MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
JULY — 2024

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 30th July, 2024 (Tuesday)
Time : 01:30 p.m. - 04:00 p.m

NOTES

* This booklet contains 38 pages without cover. Check the 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. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Mathematics and Science or Social Studies. Rest of the paper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.

MZIORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST – 2024

PAPER – II

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. The word maturation was first used in child psychology by

   A. William Mc Dougall
   B. J.B Watson
   C. Gessel
   D. Robert S. Sears

2. The United Nations on the Rights of the child defines a child as a human being below the age of

   A. 17 years
   B. 18 years
   C. 19 years
   D. 20 years

3. Development can be described as growth in

   A. Cognitive state
   B. Physical state
   C. Social state
   D. All of the above

4. According to gross motor skills, a child of 4 years can jump a distance of

   A. 24 to 33 inches
   B. 28 to 36 inches
   C. 37 to 40 inches
   D. 40 to 44 inches

5. In Piaget's cognitive development theory, a child display object permanence in

   A. Pre-operational stage
   B. Sensorimotor stage
   C. Concrete operational
   D. Formal operational stage

6. The concept of zone of proximal development was given by

   A. Woodworth
   B. Clarke
   C. Skinner
   D. Vygotsky

7. Children of authoritative parents tend to be

   A. More likely to become self-reliant
   B. More likely to report anxiety
   C. Less likely to become socially accepted
   D. Less likely to become well-behaved

8. Attachment theory is the joint work of _____ and Mary Ainsworth.

A. H.C Morrison
B. Jean Piaget
C. John Bowlby
D. Lev Vygotsky

9. This stage is characterized by 'intense self-awareness'

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

10. Commonality shared by all children is

A. Lacking confidence in their own ability
B. Eager to try new experience
C. Sequence of development
D. That they need adult approval

11. In concrete operational stage

A. Children can think in terms of system
B. Children seem to identify objects by their name
C. Children's mode of thinking is quite illogical
D. Children can see the world only from their own standpoint

12. Human personality is the result of interaction between

A. Learning and environment
B. Heredity and environment
C. Maturation and heredity
D. Heredity and learning

13. IQ of children having average intelligence is between

A. 50 – 59
B. 70 -79
C. 90 -109
D. 110 – 129

14. Inclusive education refers to

A. Welcoming all children without discrimination in the regular class
B. A particular method of education, that helps all children to learn
C. Encourage strict admission procedure
D. Use of special school for children

15. Who first introduced operant conditioning ?

A. Ivan Pavlov
B. B.F. Skinner
C. Wilhelm Wundt
D. Narendra Nath Sen Gupta

16. ASD (in medical term) stands for

A. Autism Special Disorder
B. Autism Syndrome Disorder
C. Autism Spectrum Disorder
D. Autism Septal Defect

17. According to Freud, the 'superego' is equivalent to

A. Conscience
B. Personality
C. Libido
D. Narcissism

18. Broca's area is involved in

A. Reflex action
B. Motor movement
C. Language processing
D. Involuntary function

19. Trisomy of 21 chromosomes causes

A. Down syndrome
B. Huntington disease
C. Phenylketonuria
D. Jacobsen syndrome

20. In constructivist approach, a teacher's role in the learning process is to act as

A. Facilitator
B. Instructor
C. Trainer
D. Controller

21. Gender discrimination in a classroom

A. Does not affect the performance of the student
B. May lead to diminished effort or performance of the students
C. May lead to enhanced effort or performance of the male students
D. Is done more by the male teachers than their female counterparts

22. The Indian model of micro-teaching cycle developed by NCERT is

A. 30 minutes
B. 36 minutes
C. 40 minutes
D. 45 minutes

23. Which one is not a defence mechanism ?

A. Identification
B. Compensation
C. Rationalisation
D. Association

24. A test use to determine the ability of a learner is _____ test.

A. Aptitude
B. Attitude
C. Achievement
D. Scholastic

25. Tools of gathering information for the Cumulative Record Card are

(i) Check list
(ii) Rating scale
(iii) Report card
(iv) Aptitude test

Select the correct answer.

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

26. Teaching may be carried out in

A. Formal and informal forms
B. Showing and doing forms
C. Directional and instructional forms
D. Various forms and styles

27. 'The teacher shall always be punctual in attending to his duties in the school,' is written in which part of the code of Professional Ethics of Teacher ?

A. Part I
B. Part II
C. Part III
D. Part IV

28. Elaboration is one important aspect of

A. Learning
B. Personality
C. Creativity
D. Intelligence

29. Zuali gets a new Barbie for scoring highest mark in second grade, she is receiving

A. Need motivation
B. Intrinsic reward
C. Extrinsic motivation
D. Intrinsic motivation

30. An attitude is an/a

A. Adjustment
B. Inner state
C. Overt expression
D. Behaviour characteristics

PART II : ENGLISH

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (31-35) that follow :

Millions of men and women, thousands of leaders, a succession of social, religious and political movements – it is impossible to draw up a full list of the makers of India even on a limited 1000 year basis. All that can be attempted here is to present a few representative names, some of them inspirational still. All of them remind us of the course we have traversed, and how we have come to see where we are. Let us make a start with the best-ever Indian.

Implied in Toynbee's assessment was the deduction that Gandhi was not just an Indian phenomenon. No doubt, India derived a magical benefit from his leadership. By fitting the freedom struggle into the framework of a philosophy of justice and fairness, he achieved for India a stature that was denied to other countries, including China, that won independence around the same time. That the stature was quickly lost by the governments that came to power on the labours of Gandhi is a different matter. The decline of India did not amount to any repudiation of Gandhi. Indeed, it was seen as a consequence of the betrayal of Gandhi by his supposed followers.

The true measure of his impact on history is that it is not dependent on the successful completion of his mission in India. The others who soldiered on with him in the epic war of independence – Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel included- will be remembered for what they did in India and for India; they were essentially Indian personalities. So, for that matter, was Jinnah whose life's work boiled down to the creation of a state on what rapidly proved to be a dubious premise.

Gandhi soared above them all because he dealt essentially with ideas and theories relevant to all mankind. Like Buddhism, Gandhism lost ground in the land out of which it evolved. But, like Buddhism, it has been embraced by distant people who see in its tenets the promise of a meaningful life. It was as though Gandhi's involvement with India was merely incidental to his larger involvement with what he persistently called Truth. Raja Rao put it pithily when he wrote: "For Gandhi, India was only the symbol of a universal principle. All countries were, for Gandhi, India." When we look at him in this perspective, we realize that it was his universality, the transcendent quality of his life and thought, that made Gandhi Gandhi.

