MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2025
PAPER I

## PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Development is the result of interaction between Maturation and_____

(A) Thinking (B) Nutrition

(C) Learning (D) Attention

2. A short-written note describing a student's behaviour in a particular situation is called-

(A) Rating scale (B) Project report

(C) Anecdotal record (D) Blueprint

3. During classroom observation, a teacher records the following: "At 10:15 am, Siami walked up to Rina, offered him a crayon, and smiled. They began drawing together." This is an example of-

(A) Time Sample Observation (B) Running Record

(C) Snapshot Observation (D) Narrative observation

4. What is the primary difference between growth and maturation in child development?

(A) Growth is psychological, while maturation is emotional

(B) Growth refers to physical increase, while maturation refers to functional development

(C) Growth is voluntary, while maturation is learned

(D) Growth affects behaviour, maturation does not

5. A 5-year-old in your class can identify letters but struggles with holding a pencil properly. Which activity will best help improve their pencil grip?

(i) Threading (ii) Balancing

(iii) Colouring (iv) Jumping

*Choose the correct option from the choices given below:*

(A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)

(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iii)

6. What is the primary factor which influences a child's emotional development?

(A) Peer relationship (B) Heredity only

(C) Physical height (D) Family relationships

7. According to Freud, which part of the personality operates on the pleasure principle?

(A) Id (B) Superego

(C) Ego (D) Conscience

8. In Erikson's theory, the main conflict of adolescence is-

(A) Identity vs Role Confusion
(B) Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt
(C) Initiative vs Guilt
(D) Intimacy vs Isolation

9. Based on Ainsworth's findings, what type of attachment is likely to develop if a caregiver frequently ignores their infant's cries and rarely engages emotionally?

(A) Secure attachment
(B) Disorganized attachment
(C) Avoidant attachment
(D) Resistant attachment

10. How does globalization most commonly affect childhood experiences around the world?

(A) It isolates children from diverse cultures
(B) It reduces the influence of peer groups
(C) It encourages children to remain in traditional roles
(D) It introduces shared media, fashion, and technology trends

11. What is a universal commonality in the concept of childhood across most cultures?

(A) Participation in the workforce
(B) A need for protection, care, and development
(C) A period of formal schooling
(D) Use of digital technology

12. In sociology, the term "social construction of childhood" refers to-

(A) the biological growth stages all children experienced are the same
(B) children behave the same regardless of location and historical context
(C) children are unaffected by societal and cultural influences
(D) childhood is defined and shaped by cultural, social, and historical contexts

13. A child is raised in an environment where rules are clear, but love and communication are also strong. According to Baumrind, this reflects which parenting style?

(A) Authoritative
(B) Authoritarian
(C) Permissive
(D) Neglectful

14. A shy student becomes more confident and expressive after participating in group drama activities. This change can be understood as-

(A) positive peer reinforcement
(B) negative peer influence
(C) positive punishment
(D) negative punishment

15. What is the idea of fairness in an inclusive classroom?

(A) Giving every student the same worksheet

(B) Teaching in ways that help each student learn in their own way

(C) Putting students into groups based on ability

(D) Giving more homework to fast learners

16. The purpose of early intervention is to-

(A) minimize the impact of disability on development and learning

(B) delay diagnosis/developmental milestone

(C) focus more on academic skills only

(D) ensure that problems naturally resolved without assistance

17. A student with a hearing impairment struggles to follow verbal instructions. What teaching adjustment would best apply inclusive strategies?

(A) Repeat verbal instructions loudly

(B) Use visual cues, gestures, and written instructions

(C) Give instructions more quickly to keep the pace

(D) Ask classmates to explain everything later

18. Teaching students that both boys and girls can express emotions or do household work helps in-

(A) maintaining discipline (B) social adjustment

(C) challenging gender stereotypes (D) gender bias

19. Which of the following is a key feature of behaviourist teaching strategies?

(A) Drill and practice with reinforcement (B) Hands-on exploration

(C) Social dialogue (D) Reflective journaling

20. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?

(A) Studying hard to win a prize

(B) Reading out of curiosity and interest

(C) Learning due to fear of punishment

(D) Completing homework for extra marks

21. Which of the following are personal factors that can affect a student's learning?

(i) Students' confidence
(ii) Students' family background
(iii) Students' health
(iv) Curriculum design

*Choose the correct option from the choices given below:*

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

22. A science teacher encourages students to design their own experiments after a short demonstration. Which learning theory is being applied?

(A) Humanism
(B) Constructivism
(C) Cognitivism
(D) Behaviourism

23. A teacher uses role-play, debates, and problem-solving activities in class. This shows use of-

(A) teacher-centred methods
(B) discipline techniques
(C) learner-centred strategies
(D) heuristic method

24. Which tool is best for assessing student attitudes and interests?

(A) Multiple choice test
(B) Checklist
(C) Oral test
(D) Questionnaire

25. How can a teacher promote ethical behaviour among students?

(A) By enforcing strict punishment for every mistake
(B) By modeling honesty, fairness, and respect
(C) By favouring high-performing students
(D) By discouraging questions to maintain discipline

26. A test gives a score of 70 out of 100. This is an example of-

(A) evaluation
(B) grading
(C) feedback
(D) measurement

27. A teacher notices that some students often fight during group work. What should the teacher do?

(A) Stop group activities completely
(B) Teach rules for working together
(C) Let them handle it on their own
(D) Change the group every day

28. A teacher stays calm and respectful during stressful situations. This is a sign of-

(A) strong personality
(B) emotional maturity
(C) physical strength
(D) passive behaviour

29. Which of the following is/are the main purpose(s) of evaluation in education?

(i) Improve learning
(ii) Identify weak students
(iii) Support learning
(iv) Compare students with one another

*Choose the correct option from the choices given below:*

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

30. If a teacher gives comments and suggestions instead of marks, this is called-

(A) descriptive evaluation
(B) numerical assessment
(C) summative evaluation
(D) measurement

**PART II : ENGLISH**

A. Read the following passage and answer the following questions (31 to 35) :

Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasized that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasized the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.

