MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

JULY — 2024

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 30th July, 2024 (Tuesday)

Time : 09:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

NOTES

* This booklet contains 31 pages without cover. Checkthe booklet before attempting the questions.
* OMR sheets will be provided to all the candidate. The OMR sheet should not be tempered in any way. Tempered OMR sheets shall not be evaluated.
* Do not submit the OMR sheet without signature of Invigilator.
* Rough work is to be done in the space provided in the question booklet.
* Candidates should follow the right marking exactly as indicated in the Information Brochure.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST - 2024
PAPER – I

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Development starts from

   A. Pre - childhood stage
   B. Pre - natal stage
   C. The infancy stage
   D. Post - childhood stage

2. When colouring and pasting the child uses his/her

   A. Fine motor skills
   B. Gross motor skills
   C. Personal skills
   D. Emotional skills

3. Development that proceeds from the center to the peripheral is known as

   A. Cephalo-caudal
   B. Proximodistal
   C. Locomotion
   D. Bilateral

4. A sensitive period pertaining to language development is during

   A. Early childhood period
   B. Later childhood period
   C. Early Adolescence period
   D. Later Adolescence period

5. The main factor in a child social development is

   A. Family
   B. School
   C. Environment
   D. Play ground

6. A researcher who designed the strange situation procedure to measure mother-child attachment is

   A. John Bowlby
   B. Harry Harlow
   C. Mary Ainsworth
   D. Sigmund Freud

7. Orthopedically impaired children are likely to have

   A. Dyslexia
   B. Dysgraphia
   C. Dysthymia
   D. Dyscalculia

8. According to Piaget, a child can use abstract reasoning about hypothetical events or situation in the

A. Concrete operational stage
B. Pre-operation stage
C. Formal operational stage
D. Egocentric stage

9. Who coined the phrase Unity in diversity?

A. Mahatma Ghandhi
B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
C. Rabindra Nath Tagore
D. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

10. The process of rapid integration or interconnection of countries is

A. Globalization
B. Liberalization
C. Socialization.
D. Privatization

11. An I.Q of a talented child is

A. 130
B. 140
C. 125
D. 120

12. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by

A. Balanced and flexible parenting techniques
B. A laid-back and permissive approach
C. Nurturing and supportive behavior
D. High expectation and strict rules

13. According to Freud, the Oedipus complex occurs during

A. Oral stage
B. Anal stage
C. Phallic stage
D. Latency stage

14. Gender roles are

A. Learned behaviour
B. Innate behaviour
C. Biological constructions
D. Genetically determined

15. The founding father of the cognitive constructivist approach is

A. Erik Erikson
B. Alfred Adler
C. Jean Piaget
D. Elizabeth Hurlock

16. During early childhood stage/period, children

A. Develop a beginning awareness of self.

B. Actively engage in make believe play.

C. Likes to participate in social functions.

D. Argue for the sake of argument.

17. Peer pressure has its highest effect during

A. Childhood

B. Early adolescence

C. Later adolescence

D. Adulthood

18. As children begin their elementary school year, they enter Erikson's stage of

A. Initiative vs guilt

B. Industry vs inferiority

C. Autonomy vs shame/doubt

D. Identity vs role confusion

19. Micro-teaching is

A. Scaled down teaching

B. Effective teaching

C. Evaluation teaching

D. Real teaching

20. The taking in of new information is termed as

A. Assimilation

B. Accommodation

C. Cognition

D. Reception

21. Student-centric classroom is meant for

A. Addressing individual differences

B. Reducing teacher oriented lectures

C. Recalling the previous knowledge

D. Engaging the entire class

22. The perceptual ability is an indication of

A. Attention

B. Intelligence

C. Memory

D. Reasoning

23. The desire of a person to earn name and fame in life is

A. Intrinsic motive

B. Extrinsic motive

C. Physiological motive

D. Psychological motive

24. If a child or youth (minor in age) commits a serious crime, it is termed as

A. Anti- social child
B. Mentally deranged
C. Juvenile delinquent
D. Criminal

25. The main objective of teaching is

A. Scoring high marks in the examination
B. Completing the syllabus thoroughly
C. Creating lifelong learners
D. Helping to get suitable placement

26. How many parts are there in the Code of Professional Ethics for teachers?

A. Part III
B. Part IV
C. Part V
D. Part VI

27. A teacher who knows what's going on in class all the time –

A. Withitness
B. Overlapping skill
C. Effective group control
D. Good movement management

28. The word 'comprehensive' in continuous and comprehensive evaluation is related to

A. Development
B. Social development
C. Holistic development
D. Partial development

29. _____ is an organisation that recognizes the right to education

A. UNESCO
B. UNICEF
C. UNECE
D. UNECO

30. Evaluation techniques can be broadly classified into

(i) Subjective
(ii) Objective
(iii) Projective
(iv) All of the above

Select the correct answers

A. (i) & (ii)
B. (ii) & (iii)
C. (i) & (iii)
D. (i), (ii) & (iii)

PART II : ENGLISH

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (1-5) that follow:

Online smart classes have revolutionized the way we learn and have become the future of education. With the advancements in technology, online education has become more accessible and convenient for students all over the world. Smart classes bring an innovative approach to the traditional classroom setting, providing students with an interactive and engaging learning experience.

