MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2025
PAPER II

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Which of the following factors has both biological and environmental influence on child development?

   (A) Height (B) Intelligence

   (C) Eye colour (D) Gender

2. Which method is best for learning detailed and open-ended information about a child's development?

   (A) Interview (B) Checklist

   (C) Standardized test (D) Rating scale

3. Maturation differs from growth in that maturation refers to-

   (A) an increase in size only

   (B) the acquisition of skills through teaching

   (C) a process controlled only by diet

   (D) biological unfolding of genetic potential

4. What distinguishes naturalistic observation from other assessment methods in studying child development?

   (A) It manipulates behaviour for desired outcomes

   (B) It uses interviews and surveys to gather children's self-support

   (C) It records behaviour in everyday situation without intervention

   (D) It requires children to complete standardise test under supervision

5. A child is physically small for their age but shows advanced emotional and cognitive maturity. What does this indicate in terms of developmental patterns?

   (A) Delayed maturation

   (B) Uneven growth across domains, requiring differentiated support

   (C) No concern, all children grow the same

   (D) Immediate medical referral

6. Freud's phallic stage of personality development primarily focuses on-

   (A) oral activities (B) toilet training

   (C) exploration of gender identity (D) formation of peer relationships

7. You observe that a student avoids participating in group activities and seems unsure about their abilities. Applying Erikson's theory, how should you address this?

(A) Pair the child with a more dominant peer to feel comfortable

(B) Offer opportunities for small successes to build a sense of industry

(C) Remove the student from group activities to prevent embarrassment

(D) Ignore the behaviour assuming the student will eventually adjust

8. What is the most likely outcome of secure attachment during infancy, according to Bowlby and Ainsworth?

(A) Dependence on adults for all decisions

(B) Social withdrawal and emotional instability

(C) Aggression toward caregivers

(D) Confidence in exploring environment

9. In a class of students from diverse cultural backgrounds, how would you apply the idea of commonalities and diversities in childhood?

(A) Treat all students the same without acknowledging background

(B) Focus only on common experiences and ignore cultural differences to promote uniformity

(C) Create inclusive activities that honour both shared childhood experiences and cultural uniqueness

(D) Group students strictly by their cultural background to avoid misunderstanding

10. A child is taught to pause and count to ten when angry. What emotional skill is being developed here?

(A) Emotional contagion

(B) Emotional regulation

(C) Emotional suppression

(D) Emotional intelligence

11. A non-profit organisation is developing a play-based learning program for children in a slum area. Which consideration best reflects an application of knowledge about the effects of poverty on childhood?

(A) Include advanced STEM courses to compete globally

(B) Ensure activities require paid subscriptions

(C) Design low-cost, hands-on activities using local materials

(D) Focus entirely on digital learning

12. Addressing inequality in the classroom begins with-

(A) assigning the same task without considering their individual needs

(B) identifying and responding to each child's learning needs

(C) segregating students into separate classroom based on their ability

(D) following and implementing a rigid and inflexible curriculum

13. A school introduces a mentorship program where older students help younger ones adjust. Which of the following function(s) of school culture does this reflect?

1. Academic ranking
2. Cooperative values
3. Social-emotional learning and cooperative values
4. Conflict avoidance

Choose the correct option from the given choices:

(A) 1 & 2 only (B) 2 & 3 only

(C) 3 & 4 only (D) 1 & 4 only

14. Which of the following best illustrates the philosophy of inclusive education?

(A) Valuing diversity and adapting pedagogy to meet the needs of all learners

(B) Segregating children with special needs for specialized attention

(C) Integrating children with disabilities into mainstream classrooms without support

(D) Providing identical learning experiences for every student

15. A school celebrates all religious festivals but only teaches from the dominant religion's texts. This is an example of-

1. Physical inclusion but cultural exclusion
2. Physical exclusion but cultural inclusion
3. Partial exclusion but cultural inclusion
4. Full inclusion but cultural exclusion

Choose the correct option from the given choices:

(A) 1 only (B) 2 only

(C) 1 & 3 only (D) 2 & 4 only

16. Which classroom practice most effectively supports diversity and inclusion?

(A) Using the same lesson plan for all students

(B) Encouraging peer tutoring and differentiated tasks

(C) Grouping students based only on academic performance

(D) Prioritizing exams over classroom discussion

17. During a science activity, a child with visual impairment wants to participate. What should the teacher do?

(A) Assign the child a passive role instead of engaging directly

(B) Assign the child separate activity suited for him/her

(C) Exclude the child from the activity to avoid making him/her uncomfortable

(D) Provide the child tactile models and verbal instructions

18. A teacher includes examples of successful women scientists and leaders in lessons. This practice is an example of-

(A) tokenism (B) gender bias

(C) reverse discrimination (D) inclusive curriculum

19. Which of the following cognitive factors most influences a child's ability to learn complex tasks?

1. Intelligence and prior knowledge 2. Visual acuity

2. Physical stamina 4. Peer pressure

Choose the correct option from the given choices:

(A) 1 & 2 only (B) 2 & 3 only

(C) 3 & 4 only (D) 1 & 4 only

20. Which of the following best describes constructivist learning?

(A) Active construction of knowledge through experience

(B) Passive reception of knowledge

(C) Memorization of facts

(D) Repetition and reinforcement

21. According to behaviourist theory, learning is best achieved through-

1. internal reflection 2. personal exploration

3. external reinforcement 3. external repetition

Choose the correct option from the given choices:

(A) 1 & 2 only (B) 2 & 3 only

(C) 3 & 4 only (D) 1 & 4 only

22. Which of the following classroom practices supports long-term motivation?

(A) Emphasizing grades over growth

(B) Creating a fear of failure

(C) Recognizing effort and progress

(D) Giving difficult tasks without support

23. Which of the following is ***not*** typically used in formative assessment?

(A) High-stakes board exams
(B) Diagnostic testing
(C) Observation and questioning
(D) Peer assessment

24. Which one of the following is an example of qualitative evaluation?

(A) Standardized test score
(B) Multiple Choice Question
(C) Student self-reflection on a project
(D) Performance rating on a checklist

25. What is the main advantage of using rubrics in student assessment?

(A) They reduce student creativity
(B) They allow only numerical scoring
(C) They provide clear criteria for performance
(D) They eliminate teacher judgment

26. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates professional ethics in teaching?

(A) Sharing exam papers with a colleague for feedback
(B) Using student performance data for personal research without consent
(C) Favouring high-performing students for leadership roles
(D) Treating all students equally and respecting confidentiality

27. Which of the following is/are the most effective approach when a teacher wants to instil moral values and democratic ideals in students?

