MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

AUGUST — 2026

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 28th August, 2026 (Friday)

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

NOTES

* This booklet contains 32 pages without cover. Check the booklet before attempting the questions.
* OMR sheets will be provided to all the candidates. The OMR sheet should not be tempered in anyway. Tempered OMR sheets shall not be evaluated.
* Do not submit the OMR sheet without signature of Invigilator.
* Rough work is to be done in the space provided in the question booklet.
* Candidates should follow the right marking exactly as indicated in the Information Booklet.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST - 2026
PAPER – I

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Which of the following is not a biological factor affecting child development?

   (A) Eye colour (B) Height

   (C) Nutrition (D) Intelligence

2. Two children of the same age show differences in height and learning ability despite studying in the same school. This difference is best explained by

   (A) development depends on schooling and parenting style

   (B) heredity and environment both influence development

   (C) growth occurs at the same rate for all children

   (D) social factors determine development

3. A teacher asks parents structured questions about their child's behaviour at home to better understand the child's development. This method is best described as

   (A) experiment (B) interview

   (C) checklist (D) rating scale

4. Narrative records are most useful for

   (A) narrating students' achievements

   (B) recording detailed descriptions of children's behaviour over time

   (C) comparing students' marks

   (D) conducting formal examinations

5. Growth in children mainly refers to

   (A) increase in height and weight (B) improvement in memory only

   (C) learning new languages (D) development of emotions

6. Which of the following is an example of a gross motor skill in preschool children?

   (A) Cutting paper with scissors (B) Writing letters

   (C) Running and jumping (D) Holding a pencil

7. According to Erikson, the main developmental task during early childhood (3–6 years) is

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

8. In the Strange Situation procedure developed by Mary Ainsworth, which pattern of behavior most clearly indicates avoidant attachment in an infant?

(A) The child shows intense distress when the caregiver leaves and seeks comfort upon return
(B) The child clings to the caregiver and resists exploration of the environment
(C) The child displays confusion and contradictory behaviors toward the caregiver
(D) The child avoids contact with the caregiver and shows little emotional response upon reunion

9. A child who feels secure and confident when the caregiver returns after a short absence is most likely showing

(A) avoidant attachment
(B) disorganised attachment
(C) secure attachment
(D) ambivalent attachment

10. A child takes deep breaths to calm down after becoming angry. This behaviour demonstrates

(A) emotional expression
(B) emotional regulation
(C) emotional confusion
(D) emotional suppression

11. Children living in poverty may face difficulties in education mainly because

(A) they are less intelligent than other children.
(B) they lack proper nutrition, learning materials, and support
(C) they lack motivation and interest in learning
(D) they are expected to help their parents and family

12. Socialization is best understood as the process through which children

(A) learn socially accepted behaviours through interaction
(B) develop intellectual abilities through formal instruction in school
(C) internalize knowledge and skills necessary for academic achievement
(D) adjust biologically to environmental demands during growth

13. Parents who set clear rules but also listen to their children's opinions are most likely using which parenting style?

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

14. A child from a linguistic minority is admitted to school, but classroom instruction is conducted only in a language the child does not understand, and no support is provided. This situation most clearly represents

(A) formal inclusion with academic success
(B) hidden exclusion within the classroom
(C) equality and no discrimination in the classroom
(D) effective multicultural education

15. Which of the following best reflects a healthy school culture?

(A) Providing safe drinking water
(B) Separate toilet for boys and girls
(C) Mutual respect and shared values
(D) Ideal school playground for conducting cultural activities

16. A disagreement between students about how to complete a project is an example of

(A) cooperation
(B) competition
(C) friendship
(D) conflict

17. The idea that boys should not cry and girls should be gentle is an example of

(i) Natural behaviour
(ii) Gender stereotype
(iii) Social construction of gender roles
(iv) Biological behaviour

Select the correct answer.

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

18. Which of the following is the most appropriate first step when a teacher suspects that a child has a developmental delay?