One of the key advantages of online smart classes is the ability to customize the learning experience. This means that teachers can tailor their lessons to meet the needs of individual students, ensuring that everyone is on the same page. This is especially important in large classroom settings where students may have different learning styles and abilities. With smart classes, teachers can create engaging and interactive lessons that cater to the diverse needs of their students.

Another advantage of smart classes is the availability of multimedia resources. Students can access educational videos, animations, and interactive simulations that help to clarify complex concepts. This enhances the learning experience and makes it easier for students to understand and retain the material. Moreover, smart classes allow students to participate in real-time discussions and engage in collaborative learning activities, improving their overall participation and motivation.

Smart classes are also cost-effective as students can access the classes from anywhere in the world, eliminating the need for travel and other associated costs. This is especially beneficial for students in remote areas who may not have access to quality education. In addition, online smart classes also help to conserve resources as there is no need for paper-based materials, which helps to reduce the environmental impact of traditional classroom learning.

31. In the passage 'revolutionized' means

A. To revolve around a point
B. To alter dramatically
C. To change the way of thought
D. To pave a way for new ideas

32. Smart classes provide students with-

A. An interactive and engaging learning experience.
B. An opportunity to socialize with other learners.
C. Settings similar to traditional classrooms.
D. Similar resources available in classrooms.

33. What is one key advantage of online smart classes, as inferred from the passage?

A. Restricting teachers' creativity in lesson planning.
B. Limiting the ability to customize learning experience.
C. Separation of students with different learning styles.
D. Enabling teachers to create engaging and interactive lessons.

34. _____ allow students to access educational videos, animations, and interactive simulations that help to clarify complex concepts.

A. Audio visual aids
B. Computers
C. Multi media resources
D. TLMs

35. Smart classes reduce the impact on environment by

A. Reducing paper based learning material.
B. Promoting home based learning.
C. Promoting participation and motivation of students.
D. Reducing the need for traditional TLMs.

B. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions (6-10) that follow:

Mending Wall – Robert Frost

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.
The work of hunters is another thing:
I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made,
But at spring mending-time we find them there.
I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each.
And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!'
We wear our fingers rough with handling them.
Oh, just another kind of out-door game,
One on a side. It comes to little more:
There where it is we do not need the wall:
He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbors.'

36. The poem depicts a relationship between

A. Two friends
B. A father and son
C. Two neighbours
D. Distant relatives

37. Hunters looking for rabbits often

A. Never leave a single stone in place.
B. Leave no trace behind.
C. Let their yelping dogs loose.
D. Come and leave without a sound.

38. The poet and his neighbour set a date to

A. Rekindle their friendship.
B. Repair the stone wall.
C. Plant a tree together.
D. Discuss the necessity of the wall.

39. On one side of the wall are apple trees and on the other side are

A. Mango trees
B. Oak trees
C. Pine trees
D. Cherry trees

40. What does the phrase "Good fences make good neighbours" suggest about the speaker's attitude towards boundaries?

A. He views boundaries as a way to keep others at a distance.
B. He thinks boundaries are restrictive and unnecessary.
C. He sees boundaries as symbols of division and isolation.
D. He believes that boundaries are necessary for maintaining relationships.

41. The convicted criminal absconded prior to the sentencing phase of the trial.

'Absconded' means-

A. Touched the jury
B. Reported immediately
C. Left after discussion
D. Departed secretly

42. The receptive skill of language includes

A. Reading and writing
B. Reading and Listening
C. Speaking and listening
D. Writing and speaking

43. Pay careful attention to <u>what I am going to say</u>. The underlined part is

A. Noun clause
B. Adverb clause
C. Adjective clause
D. Compound sentence

44. We were prevented from seeing my sister. Here 'seeing' is

A. Noun
B. Adverb
C. Adjective
D. Gerund

45. Many things have happened _____ I left school.

A. When
B. Since
C. After
D. Before

46. I don't think I _____ be able to go.

A. Can
B. Should
C. Must
D. Will

47. The FIFA World Cup is held ____ four years.

A. Every
B. Each
C. Between
D. In

48. We would have reached on time if you _____ .

A. Had drove slow
B. Hadn't driven fast
C. Wouldn't drove slow
D. Hadn't driven slow

49. A solar eclipse is a rare occurrence that happens

A. Once in a blue moon.
B. Once in a lifetime.
C. Every ten years.
D. Quite often.

50. You can't eat in the exam hall. Please, _____ your snack.

A. Put down
B. Put away
C. Put out
D. Put in

51. In a micro lesson plan, 'probing' refers to

A. Giving hints to student.
B. Using TLM to explain a topic.
C. Asking questions to gain more information.
D. Giving assignments at the end of the lesson.

52. A language teacher can develop speaking skills by

A. Making the students read quietly.
B. By talking to their students.
C. Not allowing the students to use their mother tongue.
D. Giving students the time to narrate their favourite stories.

53. For assessing essay writing, the most important criteria would be

A. Use of correct grammar.
B. Use of appropriate vocabulary.
C. Use of correct format.
D. Originality of thought and expression.