1. Using reward-punishment to enforce discipline
2. Engaging students in role-plays
3. Engaging students in real-life decision-making scenarios
4. Assigning more homework on civic studies

Choose the correct option from the given choices:

(A) 1 & 2 only
(B) 2 & 3 only
(C) 1 & 4 only
(D) 3 & 4 only

28. Which of the following reflects a balanced personality in a teaching professional?

(A) Being rigid with rules to maintain authority
(B) Exhibiting both assertiveness and empathy in decision-making
(C) Avoiding emotional involvement in student affairs
(D) Prioritizing academic performance over student well-being

29. What distinguishes a good facilitator from a traditional instructor?

(A) Focus on delivering content quickly without much student's interaction

(B) Relying entirely on digital resources for teaching without integrating personal interaction

(C) Guiding students through discovery, encouraging dialogue and critical thinking

(D) Strictly follows fixed curriculum and teaches through direct instruction

30. Extrinsic motivation is best described as-

(A) motivation driven by internal satisfaction

(B) motivation from rewards, grades, or approval

(C) curiosity-driven learning

(D) spontaneous creativity

PART II : ENGLISH

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

It is asserted that Vivekananda, regarded by many Americans and British as both a spiritual and intellectual equal, utilized his physical attributes and rhetorical prowess to reframe the Indian subcontinent's subservient relationship with the West. However, Vivekananda participated in the very lectures he attempted to disprove. As a culturally diverse and intellectually composite figure, Vivekananda exemplifies the predicament of the colonial subject, who had to navigate an ambiguous and transitional stance between cultures. The history of British domination in the Indian subcontinent highlighted the inequity that Vivekananda sought to eradicate, while modern discourses asserting insurmountable distinctions between the two cultures hinted at this same unfairness. This internal conflict is also visible in Vivekananda's life, illustrating the dilemma of colonial subjects. His persona and ideology comprised several cultural components, yet the society he was part of hindered his ability to balance these influences. It is evident that he struggled with the psychological effects of his dual cultural identity and was reluctant to identify as solely Indian or Western.

31. Pick out the word that means the same as ‘subservient’.

(A) Ascendant (B) Independent

(C) Compliant (D) Presiding

32. Which of the following best describes Vivekananda's ideological stance, as portrayed in the passage?

(A) A complete rejection of Indian culture in favour of Western ideals.

(B) A synthesis of both Indian and Western cultural influences despite the societal challenges.

(C) A rigid adherence to Indian traditions without any acceptance of Western ideas.

(D) A tendency to prioritize Western intellectualism over Indian spiritual practice

33. Which of the following statement is correct?

(A) He used his physical attributes and rhetorical prowess to reinforce the subservient relationship.

(B) He advocated for complete separation between India and the West.

(C) He denied the existence of any cultural or intellectual equality between India and the West

(D) He reframed the Indian subcontinent’s subservient relationship with the West by showcasing intellectual equality.

34. The passage suggests that Vivekananda's life illustrates which of the following challenges faced by colonial subjects?

(A) Complete assimilation into Western culture

(B) The psychological conflict between multiple cultural identities

(C) Total rejection of both Western and Indian cultural influences

(D) A complete and clear identification with one cultural heritage

35. In the context of the passage, the word "composite" most likely means-

(A) Unified (B) Incomplete

(C) Diverse (D) Simple

36. Miscue Analysis is an assessment tool used to diagnose errors in-

(A) Reading (B) Writing

(C) Speaking (D) Listening

37. In education, a specialized space within a school where students receive additional support or individualized instruction to address their specific academic needs is called a-

(A) Collaborative Room (B) Counselling Room

(C) Subject Labs (D) Resource Room

38. _____ of the Indian Constitution states that it shall be the endeavor of every state and of every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.'

(A) Article 343 B (B) Article 350 A

(C) Article 21 A (D) Article 14

39. In language the study of appropriate word choice and use in context to communicate effectively is called-

(A) Semantics (B) Morphology

(C) Pragmatics (D) Orthography

40. Language _____ refers to developing competency in a language by learning its rules and vocabulary through explicit teaching in a classroom setting.

(A) Development (B) Acquisition

(C) Learning (D) Structure

41. Which of the following is a limitation of the Grammar-Translation Method in the context of second language acquisition, particularly at the communicative level?

(A) It emphasizes speaking and listening skills in authentic conversational contexts.

(B) It focuses on grammar rules and vocabulary memorization, often at the expense of fluency in real-life communication.

(C) It encourages extensive use of modern technology, leading to increased learner engagement.

(D) It allows learners to develop an intuitive sense of language through immersion in natural settings.

42. When we say 'Language is arbitrary', we mean to say that-

(A) there is an inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.

(B) the relation between words and their meaning is based on a valid reason and not on chance.

(C) there is no inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.

(D) language follows prefixed principles.

43. In a classroom, students keep journals in English to reflect on what they learned in different subjects. This practice encourages –

(A) only English writing practice

(B) rote learning of textbook answers

(C) linking language development with subject learning

(D) copying notes from the textbook

44. How does the 5E lesson plan model ensure student centered learning?

(A) Teacher as the primary source of knowledge imparts such to the students

(B) Lays emphasis on the importance of instructional teaching

(C) Strict adherence to the sequence of the model ensures student centered learning

(D) Ensures students are given the opportunity to explore concepts and apply them

45. Language develops through conditioning and reinforcement of associations between stimuli in the environment and responses.' The theory that propagates this idea is

(A) Realist (B) Behaviourist

(C) Structuralist (D) Mentalist

46. Being ‘on thin ice’ means

(A) Being treated rudely or ignored

(B) Being common and not of high value

(C) Being annoyed and irritable

(D) Being in a risky or precarious situation

47. Identify the underlined word in the given sentence:

I see him **passing** my house every day.

(A) Conjunction

(B) Present Participle’

(C) Infinitive

(D) Comparative

48. A rubric for assessing speaking skills should ideally include:

(A) Fluency, pronunciation, vocabulary, and coherence

(B) Writing speed, accuracy, and spelling

(C) Ability to memorize long passages

(D) Neatness and punctuation

49. Change the voice of the following sentence:

“The students were listening to the teacher”.

(A) The teacher is listened to by the students.

(B) The teacher listened to students.

(C) The teacher was being listened to by the students

(D) The teacher was listened to by the students.

50. Which of the following best represents a formative assessment strategy for improving students’ writing skills?

(A) Facilitating student-led feedback discussions and offering specific feedback on drafts to support writing development before grading.

(B) Marking errors without providing any written or oral feedback.

(C) Giving students a final grade based on one end-of-term essay.

(D) Limiting assessment to grammar worksheets completed in class.

51. When using dictation exercises as a listening activity, the teacher aims to assess students' ability to-

(A) Write long essays

(B) Translate spoken text into another language

(C) Memorize vocabulary

(D) Spell words correctly and follow pronunciation

52. A morpheme added at the end of a word is called-

(A) Foresyllable (B) Suffix

(C) Syntax (D) Prefix

53. A/an_____ is used to identify and give more information about nouns.

(A) Noun Clause (B) Adverb Clause

(C) Adjective Clause (D) Dependent Clause

54. Subject + had + been + present participle is the formula for-

(A) Simple past tense (B) Past continuous tense

(C) Present continuous tense (D) Past perfect continuous tense

55. In a Communicative Language Teaching classroom, the teacher's role as a facilitator is best described as-

(A) Giving direct instructions and focusing on grammar correction in every interaction.

(B) Encouraging students to collaborate and figure out language use in real-world situations.

(C) Restricting student conversation and only providing answers to questions.

(D) Speaking frequently to model correct language use and ensure students are not confused.

56. _____ is a traditional approach to second language learning where the rule / lesson content is presented by the teacher and the student then works through examples to reinforce their understanding.