The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

31. How does the passage describe women?

(A) Women are primarily focused on traditional domestic duties.

(B) Women are self-directed and aware of their dignity and importance in both private and public domains.

(C) Women are primarily concerned with personal fashion and beauty.

(D) Women prefer to focus on their social life rather than professional careers.

32. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasized that-

(A) No persisting problem of society can be solved without the participation of women.

(B) Women best play their roles in their domestic environments.

(C) Society's most threatening social, economic and political problems are solved in the absence of women.

(D) Women are less important in addressing poverty compared to men.

33. A majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities due to-

(A) their own mental and physical impediment

(B) the burden of child rearing

(C) oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption

(D) their lack of resolution in achieving higher goals

34. The process of eradicating inequality and accelerating the economic and political change in the status of women requires-

(A) Awareness (B) Family Planning

(C) Safety and Security (D) Education

35. What does 'social fabric' refer to in the passage?

A) Cultural traditions and rituals

B) Social relationships, values and norms

C) Economic systems and policies

D) Legal institutions and governance

36. The _____ rule is a collective term used to describe variation in pitch, loudness, tempo and rhythm.

(A) Syntactic (B) Prosodic

(C) Pragmatic (D) Semantic

37. The NEP 2020 promotes multilingualism because it-

(A) enhances cognitive abilities and cultural understanding

(B) reduces the need for translation

(C) helps students migrate abroad

(D) eliminates local languages

38. _____ were the first to explore the stages of second language acquisition.

(A) Stephen Krashen and BF Skinner (B) Tracy Terrell and Vygotsky

(C) Stephen Krashen and Tracy Terrell (D) Jean Piaget and Harold Palmer

39. _____ approach of teaching English Language emphasizes performance and production.

(A) Constructivist (B) Situational

(C) Grammar Translation (D) Communicative

40. In analytical method of assessment, the grading is based on

(A) Total impression (B) Breaking down a complex task

(C) Simultaneous assessment (D) Performance diagnosis

41. _____ include questioning, reinforcement, explanation, illustrating, stimulus variation, classroom management.

(A) Micro Skills (B) Metacognition

(C) Pedagogy (D) Assessment

42. In a language class, learners are engaged in a pair activity taking the roles of a shopkeeper and customer. The activity is called-

(A) Authentic activity
(B) Scaffolding
(C) Exchanging notes
(D) Simulation

43. Excluding mother tongue in teaching of language is a characteristic of-

(A) Audio Lingual Method
(B) Direct Method
(C) Bilingual Method
(D) Natural Method

44. Which of the following strategies is most effective when planning a lesson to ensure that both high-achieving and struggling students can meet the learning objectives?

(A) Setting uniform expectations for all students and avoiding any modifications to content or pacing.
(B) Implementing differentiated instruction with multiple entry points, varying levels of support, and flexible tasks to address diverse needs.
(C) Designing the lesson with a one-size-fits-all approach to ensure simplicity and efficiency in execution.
(D) Limiting student engagement to teacher-led activities to maintain control over the learning environment.

45. A teacher wants to make a story-telling activity using low-cost teaching aids. Which aid would be most suitable?

(A) Handmade puppets using socks and cloth scraps
(B) PowerPoint slides with animations
(C) Animated YouTube videos
(D) Printed storybooks from a bookstore

46. The verb form of 'Hard' is

(A) Harder
(B) Hard
(C) Harden
(D) Hardest

47. 'All men must die.' This sentence contains which type of adjective?

(A) Adjective of Quality
(B) Adjective of Quantity
(C) Interrogative Adjective
(D) Comparative Adjective

48. Which of the following is in the past continuous tense?

(A) They were playing music all evening.
(B) They would have played music all evening.
(C) They played music all evening.
(D) They shall be playing music all evening.

49. In designing effective low-cost teaching aids, which of the following strategies best ensures both pedagogical value and contextual relevance in under-resourced classrooms?

(A) Replicating urban classroom models using printed handouts.

(B) Relying on digital resources and online tools to enhance student participation.

(C) Involving teachers and students in co-creating aids from locally available resources.

(D) Using complex, multi-functional teaching aids even if they exceed the classroom budget

50. In a classroom, students are encouraged to ask and answer questions in English during various activities, not just during the English period. This approach is aimed at-

(A) Making English part of the overall learning process.

(B) Limiting English to specific lessons.

(C) Reducing speaking opportunities in other languages.

(D) Teaching English separately from other activities.

51. Which of the following is true about the process of language learning?

(A) Children learn language only by memorizing grammar rules.