54. _____ is a learned system of vocal symbols by means of which human beings interact and communicate.

A. Phonology
B. Literature
C. Symbols
D. Language

55. The method that aims at introducing the language directly to the learner in the same way as the learner learns his mother tongue is-

A. Grammar translation method
B. Direct Method
C. Inductive Method
D. Structural method

56. The method that emphasizes the teaching of listening and speaking before reading and writing is –

A. Bilingual method
B. Multilingual method
C. Audio-lingual method
D. Grammar translation method

57. The language selected for education as a medium should enable students to acquire knowledge with facility of expression so that they can communicate with clarity of thinking. From this point of view _____is most desirable.

A. Mother tongue
B. English
C. Hindi
D. Regional Language

58. Students are asked to look up the meaning of unfamiliar words in a dictionary. Here the material used for vocabulary enrichment is known as –

A. Original material
B. Authentic material
C. Realistic material
D. External material

59. Which of the following is not true ?

A. Grammar helps us make sense of words and dictate rules on how words should be used.
B. Grammar makes English language learners understand the language better.
C. Grammar hinders learners in constructing sentences and writing coherently.
D. Grammar forms the backbone of effective English communication.

60. Legibility, simplicity, uniformity and spacing are aspects of –

A. Reading
B. Writing
C. Listening
D. Speaking

PART III : MIZO

A. A hnuaia ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61 – 65 thleng hian thu ziak behchhanin chhang ang che.

In satuin ruahmanna fel tak neia hma a lak chuan sum leh tha a lo thlawna sen ral vak vak a ngai lo a, sak laklawh laia hmalak dan tur pawh ngaihtuah buai ngai loin rilru hahdam takin a awm thei thin. Ruahmanna fel tak nei lo apiangte chu an rilru a hah thin. Ngaihtuah tur a tam a, sum tlakchham avanga a laklawha chawlhsan pawh an awm phah fo. Nupa hlim tak leh chhungkaw hlim tak te hi Lal Isua nen hmathlir fel tak neia bul tante an ni tlangpui thin a. Nupa hlim lo leh chhungkaw hlim lo tak te hi Lalpa tihna nei hauh lova tisa taka bul tan an ni duh chawk. A tirah ruahmanna fel tak nei lo an nih avangin nupa kara fa a tlak tawh hnuah inthen hialte a lo tul leh thin. A bul tan that loh chuan kih hnawk then tur a titam a, a buaithlak duh thin. "Ka thlang sual ngei Thanglungliani, dam chhung hrengah min tan tir e" tia hla phuahtuin a lo phuah hi a tidiktuah tan palh i hlau ang u. Kan pi leh pute kha nupui pasal inzawn thuah an lo fimkhur hle a, thlahtute lam atangin an inchhui a, taima chhungkua nge thatchhe chhungkua? tih te, dam rei deuh chhungkua nge nun tawi chhungkua? tih te, kutkem an nei em? tih te, hrisel chhungkua nge hrisel lo chhungkua? tih te hi tehfungah an hmang tlangpui thin.

Tunhma chuan inneihna chungchangah nula leh tlangvalte ai mahin nu leh paten thu an nei zawk thin. Kan tunlai hunah hi chuan innei tur nula leh tlangvalten mawh an phur tlangpui a, engkim an sawi fel hnuah nu leh pate hma an laktir tlangpui thin. Khawvel mite chuan hmel lamah te, sum leh pai lamah te, hmuihmer lamah te, in leh lo lamah te, hnathawh neih leh neih loh lamah te an in enin an inzawng nasa thin. Sap thufingin 'a bul tan that chu a chanve zo tluk a ni' a tih hi a dik hle a ni. Entertainment khawvel leh zu leh sa hmuna inchharte hian an tifuh mawh hle. Biak in kawng zawhpui theih mi ngaihven ru khiau, sum leh thil dang hi chu chhungkaw hlimna thlentu a ni lo tih hre chiangtu an awm ta fur mai. A laklawha inthen a awm loh nan leh inchhirin ban a chen hmain chhungkaw in sak dan turah fimkhur takin rilru i seng hmasa ang u.

61. Chhungkaw hlim tak ni thinte hi tute nge ?

A. Inhmangaih takte
B. Hmathlir fel tak neite
C. Inhau ngai lote
D. Nu leh pa Pathian tih mite

62. Engin nge kihhnawk then tur ti tam thin ?

A. A bul tan that loh
B. Lo vah uluk loh
C. Humsual dai palh
D. Zalenna hman thiam loh

63. Kan pi leh pute kha eng kawngah nge an fimkhur em em thin ?

A. Khawi ilo vah chhuahnaah
B. Lui kal chungchangah
C. Nupui pasal neih thuah
D. Fanau enkawl kawngah

64. Ruahmanna fel tak nei lo apiang chu an rilru a hah thin. ‘Apiang chu’ tih hi parts of speech ah eng nge a nih?

A. Relative Pronoun
B. Demonstrative Pronoun
C. Indefinite Pronoun
D. Reflective Pronoun

65. In leh lo ena nupui pasal zawng thin kha tute nge ?

A. Nula leh tlangvalte
B. Khawpui mite
C. Khawvel mite
D. Mi hausate

B. A hnuaia hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66 – 70 thleng hian hla thu behchhanin chhang ang che.

KHAWI LAM CHUN CHAWI LAI NAU NGE MAW

1. Khawi lam chun chawi lai nau nge maw,
Dam diaia zan mu chhing saw?
A hming maw, Maka, Remruattu,
Chatuan Pa, Remna Lal chu;
Lei leh van pawh fang mah ila,
Hming tinreng pawh lam mah ila;
Chandamtu dang reng an awm lo’ng,
Lal Krista chauh lo hi chu.