(A) Ignore the problem and wait for improvement
(B) Give writing task to improve poor performance
(C) Observe the child carefully and consult specialists or parents
(D) Transfer the child to another school

19. According to Behaviourism, learning mainly occurs through

(A) insight and discovery
(B) reinforcement and practice
(C) maturation alone
(D) imagination and creativity

20. A noisy classroom environment mainly affects learning by

(A) improving concentration
(B) increasing motivation
(C) reducing rote learning
(D) reducing focus and learning

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

(A) Studying to win a prize
(B) Completing homework to avoid punishment
(C) Learning because of curiosity and interest
(D) Studying to receive praise from parents and teachers

22. The main purpose of evaluation in education is to

(A) certify learners' achievement at the end of instruction
(B) provide feedback to improve the teaching–learning process
(C) rank students based on standardized performance
(D) ensure completion of prescribed curriculum objectives

23. Measurement in education refers to

(A) assigning numerical values to performance
(B) teaching new lessons
(C) assessing the size of the classroom
(D) giving feedback to students

24. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) focuses on

(A) ongoing classroom activities and project works
(B) ongoing preparation for class test and academic examination
(C) ongoing assessment of both scholastic and co-scholastic areas
(D) ongoing memorization of textbook content

25. Which teacher-related factor most strongly contributes to effective teaching in a diverse classroom?

(A) Strict discipline with thorough knowledge of subject matter

(B) Flexibility and Understanding of learners' needs

(C) Completing the syllabus on time

(D) Using the teaching learning material

26. Project-based learning is considered learner-centered because it

(A) focuses on students' physical development

(B) helps students learn without teacher's guidance

(C) enables students to experience outside school environment

(D) encourages students to construct knowledge through real-life tasks

27. Effective classroom management begins primarily with

(A) maintaining strict discipline

(B) preparing teaching learning materials

(C) having a loud and clear voice

(D) careful lesson planning and clear instructions

28. A teacher remains calm and fair when handling a conflict between students, even under pressure. This behavior best reflects

(A) lack of authority (B) academic achievement

(C) emotional maturity (D) strict discipline

29. Allowing students to express their opinions respectfully during classroom discussions mainly promotes

(A) healthy competition (B) democratic values

(C) classroom discipline (D) oratory skill

30. A teacher who encourages honesty, respect and responsibility through daily classroom practices is primarily helping students develop

(A) physical strength (B) mental health

(C) moral values (D) social status

PART II : ENGLISH

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

We're all alive, but we don't know why or what for; we're all searching for happiness; we're all leading lives that are different and yet the same. We have been raised in good families, we have the opportunity to get an education and make something of ourselves. We have many reasons to hope for great happiness, but... we have to earn it. And that's something you can't achieve by taking the easy way out. Earning happiness means doing good and working, not speculating and being lazy, Laziness may look inviting, but only work gives you true satisfaction.

People who are religious should be glad, since not everyone is blessed with the ability to believe in a higher order. You don't even have to live in fear of eternal punishment; the concepts of purgatory, heaven and hell are difficult for many people to accept, yet religion itself, any religion, keeps a person in the right path. Not the fear of God, but upholding your own sense of honour and obeying your own conscience. How noble and good everyone could be if, at the end of each day, they were to review their own behaviour and weigh up the rights and wrongs. They would automatically try to do better at the start of each new day and, after a while, would certainly accomplish a great deal. Everyone is welcome to this prescription; it costs nothing and is definitely useful. Those who don't know will have to find out by experience that 'a quiet conscience gives you strength'. (Excerpt from The Diary of a Young Girl)