(B) Learning a language requires formal instruction only.

(C) Language learning happens naturally through interaction and exposure.

(D) A child can acquire language only after school starts.

52. Which of the following factors most significantly influences the motivation and success of second language learners?

(A) The learner's ability to memorize vocabulary quickly.

(B) The number of hours spent listening to foreign language music.

(C) The learner's self-confidence and willingness to take risks in communication.

(D) The learner's preference for using the language only in formal classroom settings.

53. 'I do not expect to be liked.' 'To be liked' is which type of phrase

(A) Adjective Phrase (B) Adverb Phrase

(C) Noun Phrase (D) Preposition Phrase

54. Complete the given word analogy: petrified:dreadful::deception:_____

(A) Excuse (B) Example

(C) Critical (D) Hoax

55. ‘The teacher divided the sweets _____ all the children.’ Select the appropriate preposition

(A) Among (B) Between

(C) To (D) For

56. The Audio-Lingual Method of language teaching is based on _____

(A) Cognitivist Theory (B) Behaviourist Theory

(C) Constructivist Theory (D) Structural Theory

57. _____ is a way of estimating or guessing beyond the facts.

(A) Explanation (B) Analysis

(C) Inference (D) Extrapolation

58. What is the primary focus of the Grammar Translation Method?

(A) Developing creative writing skills
(B) Oral communication and fluency
(C) Listening comprehension and pronunciation
(D) Memorization of vocabulary and grammar rules

59. Which skill of language is known as receptive skills?

(A) Listening and Reading (B) Speaking and Writing

(C) Reading and Writing (D) Listening and Speaking

60. A teacher of Class VII is facilitating the reading of books other than the prescribed textbooks. She is promoting the students’-

(A) Intensive reading (B) Shared reading

(C) Extensive reading (D) Guided reading

**PART III : MIZO**

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

Kan Mizo pi leh pute kha thenawm khawveng inlen pawh reng reng thin leh inkawm khawm dial dial thin mi an ni a, thenawmte nena saum leh chingal indil a, sa leh anhnah ilo inhleh a, mamawh leh tlakchham neih changa inban kual mai zel thin mi an ni.

Inhliam te, damlo te an awmin an neih tawk artui pum hnih khat te kengin an inkan thin a, mitthi an awmin a khuain awmni an kham a, tumah feh leh zin chhuak an awm ngai lo; an inlenpui dial dial a, an neih ang angin an inral thin.

Mizo chhungkua chu pa lalna a ni a, pa berin chhungkaw ro an rel a. An fate chu "Hniak tam lamah kal tur a ni ngai e," "Chhuahvahnaah te upa thu ngaihchan tur a ni ngai e," "Hnathawhnaah zelthel bika tan tur a ni ngai lo" "Aia upate chu zah tur a ni ngai e" tiin an zilh theuh thin.

Thalaite chuan taima leh tlawmngai nih an tum theuh va. Miin taima lo leh zawmthaw deuha an ngaih nih an hlau theuh va, damsam mang lo chung pawhin hna an thawk hram hram thin. Sa a tlakin mipa la valai chin chu a hre hmasa apiang an tlan a, pasaltha deuhte phei chu a hmun thleng hmasa nih tumin an tlan thin.

Inneih an ngai urhsun em em a, mi pangngai chin chuan palai hmanga man leh mual nei ngeia inneih an tum thin. Nula leh tlangval inngaizawnga induh tawn takte pawhin nu leh pate thu an dah pawimawh em em a, nu leh pate thu lova innei leh tlan dun te an awm khat hle.

61. Thalaite nih tum kha eng nge?

(A) Tlawmngai leh huaisen
(B) Taima leh tlawmngai
(C) Huaisen leh rinawm
(D) Rinawm leh taima

62. Tute nge palai hmanga man leh mual nei ngeia inneih tum thin?

(A) Mi dik
(B) Mi rinawm
(C) Mi tha
(D) Mi pangngai

63. Sa a tla tih awmzia chu-

(A) Ran vulhlai sapuiin a laksak.
(B) Thangkama sapui awh fuh.
(C) Ran vulhlai a huang atanga tla.
(D) Sapui hliam thah tuma um zui.

64. "A hniak tam lamah kal tur a ni ngai e" tih awmzia chu-

(A) A tam lam kalna apiangah kal ve tur a ni.
(B) Mi kal tamna lam chu pawm zel tur a ni e.
(C) A duhtu tam lam lam thu chu zawm tur a ni ngai e.
(D) Mi nawlpui ngaih dan a dik ber lo fo.

65. An neih ang angin an inral thin. ‘Inral’ hi Parts of speech-ah eng nge a nih?

(A) Interjection (B) Adverb

(C) Abstract noun (D) Verb

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

TLANGLAM ZAI

1) Lung tileng ram mawi, ka thlir ang che,
Romei chhumin khawtlang a bawm ang hianin,
Hmangaih zam velin a tuam del del.

2) Fur khawthiang lenkawl a lo eng e,
Zai tin rem thiam rengchalpan zai a vawr e,
Ram tuan zai reng reng kan rel thei lo.

3) Kan sawmfang chhunrawla ring zotu,
Zuchang, len mawi pitte, kiva, nghalhriama,
Chhim zawng, thuvate, mimsirikut.