31. From the passage, we can infer that Gandhi, through his philosophy of justice and fairness, achieved

A. Respect among the people of India.

B. A high reputation for India among the British colonizers.

C. The feat of uniting different cultures and religions of India against the British colonizers.

D. Independence without the any struggle.

32. Gandhi will be remembered more than his contemporaries because of –

A. His impact on history.

B. Satyagraha.

C. His ideas and theories that are relevant to all mankind.

D. The successful completion of his mission in India.

33. The decline of India in present times has been due to

A. The different social, religious and political movements.

B. The betrayal of Gandhi by his supposed followers.

C. Poverty, corruption and over population.

D. Politics prolonged power struggle.

34. What is the primary focus of the passage ?

A. Gandhi's universal influence.

B. Gandhi's impact on India.

C. Contribution of Indian leaders in the freedom struggle.

D. Historical movements in India.

35. In the passage, a 'dubious premise' refers to –

A. A happy state

B. A successful undertaking

C. A risky idea

D. An idealistic idea

B. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions (36-40) that follow:

"O Captain! My Captain!" - Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up — for you the flag is flung — for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths — for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

36. This poem has _____ stanzas with _____ lines each.

A. Eight; three
B. Three; eight
C. Twenty four; one
D. Three; one

37. 'The ship' in this poem is used to refer to the American Civil War. This use of poetic device to represent an abstract idea is called –

A. Symbolism
B. Allegory
C. Hyperbole
D. Personification

38. The poet is in grief because

A. The journey has ended.
B. They have not been successful in their mission.
C. He is fearful of returning home.
D. The captain of the ship is dead.

39. The line 'My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still' implies that the Captain –

A. Is sleeping.
B. Is feeling cold and sick.
C. Is dead.
D. Is deep in thought.

40. What emotion does the speaker convey towards the Captain in the poem ?

A. Anger
B. Sadness
C. Joy
D. Indifference

41. Identify the active voice.

A. One should keep one's promise.
B. She is known to me.
C. The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.
D. Promises should be kept.

42. Choose the appropriate synonym of the word : **Agitation**

A. Calm
B. Anger
C. Disquiet
D. Relaxation

43. 'He died in the village <u>where he was born</u>.' Here, the underlined part is a/an _____ .

A. Noun Clause
B. Adjective Clause
C. Adverb clause
D. Noun Phrase

44. 'I often wonder how you are _____ .'

A. getting in
B. getting away
C. getting through
D. getting on

45. He has an important choice to make. 'Choice' is a/an

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

46. Extroverted learners usually make quicker progress in the development of

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

47. In a lesson plan, specific objective implies –

A. The objective of a topic to be taught. B. The objective of the subject in general.

C. The objective of the lesson. D. The objective of the whole unit.

48. A teacher asks his students to pick out the date for interview from an advertisement. He is actually testing the students' ability to

A. Skim for information. B. Scan for information.

C. Recognize numbers. D. Read newspapers.

49. The spontaneous, unconscious process of rule internalization by an individual that results from natural language use is

A. Learning of language B. Language barrier

C. Acquisition of language D. Repetition

50. Syntactic, semantic, prosodic features are features of –

A. Language B. Poetry

C. Prose D. Grammar

51. Language is seen as a set of habits that are acquired through interaction with the social world. This approach is called –

A. Behaviouristic approach B. Cognitive approach

C. Communicative approach D. Structural approach

52. In a classroom the teacher explains a poem and switches from English to the native tongue of the students and then back again to English and so on. The teacher is using

A. Grammar translation method B. Communicative method

C. Audio-lingual method D. Bilingual method

53. Effective learning takes place when there is perfect _____ between the teacher and the students.

A. Teaching B. Learning

C. Communication D. Understanding

54. Low cost teaching aids do not include –

A. Clay models B. Tape recorder

C. Recycled craft D. Origami models

55. Realia or bringing real objects to class can be useful in the teaching of

A. Verb
B. Preposition
C. Noun
D. Conjunction

56. Jack is reading an article about World War II as he has to make a presentation. Which reading skill is Jack using ?

A. Intensive reading
B. Scanning
C. Extensive reading
D. Skimming

57. Which of the following sentences is true for learner centered classroom ?

A. It is the traditional form of classroom teaching.
B. Instructors are the providers of knowledge.
C. It addresses only academic development.
D. Learners take charge of their own learning journey.

58. _____ is an explicit set of criteria used for assessing a particular type of work or performance.

A. Observation
B. Portfolio
C. Rubric
D. Summative assessment

59. 'Rub the blackboard', 'sit on the chair', 'pick up the books'. These are _____ from the teacher to the students.

A. Incomprehensible input
B. Comprehensible input
C. Diagnostic input
D. Effective input

60. The ultimate aim of teaching English as a second language in India is to –

A. Master language other than one's own mother tongue.
B. Know more about the structure of English language.
C. Comprehend and use English in speech and learning.
D. Learn English culture and tradition.

PART III : MIZO

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

Thinrim hi a tha lo e tih ka tum lo. Tumah vawi hnih khat tal thinrim lova an nun hmang an awm awm lo ve. Kan thinrima mi chunga kan tih duh miah loh tur hi kan fate chungah chuan kan ti leh fo thin. Kan inchhir fo a, mahse puahkeh hun kan nei leh thin. Thinrim chu thil thleng fo thin, kan pumpelh theih miah loh a ni a, kan chhungte leh mi dangte pawhin kan thin an tirim fo. Thinrim hi kan dikna zinga pakhat a ni. A chhan chu hmangaihna te, lungngaihna te, huatnate anga mihring rilruin a ken tel a nih miau vang a ni. Thinrim theih hian min timihring a, amaherawhchu kan thinrim danah erawh kan fimkhur a ngai hle. Thinrimna hi tui lian ang a ni a, tha taka thunun chuan tangkai tak a ni. Tui hi electric siam nan te a hman theih a, mahse awmze nei loa tui luang chuan a kalna apiangah thil a tichhe thin. Chutiang chuan thinrimna awmze nei lo chuan thil a tichhe thin. Thinrimna chuan a dik lo leh a tha lo lai siam that a tum mek laiin a dik lo zawnga hman theih a ni.