(A) Deductive Approach (B) Direct Approach

(C) Inductive Approach (D) Communicative Approach

57. Which of the following is not a visual aid?

(A) Chart (B) Models

(C) Tape Recorder (d) Pictures

58. These two Indian states have adopted English as their sole official language-

(A) Tamil Nadu and Mizoram

(B) Nagaland and Manipur

(C) Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

D) Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland

59. A collection of work a student considers his best is called-

(A) Process Portfolio (B) Product Portfolio

(C) Physical Portfolio (D) Reflective Portfolio

60. Which of the following domains are related to attitude, value and motivation?

(A) Cognitive domain (B) Affective domain

(C) Learning domain (D) Psychomotor domain

PART III : MIZO

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

Social media hi tunlai khawvel media zinga thang chak ber pawl a ni a. Tun hnaitea kan hmelhriat a nih avangin "New Age Media" ti pawhin an sawi bawk a. Hetiang zawng pawh hian sawi ila, social media chu 'internet leh mobile phone hmanga inbiakpawhna leh inkawm hona hi a ni' kan ti thei bawk ang. Social media kan tih chuan heng internet hmanga chanchin kan inhrilh tawnna leh thian kawmna atana kan hman chi hrang hrang facebook, twitter, instagram, whatsapp leh a dangte hi a ni a. Social media thang chak tak hian thalaite nunah thatna leh that lohna tam tak a nei a. A thenin thian tha siam nan te, chanchin thar hriat nan leh an hriatna tihzauh nan te a tangkai taka an hman laiin, a thenin an hun hlu tak khawhral nan te, zan rei tak tak thlenga men nan te, mi dang nun tihbuai nan te an hmang bawk a. Thil reng reng hian thatna leh that lohna a nei vek a, a hmangtu leh enkawltu azirin a thain a tha lo mai chauh a ni.

He social media thang chak tak mai hian Mizote pawh min luh chilh mek a. A bik takin thalaiah nghawng a nei lehzual, kan duh emaw duh lo emaw he thil hi chuan chhungkua, khawtlang leh kohhranah nghawng a la nei zel dawn a ni. Chumi mila lo insiam rem leh a tha zawnga hman tangkai kan thiam a tul hle. Social media hi a hmang thiamte tana malsawmna a nih laiin, a hmang thiam lote tan chuan anchhia ah a chang thei hial a. Mi thenkhat social media-ah an thil post avanga mi nun tibuai te, thubuai awrh phah te, lungin hial tan phah te an awm a, an tan chuan vanduaina a ni ringawt mai a ni. Mi thenkhat chuan an zirlai puitu atan te, an hriatna tizautu atan te, mi dangte harsatna sutkian nan te leh chanchin inhrilh tawn nan te tangkai takin an hmang thung a ni.

61. Tunlai media zinga thang chak ber pawla sawi kha eng nge ni?

(A) Electronic Media (B) Mass Media

(C) Social Media (D) Print Media

62. Social media thang chak takin tute nge nghawng a neih lehzual?

(A) Thalaite (B) Zirlaite

(C) Naupangte (D) Tleirawlte

63. Tute tan nge social media hi malsawmna a nih?

(A) Inthunun theite (B) A hmang thiamte

(C) Thiamna bik neite (D) A hre chiangte

64. Social media hi tunlai khawvel media zinga thang chak ber pawl a ni a. Heta 'ber' hi

(A) Adverb of time (B) Adverb of place

(C) Adjectival adverb (D) Adverb of manner

65. Tun hnaitea kan hmelhriat a nih avangin “New Age Media” ti pawhin an sawi bawk a. Heta “New Age Media” tiha sign awm hi eng chhinchhiahna nge?

(A) Colon (B) Makna

(C) Khungna (D) Comma

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

HLAU SUH, KA AWMPUI CHE

1) “Hlau suh, ka awmpui che,”
Rangka eng zam hian,
Ropui chung siar ang
Ka kawng a rawn en.
Zan khaw dur hnuaiah pawh
He tiamthu a eng;
“Ka kalsan lo vang che,
Malin i awm lo’ng” a ti.

Malin ka awm lo’ng,
Ka hnenah a awm;
Aman min awmpui a tiam si,
Mahriakin ka awm ngai lo’ng.

2) Kan vel rose pangpar leh
Lili par an chuai;
Lei ni eng ral hunin,
Thangvan eng rii riai;
Isua, Saron par mawi,
Vul lai a chul lo;
Isua, chunglum laini,
Malin min kalsan lo vang.

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

66. Chhandamtu khan engtin nge awm rawh a tih?

(A) Hlim rawh (B) Fel rawh

(C) Hahdam rawh (D) Thlamuang rawh

67. Chunglum laini a tih kha tu nge?

(A) Isua (B) Chhandamtu

(C) Pathian (D) Lalpa

68. He hla a “Saron par” a hman chhuah dan hi-

(A) Semili (B) Metaphore

(C) Allegory (D) Symbol

69. Mahriakin ka awm ngai lo’ng. Helai tlara lo’ng tiha sign awm hi eng punctuation nge?

(A) Comma (B) Colon

(C) Apostrophe (D) Exclamatory mark

70. Rangka eng zam tih awmzia chu-

(A) Rangkachak ang maia eng mawi.

(B) Rangkachak ang maia eng mawi Lal Isua.

(C) Rangkachak anga ropui leh hlu.

(D) Rangkachak ang maia hlu Lal Isua.

71. Zir san zelna leh hriatna zau zelna tura thil tangkai lo chu-

(A) Ngaihthlak thiam (B) Sawi thiam

(C) Hmuh thiam (D) Ziak thiam

72. Pawl – V zirlai naupangten mizo tawng thumal an hriat belh tur zat chu-

(A) 1000 (B) 1500

(C) 2000 (D) 2500

73. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura pawimawh em emte zinga mi chu-

(A) Tawng zirtirin a tum hre chiang leh tui mi a ni tur a ni.

(B) Naupangte mizia a hre chiang tur a ni.

(C) Sikul tan hun ngai pawimawh mi a ni tur a ni.

(D) Mahni inrintawkna nei tha.

74. Zirlai bu chhunga zir tur thu awm a that tawk leh that tawk loh zirchianna hi-

(A) Text book analysis (B) Book review

(C) Content analysis (D) Content study

75. Entirna pek hmasak a, chumi zul zuia a dan tlangpui luhpui a grammar kan zirtirna hi-

(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method

(C) Huristic method (D) Lecture method

76. Hla kan zirtir hian tum hrang hrang neiin kan zirtir thin a, chung zinga pawimawh em em chu-

(A) Naupangten pawl chhungah nuam ti taka lehkha an zir theih nan.

(B) Naupangte hla thu mawina hriattir leh ngaihsantir a, an phuah thiam ve nan.

(C) Naupangten hla an ngainata an sak thiam theih nan.

(D) Naupangte thu leh hlaah a inbuk tawka hriatna neihtir.

77. Mizo tawng hi kan zir nasat ang huin kan thiam tawk loh fo nachhan ni a lang chu-

(A) Mizo tawng hlutna a tlak hniam vang.

(B) Mizo tawng aiin sap tawng kan ngaisanga kan hman tam zawk vang.

(C) Kan zir danah fuh tawk lo a awm vang leh endik danin a zir loh vang.

(D) Zirtirtu intuaihriam tawk loh vang leh inthlahdah vang.

78. 5E zirtirna hmanga zirtirtur ruahman lawkna (lesson plan) indawt dan chu-

(A) Explore, Engage, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate.

(B) Explore, Engage, Elaborate, Explain, Evaluate.

(C) Engage, Explore, Elaborate, Explain, Evaluate.