4) Kawla van rial rum ni si lo chu,
Tuahthir rem khawm en teh lalngo van zawlah,
Sappui darfeng chuanna bu veng veng.

5) Pawnah lo chhuak teh i thlir dun ang,
Siar kal mawi chung lumtu thangvan zawlah,
Tahpuan khawng sialin a zo thei lo.

66. Darfeng tih awmzia chu-

(A) Dar (B) Sipai

(C) Sapho dar (D) Sipai kawnghren

67. Zai tin rem thiam a tih kha eng nge?

(A) Rengchal (B) Vaki

(C) Vahui (D) Vathu

68. Mimsirikut hi eng nge a nih?

(A) Kut chi khat (B) Mitthi pual kut

(C) Sava chi khat (D) Ramsa chi khat

69. Hmangaih zam velin a tuam del del. Heta “Hmangaih zam velin” a tih hi eng nge ni.

(A) Abstract noun (B) Common noun

(C) Adverb (D) Adverb of manner

70. Tahpuan khawng chu-

(A) Puan bang (B) Puan khawng

(C) Puan bu (D) Puan tah mek

71. Naupangte beng tihriama, ngaithla tura an beng an dawh peih fona chu-

(A) A ri a chhiar (B) Lemchan

(C) Thawnthu sawi leh chhiar (D) Sawiho

72. Pawl hnihah mizo tawng thumal hriattir tur zat chu-

(A) 1000 (B) 1300

(C) 1500 (D) 2000

73. Tawng zirtirna indawt tha ber chu-

(A) Ngaihthlak, chhiar, sawi/tawng leh ziak/ziah.

(B) Sawi/tawng, chhiar, ngaihthlak leh ziak/ziah.

(C) Ngaihthlak, sawi/tawng, chhiar leh ziak/ziah.

(D) Chhiar, ngaihthlak, sawi/tawng leh ziak/ziah

74. Mizo tawng zirtirnaah Pawl I-ah in lama tih tur (Homewok) la pek loh tur titu chu-

(A) S.C.E.R.T (B) M.B.S.E

(C) N.C.F 2005 (D) N.E.P 2020

75. Zirlai bu pangngai baka chhiar belh ve tura ruat lehkhabu hi-

(A) Supplimentary reading (B) Intensive reading

(C) Extensive reading (D) Guided reading

76. Thu (Prose) zirtirin a tum hrang hrang zinga tel lo chu-

(A) Chhiar an lo thiam nan.

(B) Tawngkam dik an hriat nan.

(C) Thuziak mawi leh hlu an hriata, thu phuah an thiam ve nan.

(D) Hla phuah an lo thiam nan.

77. Mizo tawng zirtirnaah pawl thum (Class-III)-a project ti tura beisei zat chu-

(A) Pakhat (B) Pahnih

(C) Pathum (D) Pali

78. Mawizuala chuan ‘Kan Mizia’ tih thu chu a awmzia leh a thu kalhmang hriat tumin uluk takin a chhiar a, a lehkha chhiar dan kalphung hi_____a ni.

(A) Extensive reading (B) Intensive reading

(C) Scanning (D) Skimming

79. Mizo tawng zirtirnaah art integrated pawh luh awlsamna ber chu-

(A) Lemchan (B) Sawiho

(C) Pawl chhunga tih tur pek (D) In lama tih tur pek.

80. Ziah nalh leh dik zirna hi

(A) Penmanship (B) Free writing

(C) Guided writing (D) Simple handwriting

81. Kel phung tap chim hmu ang sawina chu-

(A) Thil tichim rem rum (B) Thil tih ngai tinawn tlut tlut

(C) Thil hlauhawm tak hmu (D) Chiai ruai mai

82. Kut zungtang hmawr atanga teha kiu thleng sawina chu

(A) Tawng (B) Kilh

(C) Nghawng (D) Tangphel

83. Harbartian-a zirtirtur ruahman lawkna (Lesson plan) a introduction hi-

(A) Preparation (B) Presentation

(C) Set induction (D) Motivation

84. Tawng zirtir nana hmanrua kan hman lar ber chu-

(A) Zirlai bu (B) Flim

(C) Voice record (D) Audio-visual aids

85. A inmil chhanna dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Morrison | (i) Objective centred |
| B. Herbartian | (ii) Project method |
| C. Bloom | (iii) Unit method |
| D. John Dewey | (iv) Content centred |

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

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

86. A hnuaia thute hi ngun takin chhiar la, a chhanna dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

I. Zirtirna leh zirna hi awmze nei, tum bul bal nei a ni.

II. Zirtir tur ruahmanlawkna chuan zirtirtu inrintawkna a pe.

(A) I-na leh II-na a dik lo ve ve.
(B) I-na a dik a. II-na a dik lo.
(C) I-na a dik lo va. II-na a dik.
(D) I-na leh II-na a dik ve ve.

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

(A) Ram hma sawnna tur in sawrkar ngialnghet neih a tul.
(B) Ram hmasawnna turin sawrkar ngialnghet neih a tul.
(C) Ram hmasawn na turin sawrkar ngelnghet neih a tul.
(D) Ram hmasawnna turin sawrkar ngelnghet neih a tul.