31. What does the author suggest is necessary to achieve true happiness?

(A) Wealth and comfort (B) Taking the easy way out

(C) Doing good and working hard (D) Avoiding responsibility

32. According to the passage why is laziness not desirable?

(A) It leads to punishment (B) It looks unattractive

(C) It prevents true satisfaction (D) It is socially unacceptable

33. What common goal does the author say all people share?

(A) Becoming rich (B) Achieving fame

(C) Gaining power (D) Searching for happiness

34. What does the phrase ‘a quiet conscience gives you strength’ imply?

(A) Strength comes from avoiding challenges

(B) Inner peace from doing what is right builds confidence and resilience

(C) Silence is more powerful than action

(D) Strength depends on other’s approval

35. What does the author say is more important than fearing God?

(A) Upholding one's conscience and honour (B) Obeying laws strictly

(C) Following traditions (D) Seeking rewards in heaven

36. Which pair represents productive language skills?

(A) Listening and reading (B) Speaking and writing

(C) Reading and speaking (D) Listening and writing

37. Which of the following skills will help children develop their handwriting later on?

(A) Colouring within lines (B) Folding square pieces of cloth evenly

(C) Playing with building blocks (D) Threading lace into beads

38. A learner reads a newspaper quickly to get specific information like names or dates. Which technique is being used?

(A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading

(C) Scanning (D) Skimming

39. Rini attends an online class. She listens carefully to the teacher, reads the slides, takes notes, and later presents her understanding to the class.

When Rini presents her understanding, which skill is she demonstrating?

(A) Reading (B) Speaking

(C) Listening (D) Writing

40. Identify the part of speech for the word 'continuously'

(A) Conjunction (B) Adjective

(C) Verb (D) Adverb

41. Choose the correct correction for the sentence "She have completed her assignment on time."

(A) She has completed her assignment on time.

(B) She is completing her assignment on time.

(C) She had completed her assignment on time.

(D) She will have completed her assignment on time.

42. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner :

_____ students in the class passed the exam.

(A) Many (B) Much

(C) Little (D) Less

43. What type of clause are the underlined words?

The house <u>where I grew up</u> is now a museum.

(A) Noun
(B) Comparative
(C) Adjective
(D) Main

44. A speech delivered without preparation is called

(A) Lecture
(B) Debate
(C) Monologue
(D) Extempore

45. Choose the word that is closest to the underlined word

'The illness was designed to <u>debilitate</u> his strength over time.'

(A) Intensify
(B) Weaken
(C) Stabilize
(D) Expedite

46. Which part of the following sentence contains an error

i. He immediately
ii. called for help
iii. as soon he saw
iv. the accident

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

47. A teacher introduces a new topic by showing pictures and asking students to discuss them in pairs. Students then listen to a short dialogue, followed by a group activity where they create their own conversations. The teacher provides feedback during and after the activities. Which principle of second language learning is best reflected in this classroom practice?

(A) Emphasis on memorization and repetition of language forms
(B) Focus on teacher explanation before student participation
(C) Restriction of student interaction to avoid errors
(D) Integration of meaningful communication with contextual input and feedback

48. Which of the following is an example of the arbitrary nature of language?

(A) The word 'dog' represents an animal without any natural link
(B) People learn languages socially
(C) Words follow grammar rules
(D) Language changes over time

49. A mother frequently uses and repeats words in a foreign language at home and rewards her 6 year old son every time he uses the words. This is an example of which approach of teaching language?

(A) Constructivist
(B) Structural
(C) Behaviourist
(D) Grammar translation

50. Which statement best distinguishes the Direct Method from the Grammar Translation Method?

(A) Direct Method uses translation, while GTM avoids it
(B) Direct Method avoids translation, while GTM relies on it
(C) Both focus equally on speaking and writing
(D) Both avoid the teaching of grammar

51. A science teacher explains the process of photosynthesis in English, asks the students to read a paragraph, discuss it in groups and write a summary.
Which concept of English across the curriculum is highlighted here?

(A) Teaching only subject content
(B) Integration of language and subject learning
(C) Introducing communication skills
(D) Importance of group work

52. Which of the following best illustrates a communicative approach activity?

(A) Repeating sentences after the teacher to practise correct pronunciation.
(B) Completing grammar exercises focusing on correct verb forms.
(C) Practising a scripted dialogue with fixed responses.
(D) Engaging in a role-play to exchange information and express personal ideas.