Thinrimna hi tihlan dan chi hnih a awm a, thinrimna thianghlim leh thianghlim lo a ni. Mi dangte hliam lo zawng, an zahawmna tichhe lo zawnga thinrimna tihlan hi thinrimna tihlan dan thianghlim a ni a, hemi letling chiah, mi dangte hliam a, an zahawmna zawng zawng tichhe zawnga thinrimna tihlan hi thinrim dan thianghlim lo a ni. Thinrimna hi awki sang emaw awki hniamin emaw a tihlan theih a, mi thenkhat chuan an awki a san zawh poh leh an thinrimna an tilang chiangin an hre thin. Mahse awki hniam chiang fek fawka sawi hian a thawk na zawkin rah tha a chhuah zawk a ni. Kan awrawl kan tihrin hian keimahni pawh kan thinrim belh tulh tulh a, kan lan chhuahtir dan pawh a thianghlim lo tulh tulh thin. Kan thinrimna kan tilang chhuak a nih pawhin inthunun fo thin ila, kan chhia leh tha hriatna bo lo sela, kan inthunun tlat chuan kan thinrimna kan lan chhuahtir dan pawhin awmzia a nei ngei ang. Kan thinrimna tangkai leh thiam taka kan lan chhuahtir dawn chuan kan thinrim a ni tih hriain pawm ila, chu chuan pawi a khawih tlem nge nge thin.

61. Kan dikna chanvo zinga pakhat kha eng nge ?

A. Inzah tawn
B. Induhsak
C. Thinrim
D. Inhmangaih

62. Thinrimna thianghlim taka tihlan dan kha engtin nge ?

A. Mi zahawmna tichhe lo zawngin
B. Insual buai lo zawngin
C. A tha zawngin
D. Insum thei zawngin

63. Lala thinrim chu a vin hlar mai.

Heta '**hlar**' hi Parts of speech ah eng nge a nih ?

A. Adverb of time
B. Adjectival Adverb
C. Emphatic Adverb
D. Adverb of place

64. Kan thinrimna a lo lan chhuah changa kan tih tur eng nge ?

A. Insum
B. Insehruh
C. Tawng loh
D. Inthunun

65. Thinrimna tangkai leh thiam taka lan chhuahtir dan eng nge ?

A. Theihpatawpa insum
B. Thinrimna hi a hman tangkai theih tih hriat
C. Kan thinrim a ni tih hriaa pawm
D. Mi dang lak atanga inthiarfihlim

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

RINNA MITIN KA HAN THLIR A

1. Rinna mitin ka han thlir a,
Mipui chhiar sen loh au aw chuan;
Muanna an zawng an hmu si lo,
Tui leh khawmual an kal hual e.

Puang nawn leh r'u, van mite u,
Chhandamtu pian thu chu;
'Leiah rem thu lêng rawh se,' tiin,
Muanna thu thlen ang che.

2. Van sang an zawng, lei chhûng an zawng,
An hmu lo ve, muanna tak chu;
Bethlehem dai hmun khawharah,
'Hlau suh, Rem Lal a piang,' an ti.

3. Thang chhuak thuai se, khawvêl zawng hi,
Hnam tin chi tina mi zawngte;
Lei tinrengin kan Lal fakin,
I au ang u, Haleluia.

4. Aw, ka nghâkhlel, hnam tinrengin,
Tawng tinrenga kan fak za hun;
Rem Lal, khawvel sual tlantu chu,
Thlarau Thianghlim, puang nawn zêl rawh.

66. He hla phuahtuin a nghahhlelh êm êm kha eng nge ?

A. Chatuan khawvar hun
B. Krista lo kal hun
C. Tawng hrang hranga fak hun
D. Thlarau Thianghlim thlen hun

67. Hmun hrang hranga an zawn, an hmuh si loh kha eng nge ?

A. Muanna tak
B. Hlimna dik
C. Chhandamtu tak
D. Lungawina kim

68. Muanna kha khawi hmunahte nge an zawn thin ?

A. Pialralah
B. Bethlehemah
C. Hnam hrang hrang zingah
D. Tui leh khawmualah

69. “Puang nawn leh r’u.” Helai tlara **r’u** tiha sign awm hi parts of speech ah eng nge ?

A. Exclamatory mark
B. Apostrophe
C. Single inverted comma
D. Mood

70. He hla phuahtuin puang nawn fo tura a duh kha eng nge ?

A. Pathian hmangaihna
B. Thlarau Thianghlim
C. Haleluia
D. Chhandamtu pian thu

71. _____ tawng hi a pawimawh hle.

A. Mi dang nun dan hriat nan
B. Mi dang rilru hriat nan
C. Mi dangte nen chenho thiam nan
D. Mi dang rilru hneh nan

72. Tawng mihringa a lo irh chhuahna bul chu

A. Ngaihtuahna
B. Phurthutna
C. Mitthla
D. Ngaihruatna

73. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura pawimawh êm êmte zinga mi chu

A. Hla phuah thiam
B. Thu ziak mi
C. Mi taima
D. Thu leh hla lam tui kawp mi

74. Naupangin ngaihthlak kawnga hma a sawn theih nana a mamawh chu

A. Ngaihthlak tam
B. Inbiakna hman uar
C. Ring leh chiang taka biak thin
D. Hla ngaihthlak tamtir

75. Kut ziak tha leh mawi nei tura thil pawimawh tak pakhat chu

A. Uluk taka thil tih thin
B. Thut dan dika thut
C. Muangchang leh uluk taka ziah
D. Infuih nasat

76. Prose kan zirtir hian tum (General aim) hrang hrang neiin kan zirtir thin, chung zinga pawimawh em em chu

A. Thu lam rik dan dik hriattir a, thiamtir

B. Chiang tak leh fiah taka thu an sawi thiam nan

C. Taksa, rilru leh thlarau a thanlen zel nan

D. Mi dang zinga khawsak an thiam nan

77. Grammar kalphung leh a dan zirtir a, chumi zûl zuia entirna pe chunga zirtir hi

A. Inductive method

B. Deductive method

C. Deductive – Inductive method

D. Inductive – Deductive method

78. Thil nihna, a zia râng sawi fiah zawnga thu ziah hi

A. Descriptive

B. Narrative

C. Reflextive

D. Precis

79. Zirtirna kawngah a thu leh hla aia a thil tum (objectives) ngaipawimawh zâwk chûnga zirtir dan tur Lesson plan duangtu chu

A. Henry C. Morrison

B. Benjamin S. Bloom

C. Johan Friedrich Herbert

D. John Dewey

80. Pawl hnih zirlai naupangten tawng (speaking) an thiam dan endikna turte chu

(i) An aw ri pangngai (original voice) an hmang chhuak thei tur a ni.
(ii) An tawng chhuak leh an kut zaizir a inmil tur a ni.
(iii) An aw ri chhuak a chiang tha tur a ni.
(iv) An tawng ri a mawi hle tur a ni.