88. Naupangte kutchhuak/sulhnu vawn thatna leh dah khawmna tura naupang tin tan lehkhain emaw puanin emaw ip/bawm siamsak hi-

(A) Records & Reports
(B) Rating scale
(C) Portfolio
(D) Progress report card

89. A hausa hle na a; nimahsela a inngaitlawm. ‘Nimahsela’ hi Parts of speech-ah eng nge a nih?

(A) Conjunction
(B) Adverb
(C) Adjective
(D) Postposition

90. Ruati chu inchei a thiam hle mai. ‘In’ hi eng nge a nih?

(A) Suffix
(B) Prefix
(C) Affix
(D) Appendix

## PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

Since the launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957, space exploration has expanded the frontiers of human knowledge and capability. Originally fuelled by political competition during the Cold War, it has evolved into a global endeavour involving both governments and private companies. From the moon landings to Mars rovers and deep-space telescopes, space missions have yielded vital data about our universe.

While critics argue that space programs consume resources that could address urgent issues like poverty and climate change, supporters emphasize their long-term benefits. Technologies developed for space like GPS, satellite communication, and medical imaging are now everyday essentials. Moreover, space exploration drives scientific curiosity and inspires innovation across fields.

The rise of private companies like SpaceX has transformed the landscape, making space travel more affordable and frequent. International cooperation, as seen in the International Space Station, reflects the shared human desire to explore the unknown. However, ethical and legal questions remain. Who controls lunar resources? What happens to space debris? As humanity prepares for missions to Mars and beyond, it must balance ambition with responsibility—ensuring that the final frontier is explored wisely, not recklessly.

61. What event marked the beginning of modern space exploration?

(A) Apollo 11 (B) Launch of Sputnik 1

(C) Mars rover mission (D) Hubble telescope launch

62. Which company is mentioned as transforming space travel?

(A) NASA (B) ISRO

(C) SpaceX (D) ESA

63. What does the phrase “the final frontier” most likely symbolize in the context of the passage?

(A) The last government-funded space mission

(B) The furthest point reached by satellites

(C) Outer space as a new area for discovery and challenge

(D) The last chapter of space history

64. Which of the following is a benefit of space technology?

(A) Legal reforms (B) Satellite communication

(C) Agriculture laws (D) Literature

65. What does the ISS represent in space exploration?

(A) Commercial success (B) National dominance

(C) Private ownership (D) International cooperation

66. How has space exploration impacted innovation?

(A) It delayed scientific research

(B) It restricted access to technology

(C) It inspired new technological advancements

(D) It replaced traditional science

67. What ethical issue is raised in the passage?

(A) Space tourism cost (B) Ownership of space resources

(C) Cost of rocket fuel (D) Use of satellites in warfare

68. One concern about increased space activity is -

(A) Overpopulation in space (B) Space debris

(C) Alien invasion (D) Lack of air

69. What overall message does the passage convey about space exploration?

(A) It is unnecessary in today's world

(B) It is reckless and harmful

(C) It must be pursued with responsibility

(D) It should be led by private companies

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

From a Railway Carriage

- *Robert Louis Stevenson*

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart run away in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever!

70. How does the poet describe the speed of the train?

(A) Faster than fairies and witches
(B) As quick as lightning
(C) As still as a painting
(D) Like a galloping horse

71. Who are some of the people the poet sees during the journey?

(A) A child and a tramp
(B) Farmers and a tramp
(C) A woman and a child
(D) A policeman and a teacher

72. What mood does the poem create?

(A) Peaceful and calm
(B) Sad and lonely
(C) Fast and exciting
(D) Dark and mysterious

73. Why are the sights compared to 'troops in a battle'?

(A) To show they are fighting
(B) To show they are noisy
(C) To show they are brave
(D) To show they are many and moving quickly

74. Identify the figure of speech in - "Faster than fairies, faster than witches".

(A) Metaphor
(B) Hyperbole
(C) Simile
(D) Personification

75. What is the rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the poem?

(A) ABAB
(B) AABB
(C) ABCB
(D) ABBA

76. What is one important characteristic of a good language teacher when it comes to student engagement?

(A) Ignoring student errors to avoid discouragement
(B) Using only traditional methods of teaching
(C) Focusing only on written tests
(D) Encouraging active participation and dialogue

77. Why is the concept of "mother tongue" often important in education?

(A) It is the language used exclusively in written exams
(B) It is essential for cognitive development and learning other languages
(C) It is the language used in media and entertainment
(D) It is typically the language in which a person can only express emotions

78. While teaching poetry, the teacher explores the theme of a poem -

(A) To help students grasp its deeper meaning and connect emotionally.

(B) To teach students to memorize the poem.

(C) To focus on teaching the rhyme scheme.

(D) To encourage paraphrasing without emotional depth.

79. **Assertion (A):** Speaking is more difficult than reading for second-language learners.
**Reason (R):** Speaking requires instant recall and real-time processing, while reading allows more time for comprehension.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

80. **Assertion (A):** Formative assessment is used only at the end of a learning programme.
**Reason (R):** Formative assessments help monitor students' ongoing learning.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is false, but R is true.

(D) Both A and R are false.