53. Learning objectives in a lesson plan are meant to

(A) State the expected outcomes of students
(B) Show what the teacher will do
(C) List the activities planned for the class
(D) Eliminate evaluation

54. Which assessment tool provides clear criteria with levels of performance to evaluate students' work systematically?

(A) Portfolio
(B) Rating scale
(C) Rubric
(D) Checklist

55. A teacher shows pictures and talks about various animals before reading the story of 'Noah's Ark' to the students. Here the teacher is engaging in

(A) Exploring
(B) Pre-reading session
(C) Responding
(D) Engaging

56. Which of the following best explains why English is considered a global language?

(A) It is the official language of the largest number of countries

(B) It has replaced most regional languages in multilingual societies

(C) It has a relatively simple grammatical structure compared to other language

(D) It is widely used as a lingua franca for international communication across diverse contexts

57. A teacher tells a story about something that happened yesterday before she introduces the lesson on simple past tense using verb words like 'walked, slipped, talked, cleaned' etc. Through discussion students realize all words end in **-ed** and represent completed actions in the past. Here the teacher is using

(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method

(C) Direct method (D) Communicative method

58. In which type of writing does the teacher continuously gives instructions, feedback, direction and expansion of ideas to the learners?

(A) Free writing (B) Product writing

(C) Guided writing (D) Controlled writing

59. Teacher can encourage students to create low cost teaching aids to

(A) Reduce their own teaching effort (B) Make classroom more busy

(C) Develop creativity and participation (D) Avoid using textbook

60. In a language classroom, a teacher notices that students are consistently disengaged during lessons. They rarely respond to questions, avoid participation in activities, and appear distracted even during explanations. The teacher wants to improve classroom engagement and learning outcomes. What should be the most appropriate immediate course of action for the teacher?

(A) Introduce more written practice and structured exercises to ensure students stay academically engaged.

(B) Modify lesson delivery by incorporating interactive, learner-centered tasks such as pair/group work and discussions.

(C) Slow down the pace of teaching and repeat explanations to ensure better understanding.

(D) Increase teacher-led questioning to keep students attentive throughout the lesson.

PART III : MIZO

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

Thingkittu pakhat hian lui kamah thing a kit a, a hreipui chu tuiah chuan a titla ta hlauh mai a. Pawi ti em em hian lui kamah chuan a thu ngui ta reng mai a. Tin, chu lui siamtu Merkuria chuan a lungngaih chhante a hriatin a khawngaih a, a rawn pan a. Tin, tuiah chuan a han liluha, rangkachak hrei hi a rawn la chhuak a, "Hei hi em ni i hreipui chu? tiin a zawt a. Thingkittu chuan, "Ni lo," a ti a. Merkuria chu a liluh leh a, tangkaraw hrei a rawn phawrh chhuak a. Thingkittu chuan ka ta a ni lo a ti leh a. A vawi thumnaah chuan chu pa hreipui hloh ngei chu a rawn phawrh ta a, "Kha zet kha a nih kha ka ta chu," a ti a. Thingkittu chuan a ta ngei a hmuh leh avangin a lawm em em a. Chu pa rinawnzia leh dikzia a hmuh chuan Merkuria chu a lawm em em a. Hreipui dang pahnih pawh chu lawmmanah a pe ta a ni.

Chu mi chu a thiante hnenah a kal a, chung thil chu a hrilh hlawm a. An zinga pakhat chuan chutiang vanneihna chu hmuh ve ngei a tum ta a. Chutichuan, chumi hmunah vek chuan thing kih tum awm takin a va kal ve a, a hrei chu tuiah chuan a han thlauh lui a, lui kamah chuan a men der ve ta teuh mai a. Merkuria chu a hma ang bawk khan a lo kal leh a, tuiah chuan a han liluh a, rangkachak hrei a rawn phawrh chhuak a, a hlohva chu em ni tih a zawt a, "Ni e, kha chiah kha a ni" a ti thuai a, han lak mai hi a tum a; nimahsela, a zah theih lohzia leh a dawt theihzia a hmuhin Merkuria chuan hrei chu pek a hnekin ama hreipui ngei pawh chu a chharsak duh ta lo a ni.