A. (i) & (ii)

B. (ii) & (iii)

C. (i) & (iii)

D. (i) & (iv)

81. Mizo tawng ziah dan dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

A. He pheikhawk hi ka awt khawp mai; amaherawh chu pawisa ka nei daih si lo a, ka lei thei lo a ni.
B. He pheikhawk hi ka awt khawp mai; a mah erawh chu pawisa ka nei daih si lo a, ka lei thei lo a ni.
C. He pheikhawk hi ka awt khawp mai; amah erawh chu pawisa ka nei daih si lo a, ka lei thei lo a ni.
D. He pheikhawk hi ka awt khawp mai; amaherawhchu pawisa ka nei daih si lo a, ka lei thei lo a ni.

82. Thu belh chian dawl lo, thutak hla taka lâk chi loh sawina chu

A. Ba sa ngam

B. Bâwm ak thu

C. Chhimbu dawi

D. Duap kai

83. Tawng rang sawina chu

A. Kel bang liak ang
B. Kelchal mang man
C. Khabe sêp thiam
D. Mawngvawm bâ ang

84. Mizo tawng kalhmang dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

A. A thaza vanglai tak tak kha chuan a awm hle hle thei lo reng reng
B. A tha za vanglai tak tak kha chuan a awm hle hle thei lo reng reng
C. A thazat vanglai tak tak kha chuan a awm hle hle thei lo reng reng
D. A tha zat vanglai tak tak kha chuan a awm hle hle thei lo reng reng

85. Naupangin tawng zirnaa a thiam loh lai leh a harsatna lai zawn chhuah hi

A. Proficiency test.
B. Achievement test
C. Aptitude test
D. Diagnostic test

86. Phulalen puan emaw sahmul puan emawah milem chi hrang hrang bel a, thawnthu sawi paha naupangte tawng zirtirna hmanrua kan hman thin chu

A. Film strips
B. Chart
C. Film
D. Flannel Graph

87. Naupang chanchin kimchang taka zirna chu

A. Case study
B. Sociometric test
C. Records & Reports
D. Note Books & Autobiography

88. Zirlai naupangten a inkawpa thil chîk tak leh ngunthlûk taka an zir bingna hi

A. Group work
B. Pair work
C. Discussion
D. Project work

89. Zirlai naupangten thlûk mawi tak leh ngaihthlâk nuam tak, mi dang rilru hneh tura thu an chham chhuah hi

A. Elocution
B. Debate
C. Recitation
D. Extempore speech

90. Naupangten ngaihthlâk thiamna (listening skill) an neih theih nana kaihhruai dan tur zinga pakhat chu

A. Naupangte tawng zirtir zawhah sawi hona neihpui tur.
B. Inbiakna tawngkam (conversation) a tam thei ang ber neihpui thin tur.
C. Naupangten in lama an tih ve tur pêk thin tur.
D. Naupangte Library kal thin tura fuih ngun tur.

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

Many people believe that science and religion are contrary to each other. But this notion is wrong, as a matter of fact, both are complementary 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 methods of science include observation, experimentation and experience. Science takes its recourse to progressive march towards perfection. The rules of religion are faith, intuition and spoken word of enlightened. In general, while science is inclined towards reason and rationality, spiritualism is the essence of religion.

In earlier times when man appeared on earth, he was over-awed 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 scripture 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 doubt and skepticism were suppressed and their holders punished. It was in these trying circumstances the science emerged as a saviour 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. In the passage, what is the primary difference in the methods used by science and religion ?

A. Science utilizes reason and rationality, while religion focuses on spiritualism and enlightenment.

B. Science relies on faith and intuition, while religion emphasizes on observation and experimentation.

C. Science emphasizes the spoken word of the enlightened, while religion emphasizes on observation and experimentation.

D. Science prioritizes observation and experimentation, while religion relies on progressive march toward perfection.

62. Why does man worship the forces of nature ?

A. Forces of nature teach us spiritualism.

B. The worship makes man believe in faith and intuition.

C. Out of awe and reverence for their power and significance.

D. As a means of ensuring survival.

63. According to the passage science and religion both

A. Work at the cross purpose of each other.

B. Rely on the spoken word of the enlightened.

C. Emerged out of the fear of man.

D. Employ different methods of enquiry.

64. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'flouted' as used in passage.

A. Nourished

B. Expressed

C. Mocked

D. Concealed

65. Why is it said in the passage that, "science emerged as a saviour of mankind" ?

A. Many great thinkers contributed to the progress of science.

B. Science is inclined towards reason and rationality.

C. The free thinkers and enlightened men were tortured.

D. Man was bound in chains by religious orthodoxy.

66. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

A. Galileo and Bruno were disciples of Copernicus.

B. Man worship the forces of nature.

C. Methods of science and religion are different.

D. The holy scriptures were written by people who had tremendous inner strength.

67. According to this passage, science and religion

A. Have the same origin.

B. Are supportive to each other.

C. Are contrary to each other.

D. Have the same aim of controlling universe.

68. What was the object of the authors of the holy scriptures ?

A. To advocate the progressive and liberal ideas.

B. To develop harmony between external nature and their inner self.

C. To educate and raise the human spirit and mind.

D. To teach man the methods of worshipping nature.

69. Which among the following is the appropriate antonym of the word "enlightened" as used in the passage ?

A. Uninformed
B. Educated
C. Authority
D. Downtrodden

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

These few precepts in thy memory
See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought this act:
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar
Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel,
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
One each new hatched, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear that the opposed may beware of thee
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice,
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement.
Costly thy habits as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich not gaudy;
For the apparel often proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry

William Shakespeare

70. Here, the poet proposes that habit should be in ratio

A. To one's pocket.
B. To what suits him.
C. With one's ability.
D. To the opinions of others.

71. It is always suggested to beware of

A. Dogs
B. Backbiting
C. Quarrels
D. Artificial policies

72. Which phrase from the poem advises against speaking impulsively ?

A. Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.
B. Costly thy habits as thy purse can buy.
C. Neither a borrower or a lender be.
D. Give thy thoughts no tongue.