2. Engtin nge Pathian hmangaihna,
Lei mi sualin a hriat le?
Engtin nge thim zinga lenna,
Kei mi sualin ka hmuh le!
Krista a ni, hmangaih puangtu,
Mi sual thimna entu chu;
Sualna ata min Chhandamtu,
A thleng ta, Lal Krista chu.

3. A va hlu em! Van aia
Ran thlenga pian i thlan chu,
A va ropui em! Kan zinga
Pathian mihring i thlen chu
Aw mawi zawng pawh nei mah ila,
Ka fak seng lo’ng che Lalpa,
Thil rimawi ber pawh an tling lo,
I ropui an hril seng lo.

4. Ka aw neih chhun hi tlawm mah se,
Pawm la, kan fak che, Lalpa,
Ran in tlawm kan thinlung ni se,
Khawngaihin lo piang ve la,
Kan nghahfak lalberte Lalber,
Khawvel ram tina Lalber,
Hnam tin hian i lalzia hria se,
Isu, an fak seng lo’ng che.

66. He hlaah hian Lal lo pian nana thinlung kha eng nen nge a tehkhin ?

A. Bawng in
B. Thinlung hlim
C. Ran in tlawm
D. Khawngaihna thinlung

67. Hming zawng zawng zinga Chhandamtu awm chhun a tih kha eng nge ?

A. Remna lal
B. Pathian
C. Lal Krista
D. Remruattu

68. Isua lalzia kha tuten nge hria se a tih ?

A. Hnam tinreng
B. Lal tinreng
C. Mi zawng zawng
D. Khawvelin

69. I ropui an hril seng lo.

'Ropui' hi Parts of speech ah eng nge a nih?

A. Noun
B. Pronoun
C. Abstract noun
D. Adjective

70. I lalzia hria se

'zia' hi eng nge a nih ?

A. Suffix
B. Verb
C. Conjunction
D. Prefix

71. _____ hi tawng zirtirnain a tum (Objectives of teaching language) te zinga mi a ni.

A. Rang leh nal taka tawng
B. Phur taka thusawi
C. Dik taka tawng leh tawng hman dik
D. Rilru hman thiam

72. Tawng pawimawhna chu _____

A. Hnam nun zia rang an hriat a, an ngaihsan a, an vawn him zel nan
B. Mi nun zia an hriat nan
C. Nunphung hriat nan
D. Rualkawm nan

73. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tur chuan _____

A. Lehkha thiam

B. Naupangte ngaihsan

C. Kohhran leh khawtlang tana mi tangkai

D. Mi hrisel, thothang tha leh tawng peih

74. Lehkha chhiar a thil pawimawh inkawp tlatte chu

A. Symbol, sound, sense

B. Symbol, sign, sense

C. Sign. Symbol, sound

D. Sign, sense, sound

75. Tawng kalhmang thiamtir tura thu ziah chhuah thiamtir hi

A. Simple handwriting

B. Writing skill

C. Essayist

D. Penmanship

76. Naupangte hla(Poetry) kan zirtirin a tumte zinga mi chu

A. Naupangten zai an ngainat theih nan

B. Naupangten hla thu mawina an hriat a, an ngaihsan nan

C. Naupangte lungleng hnemtu atan

D. Naupangten rilru thawveng tak an neih theih nan

77. Tawng kalhmang leh ziah dan kalhmang dik kan hriat theih nana min kaihruaitu pawimawh tak chu

A. Prose & Poetry

B. Grammar

C. Zirtirtu

D. Teaching Aids

78. Thu emaw hla emaw tawngkam awlsam leh chiang zawk, a kawh thuhmun tho si a sawi chhawn hi

A. Translation

B. Dictation

C. Paraphase

D. Epitome

79. Lesson Plan duang chhuaktute zingah ‘Unit Method’ tilar a, ngaipawimawh em em chu

A. Benjamin S. Bloom

B. Henry C. Morrison

C. John Dewey

D. Johan Friedrich Herbert

80. A hnuaia thute hi ngun takin chhiar rawh.

(i) Content : A thu chuan eng nge sawi a tum (idea). (60%)

(ii) Accuracy : A dikna chuan spelling of sentence kalhmang dikna a sawi. (20%)

(iii) Fluency : A kalhmang chuan a thlur/sentence indawt fel dan a sawi. (20%)

A chunga thute khi _____ endikna a tana hman dawna mark pek dan tur a ni.