(D) Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate.

79. Pawl ruk naupangte thlen chin tehna tur chu-

(A) Class work, homework, observation, project work

(B) Oral test, project, written test, observation

(C) Oral/class test, unit test, assignment/practical/project work, remedial test

(D) Class work, project, homework, remedial test

80. Heng tehfungte hi a inmil thlang chhuak rawh-

A. Naupangte chemkalna bik	(i). Situation test
B. Mi mal mizia leh nungchang	(ii). Intelligent test
C. Rinawm leh rinawm loh	(iii). Aptitude test
D. Finna lama san leh san loh	(iv). Personality test

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

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

81. Tlangval nupui nei lo zawng sawina chu-

(A) Puanthuah khai (B) Ral kai rual

(C) Ram tang rual (D) Tuha kuai rual.

82. A inmil te thlang chhuak rawh-

A. Ngaihthlak	(i) Conversation
B. Sawi/tawng	(ii) Reading
C. A ri lova chhiar	(iii) Translation
D. Thumal hriat belh	(iv) Observation

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

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

83. A hnuaia thute hi ngun deuhin chhiar la, chhanna dik ber thlang rawh-

(i) Mizo tawng zirtirna hi content subject a ni

(ii) Tawng zirtirnaah zirlai bu hi zirtirna puitu (teaching aids) pakhat a ni

(A) (i)-Na leh (ii)-na a dik ve ve. (B) (i)-Na leh (ii)-na a dik lo ve ve.

(C) (i)-Na a dik lo va (ii)-na a dik. (D) (ii)-Na a dik a (ii)-na a dik lo.

84. Mizo tawng zirtirnain a tum chu-

(i) Tawng thiamna bulpui pali hriat thiam leh hman thiam

(ii) Naupang kum mila mizo tawng thumal hriat belh leh hman thiam tir

(A) (i)-Na a dik a (ii)-na a dik lo. (B) (i)-Na leh (ii)-na a dik ve ve.

(C) (i)-Na leh (ii)-na a dik lo ve ve. (D) (i)-Na a dik lo va (ii) na a dik.

85. A rana rana lo sawina chu-

(A) Rin ang taka thil thleng.

(B) A lo thleng ngei dawn nge dawn lo hriat loh.

(C) Thil beisei anga lo thleng leh lo.

(D) Rin lawk loh thil lo thleng.

86. Tawng zirtirna ah language laboratory hi-

(A) Audio aids (B) Visual aids

(C) Audio – visual aids (D) Low cost aids

87. Zirtirna puitu, benga hriat theih leh mita hmuh theih (Audio-visual aids) pawimawhna chu-

(A) Naupangte pawl chhungah an bengchheng lo.

(B) Naupangten in lamah an zirlai zir a ngai tawh lo.

(C) Naupangte hriatna hrang hrang (Sense organs) a tangkawp a, an zirlai an thiam awlsam.

(D) Naupangte Homework pek an ngai tawh lo.

88. Kawngah pa pakhat a mu zar mai. “Zar” hi Parts of speech-ah eng nge a nih?

(A) Adjective (B) Adverb

(C) Verb (D) Adjectival Adverb

89. Verb, a subject nen chauhva hmana chiang thei lo, a object tel ngeia hman ngai chite hi-

(A) Adverb (B) Transitive verb

(C) Intransitive verb (D) Auxiliary verb

90. Mizo tawng kalhmang dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

(A) E! Pu Ram, lo leng lut rawh. Eng nge i duh ve mial a? Lo thu rawh.

(B) E, Pu Ram lo lenglut rawh. Eng nge i duh ve miala? Lo thu rawh!.

(C) E! Pu Ram, lo leng lut rawh. Enge i duh ve miala? Lo thu rawh.

(D) E, Pu Ram! Lo leng lut rawh. Enge i duh ve mial a? Lo thu rawh.

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

I was in complete solitude, not a soul to talk to, not even a creature to look at. The first thing I did was to get as much of the wreck as I could on shore. I saved what I could, and made a small tent for shelter. I found some food, and I began to think that I might live on this desolate island. The first thing I realized was that my situation was hopeless, but I would not give up.

I was now alone on this island, and I had to take care of myself. I managed to build a small hut and began to find food. I went out exploring the island, looking for anything that could be useful to me. I discovered some wild goats, and from them, I made clothing and food. I was determined to survive. The isolation and the loneliness were hard to bear, but I told myself that I must be brave, for no one would come to my rescue.

61. What was the first action taken after being stranded on the island?

(A) Exploring the island (B) Building a hut

(C) Saving items from the wreck (D) Searching for other survivors

62. How did the person describe his/her situation on the island?

(A) Hopeless, but determined to survive (B) Comfortable and peaceful

(C) Happy and content (D) Excited to explore

63. What was made from the wild goats found on the island?

(A) Tools and weapons (B) Clothing and food

(C) A shelter (D) A boat

64. How did the person feel about the isolation on the island?

(A) He/she felt hopeful and excited

(B) He/she struggled with loneliness but tried to stay brave

(C) He/she was angry and resentful

(D) He/she found peace and contentment

65. Which of the following was not found on the island?

(A) Wild goats (B) Items from the wreck

(C) Some food (D) A companion

66. What does the determination to survive in the face of isolation suggest about the character?

(A) He/she is resourceful and resilient

(B) He/she is fearful and dependent

(C) He/she is unable to adapt to challenges

(D) He/she is hopeless and inactive

67. What is the central theme of the excerpt?

(A) The struggle for survival and self-reliance

(B) The importance of finding companions

(C) The joy of being isolated

(D) The difficulty of building shelters

68. Which of the following is the correct tense for the sentence "I was determined to survive" from the passage?

(A) Present perfect tense (B) Simple past tense

(C) Past perfect tense (D) Future perfect tense

69. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to 'solitude' as used in the passage?

(A) Refuge (B) Companionship

(C) Isolation (D) Silence

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

OZYMANDIAS

by Percy Bysshe Shelley

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed.
And on the pedestal, these words appear:
My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

70. What is the traveller in the poem describing?

(A) A living king
(B) A ruined statue in the desert
(C) A majestic mountain
(D) A modern city

71. What remains of Ozymandias's empire in the poem?

(A) A palace
(B) A broken statue
(C) A desert
(D) A temple

72. What does the inscription on the pedestal of the statue say?

(A) "I am the ruler of all nations"
(B) "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"
(C) "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone"
(D) "The greatest king of all time"

73. What is ironic about the inscription on the pedestal?

(A) The inscription is praising the desert.
(B) Ozymandias's empire has fallen, leaving nothing behind.
(C) The inscription describes a peaceful kingdom.
(D) The inscription reflects modern achievements.

74. Which of the following words is the closest antonym of 'sneer' as used in the poem?

(A) Grin with superiority
(B) Praise with humility
(C) Laugh in mockery
(D) Smirk with arrogance

75. What is the main theme of the poem?

(A) The futility of human ambition and the impermanence of power
(B) The glory of Ozymandias's reign
(C) The vastness of the desert
(D) The cruelty of kings

76. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a mother tongue?

(A) It is always the most widely spoken language in a country
(B) It is the first language a person learns and is usually spoken at home
(C) It is learned after learning a foreign language
(D) It is the language that one speaks only when traveling

77. Why is teaching listening skills important in both first and second language education?

(A) It helps students memorize vocabulary effectively.