73. What is seen through percepts in memory ?

A. Face
B. Character
C. Appearance
D. Friendship

74. What is the disadvantage of taking a loan ?

A. It loses friend and itself
B. One has to pay interest
C. It earns a bad name
D. It decreases one's social status

75. What does the phrase "hoops of steel" suggest in the poem ?

A. Flexible connections
B. Temporary alliances
C. Strong bonds
D. Weak attachments

76. The primary goal of teaching grammar in language education is –

A. To emphasize strict adherence to grammatical rules.
B. To focus on rote memorization of grammatical terms and concepts.
C. To develop students' ability to communicate effectively in written and spoken language.
D. To encourage students to identify and correct errors in their writing.

77. Which characteristics describe an ideal language classroom for special needs students?

A. Furnished exclusively for students with special needs.
B. Staffed with additional teachers for support.
C. Located in a separate area from other classrooms.
D. Integrates all types of learners.

78. Scanning and skimming are strategies for

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

79. While teaching a prose text, which one of the following activities must a teacher undertake ?

A. Creating a sub-text
B. Consulting a dictionary
C. Paraphrasing the text
D. Transcribing the text

80. The most important purpose of formative assessment is.

A. To judge the performance of teachers and schools.

B. To form an opinion about the best student in the class.

C. To score and rank students on the basis of their performance.

D. To provide qualitative feedback on students' learning.

81. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by

A. Speaking to learners continuously both within the classroom and outside.

B. Creating opportunities for learners to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities.

C. Making the learners listen to everything they hear passively.

D. Focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills.

82. The main goal of language teaching is –

A. Developing communicative competence and language proficiency.

B. Developing written language skills.

C. Memorization of grammatical rules and its applications.

D. Developing listening and speaking skills.

83. The process of word formation consists of

A. Spelling and compounding

B. Compounding and conversion

C. Conversion and meaning

D. Using synonyms or euphemisms

84. Which of the following is a key attribute of an effective teacher ?

A. Rigidly follows one teaching method that he masters well.

B. Focuses only on students' academic achievements.

C. Cultivates positive relationships and rapport with students.

D. Allows minimal collaboration with colleagues to avoid unnecessary wastage of time.

85. The study of words and their meanings is known as

A. Phonetics

B. Syntax

C. Linguistics

D. Semantics

86. Constructivism is a theory when students

A. Form their own understanding and knowledge of the world through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences.

B. Study a variety of dissimilar samples and draw a well founded conclusion.

C. Are facilitated by the teacher and use a variety of media to research and create their own theories.

D. Construct their own learning aids, thereby gaining hands-on experience .

87. Second language acquisition is more effective when it

A. Is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts.

B. Involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students.

C. Is practised in situations familiar to students.

D. Involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines.

88. When a child learns a language naturally without much practice, it is called –

A. Language adaptation

B. Language acquisition

C. Language generalization

D. Language learning

89. What is the role of error correction in a language classroom ?

A. To provide timely and constructive feedback to improve accuracy.

B. To let students know of their mistakes.

C. To ignore errors to avoid hurting students' feelings.

D. To discourage students from participating in class activities.

90. Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills ?

A. Students independently research a topic and present a formal report.

B. Teacher gives purposeful dictation by integrating it with a spoken activity.

C. Individual students read case-studies and draft responses.

D. Students tell their versions of stories based on some hints and apply them to problem-solving situations.

PART V : MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

91. What should be subtracted from the sum of 4116 and 4884 to get 6250?

A. 2750 B. 2650

C. 2134 D. 4116

92. Which one of the following is a prime number?

A. 149 B. 153

C. 133 D. 187

93. If the price of a product is reduced by 20%, by what percentage must it be increased to restore the original price?

A. 25% B. 20%

C. 22% D. 30%

94. What is the length of one side of a cube with a volume of 64 m^3 ?

A. 8 m B. 4 m

C. 16 m D. 32 m

95. The equivalent fraction of $\frac{5}{7}$

A. $\frac{35}{49}$ B. $\frac{10}{14}$

C. $\frac{0.5}{0.7}$ D. All of these

96. What is the value of $2x + 5$ when $x = 3$

A. 15 B. 12

C. 11 D. 14

97. What is the HCF of 24 and 36 ?

A. 12 B. 4

C. 6 D. All of these

98. If the area of a square is 64 m^2, what will be the length of each of its side?

A. 4 m B. 8 m

C. 16 m D. 6 m

99. The circumference of a circle with a diameter of 14 cm is

A. 44 cm
B. 88 cm
C. 132 cm
D. 164 cm

100. Which of the following statements about integers is false?

A. 0 is the only integer that is neither positive nor negative
B. Integers can be represented on a number line
C. Every integer is a whole numbers
D. All integers are rational numbers

101. Arrange the following fractions in descending order: $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{5}$

A. $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{1}{3}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{5}$
C. $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{3}$
D. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{7}$

102. The sum of the smallest 3 digits numbers and the greatest 4 digits number is:

A. 10110
B. 10099
C. 9100
D. 9900

103. Which one of the following number is divisible by 6 ?

A. 24188
B. 25602
C. 26414
D. 24164

104. The supplementary angle of 2 times of the half of a right angle is

A. Acute angle
B. Obtuse angle
C. Right angle
D. Straight angle

105. The decimal form of a fraction $\frac{59}{4}$ is

A. 14
B. 14.636
C. 14.75
D. 14.73

106. Statement I : Two distinct lines can intersect in more than one point.
Statement II : More than two lines can pass through one point.

A. Only Statement I is true
B. Only Statement II is true
C. Both Statements are true
D. Both Statements are false.

107. At what level of Van Hiele's geometrical understanding, a child is likely to accept that a square is also a rectangle?

A. Level O(Visualization)
B. Level 1(Analysis)
C. Level 2(Relationship)
D. Level 3(Deduction)

108. How many $\frac{2}{3}$ kg pieces can be cut from a cake weight 4 kg?

A. 6
B. 7
C. 5
D. 4

109. Geometry theorems are taught by experimental method at upper primary classes. In which direction the learning experiences proceed during teaching?

A. From simple to complex
B. From complex to simple
C. From general to specific
D. From specific to general

110. A bag has Rs. 785 in the denomination of Rs.2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 coins. The coins are in the ratio of 6:9:10. How many coins of Rs. 5 are in the bag?