81. Which of the following idiom means ‘to face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage’

(A) break the ice

(B) bite the bullet

(C) under the weather

(D) let the cat out of the bag

82. Which of the following is **TRUE** about including different activities in a lesson plan?

(A) To finish the lesson quickly

(B) To make the lesson more entertaining

(C) To avoid giving homework so as to lessen the burden of students

(D) To address different learning styles and keep students engaged

83. Choose the correct matching options:

| Activities | Descriptions |
|---|---|
| 1. Role Playing | a. Articulating opposing views on a topic through formal argumentation. |
| 2. Dramatization | b. Portraying characters from a scripted narrative to facilitate interactive learning. |
| 3. Recitation | c. Delivering a poem or speech with clear articulation and expressive modulation. |
| 4. Debate | d. Crafting a narrative to engage listeners through vivid and imaginative storytelling. |
| 5. Storytelling | e. Assuming a character's role to experience or analyse different scenarios and viewpoints. |

(A) 1 - e, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - a, 5 - d
(B) 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - d, 5 - e
(C) 1 - e, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - c
(D) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - d, 5 - a

84. An English teacher plays an audio clip of a native speaker reading a dialogue. What is the main pedagogical goal of this activity?

(A) To expose students to natural pronunciation and intonation
(B) To replace written texts with spoken ones
(C) To entertain students without interaction
(D) To prepare students for a listening test only

85. Pick out the statement that accurately describes the difference between group work and project work.

(A) Group work is always collaborative whereas project work solely focuses on individual achievement.
(B) Group work does not involve cooperation whereas project work completely avoids teamwork.
(C) Group work is time bound and teacher directed whereas project work is learner-centered integrating multiple skills over a longer duration.
(D) Group work is always graded whereas project work does not involve assessment at all.

86. Students engage in a role-play where they practice ordering food at a restaurant using newly learned vocabulary and grammar in a realistic, interactive context. Which of the following teaching method is used by the teacher?

(A) Communicative Language Teaching
(B) Grammar-Translation Method
(C) Audio-Lingual Method
(D) Lexical Approach

87. Which of the following challenges is most commonly associated with subjective assessment?

(A) Ensuring consistent scoring across different evaluators
(B) Designing objective-type questions
(C) Automating the evaluation process
(D) Enhancing students' creative response

88. Which of the following is ***not*** a shared objective in both first and second language teaching?

(A) Promoting listening and comprehension
(B) Adapting language to different social and cultural settings
(C) Enhancing communicative skills
(D) Memorizing grammar rules

89. Which of the following activities is used to help students practice writing descriptive texts?

(A) Creating a mind map
(B) Writing a diary entry
(C) Filling out a multiple-choice quiz
(D) Memorizing grammar rules

90. The use of idioms and phrases can enhance a learner's writing -

(A) by adding complexity and creativity to expression
(B) by making writing more formal and rigid
(C) by simplifying complex sentences
(D) by limiting vocabulary usage

**PART V : MATHEMATICS**

91. A water bottle is shaped like a cylinder. What is special about its shape?

(A) It has a circular base and a curved surface.

(B) It has a rectangular base and four rectangular faces.

(C) It has a triangular base and three triangular faces.

(D) It has a square base and four-square faces.

92. Which of the following solids has a rectangular base and four rectangular faces?

(A) Cube (B) Cuboid

(C) Cylinder (D) Pyramid

93. **Assertion (A):** A circle is a type of polygon.

**Reasoning (R):** A circle has no sides or angles.

*Which of the following options is correct?*

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

94. **Statement I:** A toy car costs ₹ 25.

**Statement II:** A toy airplane costs ₹ 15 more than the toy car.

What is the cost of the toy airplane?

(A) ₹ 25 (B) ₹ 30

(C) ₹ 40 (D) ₹ 45

95. What number should be subtracted from 982 to get 645?

(A) 327 (B) 337

(C) 347 (D) 357

96. A number when divided by 13 gives a quotient of 17 and a remainder of 9. What is the number?

(A) 220 (B) 221

(C) 230 (D) 231

97. **Assertion (A):** $15 \div 5 = 3$

**Reasoning (R):** When you divide 15 by 5, you are sharing 15 objects into 5 equal groups.

(A) Both A and R is true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

(B) Both A and R is true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

98. How many minutes are there from 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM?

(A) 240 minutes (B) 300 minutes

(C) 360 minutes (D) 480 minutes

99. What is the volume of a rectangular prism with a length of 8 cm, a width of 4 cm, and a height of 3 cm?

(A) 96 cubic cm (B) 100 cubic cm

(C) 120 cubic cm (D) 150 cubic cm

100. A pen costs ₹15. A pack of 4 pens is sold for ₹50. How much money do you save by buying the pack instead of buying 4 pens individually?

(A) ₹ 5 (B) ₹ 10

(C) ₹ 15 (D) ₹ 20

101. A floor is tilted in a repeating pattern: Red, Blue, Blue, Red, Blue, Blue……What will be the colour of the $15^{th}$ tile?

(A) Red (B) Blue

(C) Cannot be determined (D) Both

102. What is the weight of an object that is equal to 1000 grams?

(A) 4 kilogram (B) 2 kilograms

(C) 3 kilograms (D) 1 kilogram

103. **Assertion (A):** A bar graph is not suitable for showing continuous data.

**Reasoning (R):** A bar graph is used to compare categorical data.

(A) Both A and R is true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

(B) Both A and R is true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

104. **Statement I:** A square is a type of rectangle.