61. Vawi eng zat a inliluhnaah nge Merkuria khan thingkittu hreipui a rawn phawrh?

(A) Vawi khatna (B) Vawi hnihna

(C) Vawi thumna (D) Vawi lina

62. Thingkittu kha eng ang mi nge?

(A) Mi rinawm leh dik (B) Mi dik leh tha

(C) Mi rinawm leh tha (D) Mi dik leh fel

63. Eng vangin nge Merkuria khan an zinga pakhat kha hreipui a chharsak ve duh loh?

(A) A hrei chu tuiah a thlauh luih avangin.

(B) Vanneihna hmuh ve ngei a tum avangin.

(C) Lui kamah a men der avangin.

(D) A zah theih lohzia leh a dawt theihzia a hmuh avangin.

64. Kha zet kha a nih kha ka ta chu. **Ka ta** tih hi Grammar-ah eng nge a nih?

(A) Personal pronoun (B) First person

(C) Second person (D) Third person

65. Hreipui chu tuiah chuan a titla ta hlauh mai a. He thu **titla** tiha **ti** hi eng nge a nih?

(A) Affix (B) Appendix

(C) Prefix (D) Suffix

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

SIAMTU REMRUAT

1. Siamtu'n lei van a siamin,
Lum, vawt, eng, thim, sur leh sa,
Hrehawm leh nuam engkim a rel fel.
A thilsiam lei hringfaten,
Hre lovin Siamtu remruat,
Eng kan ti nge kan lo sel fo?

Hun inher zelah lei hringnun pawh,
Fur leh thal, sik leh sa inthlak karah,
Chhiatni, thatni a awm,
Chhung tin an hlim reng lo,
Par rimtui ber an chuai,
Kan inthen bang lo.

2. Tichuan maw lunglai rilah,
Dawn changin hre thiam i maw,
Kan hring nun sakhmel hai ang chul tur
Mahse maw, eng kan ti ang,
Engkim Siamtu remruata'n,
Nungin kan che mai a lo ni.

66. He hla thua '**lunglai ril'** tih awmzia chu

(A) Rilru chhung ril ber (B) Thinlung chhung ril ber

(C) Ngaihtuahna chhung ril ber (D) Suangtuahna chhung ril ber

67. 'Siamtu remruat' tih hla phuahtuin Pathian thilsiam inthlak danglam thin a tihte chu?

(A) Lum leh vawt, eng leh thim (B) Lum leh vawt, sur leh sa

(C) Fur leh thal, sik leh sa (D) Fur leh thal, nipui leh thlasik

68. Tuten nge Siamtu remruat sel fo thin?

(A) Mihringte (B) Misualte

(C) Huaikawmbawlte (D) Vervekte

69. ‘Par rimtui ber an chuai’ tih hla thu a hmanchhuah dan hi

(A) Symbol (B) Metaphore

(C) Simile (D) Hyperbole

70. Engkim Siamtu remruata’n, he hla thu a **remruata’n** tih a chhinchhiahna hi eng nge?

(A) Comma (B) Quotation mark

(C) Single inverted comma (D) Apostrophe

71. Zirtir tur ruahman lawkna chi khat ‘Learner centred Approach’ duang chhuaktu chu

(A) Herbart (B) Henry C. Morrison

(C) Bloom (D) John Dewey

72. Pawl khat naupangten Mizo tawng thumal an hriat tur zat chu

(A) 500 (B) 600

(C) 700 (D) 800

73. Zirlaiten an thiam chhuah ngei tura beiseite an thiam loh hrut nawnpui lehna hi

(A) Content revise (B) Syllabus revise

(C) Remedial teaching (D) Remedial test

74. Naupangten an thil ngaihthlak an hriat thiam leh hriat thiam loh fiahna chu

(A) Intelligence test (B) Observation

(C) Question and answer (D) Aptitude test

75. Pawl thum naupangten ni khata an homework tih hun chhung tur chu

(A) Minute 15 vel (B) Minutes 16 vel

(C) Minute 17 vel (D) Minutes 18 vel

76. Zirlai bu a kawm atanga a bu chhunga awm zawng zawng zir chianna hi

(A) Textbook Analysis (B) Content Analysis

(C) Book review (D) Content Study

77. 5E Lesson Plan-a zirlaiten an zirlai an luhchilha an phak ang tawka an chai ve hun hi

