) 75°
106. The dimension of a swimming pool is 50 m long, 25 m wide and the water is 2m deep. What is the volume of water?
- (A) 5000 m^3 (B) 2700 m^3
(C) 2600 m^3 (D) 2500 m^3
107. A line that cuts a circle at two points is called
- (A) Chord (B) Secant
(C) Tangent (D) Diameter
108. When two lines AC and BD bisect each other and if $\angle AEB = 140^\circ$, what is the measure of $\angle AED$?
- (A) 140° (B) 220°
(C) 40° (D) 180°
109. Which of the following is discrete data?
- (A) Liana has 2 brother, and 1 sister (B) Liana is 160 cm tall
(C) Liana ran 100m in 11.5 sec. (D) Liana weights 60 kgs
110. When a sample in a population is collected, it tells the information about
- (A) All members of the population
(B) All adult members of the population
(C) None of the population
(D) Some, but not all the population
111. Which of the following is involved in using Mathematics to express ideas or solve problems?
- (A) Representing some aspects of things abstractly
(B) Manipulating abstracts by rule of logic to find new relationships
(C) Relating new relationships to the original thing
(D) All of these

112. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching Mathematics?
- (A) Investigating Patterns (B) Social Pattern
(C) Logical Thinking (D) Reflection
113. According to Professor Schultze, the basic aim of Mathematics teaching is
- (A) Helpful in other discipline
(B) Development of mental power
(C) Proper use of leisure time
(D) To make aware of the basic and general principle
114. Mathematics can be considered as a language because it has
- (A) Vocabulary (B) Syntax
(C) Narratives (D) All of these
115. Reflective journal can be used to assess students'
- (A) Communication Skill (B) Problem solving skill
(C) Understanding of concept (D) None of the above
116. The four steps or levels of learning Mathematics are in the order of
- (A) Readiness – Experimentation – Verbalization/Symbolization – Systematic Generalization
(B) Readiness – Verbalization/Symbolization – Experimentation – Systematic Generalization
(C) Readiness – Verbalization/Symbolization – Systematic Generalization – Experimentation
(D) Readiness – Systematic Generalization – Experimentation – Verbalization/Symbolization
117. _____ is a study of a basic concept and structures for the purpose of a deeper understanding of subject.
- (A) Applied Mathematics (B) Pure Mathematics
(C) Factual Mathematics (D) None of the above

118. After completing the Chapter “Side and Angles”, Jacob, a Mathematics teacher takes a small test to check the understanding of the students. Which of the following type of questions will be best suit here?
- (A) Very basic and conceptual question
(B) Higher order thinking skill question
(C) Questions based on application of sides and angles
(D) None of these
119. Locating and identifying areas of difficulties is done through
- (A) Skill Analysis (B) Diagnostic Testing
(C) Remedial Teaching (D) Deduction
120. The process of using rational, systematic steps, based on Mathematical procedure, to arrive at a conclusion about a problem
- (A) Logical Reasoning (B) Critical Thinking
(C) Analytic Reasoning (D) Induction
121. Which of the following chemicals can be used for testing the presence of starch.
- (A) Caustic soda (B) Iodine solution
(C) Copper sulphate (D) KMNO_4
122. Khariff crops are grown in _____ season
- (A) Winter (B) Autumn
(C) Rainy (D) Summer
123. Food containing _____ are often called body building food
- (A) Proteins (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Fats (D) Vitamins
124. Which of the following vitamin deficiency leads to scurvy
- (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D
125. Which of the following is a male reproductive part of flower
- (A) Sepals (B) Petals
(C) Pistil (D) Stamen