**Statement II:** A triangle can have more than one right angle.

(A) Both statements are true

(B) Statement I is true, Statement II is false

(C) Statement I is false, Statement II is true

(D) Both statements are false

105. A number has 3 tens and 5 ones. If you reverse the digits, how many greater is the new number than the original number?

(A) 18 (B) 27

(C) 36 (D) 45

106. The main goal in teaching Mathematics at the Primary level is-

(A) to develop problem-solving skills (B) to develop rote learning

(C) to memorize formulas and theorems (D) to focus only on written tests

107. **Statement I:** One of the primary objectives of teaching Mathematics at the primary level is to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

**Statement II:** The primary objective of teaching Mathematics at this level is to prepare students for advanced Mathematical proofs and theorems.

(A) Both statements are true

(B) Statement I is true, Statement II is false

(C) Statement I is false, Statement II is true

(D) Both statements are false

108. The integration of mathematics with other subjects at the primary level is intended to-

(A) enhance students' understanding of mathematical concepts and their relevance to real-life situations

(B) prepare students for advanced mathematical courses

(C) focus solely on the development of mathematical skills

(D) emphasize the importance of memorization and calculation

109. The purposes of assessment in primary level mathematics is-

(i) to evaluate students' understanding of mathematical concepts
(ii) to identify areas where students need improvement
(iii) to prepare students for standardized tests
(iv) to focus solely on procedural skills

*Choose the correct option from the choices given below:*

(A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)

(C) (i) only (D) (ii) only

110. An annual plan for mathematics instruction at the primary level ***should not*** prioritize which of the following?

(A) Building a strong foundation in core mathematical concepts

(B) Developing problem-solving skills

(C) To prepare standardised tests

(D) Fostering a positive attitude towards Mathematics

111. **Assertion (A):** A lesson plan in primary level math should focus only on procedural skills.

**Reasoning(R):** This is because procedural skills are the most important aspect of math education.

(A) Both A and R are true

(B) A is true, but R is false

(C) A is false, but R is true

(D) Both A and R are false

112. When creating a unit plan in primary level mathematics, which of the following strategies are effective in promoting student engagement and understanding?

(i) Using only lectures and textbooks to deliver instruction

(ii) Focusing exclusively on procedural fluency and ignoring conceptual understanding

(iii) Incorporating real-world applications and hands-on activities to make math relevant and fun

(iv) Providing opportunities for students to work in pairs or small groups to foster collaboration and problem-solving

*Choose the correct option from the choices given below:*

(A) (iii) & (iv)

(B) (i) & (iii)

(C) (ii) & (iv)

(D) (i) & (ii)

113. **Assertion:** Remedial teaching in primary level mathematics should focus on re-teaching the entire math curriculum.

**Reasoning:** This is because students who struggle with math need to re-learn all the concepts and skills they have previously been taught.

(A) Both assertion and reasoning are true

(B) Assertion is true, but reasoning is false

(C) Assertion is false, but reasoning is true

(D) Both assertion and reasoning are false

114. How can teachers help students understand Mathematics language?

(A) By using pictures and real-life examples

(B) By only using numbers and symbols

(C) By giving long lectures

(D) By ignoring student questions

115. How can teachers assess student understanding in mathematics at the primary level?

(A) By using only multiple-choice tests and quizzes

(B) By using a variety of assessment strategies, including performance tasks and projects

(C) By relying solely on teacher observation and anecdotal notes

(D) By ignoring assessment and focusing on instruction

116. The primary purpose of assessment in Mathematics at the primary level is-

(A) to track student attendance

(B) to prepare students for competitive exams

(C) to inform instruction and improve student learning

(D) to compare students to their peers

117. What is an effective method of teaching mathematics at the primary level?

(A) Lecturing and note-taking

(B) Using real-world examples and hands-on activities

(C) Focusing solely on procedural fluency

(D) Ignoring student misconceptions and focusing on correct answers

118. The most effective way to communicate mathematical ideas at the primary level is-

(A) using various mathematical vocabulary

(B) using numerical examples

(C) concrete, pictorial representations and verbal explanation

(D) writing lengthy paragraphs of explanation

119. What is the primary focus of the Mathematics curriculum at the primary level?

(A) Developing advanced Mathematical concepts

(B) Building foundational Mathematics skills

(C) Preparing students for standardized tests

(D) Encouraging Mathematics anxiety

120. What type of instructional material is most effective for teaching primary level mathematics concepts?

(A) Textbooks and worksheets

(B) Manipulative and hands-on materials

(C) Digital resources and apps

(D) Lecture notes and presentations

## PART VI : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

121. Green House gas released by domesticated cattle and sheep is-

(A) Nirtrous Oxide (B) Methane

(C) Chlorofluorocarbons (D) Fluorinated gases

122. Which of the following is/are not a source of air pollution?

1. Automobiles 2. Industries

3. Dust Particles 4. Solid Waste

*Choose the correct option from the given choices:*

(A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2

(C) 1 and 4 (D) 3 only

123. Kedernath Sanctuary is known for-

(A) Tiger (B) Elephant

(C) Musk deer (D) Crocodiles

124. Classroom interaction can be appropriately assessed by-

(A) Questionnaires (B) Test

(C) Observation (D) Interview

125. My friend speak a language of 'Kuduk', then he belonged to-

(A) Tribal group of Jharkhand (B) Schedule Tribe of Andhra Pradesh

(C) Other Backward Class of Kerala (D) Tribal group of Maharashtra

126. In EVS class a teacher ask the students to have a walk in a nearby Park. After a brisk walk the teacher ask the student to give a report. In this activity what skill is developed?