(B) It enhances the ability to respond without developing comprehension skills.

(C) It enables students to improve their writing skills.

(D) It supports accurate pronunciation and speech comprehension.

78. A key characteristic of a good English teacher is his/her ability to-

(A) Focus only on theoretical aspects of language

(B) Limit classroom discussions to written assignments

(C) Inspire students to think critically and creatively in English

(D) Use traditional teaching methods exclusively

79. The stage when language development typically accelerate in children is -

(A) Infancy (B) Late adolescence

(C) Early childhood (D) Adulthood

80. How does the use of the mother tongue in education impact a child's academic performance?

(A) It builds a strong conceptual foundation that supports learning across subjects.

(B) It diversifies linguistic input, leading to uncertain meaning links.

(C) It enhances delayed reading by shifting language priorities.

(D) It narrows lexical familiarity through restricted linguistic mapping.

81. A teacher notices that a child who speaks a different language at home is struggling to learn in the classroom, which primarily uses a second language. What should the teacher do to support the child's learning?

(A) Ignore the child's first language and focus only on the second language.

(B) Use the child's first language to explain concepts before transitioning to the second language.

(C) Encourage the child to only speak the second language, even at home.

(D) Assume the child will catch up eventually without intervention.

82. Mark the ***incorrect*** statement among the following regarding the meaning of dramatization in the classroom-

(A) Students role-playing different characters from a story with appropriate gestures and expressions

(B) Students writing a reflection on a play they have read

(C) Students acting out a scene from a book while focusing on voice modulation and body language

(D) Students performing a skit based on a story they've read, integrating props and costumes

83. Match the following assessment methods with their primary purpose:

1.Formative Assessment	a. Measures students' progress during the learning process
2.Summative Assessment	b. Compares students' performance against a peer group
3.Diagnostic Assessment	c. Measures students' performance against defined learning objectives
4.Norm-Referenced Assessment	d. Evaluates students' overall achievement at the end of a course
5.Criterion-Referenced Assessment	e. Identifies students' strengths and weaknesses before instruction

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

(B) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - b, 5 – c

(C) 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - e, 5 – b

(D) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - d, 5 – e

84. Which of the following should the teacher avoid doing during an extempore speech?

(A) Giving the speaker time to think and organize thoughts

(B) Offering encouragement and feedback during the speech

(C) Interrupting with personal opinions or leading questions

(D) Providing non-verbal cues to help the speaker stay on track

85. A teacher notices that a pre-schooler is able to follow simple commands but struggles to understand abstract concepts. Which theory can best explain this developmental stage?

(A) Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

(B) Vygotsky's Social Development Theory

(C) Skinner's Behaviourist Theory

(D) Erikson's Psychosocial Development Theory

86. Why is teaching vocabulary in context more effective than teaching isolated words?

(A) It encourages memorization without deeper understanding.

(B) It helps students understand the meaning of words through usage.

(C) It focuses on the pronunciation of words.

(D) It reduces the need for active engagement in learning.

87. Pick out the ***false*** statement(s) from the following:

(i) Teaching grammar in context, such as through reading or storytelling, helps students understand its practical application.

(ii) Providing opportunities for students to practice grammar through speaking and writing improves retention and understanding.

(iii) Visual aids and interactive activities can make grammar lessons more engaging and memorable for students.

(iv) Focusing solely on rote memorization of grammar rules without context is the most effective way to teach grammar.

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

88. Show students the book cover and ask them to guess what might happen in the story. What would you call this activity?

(A) Interactive reading activity
(B) Story sequencing activity
(C) Vocabulary building
(D) Pre – reading activity

89. How can a teacher effectively stimulate children's creativity through storytelling?

(A) By providing opportunities for children to improvise parts of the story or create alternative endings.

(B) By narrating the original version of the story allowing little room for reinterpretation.

(C) By encouraging children to memorize and recite the story verbatim to ensure accuracy.

(D) By focusing solely on the moral lessons, without engaging in imaginative exploration.

90. In the context of language teaching, what is one advantage of using a portfolio for subjective assessment?

(A) It allows for a quick, one-time evaluation.

(B) It provides a comprehensive overview of students' language abilities, including their evolving skills.

(C) It eliminates the need for ongoing feedback.

(D) It focuses on memorizing grammatical rules without context

PART V : MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

91. A number when divided by 17 gives a quotient of 19 and a remainder of 13. What is the number?

(A) 323 (B) 336

(C) 342 (D) 349

92. A school has 5 bookshelves, and each bookshelf can hold 7 rows of 8 books. How many books can the school's bookshelves hold in total?

(A) 240 (B) 200

(C) 160 (D) 280

93. The sum of the first 5 whole numbers is-

(A) 10 (B) 15

(C) 20 (D) 25

94. Which integer is the additive identity?

(A) -1 (B) 1

(C) 0 (D) It depends

95. **Assertion:** The fraction 6/8 can be simplified to ¾.

Reasoning: To simplify a fraction, we divide both the numerator and denominator by their Least Common Multiple (LCM).

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

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

(C) Assertion is true, but Reasoning is false.

(D) Assertion is false, but Reasoning is true

96. A stock's price changed by -4 points on Monday, +7 points on Tuesday, and -3 points on Wednesday. What is the net change in the stock's price?

(A) 0 points (B) +1 points

(C) -1 points (D) +4 points

97. A teacher uses a diagnostic assessment to identify students' misconceptions about fractions. What is the most appropriate next step?

(A) Provide enrichment activities for advanced students.

(B) Adjust instruction to address specific misconceptions.

(C) Administer a summative assessment to evaluate student learning.

(D) Proceed with the original lesson plan without modifications.

98. A water tank can hold ¾ of a liter of water. If half of the tank is already filled, how much more water can be added?

(A) 1/4 liter (B) 1/8 liter

(C) 3/8 liter (D) ½ liter

99. **Assertion:** Formative assessment is essential for effective Mathematics instruction.

Reasoning: It provides teachers with ongoing feedback about student understanding.

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

(B) Both Assertion and Reasoning are true, and Reasoning is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(C) Assertion is true, but reasoning is false.

(D) Assertion is false, but reasoning is true

100. A recipe for making cookies requires a ratio of 2:3 for sugar to flour. If you need 9 cups of flour, how many cups of sugar do you need?

(A) 4 cups (B) 6 cups

(C) 8 cups (D) 10 cups

101. If $2x + 3y = 12$ and $x - 2y = -3$, what is the value of $x + y$?

(A) 33/7 (B) 30/7

(C) 27/7 (D) 24/7

102. **Statement I :** Assessment in Mathematics should solely on procedural fluency.

Statement II: Effective assessment in Mathematics should include a range of skills, including problem-solving and critical thinking.

(A) Both statements are true.

(B) Statement I is true, and statement II is false.

(C) Statement I is false, and statement II is true.

(D) Both statements are false.

103. A circular pond has a diameter of 28 meters. Find the cost of fencing it at Rs. 10 per meter.

(A) Rs 8800 (B) Rs 440

(C) Rs 440 (D) Rs 880

104. **Assertion:** If the edge of a cube is doubled, its volume increases by 8 times.

Reasoning: The volume of a cube is directly proportional to the cube of its edge length.

(A) Both assertion and reasoning are true, and the reasoning explains the assertion.

(B) Both assertion and reasoning are true, but the reasoning does not explain the assertion.