A. Tawng (Speaking skill)
B. Ngaihthlak (Listening skill)
C. Chhiar (Reading skill)
D. Ziak (Writing skill)

81. Thumal pakhat letter (hawrawp) tin rik dan zirtir hnua, thu hlawm lam dan zirtir leh hi..

A. Phonic method
B. Word method
C. Sentence method
D. Phrase method

82. Mahni tana hlawkna awm si lo, mi dang hlawkna mai mai sawina chu

A. Mi sahmim tipuar
B. Mahni seh seh mual hrangah
C. Uiin ama luak a ei
D. Van laia tla ang

83. Duh tui lo, a chhiat a that ngaihtuah lova hmuh ang ang la mai sawina chu

A. Rotekawla sepa ang
B. Phung sa serh sem ang
C. Pem buh bel
D. Riahbuk thing fawm

84. Mizo tawng ziah dan dik ber thlang chhuak rawh

A. In ka thlen velah ka rawn hrilh nghal ang che
B. In ka thlen vel ah ka rawn hrilh nghal ang che
C. In ka thlen ve leh ka rawn hrilh nghal ang che
D. In ka thlen veleh ka rawn hrilh nghal ang che

85. Tawng zirna hmanrua Tape recorder, Gramophone, Linguaphone, Radio etc te hi _____ an ni.

A. Audio Aids
B. Visual Aids
C. Audio Visual Aids
D. Low cost Teaching Aids

86. Naupangin thil zawng zawng an thiam vek thei lo a, an tuina emaw an chem kalna bik riau hre chhuak tura en fiahna chu

A. Intelligence test
B. Aptitude test
C. Interest inventory
D. Personality test

87. Pawl khat zirlai naupangin nursery rhyme a zir thiam zirtirtu leh zirlaite hmaa a rawn sawi chhuah hi _____ a ni.

A. Action song
B. Role play
C. Recitation
D. Oral test

88. Naupangten an zirlai an hriat fiah theih nan emaw nun kawng dik an zawh theih nana mi dang nun chan zir chunga an zirna kalpui hi

A. Group work
B. Pair work
C. Project work
D. Role play

89. An zirna kawngah hma an sawn theih nan hun tiam chhunga ngun tak leh chik taka thil an zir bingna hi

A. Pair work
B. Project work
C. Field trip
D. Film trip

90. Zirtir nan Teaching Aids tangkaina ber chu

A. Zirlai tifiahtu atan
B. Naupang hip nan
C. Zirlaite tiphurtu atan
D. Zirtirtu tan a awlsam

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Service. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the old super- structure of empire to create them. But the real proof of evil, I say again, was in the miserable villages. I thought I had seen poverty in China, when I saw the Indian villages, I knew that the Chinese peasant was rich in comparison. Only the Russian peasant I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villager, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways.

And the children, the little children of the Indian village, how they tore at my heart. Thin, big bellied and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at them and not excused himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule and could there be children like this? Yes millions of them! And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty seven years.

Twenty seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children, as many as possible, before he died. I loved England, remembering all the happy journeys there, but in India I saw an England I did not know.

61. How does the passage suggest that colonialism impacted the aspirations of the educated youth in India ?

A. It encouraged them to pursue traditional occupations.

B. It provided them with diverse career opportunities.

C. It limited their job prospects to government positions.

D. It had no influence on their career aspirations.

62. According to the passage, why did Indian men often marry at a young age?

A. To have as many children as possible.

B. To ensure financial stability.

C. To uphold cultural traditions.

D. To escape colonial oppression.

63. Which one of the following is true ?

A. The Indian peasant was inferior to the Russian peasant.

B. The Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant.

C. The Indian peasants were superior to the Chinese peasants.

D. The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.

64. Even the city people were not happy because

A. Business was not flourishing.

B. There were not enough jobs for all.

C. The trade was under the colonial control.

D. There was a large number of young intellectuals.

65. The writer believes that a/an ….. should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.

A. Russian B. Indian

C. Englishman D. Chinese

66. What is the author's overall sentiment towards England and India?

A. Disappointment with the state of India under English rule.

B. Admiration for England and its colonial endeavours.

C. Indifference towards the conditions in both countries.

D. Approval of the cultural exchange between England and India.

67. The English rule made India

A. Technically rich B. Economically poor

C. Industrially strong D. Culturally strong

68. The towns and cities were <u>frothing with</u> unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means

A. Angry with B. Devoid of

C. Full of D. Lacking in

69. In the passage, what does the term "indictment" primarily refer to?

A. A defence strategy.

B. A diplomatic negotiation.

C. A historical document.

D. A formal charge or accusation.

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

Patriotism

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"

Whose hearth hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;

For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name.
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,

The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living shall forfeit far renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

70. What is the poet's main idea in this poem ?

A. Those who become rich must hate their country.

B. Travelling abroad helps a person appreciate home.

C. Those who do not love their country will not be honoured.

D. Patriotism is the last refuge for scoundrels.

71. What is the most likely meaning of the underlined word <u>pelf</u>, as used in this poem?

A. Wealth B. Power

C. Stealth D. Health

72. What does the poem mean by such people will be 'doubly dying' (three lines from the end) ?

A. They will not die alone.

B. They will die physically and also be forgotten.

C. Their death will be painful.

D. They will die, then rise again.

73. The word “concentred” most likely mean

A. Focused on, concerned with
B. Arrogant, proud
C. Swirling or curved
D. Looking upward

74. One can infer from this poem that the poet –

A. Was from Great Britain.
B. Loved his homeland.
C. Hated war.
D. Spoke many languages.

75. What does the poet mean by ‘wretch’ ?

A. The poor man
B. The patriotic man
C. The man who is not patriotic
D. None of the above

76. When the teacher quietly observes the students during a collaborative grammar activity, the teacher plays a/an _____ role.