(A) Engage (B) Explore

(C) Explain (D) Elaborate

78. Pawl hnih zirlaite tihpui loh tur chu

(A) Observation
(B) Oral test
(C) Written test
(D) Project

79. Engmah hre lo, bo map, a ngaihna hre lo sawina chu

(A) A ran a ran a lo
(B) Kel chal mang man
(C) A letlinga khai ang
(D) Var pawh lo

80. Hmel chhiat lai sawina chu

(A) Hmai balh lai
(B) Chawei lai
(C) Hnathawh lai
(D) Inhnial lai

81. Heng zirtirna puitu hmanruate zingah hian visual aid ni lo eng ber nge?

(A) Model
(B) Flip card
(C) Mounted picture
(D) Tape recorder

82. Mizo tawng zirtirnain pawl khat naupangte ziak thiam ngei tura a beisei chu

(A) Khawlchhut hawrawppui leh hawrawpte an ziak thiam ang.
(B) Hawrawp mawi tak leh dik takin an ziak thiam ang.
(C) Blackbord-a thu ziah an ziak chhawng thiam ang.
(D) Zirlai bua mite an ziak chhawng thiam ang.

83. Naupangten dik tak leh zahawm taka thu an sawi thiamna tura zirtirtuin zirtirna a hman theih te chu

(A) Role play, pair work, observation, reading.
(B) Conversation, reading, recitation, pair work.
(C) Role play, conversation, pair work, recitation.
(D) Conversation, recitation, observation, reading.

84. Mizo tawng dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

(A) Sikul an hawng tawh em? An hawn veleh ka kal duh.
(B) Sikul an hawng tawh em? an hawn veleh ka kal duh.
(C) Sikul an hawng tawh em? An hawng ve leh ka kal duh.
(D) Sikul anhawng tawh em? an hawng ve leh ka kal duh.

85. A hnuaia mi hi ngun takin chhiar la, a inmil thlang chhuak rawh.

A. Thil a nihna leh ziarang sawifiahna	(i) Narrative essay
B. Ngaihruatna hmanga thu phuah	(ii) Descriptive essay
C. A tak behchhana hrilhfiahna	(iii) Reflective essay
D. Thawnthu sawia chanchin sawifiahna	(iv) Expository essay

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

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

86. A inmil chhanna dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

A. Hriatna tipung tura chhiar	(i) Supplementary reading
B. Chik taka ngaihtuah chunga chhiar	(ii) Model reading
C. Zirtirtuin naupangte entawn tura a chhiar	(iii) Extensive reading
D. Zirlai bu bak a lehkhabu dang chhiar tur	(iv) Intensive reading

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

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

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

(i). Tawng zirnaah chuan zirtir lai leh zir hopui paha tawng thiamna pali endik hi tih hauh loh tur.

(ii). Zirlai bu chhung thu hriatna mai ni lovin Mizo tawng an thiamna turin an hmasawn dan kawng hrang hrangin en fiah reng tur a ni.

(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.

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

(i) Mahni hnam tawng (Mother tongue) hian ngaihtuahna a tizauvin, mita hmuh theih loh pawh ngaihruatna rilru mitthla theihna a pe thei.

(ii) Tawng dang zir turin naupangin mahni hnam tawng an thiam viau chuan a pui thei a ni.