126. Which of the following is an omnivore
(A) Cow (B) Deer
(C) Lion (D) Dog
127. _____ is a natural magnet
(A) Magnetite (B) Haematite
(C) Bakelite (D) Electromagnet
128. Galvanisation is a process used to prevent the rusting of which of the metal
(A) Iron (B) Zinc
(C) Aluminium (D) Copper
129. What is the chemical formula of rust
(A) Fe_2O_3 (B) Fe_3O_4
(C) FeO (D) None of these
130. Metals react with acids to produce metal salts and
(A) Water (B) Hydrogen
(C) Oxygen (D) Sulphur
131. Choose the correct statement
(A) An electromagnet does not attract a piece of iron.
(B) An electric bell has an electromagnet.
(C) A current carrying coil of an insulated wire wrapped around a piece of iron is called natural magnets.
(D) Electromagnet cannot be used in device.
132. Earthquake occurs in which layer of the earth
(A) Crust (B) Lower Mantle
(C) Outer core (D) Inner core
133. A virtual image larger than the object can be produced by a
(A) Concave lens (B) Concave mirror
(C) Convex mirror (D) Plane mirror
134. Which fibre is used as artificial wool?
(A) Rayon (B) Nylon
(C) Acrylic (D) Cotton

135. The coloured organelles which are found only in plants are
 (A) Chlorophyll (B) Plastids
 (C) Vacuoles (D) WBC
136. Which one of the following is a role of forest
 (A) Provide food and shelter (B) Prevent soil erosion
 (C) Prevent flood (D) All of these
137. If we apply oil on door hinge, the friction will
 (A) Increase (B) Decrease
 (C) Disappear (D) Remain unchanged
138. If electrodes were immersed in water and a current was passed, the bubbles formed on the electrode connected to the positive terminal of the battery is
 (A) Hydrogen (B) Carbon dioxide
 (C) Oxygen (D) Nitrogen
139. When a glass rod is rubbed with a piece of silk cloth
 (A) The cloth acquire positive charge
 (B) The glass rod acquire positive charge
 (C) The cloth and glass rod acquire positive charge
 (D) The cloth and glass rod acquire negative charge
140. A container is filled with water as shown in the given figure. Which of the following statements is correct about pressure of water?



- (A) Pressure at A > Pressure at B > Pressure at C
 (B) Pressure at A = Pressure at B = Pressure at C
 (C) Pressure at A < Pressure at B > Pressure at C
 (D) Pressure at A < Pressure at B < Pressure at C

141. Which of the following is not recommended in teaching science at upper primary level
- (A) Learning by doing (B) Joyful learning
(C) Rote learning (D) Enquiry based learning
142. Scientific literacy means
- (A) One who can understand scientific terms
(B) The percentage of science student in the country
(C) A person who can read scientific literature
(D) A person can ask, find or determine answers to questions derived from curiosity
143. Which is the first step of scientific method
- (A) Collection of data (B) Formulating hypothesis
(C) Defining the problem (D) Making inference
144. Which of the following is not a quality of an ideal science teacher
- (A) They are able to raise the curiosity level of students
(B) They are flexible in their teaching methods
(C) They are able to tap the potential of students
(D) They are able to show partiality to fast learners
145. Scientific attitude can be developed by
- (A) Discussion (B) Wide reading
(C) Practical work (D) All of these
146. Which one of the following is not a co-curricular activity in science teaching
- (A) Science practicals (B) Science exhibition
(C) Field visit (D) Science club
147. Rubrics is an/a
- (A) Assessment tool (B) Grade card
(C) Rating scale (D) Checklist
148. Which of the following is not a principle of the use of audio-visual aids
- (A) Principle of preparation (B) Principle of presentation
(C) Principle of observation (D) Principle of selection

149. Which of the following statement is true
- (A) A field study is a general method for collection of data
 - (B) A museum is an institution that collect only artefact
 - (C) A science project is an educational activity for teachers
 - (D) Science exhibitions in schools does not enhance students' interest
150. Which method is least effective in teaching of science at elementary level
- (A) Demonstration method
 - (B) Constructivism
 - (C) Project method
 - (D) Lecture method