A. Facilitative
B. Evaluative
C. Mediating
D. Supervisory

77. Which of the following is a value associated with an inclusive classroom?

A. Competition
B. Envy
C. Sympathy
D. Collaboration

78. A child is watching Television and listening to songs being played there. What type of listening is he undergoing?

A. Interactive
B. Non- interactive
C. Partially interactive
D. None of these

79. The purpose of ‘rapid reading’ is

A. Extended reading
B. For interest
C. Seeking information
D. For special detail

80. 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 improves students’ vocabulary.
C. It develops moral values amongst the students.
D. It creates fun in the class.

81. Which one of the following cannot be used in formative assessment?

A. Classroom observation
B. Quizzes and debates
C. Peer assessment
D. Final examination

82. Active vocabulary consists of words which

A. We rarely use.
B. We use frequently in our daily life.
C. Are difficult to pronounce.
D. Are difficult to comprehend.

83. Which of the following is not true while teaching the learners in their mother tongue at primary level ?

A. It makes learning easy.
B. It helps children in learning in a natural environment.
C. It is helpful for the intellectual development of the child.
D. It develops self-confidence in the child.

84. The main responsibility of a language teacher as a facilitator is

A. To create a number of opportunities for the learners to use the language meaningfully.
B. To provide a lot of information and make the learners listen to it.
C. To strictly control the class and cover the syllabus in time.
D. To read the lessons aloud and provide explanation for each line.

85. Constructivist approach to language teaching expects the teacher to

A. Make learners prepare their own textbooks.
B. Construct his own curriculum.
C. Give pre-constructed knowledge to learners.
D. Help construct knowledge using their experiences.

86. At primary level, the objective of teaching a language is

A. Memorization of text books.
B. Basic Interactive Communication Skills (BICS).
C. Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP).
D. Ability to understand the feelings of others.

87. The best sequence for learning language is

A. Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

B. Reading, Speaking , Writing, Listening

C. Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing

D. None of these

88. Process writing approach could be described as

A. Horizontal approach

B. Vertical approach

C. Bottom-up approach

D. Top-down approach

89. The primary objective of role playing is –

A. To promote reading habits

B. To evaluate dialogue writing skills

C. To develop acting talent

D. To improve communicative competence

90. The students make mistakes while playing a grammar game. The teacher should

A. Quietly note down the mistakes and discuss them with the class after the activity.

B. Call aside the erring student and offer some guidance.

C. Call aside the student in-charge of the group and instruct him/ her to guide the students.

D. Quietly note down the mistake and hold a remedial class for the erring student.

PART V : MATHEMATICS

91. A line cannot be drawn fully on

A. a piece of paper
B. a roll of paper
C. a note book
D. All of these

92. If a bag of apple weigh 5 kg and each apple weighs 200 gms, how many apples are there in the bag ?

A. 10
B. 15
C. 20
D. 25

93. A fan has three blades that split the whole into three equal angles. What angle is formed between the blades ?

A. 120^0
B. 130^0
C. 140^0
D. 150^0

94. Three bells ring at intervals of 40 sec,60 sec and 120 sec. If they ring simultaneously at 9:11 am. At what time will the next ring be together ?

A. 9:13
B. 9:20
C. 10:00
D. 9:25

95. The mean marks of 50 students was found to be 45, later on it was found a score of 43 was misread as 73, then the correct mean is

A. 44
B. 44.1
C. 44.4
D. 44.5

96. If the length of the diagonal of a square is $5\sqrt{2}$cm,the length of the side is

A. 5cm
B. 10cm
C. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$cm
D. $5\sqrt{2}$cm

97. The place value of 1 in 0.0159 is

A. 1
B. $\frac{1}{10}$
C. $\frac{1}{100}$
D. $\frac{1}{1000}$

98. Estimate to the nearest hundred 496 plus 318

A. 814
B. 800
C. 178
D. 700

99. 14L 280ml of orange juice and 18L 830ml of carrot juice were mixed together. This mixture was filled in 15 bottles each containing 1.5L. How much mixture was left ?

A. 11L 605ml
B. 10L 610ml
C. 9L 610ml
D. 11L 105ml

100. A man travels some distance at a speed of 12km/hr. If the total time taken by him is 2 hrs 20 minutes, then the distance is

A. 18 km
B. 14 km
C. 13 km
D. 28 km

101. In the product 3759×9573, the sum of tens' place and units' place is

A. 0
B. 9
C. 16
D. 7

102. What is the area of a circle with a radius of 5 units ?

A. 10π sq. units
B. 16π sq. units
C. 20π sq. units
D. 25π sq. units

103. 1,8,4,11,7_____

A. 14
B. 3
C. 5
D. 8

104. Zonuni left for school at 06:25 hours. She returned home 8h 15 min later. At what time did she reach home ?

A. 02:25 hours
B. 02:40 hours
C. 14:40 hours
D. 14:45 hours

105. If a notebook costs Rs. 20, how much will 5 notebooks costs ?

A. Rs. 15
B. Rs. 50
C. Rs. 100
D. Rs. 120

106. "Unknown to known" is used for which teaching method ?