(C) The assertion is true, but the reasoning is false.

(D) The assertion is false, but the reasoning is true.

105. **Statement I:** A square has 4 lines of symmetry.

Statement II: A rectangle has 4 lines of symmetry.

(A) Only Statement I is true

(B) Only Statement II is true

(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is true

106. If a square and an equilateral triangle have the same perimeter of 36 cm, which one has the longer side?

(A) A square. (B) An equilateral triangle.

(C) Both are equal. (D) Cannot be determined.

107. **Statement I:** The range of a dataset is a measure of central tendency

Statement II: The mode is the value that occurs most frequently in a data set

(A) Both statements are true

(B) Statement I is true, but statement II is false.

(C) Both statements are false.

(D) Statement I is false, but statement 2 is true.

108. Match the following following :

Column A	Column B
1. Line segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle	A. Median
2. Line segment from a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side	B. Altitude
3. Perpendicular line segment from a vertex to the opposite side	C. Mid-segment
4. Line that divides a triangle into two congruent Triangles	D. Angle bisector

Options:

(A) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D

(B) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B

(C) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

(D) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D

109. A school Principal wants to analyze the performance of students in a Mathematics test. The test scores range from 0 to 100. The Principal collects the scores of 50 students and calculates the mean score to be 70. However, upon reviewing the data, the Principal realizes that one student's score was incorrectly recorded as 1290 instead of 90. What will happen to the mean score after correcting this error?

(A) The mean score will increase.

(B) The mean score will decrease.

(C) The mean score will remain the same.

(D) The effect on the mean score cannot be determined.

110. **Statement I:** Mathematics teaching should focus on developing problem-solving skills.

Statement II: Problem -solving skills are not relevant to real-life situations.

(A) Both statements are true.

(B) Statement I is true, and statement II is false.

(C) Statement I is false, and statement Ii is true.

(D) Both statements are false.

111. **Assertion:** The decimal representation of a rational number is either terminating or repeating.

Reasoning: The decimal representation of irrational number is always non-repeating and non-terminating

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

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

(C) Assertion is true, but Reasoning is false

(D) Assertion is false, but Reasoning is true

112. The sum of three consecutive whole numbers is 72. What is the largest of these numbers?

(A) 23 (B) 24

(C) 25 (D) 26

113. What is the smallest number divisible by 4,6 and 8?

(A) 24 (B) 48

(C) 72 (D) 96

114. Which of the following letters has a line of symmetry?

(A) The letter P has a line of symmetry.

(B) The letter Q has a line of symmetry.

(C) The letter A has a line of symmetry.

(D) The letter F has a line of symmetry.

115. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Mathematics is	A. Based on logical deductions
2. Mathematical truths are	B. Abstract and Universal
3. Nature of Mathematical reasoning	C. A logical and systematic discipline
4. Role of axioms in Mathematics	D. Fundamental assumptions

Which of the following combinations is correct?

(A) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D (B) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D

(C) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D (D) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

116. **Statement I:** A primary aim of teaching mathematics is to develop problem-solving skills.

Statement II: Mathematics education should focus solely on memorization of formulas.

Which of the following is true?

(A) Both statements are true.

(B) Statement I is true, and statement II is false.

(C) Statement I is false, and statement II is true.

(D) Both statements are false.

117. An annual plan in Mathematics should ideally include-

(A) Only the topics to be covered

(B) The assessment schedule

(C) Only the teaching methods to be used

(D) Topics, learning objectives and assessment strategies

118. A Mathematics teacher is designing a lesson plan to teach students about solving quadratic equations. Which of the following approaches would be most effective in promoting deep understanding?

(A) Focusing solely on procedural steps for solving quadratic equations

(B) Using real-world examples and having students work in pairs to solve problems

(C) Lecturing for the entire class period without student participation

(D) Assigning a large number of practice problems without explanation

119. A tank is 6 m long, 4 m wide and 2 m deep. How much water can it hold (in cubic metres)?

(A) 48 (B) 60

(C) 72 (D) 52

120. Which of the following activities best promotes Mathematical reasoning in students?

(A) Memorizing formulas and procedures

(B) Solving routine problems from a textbook

(C) Completing worksheets with repetitive calculations.

(D) Exploring patterns and making conjectures

121. The heat received from sun on earth is which form of heat transfer?

(A) Radiation (B) Convection

(C) Conduction (D) Combustion

122. Foods are made up of one or more ingredients and these ingredients contain some components for our body. These components are called-

(A) Resources (B) Fibers

(C) Calories (D) Nutrients

123. You are a science teacher in one of rural schools in Mizoram and you take a small quantity of a food item for science practical. You also put 2-3 drops of dilute solution on it if it contains starch to show your students. What colour will indicate that it contains starch?

(A) Black (B) Red-black

(C) Blue (D) Blue-black

124. Dietary fibres are known as:

(A) Roughage (B) Proteins

(C) Carbohydrates (D) Fats

125. Which of the following vitamins cause beriberi deficiency?

(A) Vitamin D (B) Vitamin B1

(C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A

126. During a thunderstorm, you see the flash of lightning and hear thunder a few seconds later. What does this tell you about the nature of light and sound?

(A) Thunder is louder than lightning

(B) Light travels faster than sound

(C) Sound is more powerful than light

(D) Light and sound travel at the same speed

127. The process of separating materials like fibres from the seeds by using Herawt is called-

(A) Knitting (B) Weaving

(C) Ginning (D) Spinning

128. The materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are known as-

(A) Transparent (B) Translucent

(C) Opaque (D) Reflective

129. Which one of the following situations shows that an object can be in motion relative to one object but at rest relative to another?

(A) A fan rotating in a room

(B) A book lying on a table

(C) A passenger sitting inside a moving bus

(D) A car parked on the roadside

130. If all roots seem similar in plants, these roots are called-

(A) Tap roots (B) Lateral roots

(C) Nitrogenous roots (D) Fibrous roots

131. The backbone in human beings consist of-

(A) 12 vertebrae (B) 22 vertebrae

(C) 33 vertebrae (D) 24 vertebrae

132. The muscle bulged due to-

(A) Cartilage (B) Lungs

(C) Respiration (D) Contraction

133. The process of getting rid of wastes by organisms is known as-

(A) Photosynthesis (B) Excretion

(C) Respiration (D) Circulation

134. Motion in a straight line is called-

(A) Regular Motion (B) Rectilinear motion

(C) Circular motion (D) Periodic motion

135. Which of the following is ***not*** a way to reduce carbon-footprint?

(A) Being a responsible consumer

(B) Using sustainable means of transport

(C) Overconsumption of food resources

(D) Reducing the use of plastic

136. Which one of the following does not allow electric current to pass through them?

(A) Conductor (B) Switch

(C) Terminal (D) Insulator

137. A device which can be used to test whether an object is carrying charge or not-

(A) Stethoscope (B) Electroscope

(C) Earthing (D) Seismograph

138. If a magnet is cut into two pieces. What will happen to each piece?

(A) Only one piece will remain magnetic

(B) Both pieces will lose their magnetism

(C) Each piece will become a small magnet with two poles

(D) The pieces will form into non-magnetic materials

139. Suppose you are dipping blue litmus paper into Sulphuric acid in the beaker; the colour of the blue litmus will be-

(A) Yellow (B) Black

(C) Red (D) Blue dark

140. An example of exhaustible natural resource is-

(A) Sunlight (B) Air

(C) Forest (D) Current

141. The aims and objectives of teaching science in elementary school is-

1. to help students to be able to acquire about the scientific knowledge
2. to inspire students to be able to apply the scientific facts in life situations
3. to encourage students to be able to develop the capacity to solve their day to day problems
4. to tell students that science is the best subject among all other subjects

Choose the correct answer from the given options?