A. 60
B. 12
C. 45
D. 24

111. Which of the following is an important indicator of creative thinking in mathematics?

A. Standardized Problem solving
B. Problem Posing
C. Error-free calculation
D. Recall of correct formula

112. _____ gives the number of times a particular entry occurs

A. Organisation of data
B. Collection of data
C. Representation of data
D. Frequency distribution table

113. How can teacher best support students in overcoming conceptual errors in Mathematics?

A. Teaching the steps of algorithms repeatedly.

B. Demonstrating solutions for variety of questions.

C. Conducting high-stakes assessment.

D. Employing various teaching techniques and representations.

114. How does Mathematics contribute to societal development and progress?

Statement I : By facilitating accurate measurements and precise calculations.

Statement II : By providing artistic inspiration for designers and engineers.

A. Only Statement II

B. Only Statement I

C. Statement I & II

D. None of these

115. Which of the following are correct with respect to the nature of Mathematics?

(i) Mathematics has its own language.

(ii) There is always only one solution to any Mathematical problem.

(iii) Mathematical concept are abstract.

A. (i) & (ii)

B. (i) & (iii)

C. (ii) & (iii)

D. (i), (ii) & (iii)

116. Which of the following is not an advantage of unit planning ?

A. It helps teacher in organizing time and resources available with him.

B. It helps in giving a balanced emphasis to various aspects of content.

C. It helps in designing a systematic, sequential and graded arrangement of content.

D. It helps students to manage their teaching learning experiences.

117. Who was the co-creator of the 5E model

A. Rodger Bybee

B. Merrill

C. Vygotsky

D. Gagne

118. What is the total number of lines of symmetries and rotational symmetry of a rectangle which cannot be square?

A. 2

B. 8

C. 6

D. 4

119. Rs 720 was divided among A,B,C,D,E. The sum received by them was in ascending order and in arithmetic progression. E received Rs. 40 more than A. How much did B receive?

A. Rs. 134
B. Rs. 154
C. Rs. 144
D. Rs. 124

120. If the mean and median of a set of numbers are 8 and 11 respectively, then the mode will be

A. 12
B. 19
C. 17
D. 15

121. What does a blue-black color indicate when observing a food item after adding dilute iodine solution to it?

A. Presence of protein
B. Presence of fat
C. Presence of starch
D. Presence of sugar

122. Which food item is known for being a rich source of vitamin C?

A. Milk
B. Chicken breast
C. Spinach
D. Orange

123. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together, resulting in a stable, definite shape, and volume?

A. Liquids
B. Gases
C. Solids
D. Plasma

124. Which of the following best describes heterotrophic nutrition?

A. Nutrition where organisms produce their own food using sunlight
B. Nutrition where organisms consume organic matter to obtain energy and nutrients
C. Nutrition where organisms obtain energy from inorganic substances
D. Nutrition where organisms obtain energy from chemical reactions in their environment

125. Which of the following statement about the role of nitrogen in plant nutrition is true?

A. Plants directly absorb gaseous nitrogen from the air for their nutrition.
B. Nitrogen is converted into carbohydrates during photosynthesis.
C. Nitrogen is essential for the synthesis of proteins in plants.
D. Plants obtain nitrogen solely from nitrogenous compounds in fertilizers.

126. Which of the following best describes air pressure?

A. The force exerted by air on the surface of the Earth

B. The weight of air molecules in the atmosphere

C. The force exerted by gravity on air molecules

D. The density of air molecules in a given volume

127. Which of the following is an example of friction?

A. A book sliding down a ramp

B. A balloon sticking to a wall

C. A helium balloon rising in the air

D. A car accelerating on a smooth road

128. What does the following circuit symbol represent?



A. Battery

B. Resistor

C. Switch

D. Light bulb

129. Which of the following devices use an electromagnet to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy?

A. Refrigerator

B. Microwave

C. Electric generator

D. Electric motor

130. What type of force is involved when a person uses a wrench to tighten a bolt?

A. Magnetic force

B. Electrical force

C. Mechanical force

D. Thermal force

131. When a glass rod is rubbed with a piece of silk cloth, the rod

A. and the cloth both acquire a positive charge.

B. becomes positively charged while the cloth has a negative charge.

C. and the cloth both acquire a negative charge.

D. becomes negatively charged while the cloth has a positive charge.

132. Which of the following terms refers to the weak zones where earthquakes are more likely to occur due to the movement of tectonic plates?

A. Seismic zones

B. Tectonic zones

C. Volcanic zones

D. Magnetic zones

133. What do a seismograph measure?

A. Atmospheric pressure
B. Wind speed
C. Earthquake waves
D. Ocean currents

134. Which natural resource is used to generate electricity in nuclear power plants?

A. Coal
B. Oil
C. Uranium
D. Timber

135. Which of the following is NOT a type of fossil fuel?

A. Coal
B. Natural gas
C. Wind energy
D. Oil

136. What type of habitats are forests, grasslands, deserts, coastal, and mountain regions examples of?

A. Aquatic habitats
B. Terrestrial habitats
C. Polar habitats
D. Marine habitats

137. Which of the following represents a simple food chain in a grassland ecosystem?

A. Tree → Squirrel → Owl
B. Grasshopper → Frog → Snake
C. Algae → Fish → Bear
D. Grass → Rabbit → Hawk

138. Chalk is made from

A. Sodium carbonate
B. Calcium carbonate
C. Potassium carbonate
D. Sodium chloride

139. Which of the following nutrients is most needed for the repair of damage cell.

A. Carbohydrates
B. Fats
C. Vitamins
D. Proteins

140. What is the unit of electric current?

A. Ohm
B. Watt
C. Ampere
D. Galvanometer

141. What is the significance of inquiry-based learning in teaching science to elementary students?

A. It encourage students to passively absorb information.
B. It help students to develop critical and problem-solving skills.
C. It limits students curiosity and creativity.
D. It discourage question in class room.

142. How does science relate to language arts?

A. Language arts has no relevance in scientific studies.
B. Both subjects involve effective communication skills.
C. Science is only about practical experiments and not language.
D. Language arts is not used in writing scientific reports.

143. Which of the following is a potential advantage of incorporating ICT into scientific instruction?

A. An expansion of experiential practical experiments.
B. Restricted availability of current information.
C. Decreased student engagement.
D. Less student collaboration and interaction.