91. Name the crops which were first grown by man
(A) Sugar and Barley (B) Wheat and Sugar
(C) Wheat and barley (D) Rice and Barley
92. Which was the first metal discovered?
(A) Copper (B) Gold
(C) Silver (D) Iron
93. Nomads are
(A) farming people (B) hunting people
(C) craft- men people (D) wandering people
94. The partition movement of Bengal was called
(A) Quit India Movement (B) Salt Satyagraha
(C) Swadeshi Movement (D) First War of Independence
95. Which Article in Indian Constitution prohibits any kind of social Discrimination?
(A) Article 21 (B) Article 26
(C) Article 15 (D) Article 12
96. Which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution relates to Panchayati raj and Municipalities?
(A) 24th and 25th Amendment (B) 56th and 57th Amendment
(c) 68th and 69th Amendment (D) 73rd and 74th Amendment
97. Who is the leader of State Legislative Assembly?
(A) Speaker of the House (B) Chief Minister
(C) Minister (D) Deputy speaker
98. Who is the Head of Tehsil?
(A) District collector (B) Revenue collector
(C) Ticket collector (D) All of these
99. How many members are there in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 525 members (B) 543 members
(C) 452 members (D) 435 members
100. The main function of the Parliament is
(A) to look after the States (B) to make Laws
(C) to advice the President (D) to maintain Law and Order

101. Environment refers to
(A) living things (B) non-living things
(C) living and non-living things (D) none of these
102. Earth's movement around the Sun is called
(A) rotation (B) revolution
(C) solstice (D) equinox
103. The Inner most layer of the earth is the
(A) crust (B) core
(C) mantle (D) magma
104. Which of the following gases protects us from harmful Sun's rays?
(A) Ozone (B) Nitrogen
(C) Carbondioxide (D) Oxygen
105. Which country has the largest railway network in Asia?
(A) China (B) India
(C) Pakistan (D) Japan
106. Which of the following is/are important natural resource/resources?
(A) Land (B) Water
(C) Air (D) All of these
107. The universal features of all societies are
(A) growth,development and progress
(B) co-operation,conflict ang competition
(C) urbanization and industrialization
(D) tradition and modernity
108. The social system of Harappan was
(A) airly egalitarian (B) slave labour based
(C) colour verna based (D) Caste based
109. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a State?
(A) Sovereign power
(B) Motivated by profit
(C) Monopoly on the legitimate use of force
(D) The power to make laws for all Citizens

110. The greatest resource of a Nation is
(A) renewable resource (B) non-renewable resource
(C) forest resource (D) human resource
111. Students find/explore the solutions on their own in
(A) lecture method of teaching (B) discovery method of teaching
(C) comparison method of teaching (D) story telling method of teaching
112. Which teaching method is most suited for teaching elementary students?
(A) Lecture method (B) Comparison method
(C) Narration/story telling method (D) Discussion
113. The selection of teaching aid depends largely on the
(A) age of students (B) interest of students
(C) age and motivation of students (D) educational level and age of students
114. Which one of the following assessment procedure is conducted during an inprogress teaching learning session?
(A) Summative (B) Formative
(C) Norm-referenced (D) Criterion referenced
115. Which one of the following is related to Summative evaluation?
(A) Continuous and immediate feedback about student's progress.
(B) Focuses on molecular analysis of instructional material.
(C) On going of systematic assessment of learner's achievement
(D) Terminal assessment of the learner's performance at the end of the session
116. The science of classification of organism is called
(A) astrology (B) anatomy
(C) taxonomy (D) morphology
117. Environmental pollution has taken place on a large scale in
(A) rural areas only (B) industrial and urban areas
(C) urban areas only (D) all of these
118. The study dealing with inter-relationships between the life forms and the environment is called
(A) zoology (B) astrology
(C) ecology (D) entomology

119. The fundamental duties have been included in the constitution under
(A) Article 351 (B) Article 72
(C) Article 51A (D) Article 65
120. Right to Equality in our constitution has abolished the practice of
(A) child labour (B) untouchability
(C) gender discrimination (D) all of these
121. Which of the following was used for writing Manuscript?
(A) Palm leaf (B) Peepal leaf
(C) Banana leaf (D) Tulsi leaf
122. The lower blocks in Block Mountain are called
(A) graben (B) horst
(C) glaciers (D) none of these
123. In which direction does the wind blow during South –West Monsoon season?
(A) Land to sea (B) Sea to land
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of these
124. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.
(A) 5th June (B) 5th July
(C) 25th June (D) 25th July
125. The earth's crust is broken into number of huge parts. They are called
(A) Lithospheric plates (B) Metamorphic plates
(C) Sedimentary plates (D) None of these
126. Universally accepted colour for mountain is
(A) grey (B) snow white
(C) dark green (D) brown