(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

142. How can educational videos be effectively used as a teaching aid in science?

(A) As a replacement for hands-on activities

(B) To supplement and enhance student learning

(C) To limit student interaction

(D) To focus solely on theoretical concepts

143. How can science teaching be made more effective?

(A) By focusing solely on theoretical concepts

(B) By using hands-on experiments and activities

(C) By increasing the number of tests

(D) By reducing the curriculum

144. Which subject is closely related to science in terms of studying the environment and ecosystems?

(A) Mathematics (B) Language

(C) Geography (D) History

145. What is a key educational value of teaching Science?

(A) Promoting rote learning

(B) Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills

(C) Fostering competition among students

(D) Encouraging passive learning

146. Which of the following is ***not*** a quality of a good Science teacher?

(A) One who use hands-on activities to illustrate scientific concepts and promote learning

(B) Focus on demonstrations without students' participation

(C) Integrate Science with real life contexts

(D) Promote curiosity and critical thinking among students

147. How can teachers promote the development of a scientific attitude in students?

(A) By encouraging rote memorization

(B) By fostering curiosity and inquiry-based learning

(C) By limiting exposure to real-world applications

(D) By emphasizing the importance of authority

148. Which approach encourages students to explore and learn science through direct experience?

(A) Discovery learning

(B) Lecture-based instruction

(C) Project-based learning

(D) Both A and C

149. What is a primary benefit of organizing a field trip to a science museum for students?

(A) To decrease classroom workload

(B) To provide experiential learning

(C) To focus solely on practical knowledge

(D) To focus solely on theoretical knowledge

150. What is the main purpose of formative assessment?

(A) To assign grades quickly

(B) To evaluate students' learning at the end of a course

(C) To monitor students' progress and adjust instruction

(D) To compare students' performance

PART VI : SOCIAL STUDIES

91. About 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of this river-

(A) Ganga (B) Yamuna

(C) Jhelum (D) Godavari

92. The earliest composition in Sanskrit dated back to about-

(A) 2500 years ago (B) 3500 years ago

(C) 1500 years ago (D) Beginning of A.D.

93. The earliest period in History is called-

(A) Paleolithic (B) Mesolithic

(C) Microlith (D) Neolithic

94. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement (i): Around 12000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world

Statement (ii): There was a development of grassland due to this major climatic shift, which happened around 12000 years ago.

(A) Statement (i) is True and Statement (ii) is false

(B) Statement (i) and Statement (ii) are true

(C) Statement (i) is False and Statement (ii) is True

(D) Statement (i) and Statement (ii) are false

95. Consider the following statements:

Statement (i): Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain near Bolan Pass of Pakistan.

Statement (ii): There is evidence of growing Barley and wheat, herding of sheep and goat.

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

(A) (i) only (B) (ii) only

(C) Both (D) None of these

96. Which of the following was ***not*** found in Harappan cities?

(A) Underground drainage system (B) Large granaries

(C) Temples with idols (D) Public wells

97. What was the smaller but higher ground in the western part of the Harrapan cities called?

(A) Mohenjo-Daro (B) Citadel

(C) Yurihath (D) Dothal

98. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement (i) Egyptian kings were buried in the Pyramids

Statement (ii) Their bodies were preserved by a process called 'Mummification'

(A) Statement (i) is true, but Statement (ii) is False
(B) Statement (i) is False, but Statement (ii) is True
(C) Statements (i) and (ii) are False
(D) Statements (i) and (ii) are True

99. Which deity is known as 'the god of fire' in the Rig Veda?

(A) Agni (B) Indra
(C) Varuna (D) Soma

100. Rig Veda was composed in which of the following languages?

(A) Hindi (B) Sanskrit
(C) Brahm (D) Kanada

101. More than 2300 years ago, a ruler named Alexander, who wanted to become a world conqueror, lived in-

(A) France (B) Greece
(C) Macedonia (D) Ethiopia

102. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement (i) Siddartha, also known as Gautama, was the founder of Buddhism

Statement (ii) He thought that everyone must follow the rules of **Ahimsa** very strictly

(A) Statement (i) is true, but Statement (ii) is False
(B) Statement (i) is False, but Statement (ii) is True
(C) Statements (i) and (ii) are False
(D) Statements (i) and (ii) are True

103. Which city became the centre of the Revolt of 1857?

(A) Calcutta (B) Bombay
(C) Delhi (D) Madras

104. **Statement (i):** A Mosque is called a Masjid in Arabic, and it is led by an Imam

Statement (ii): Only women can become an Imam.

(A) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True, and (ii) explains statement (i)

(B) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True, but (ii) is not related to statement (i)

(C) Statement (i) is True, but statement (ii) is False

(D) Statement (i) is False, but Statement (ii) is True

105. **Assertion (i):** The Mughals did not believe in inheritance by the eldest son of his father's estate

Assertion (ii): They followed a division of inheritance amongst all sons

(A) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True, but (ii) is not related to statement (i)

(B) Statement (i) is True, but statement (ii) is False

(C) Statement (i) is False, but statement (ii) is True

(D) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True and (ii) explains statement (i)

106. Match the following pairs

1. Thanjavur	A. Copper and Tin
2. Bronze	B. Emporium of Western trade
3. Samanta	C. Pattern of urbanization
4. Surat	D. Zamindar

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

(A) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D (B) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

(C) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D (D) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

107. Consider the following statements about the Nomads people:

1. They are wandering people
2. They are pastoralists
3. They love a sedentary lifestyle
4. They roam from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds

*Choose the **incorrect** statement(s) about the Nomads people from the given options:*

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 4 only

(C) 1 and 4 (D) 3 only

108. Consider the following statements about the Cholas-

1. They ruled in Tamil Nadu
2. They collected 400 different kinds of Taxes
3. Their most frequently mentioned tax was Vetti
4. Their kingdom stretches near the Ganges River

*Choose the **correct** statement(s) about the Cholas from the given options:*

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) All of these

109. The Indian Constitution came into effect on -

(A) 15th August, 1947
(B) 26th January, 1950
(C) 15th January, 1950
(D) 26th August, 1947

110. Asteroids are found between the orbits of-

(A) Earth and Mars
(B) Mars and Jupiter
(C) Saturn and Jupiter
(D) Earth and Moon

111. The Earth rotates 360 degrees in about 24 hours, and we call it a Day. So,-

1. 1 degree longitude equals to 4 minutes
2. 12 degrees longitude equals to 1 hour
3. 30 degrees longitude equals to 60 minutes
4. 180 degrees longitude equals to one day

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

(A) All are True
(B) Only 2 is True
(C) Only 1 is True
(D) Both 1 and 2 are false

112. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is known as:

(A) Rotation
(B) Revolution
(C) Inclination
(D) Equinox

113. Match the following and choose the correct pairs-

1. Biosphere	A. A blanket of air that surrounds the Earth
2. Atmosphere	B. Our surroundings
3. Hydrosphere	C. Narrow zone where land, water, and air interact
4. Environment	D. Domains of water