A. Demonstrative method
B. Experimental method
C. Synthetic method
D. Analytical method

107. "Each prime number has two factors". What method should be followed to prove it at the primary level ?

A. Inductive
B. Deductive
C. Analysis
D. Synthesis

108. A primary class teacher is using a variety of concrete material to teach place value to his students. These include :

(i) Dienes Blocks
(ii) Bundles of matchsticks
(iii) Fake currency notes
(iv) An abacus

Which of the following represents appropriate classification of concrete material ?

A. (i) and (iv) are proportional material
B. (i) and (ii) are proportional material
C. (ii) and (iv) are proportional material
D. (i) and (iii) are non-proportional material

109. Which action cannot help mitigate discrimination in a mathematics classroom ?

Statement I: Implementing a seating arrangement based on students' academic performance.
Statement II: Incorporating diverse mathematical perspectives and examples into the curriculum.
Statement III: Allowing students to skip assignments they find difficult to avoid frustration.

A. II and III
B. I and III
C. I and II
D. All of the above

110. Which of the following statement is least appropriate for encouraging mathematical learning ?

A. Mathematics learning is not gender specific.
B. Discourage intuition as it hampers the development of mathematical ideas.
C. Failure does not imply that students cannot do mathematics.
D. Everyone can learn mathematics.

111. The nature of Mathematics is

A. Ornament
B. Difficult
C. Logical
D. Unsystematic

112. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, the Mathematics curriculum should be

A. Coherent and Static
B. Ambitious and Static
C. Static and activity-oriented
D. Ambitious and Coherent

113. Which of the following is most suitable for teaching children the concept of fractions ?

A. Geoboards
B. Number charts
C. Cuisenaire rods
D. Abacus

114. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding teaching 'Numbers' at the primary level ?

(i) Intuitive understanding of numbers should be encouraged.
(ii) Writing numbers should be taught in a sequence.
(iii) Writing of numbers as Numerals should proceed to count.
(iv) Order irrelevance of numbers should be encouraged.

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

115. The primary objective of a diagnostic test in Mathematics is

A. To emphasize parents to keep home tuitions for child
B. To prepare report cards of the children
C. To understand the child's learning gaps in mathematics
D. To distribute children in different sections of a class

116. The difference between achievement test and diagnostic test is

A. of objectives
B. of nature
C. of level difficulty
D. of aim

117. Which of the following should be the characteristics of mathematical language at primary level ?

(i) It should be precise.
(ii) It must be ambiguous as it can add openness in the subject.
(iii) It should be reinforced through child's language used in everyday life.
(iv) It must be highly technical as it will help students to communicate accurately in mathematics.

Choose the correct option:

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

118. The primary level NCERT Mathematics textbook include a variety of stories, poems, riddles and games. The most appropriate purpose of including them is

A. To reduce the mathematical syllabus.

B. To relate mathematics to daily life children.

C. To provide leisure activities to children.

D. All of these

119. Which of the following is the major problem of teaching Mathematics at Primary Stage?

A. Teaching methods of Mathematics teacher.

B. Ability to use Mathematical tools.

C. Classroom operation.

D. Knowledge of teaching methods

120. Lesson planning is the process of _____

A. Unit planning

B. Subject Action Planning

C. Teaching Strategy Planning

D. All of these

PART VI : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

121. The biosphere / biological environment comprises of three major components

A. Land, water, air

B. Plants, animals, microbes

C. Organic material, inorganic material, plant nutrients

D. Plants, organic material, animal nutrients

122. Which of these layers of the atmosphere consists of the ozone layer that is responsible for absorbing the ultra violet light?

A. Troposphere B. Mesosphere

C. Stratosphere D. None of the above

123. What is common in the houses of rainy and snowy areas?

A. Types of windows B. Types of design

C. Same colour of walls D. Slanting roofs

124. Sangi lives with her working mother, father, younger brother, grandparents, father's brother and his family. This kind of family format is

A. Maternal family with Rita's mother as the head

B. Paternal family with Rita's dad as the head

C. A nuclear family where both her parents are working

D. A joint family where all the members live together

125. Read the following passage written by a student about his house

"I have come from a village. It rains heavily at our place. Here our houses are made almost 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.5 metres) above the ground. They are made on bamboo pillars. The inner side of our house are also made of wood" This village must be in

A. Andra Pradesh B. Assam

C. Tamil Nadu D. Uttarakhand

126. Which of the following pair is correct?

A. Wheat : Tap root B. Carrot : Tap root

C. Coriander : Fibrous root D. Bamboo : Tap root

127. “When I was born, I had white spots that disappear as I get older. The spots helped me blend into my surroundings. My coat is usually brown.” Who am I?