(A) Comparison (B) Observation

(C) Analysis (D) Evaluation

127. Ruthi, a class 4 teacher, takes her students to the playground to play a football game as part of their EVS lesson. Before starting the game, she explains its rules to the children. Which of the following are the most appropriate reasons for explaining the rules of the game?

1. To help children understand that just like in sports, rules are important in life too.
2. To ensure that the activity is organized and runs smoothly.
3. To show that, like in society, rules help us resolve conflicts and live together peacefully.
4. To make children focus more on the rules than on enjoying the game

*Choose the correct option from the given choices:*

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4

(C) 1 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 3

128. Which of the following is/are the basic objective(s) of field visit in EVS?

1. To develop the energy of children
2. First-hand experience to the students
3. Promote socialization
4. Promote team spirit

*Choose the correct option from the given choices:*

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 3

129. In a constructivist EVS classroom, which of the following usually happens?

(A) Children usually just solving problem

(B) Children learnt by heart

(C) A teacher dictates notes

(D) Children are actively involved in classroom

130. Children can be effectively engaged in EVS learning through-

1. narratives
2. stories
3. rote memorization of facts
4. Copying definitions from the textbook

*Choose the correct option from the given choices:*

(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 3 and 4 only (D) A, B and C

131. Which of following are essential non-metallic minerals?

(A) Coal, silica, clay, cement (B) Iron, copper, aluminium, zinc

(C) Gold, platinum, silver (D) Granite, limestone, marble

132. Dogs mark their areas by-

(A) Whining (B) Barking

(C) Growling (D) Urinating

133. Which mode of representation involves learning through physical action and manipulation?

(A) Enactive (B) Concrete

(C) Symbolic (D) Iconic

134. According to Bruner, learning that results from active exploration of alternatives on the part of the learner is called-

(A) Rote Memorization (B) Discovery Learning

(C) Conditioning (D) Subsumption

135. Which of the following group of diseases are caused by mosquitoes?

(A) Malaria, Dengue, Cholera (B) Malaria, Chikungunya, Typhoid

(C) Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya (D) Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid

136. Which one of the following skills is not encourage by teaching EVS?

(A) Prediction (B) Determination

(C) Classification (D) Inference

137. Name the organization working for welfare of animals.

(A) PETA (B) WHO

(C) Red Cross (D) UNALA

138. A teacher provides the students with the opportunities to play with clay, water and sand, which will help them to-

(A) develop critical thinking (B) memorize historical concepts

(C) build sensory and fine motor skills (D) learn mathematical concepts

139. Which of the following is/are the purpose(s) of evaluation in education?

1. Data collection for records 2. Judgement

3. Opinion 4. Organizing school events

*Choose the correct option from the given choices:*

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only

(C) 3 only (D) 1 and 4

140. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is-

(A) Placement evaluation (B) Formative evaluation

(C) Diagnostic evaluation (D) Summative evaluation

141. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) refers to the-

(A) Range of tasks a child can perform independently

(B) Range of tasks a child can perform at an advanced level

(C) Range of tasks a child can perform with formal instruction

(D) Range of tasks a child can perform with assistance

142. Why is it important for children to interact with their immediate environment?

(A) Because it allows them to develop critical thinking

(B) Because it allows them to learn abstract concept

(C) Because it allows them to develop new skills

(D) Because it allows them to make mistakes

143. The correct sequence of Piaget's theory of cognitive development is-

(A) Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Operational, and Formal Operational

(B) Sensorimotor, Formal Operational, Preoperational and Concrete Operational

(C) Preoperational, Sensorimotor, Concrete Operational, and Formal Operational

(D) Sensorimotor, Concrete Operational, Preoperational, and Formal Operational

144. Children's misconceptions and errors-

(A) are extremely detrimental to teaching-learning process

(B) show their irrational ways of thinking

(C) serve as significant inroads to children's thoughts

(D) confirm their inferiority to adults

145. Which nutrient protects us against diseases?

(A) Vitamin and minerals. (B) Fats and carbohydrates.

(C) Protein. (D) All of these.

146. Gadhsisar lake is located in which state?

(A) Maharashtra. (B) Rajasthan.

(C) Madhya Pradesh. (D) Haryana.

147. Which tree has Arial roots?

(A) Neem (B) Orange

(C) Mango (D) Banyan

148. The primary methods for formative assessment include-

(A) Annual or semester examinations

(B) Working on group projects/assignments

(C) Final exams used to determine students' performance

(D) Determining students' success based on the number of passing or failing students

149. As a teacher you want to know how much money is spent for travelling within your village, which of the following ways of conducting inquiry is most suitable?

(A) Observation
(B) Project work
(C) Experimentation
(D) Survey

150. Which of the following objectives of teaching EVS promotes curiosity among children?

(A) To emphasise design and fabrication skills.

(B) To engage the child in exploratory activities.

(C) To develop technological and quantitative skills.

(D) To critically address the concern of equality, justice, peace and respect for human dignity and rights.