Options:

(A) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B (B) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D

(C) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D (D) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

114. Rocks that contain fossils are known as-

(A) Igneous Rock (B) Sedimentary Rock

(C) Intrusive Rock (D) Metamorphic Rock

115. The layer of the atmosphere that is ideal for flying an airplane is known as-

(A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere

(C) Mesosphere (D) Exosphere

116. Consider the following statements on Tsunami strike on the 26th of December, 2004, and choose the valid options-

1. It was a result of the earthquake
2. The epicentre was close to the boundary of Sumatra
3. It was 9.0 on the Richter scale

Options:

(A) Only Statement 1 is valid

(B) Both statements 1and 3 are valid

(C) Both statements 2 and 3 are valid

(D) All statements 1, 2, and 3 are valid

117. Which one of the following pairs is **incorrect**?

(A) East Africa - Savanna (B) North America - Prairie

(C) Australia - Downs (D) Argentina – Steppe

118. What type of road is constructed underground?

(A) Subway (B) Expressway

(C) Highway (D) Flyover

119. A series of protected areas linked through a global network intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development is known as-

(A) Sanctuaries (B) Zoo Garden

(C) Biosphere reserves (D) Habitat

120. Commercial rearing of silkworms to supplement the income of farmers is called-

(A) Pisciculture (B) Horticulture

(C) Viticulture (D) Sericulture

121. In the year 1999, the world's population had reached-

(A) 3 Billions (B) 9 Billions

(C) 6 Billions (D) 7 Billions

122. Which one of the following is not the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution?

(A) Right against Exploitation Right (B) Right to Freedom

(C) Right to Property (D) to Equality

123. One of the key ideas of democratic government is its commitment to-

(A) Republic (B) Fraternity

(C) Preservation (D) Equality and justice

124. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options-

Statement (i): Universal adult franchise is crucial for ensuring the equitable distribution of government schemes

Statement (ii): It is a fundamental right of every citizen in a democracy

(A) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True (B) Only statement (ii) is True

(C) Both statements (i) and (ii) are False (D) Only statement (i) is True

125. Which approach to learning encourages students to analyse and critique different social norms?

(A) Traditional learning (B) Inquiry-based learning

(C) Direct instruction (D) Standardized testing

126. **Statement:** Active learning approaches are beneficial in Social Science education.
Reason: They engage students in the learning process.

(A) Both the statement and the reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.

(B) Both the statement and the reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.

(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.

(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

127. What is the primary benefit of using Case studies in Social Science education?

(A) They simplify complex concepts.

(B) They provide real-world context and promote analysis.

(C) They encourage constructivist learning.

(D) They focus exclusively on a particular case.

128. Which one of the following should be included in a lesson plan for Social Science?

(A) Only textbook references

(B) Diverse resources and teaching aids

(C) Strict adherence to the syllabus

(D) Focus on testing and assessments only

129. **Statement:** Local history significantly contributes to students' understanding of larger historical contexts.
Reason: Local history usually focusses only on myths and legends which have little educational value.

(A) Both the statement and the reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.

(B) Both the statement and the reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.

(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.

(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

130. Which of the following is the primary objective of Social Science education?

(A) To retain the value of historical facts

(B) To develop critical thinking skills

(C) To focus on the political administration of the past

(D) To appreciate historical incidence

131. What is one effective way to assess students' understanding in Social Science?

(A) Written summative exams
(B) Group projects and presentations
(C) Multiple-choice quizzes exclusively
(D) Home assignments

132. Which technique promotes collaborative learning in Social Science classes?

(A) Individual assignments
(B) Peer teaching and feedback
(C) Online quizzes
(D) Memorization drills

133. **Statement:** Digital resources play a vital role in modern Social Science education. **Reason:** They provide access to diverse perspectives and information.

(A) Both the statement and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.
(B) Both the statement and the reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.
(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.
(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

134. What is the primary characteristic of a constructivist teaching approach in Social Science?

(A) Focus on memorization
(B) Emphasis on knowledge as a personal construction
(C) Direct instruction by the teacher
(D) Use of standardized tests

135. Which of the following is an important aspect of teaching controversial issues in Social Science?

(A) Providing one's personal opinion
(B) Encouraging diverse viewpoints and respectful discussions
(C) Avoiding topics that may provoke disagreement
(D) Simplifying complex issues

136. Which instructional strategy is effective for helping students understand cultural diversity?

(A) International history timelines
(B) Field trips to various cultural centres
(C) Reading textbooks about different cultures
(D) Memorizing country capitals

137. **Statement:** Social Science fosters empathy among students.

Reason: It teaches students about different cultures and perspectives.

(A) Both the statement and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.

(B) Both the statement and the reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.

(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.

(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

138. What role does feedback play in Social Science learning?

(A) It is unnecessary for student development.

(B) It helps reinforce correct answers only.

(C) It guides students towards improvement and understanding.

(D) It is solely for grading purposes.

139. Which of the following best develops students' research skills in Social Science?

(A) Research papers with restricted topics (B) Open-ended inquiry projects

(C) Short answer quizzes (D) Group memorization tasks

140. **Statement:** Using role play in Social Science helps students to gain perspective.

Reason: It allows students to enjoy the class without problem.

(A) Both the statement and the reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.

(B) Both the statement and the reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.

(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.

(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

141. What is the primary benefit of integrating current events into Social Science lessons?

(A) They distract students from the curriculum.

(B) They help students connect theory with real-life situations.

(C) They provide more content for testing.

(D) They complicate lesson planning.

142. What is an essential skill that Social Science education aims to develop in students?

(A) Adaptation skills

(B) Skills in memorizing dates and events

(C) Analytical thinking skills

(D) Prediction ability to adjust for future situation

143. **Statement:** Class discussions in Social Science are more beneficial than lectures.
Reason: Discussions encourage active participation and diverse opinions.

(A) Both the statement and the reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation.

(B) Both the statement and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation.

(C) Statement is true, but the reason is false.

(D) Statement is false, but the reason is true.

144. What does the Constitution of India say about gender equality?

(A) Men and women should have different rights based on their identification.

(B) Men and women have rights as their assigned birth right.

(C) All citizens, irrespective of gender, should have equal rights.

(D) Women should have a reserved right.

145. What does secularism mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

(A) The State promotes only Hindu religion as India is called Hindustan

(B) The State treats all religions equally and does not favour any religion

(C) No religion is recognized and accepted by the government

(D) The government controls all religious practices under a common blanket of religious freedom

146. In which year was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act passed by the Indian Parliament?

(A) 2004 (B) 2006

(C) 2005 (D) 2007

147. Which of the following steps is ***not*** part of the law-making process in India?

(A) Introduction of the Bill (B) Debating the Bill

(C) Getting public approval through voting (D) Presidential Assent

148. What is the primary purpose of formative evaluation in schools?

(A) To assess students' final learning outcomes

(B) To provide ongoing feedback and improve learning during the learning process

(C) To grade students at the end of the year

(D) To compare students' performance against national standards

149. Which of the following is an example of a performance-based assessment tool?

(A) Standardized tests
(B) Multiple-choice quizzes
(C) Rating Scale
(D) Oral exams

150. Which technique involves observing students' behaviour and skills in real-life scenarios?

(A) Rubric assessment
(B) Peer assessment
(C) Direct observation
(D) Written tests