A. Deer
B. Bear
C. Goat
D. Giraffe

128. Which of the following park and its location is incorrectly match?

National Park	State in India
A. Jim Corbett	Tamil Nadu
B. Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
C. Ranthambore	Rajasthan
D. Gir	Gujarat

129. Hydroponics is a type of horticulture and a subset of hydroculture which involves growing crops usually without

A. Soil
B. Nutrients
C. Water
D. Sunlight

130. Suppose you are a farmer living in a place having black soil. If the climate of your region is warm and you want to grow fibre yielding plants in your field. Which of the following would you prefer?

A. Cotton
B. Wheat
C. Corn
D. Tea

131. In order to prevent breeding of mosquitoes it is advised to put kerosene on the surface of stagnant water. The advantage of this action is

A. Mosquitoes are repelled by kerosene
B. Mosquitoes are killed by kerosene
C. Mosquitoes get stuck in the layer of kerosene
D. The layer of kerosene cuts the supply of oxygen and thereby stops the breeding of mosquitoes

132. Kathakali is a classical dance originated from

A. Odissa
B. Kerala
C. Bengal
D. Karnataka

133. The bird which can move its neck back and forth with a jerk

A. Pigeon
B. Owl
C. Parrot
D. Mynah

134. The aesthetic value that we attach to natural environment is an important reason for saving

A. Society
B. Biodiversity
C. Culture
D. Human race

135. Select from the following a group that comprises of methods of cooking food

A. Baking, Frying, Roasting
B. Boiling, Kneading, Roasting
C. Baking, Boiling, Roasting
D. Frying, Soaking, Roasting

136. Which of the following objectives of teaching EVS shows the concern of education for sustainable development?

A. To emphasize design and fabrication skill
B. To develop technological and quantitative skills
C. To engage the child in exploratory activities
D. To critically address the concern of equality, justice, peace and respect for human dignity and rights

137. What roles does NCF 2005 assign to teachers in implementing environmental education?

A. Merely delivering information from textbook
B. Avoiding discussion on controversial environmental topics
C. Disregarding student's curiosity and interests
D. Facilitating experiential learning and critical thinking about environmental issues

138. Which of the following sets depicts the themes of EVS at Primary level?

A. Family and Friends, Travel, Natural resources
B. Shelter, Travel, Things we make and do
C. Weather, Water, Travel
D. Food, Material, Shelter

139. EVS students conduct a survey in their house and neighbourhood to find out the number of member and approximate amount of water used in each family. What skills and processes are developed through this activity ?

A. Hypothesizing, inferring, expression
B. Prediction, experimentation, sensitivity towards environment
C. Questioning, experimentation, sensitivity towards environment
D. Questioning, inferring, expression

140. A statement or questions made by the teacher which encourages students to elaborate on an answer either on their own or from the response of their peers is

A. Probing
B. Conditioning
C. Chaining
D. Trial and Error

141. A 6 year old child was given 12 pebbles by her teacher. She put the pebbles in different formation i.e, a short line, a long line and a circle. She counted these pebbles repeatedly. Which of the following cognitive schemas is she attempting to attain according to Jean Piaget?

A. Seriation
B. Transitive inference
C. Nominal scale
D. Conservation of numbers

142. Learning indicators include

(i) Observation and Reporting
(ii) Discussion and Expression
(iii) Measurement, Prediction
(iv) Explanation, Classification

A. (i) & (ii)
B. (iii) & (iv)
C. (i), (ii) & (iv)
D. (i), (iii) & (iv)

143. Which of the following tools will be appropriate for assessing social personal qualities of children engaged in learning EVS through group work?

A. Assignments
B. Rating scales
C. Paper-pencil tests
D. Oral question

144. In order to teach about various types of pulses in the classroom, which type of teaching aid should be used?

A. Chart containing pictures of different pulses.
B. Flash cards
C. Real object
D. Tape recorder

145. Alternate conception and misconception held by children represent

A. Inability to learn
B. Intuitive ideas about a particular concept
C. Baseless assertions
D. Permanent conceptual stagnation

146. Consider the following statements about Jean Piaget's theory of Cognitive development:

(i) He suggested that children move through four different stages of cognitive development

(ii) Each child goes through the stages in the same order (but not all the same rate)

(iii) The pre-operational stage takes place between 4 – 8 years.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect

A. (i) & (iii)
B. (ii)
C. (i)
D. (iii)

147. Liana an EVS teacher form an animal shadows with his hands and asks students to guess which animal is being formed in the shadow. Which of the following process skills are involved ?

(i) Prediction
(ii) Observation
(iii) Inference
(iv) Description

Choose the correct option :

A. (i), (ii) & (iv)
B. (i), (ii) & (iii)
C. (iii) & (iv)
D. (i) & (iv)

148. Which of the following statement best describes "Formative assessment"?

A. A teacher award grades to students after having transacted the course work
B. The teacher clarifies the doubts of students in the class itself
C. The overall performance of the students is reported to parents every six months
D. The teacher gives mark to students in the final examination at the end of the year

149. The process in which new information is related to the existing ideas in the cognitive structure of students is

A. Discovery
B. Reception
C. Organizer
D. Subsumption

150. The different techniques that can be used for assessing children

A. Photograph, Drawing, Narrative, Discussion
B. Photograph, Drawing, Inference, Inquiry
C. Drawing, Narrative, Project, Field visit
D. Drawing, Discussion, Inquiry, Project