127. The primary purpose of assessment in Social Science is
- (A) to recall text book knowledge and reduce exam stress for all learners.
 - (B) categorizing and labeling learners.
 - (C) to highlight social differences among the learners.
 - (D) to give learners feedback and setting standards for them to strive towards.
128. Which one is not among the three main types of teaching aids?
- (A) visual aids
 - (B) audio aids
 - (C) projected aids
 - (D) audio visual aids
129. How much percentage of all communicable diseases are water borne?
- (A) 11%
 - (B) 21%
 - (C) 31%
 - (D) 50%
130. Toucans are types of
- (A) Animals
 - (B) Crops
 - (C) Birds
 - (D) Reptiles
131. Why do we see only one side of the Moon from the Earth?
- (A) Because of the moon moving around the earth in 27 days
 - (B) Because 27 days is taken in one spin
 - (c) Both(a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
132. What time does earth take rotating from one degree longitude to next longitude?
- (A) 4 minutes
 - (B) 15 minutes
 - (C) 10 minutes
 - (D) None of these
133. Which Industry was seen as an important sign of the development of Independent India?
- (A) Iron Industry
 - (B) Steel Industry
 - (C) Jute Industry
 - (D) Cotton Industry
134. Which gas released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect trapping the heat?
- (A) Carbondioxide
 - (B) Oxygen
 - (C) Nitrogen
 - (D) All of these

135. What is the average height of troposphere?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) 3 Km | (B) 6 Km |
| (C) 9 Km | (D) 13 Km |
136. Akbar, a great Mughal Emperor was known for his
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) tolerant religious policy | (B) good administration |
| (C) economic reforms and works | (D) all of these |
137. The Minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage was known as
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (A) zamindar | (B) sadr |
| (C) bakshi | (D) bigot |
138. An important trade centre from Western India was
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (A) Masulipatnam | (B) Hampi |
| (C) Surat | (D) Madurai |
139. The part of the town where artisans and merchants of Indian origin used to live was called
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) administrative town | (B) port town |
| (C) commercial town | (D) black town. |
140. Longitude helps us to calculate the _____ of a place.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) poles | (B) parallel |
| (C) meridian | (D) time |
141. Which country shares land boundaries with 7 countries?
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (A) China | (B) Australia |
| (C) India | (D) Nigeria |
142. Which country is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) Canada | (B) USA |
| (C) China | (D) India |
143. Why is the shape of the earth geoid?
- | |
|---|
| (A) Because it is slightly flattened at the poles |
| (B) Because it is spheroid at the poles |
| (C) Both(A) and (B) |
| (D) None of these |

144. Cartographer is a person who makes
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) cartoons | (B) caricatures |
| (C) maps | (D) none of these. |
145. Which of the following is not the meaning of 'foreigner' in the past?
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Stranger | (B) Pardesi |
| (C) Ajnabi | (D) Indigenous |
146. What is the name given to the full moon night?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Amavasya | (B) Poornima |
| (C) Both (A) and (B) | (D) None of these |
147. The Universal declaration of human Rights was adopted by the UN on-
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) 20th August 1948 | (B) 10th December 1948 |
| (C) 20th January 1948 | (D) 10th February 1948 |
148. Kshatriyas were the people entrusted with
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) agriculture | (B) business |
| (C) fighting | (D) Ruling |
149. The Indian government has been following the policy of liberalization, globalization and privatization since-
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1998 | (B) 1991 |
| (C) 1979 | (D) 2001 |
150. 'All human beings are born free and all equal in dignity and rights' _ this was proclaimed in the –
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) White revolution | (B) Green revolution |
| (C) Bloody revolution | (D) Declaration of Human Rights |