144. What is a key aspect of equity in science classroom?

A. Providing specialized resources based on gender
B. Focusing solely on the needs of girls
C. Creating an inclusive learning environment for all students
D. Assigning different tasks based on cultural background

145. Which of the following is NOT listed as an advantage of science exhibitions?

A. Fostering leadership skills and teamwork
B. Encouraging creative and inventive thinking
C. Suppressing curiosity and discouraging questioning
D. Developing scientific temper and promoting better citizenship

146. Which of the following is a key aspect of a successful science fair project?

A. Choosing a topic based solely on personal interest.

B. Conducting experiments without proper documentation.

C. Presenting findings clearly and logically.

D. Completing the project without any setbacks.

147. Which of the following best characterizes a scientific attitude ?

A. Blind acceptance of information

B. Willingness to question and challenge ideas.

C. Memorization of facts without understanding.

D. Relying solely on intuition and personal beliefs.

148. What qualities make a good Science teacher?

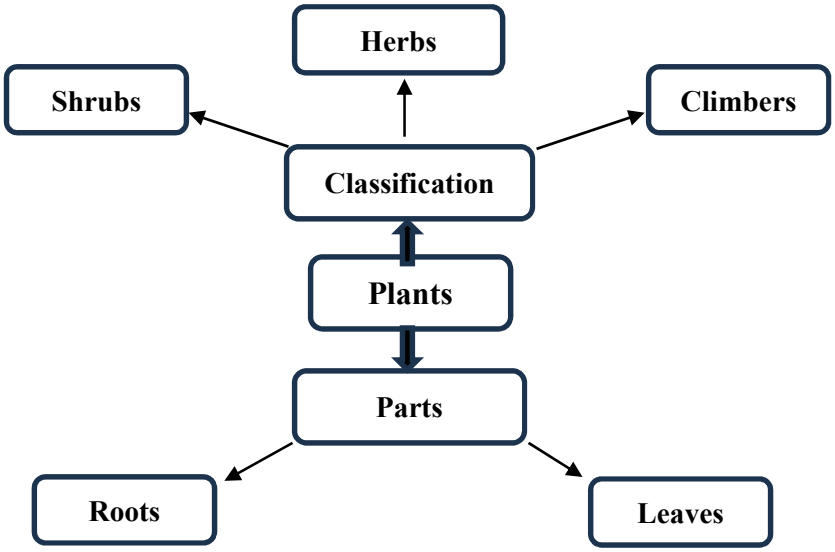
A. Resistance to change and innovative teaching methods.

B. Limited textbook focus.

C. Adaptability and openness to new methods

D. Lecture-only instruction.

149. Which type of concept map do the following represent?



A. Chain map

B. Hierarchy map

C. Tree map

D. Spider map

150. What teaching method is most commonly utilized in Science education at Primary level?

A. Observation method

B. Lecture cum demonstration method

C. Experimental method

D. Heuristic method

PART VI : SOCIAL SCIENCE

91. Name the crops which were first grown by men.

A. Sugar and Barley
B. Wheat and Sugar
C. Wheat and Barley
D. Rice and Barley

92. How do historians know that early man was aware of the usage of fire ?

A. Through manuscripts
B. Through inscription
C. Through trace the ashes
D. Through cave

93. Which among the following was the main occupation of people of the Chalcolithic age?

A. Mining
B. Agriculture
C. Hunting
D. Gathering

94. When did Harappan cities develop ?

A. About 4700 years ago
B. About 3700 years ago
C. About 2700 years ago
D. About 1700 years ago

95. Consider the following statements about Vedas.

(i) Rigveda is the earliest form of Veda
(ii) Samaveda is the earliest reference for prayers.
(iii) Yagurveda is also called the book of singing.
(iv) Atharvaveda is the book of magic and charms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

96. Who thought that people should be kind and respect others ?

A. Gautama Buddha
B. Shiva
C. Barhama
D. Bheronath

97. Choose the correct statements about the Chola Dynasty -

(i) Chola Dynasty was one of the dynasties with the longest reigns in the southern part of India.
(ii) The Chola Dynasty was based in the Krishna river.
(iii) Vijayala Chola was the founder of the Chola Dynasty.
(iv) The Chola society had a strong devotion to various deities.

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

98. Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate ?

A. Qutubuddin Aibak
B. Iltutmish
C. Rajiya Sultan
D. Allauddin Khilji

99. In which year did Babur established the Mughal rule in India ?

A. 1527
B. 1529
C. 1526
D. 1528

100. English East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668 to -

A. Bombay
B. Gujarat
C. Delhi
D. Surat

101. Nomads are –

A. Farmer people
B. Human people
C. Craft-men people
D. Wandering people

102. _____ led Englishmen in the Battle of Plassey against Bengal Nawab in 1757

A. Warren Hasting
B. Louis Mountbatten
C. Robert Clive
D. Lord Canning

103. A mighty popular uprising broke out in _____ and Central India is called the Great Revolt of 1857.

A. Northern
B. Western
C. Southern
D. Eastern

104. Mechanised production of which textiles made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the 19^{th} Century.

A. Silk
B. Mining
C. Cotton
D. Chemical

105. According to whom, "English education had enslaved Indians" ?

A. Rabindranath Tagore
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Subhash Chandra Bose
D. Acharya Vinoba Bhave

106. Bengal was divided by the British in the year.

A. 1900
B. 1910
C. 1905
D. 1920

107. _____ is known as the Father of Indian Constitution.

A. Rajendra Prasad
B. SC Mukherjee
C. BR Ambedkar
D. Lala Lajjpat Rai

108. Choose the correct order of planets according to their distance from the Sun.

A. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, Neptune
B. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Uranus, Saturn, Neptune
C. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus
D. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

109. Days and nights are equal throughout the globe when the sun is above _____

A. Poles
B. Equator
C. Tropic of Cancer
D. Tropic of Capricorn

110. All planets move around the Sun in -

A. Circular path
B. Elongated path
C. Rectangular path
D. Triangular path

111. Which of these is not due to global warming?

A. The Earth may warm up
B. The ice caps may melt
C. We will run out of fossil fuels
D. The sea level may rise

112. Match the following :

1. Core	A. used for roads and buildings
2. Minerals	B. changes into slate
3. Rocks	C. inner most layer
4. Clay	D. made of silicon and aluminium
5. Sial	E. has a definite chemical composition

Choose the correct option.

A. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-E
B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-E
C. 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D
D. 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

113. Which gas is used by green plants to make their food ?

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Hydrogen

114. Which of the following is considered the purest form of water ?

A. Rain water
B. Ground water
C. Glacier water
D. River water

115. Consider the following statements about tropical rain forest.

(i) These thick forests occur in the regions near the north and south pole.
(ii) The trees do not shed their leaves.
(iii) The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sun light to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time.
(iv) The trees found in these forests are Sal, Teak, Neem and Shisham.

Choose the incorrect statements :

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

116. Dwellings made of ice is called

A. Hut
B. Stilt
C. Igloo
D. Tent

117. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of non-renewable resources which take _____ for their formation.

A. Hundred of years
B. Thousand of years
C. Million of years
D. Just a year

118. Choose the correct option based on the statement given below :

(i) Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region.
(ii) Water availability percent in India is declining.
(iii) Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called intercropping.
(iv) Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.

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

119. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after

A. Indonesia
B. Japan
C. Malaysia
D. China

120. The average density of the world's population is

A. 10 person per square kilometer
B. 80 person per square kilometer
C. 30 person per square kilometer
D. 51 person per square kilometer

121. Ladakh is also called -

A. Little China
B. Little Tibet
C. Little India
D. Little Japan

122. Which of the following party fought against the system of apartheid ?

A. The African Nationalist Party
B. The African National Congress Party
C. The African Democratic Party
D. Both A & B

123. The system which enables people to run their own local government in rural areas

A. Zila Parishad
B. Block Samiti
C. Panchayati Raj
D. Democracy

124. Consider the following statements about Patwari.

(i) Measuring land and keeping land record is the main work of the Patwari.
(ii) Each Patwari is responsible for a group of villages.
(iii) The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village.
(iv) The Patwari is also responsible for organizing the collection of land revenue from the farmers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

A. (i) & (ii) only
B. (ii) & (iii) only
C. (iii) & (iv) only
D. All of these.

125. The municipalities are formed in _____ while Municipal Corporation are formed in _____

A. Block, big cities
B. Small cities, village cities
C. Small cities, big cities
D. Big cities, Janpads

126. The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste or place of birth. Which Fundamental Rights is this?

A. Right to Freedom
B. Cultural and Educational Rights
C. Right to Freedom of Religion
D. Right to Equality

127. Three levels of government in India are-

A. Central, State, Local
B. Central, State, Urban
C. Central, State, Media
D. Central, State, NGO's

128. On which day, 'International Women's Day' is celebrated ?

A. 8th July
B. 8th August
C. 8th March
D. 8th June

129. The idea of secularism in India is enshrined in which part of the Constitution

A. Directive Principles of State Policy
B. Preamble
C. Fundamental Duties
D. Part III Fundamental Rights

130. Who is the leader of the Lok Sabha ?

A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
D. Governor

131. Which discipline is not included in the study of Social Science?

A. Sociology
B. Psychology
C. Geography
D. Biology

132. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Social Science?

(i) Every discipline in Social Sciences has its own method of investigation for arriving at conclusions
(ii) It inculcates values such as empathy, equality, liberty, justice and plurality etc.
(iii) The content of the subject area includes a broad understanding of human interaction with natural and social environment.
(iv) Social Science is a subjectivist discipline.

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

133. Max Weber's analysis of stratification includes which of the following dimensions:

A. Age, gender, intelligence
B. Tradition, culture and economy
C. Religion, region and race
D. Class, status and power

134. The social system of the Harappan was

A. Fairly Egalitarian
B. State Labor based
C. Color Verna based
D. Caste based

135. Hornbill Festival is celebrated in which state

A. Manipur
B. Mizoram
C. Nagaland
D. Arunachal Pradesh

136. Indian Citizenship can be acquired through which of the following ways as per Citizenship Act of 1955?

A. Through birth, descent, registration and naturalization.

B. Through birth, descent, registration and incorporation of territory

C. Through birth, descent, registration, naturalization and incorporation of territory

D. Through birth, registration, naturalization and incorporation of territory.

137. Which one is not among the characteristics of a nation-state political structure ?

A. Population

B. Territory

C. Sovereign government

D. Identity

138. _____ has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India.

A. Supreme Court

B. High Court

C. The Parliament

D. Union Cabinet

139. Suggest the type of resources we should use more, in order to save our environment.

A. Non-renewable resources

B. Human made resources

C. Renewable resources

D. Mineral resources

140. Consider the following statements about the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

(i) National Stock Exchange (NSE) was the first exchange in India to implement electronic or Screen based trading
(ii) Its headquarters is located at Mumbai
(iii) The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is India's second largest financial market next to Bombay Stock Exchange
(iv) It was launched in the year 1994

Choose the correct option :

A. (i), (ii) & (iv) only

B. (i), (ii) & (iii) only

C. (ii), (iii) & (iv) only

D. (i), (iii) & (iv) only

141. Which one is not among the characteristic of discussion method of teaching ?

A. Exchange of ideas

B. Active participation

C. Gives students to express their thoughts without hesitation

D. Lecture of the topic

142. Which one is not the advantage of Storytelling method of teaching ?

A. Improves Language skill

B. Improves Listening skill

C. Improves Writing skill

D. Improves Credibility

143. Who said, "A project is a whole hearted purposeful activity proceeding in social environment"?

A. EL. Thorndike
B. William Heard Kilpatrick
C. Ballord
D. John Alford Stevenson

144. Classroom interaction can be appropriately assessed by -

A. Questionnaire
B. Observation Schedule
C. Interview
D. Class Test

145. Which of the following is 'not' a reason for teachers to use TLM's (Teaching Learning Material)?

A. To Motivate Learners
B. To facilitate holistic learning
C. To help in longer retention of information
D. To discourage student from reading different books

146. Which one is not among the three main types of TLM (Teaching Learning Material) ?

A. Audio
B. Radio
C. Visual
D. Audio-visual

147. Which of the following principle is not considered in text book design for the foundational stage?

A. Discipline principle
B. Multilingual principle
C. Context principle
D. Diversity and inclusion

148. Which one is secondary data among these four sources ?

A. Diaries
B. Interviews
C. Original documents
D. Government publications

149. Which one is not among the technique of mature evaluation ?

A. Assignment
B. Quizzes
C. Projects
D. Anecdotal Records

150. Field trips are useful in Social Science for the -

A. Evaluation
B. Empirical evidence
C. Entertainment
D. All of these