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

(C) (i) Na a dik a (ii) na a dik lo (D) (i) Na a dik lova (ii) na a dik

89. Pu Lalmawia chu pa lian tak a ni. He thuah hian adjective thlang chhuak rawh.

(A) Tak
(B) Lian
(C) Pu
(D) Pa

90. Nakinah chuan lungpui chungah a per kai a. He thu a **chungah** tih thumal hi eng ber nge a nih?

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

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

Volcanoes can have severe impact worldwide: grounding aircraft, disrupting trade routes, altering the climate. Yet scientific attention remains unevenly distributed. For example, there have been more studies published about Mt St Helens alone (1,437 studies) than all 123 Indonesian volcanoes combined (1,326 studies). And most volcanoes are not monitored: only around 600 of the 1,302 volcanoes known to be active during the Holocene are equipped with any monitoring instruments. This stark disparity is mirrored in the media and popular culture, which focus on examples like Yellowstone, Etna, Kilauea or Vesuvius. With their stunning lava displays and hydrothermal emissions, these famous volcanoes may be providing the ultimate misdirection, causing us to focus on the wrong characters in the story of Earth's relationship with humanity.

As of 2015, at least 340 million people worldwide live within 30 km of an active or potentially active volcano. Considering global population growth of more than half a billion since then, this estimate is now likely far too conservative – a troubling indication of just how vulnerable millions remain to unexpected volcanic disasters. But you don't need to live near a volcano to be vulnerable. It's become clear in recent years that volcanoes can have severe impacts worldwide. Meanwhile, historical and archaeological analysis has implicated volcanoes in droughts, population declines and even societal collapse.

Long before volcanoes were understood as geological phenomena, humans interpreted them as spiritual and mystic forces – homes of gods or portals to underworld realms, from Hephaestus beneath Mt Etna and Pele on Hawaii, to the Incas in Peru, where humans were sometimes sacrificed in response to volcanic catastrophes. Then came the Enlightenment and the birth of scientific volcanology. By 1841, the world's first volcanological observatory was established on Vesuvius in Italy. Into the 20^{th} century, volcanic activity became understood in terms of geology, plate tectonics, magma chambers and eruptive processes.

Today, the seismometer is still the cornerstone of volcano monitoring. As magma and its gas make their way to the surface, they can stretch or break the crust, triggering detectable earthquakes. GPS sensors, tiltmeters and even satellite-based remote sensing can also monitor surface changes, alongside instruments that measure gas. When volcanoes are well monitored, and crucially, if the communication between the scientists and the public is clear eruptions can often be anticipated. There have been numerous examples of successful evacuations and community preparedness that have saved tens if not hundreds of thousands of lives.

61. What is one major global impact of volcanoes mentioned in the passage?

(A) Disrupting trade routes (B) Improving air travel

(C) Increasing population growth (D) Enhancing agriculture

62. What does the passage suggest about scientific studies on volcanoes?

(A) They are evenly distributed worldwide

(B) It mostly focuses on Indonesian volcanoes

(C) Some volcanoes receive far more attention than others

(D) All active volcanoes are well studied

63. Approximately how many known active volcanoes are properly monitored?

(A) Around 1,437 (B) Around 600

(C) Around 1,302 (D) Around 1,326

64. Why might famous volcanoes like Yellowstone or Etna be misleading?

(A) They are inactive

(B) They are too dangerous to study

(C) They are difficult to access

(D) They distract attention from less-known but risky volcanoes

65. According to the passage, how many people lived within 30 kms of a volcano as of 2015?

(A) 160 million (B) 250 million

(C) 340 million (D) 500 million

66. What does the passage say about people living far from volcanoes?

(A) They are completely safe

(B) They are unaffected by eruptions

(C) They can still be vulnerable to volcanic impacts

(D) They benefit economically

67. How did ancient people interpret volcanoes?

(A) As spiritual or mystical forces (B) As natural disasters only

(C) As scientific phenomena (D) As sources of energy

68. What marked the beginning of scientific volcanology?

(A) The Industrial Revolution (B) The Enlightenment Period

(C) The discovery of magma (D) The invention of satellites

69. What is the key to reducing the dangers of volcanic eruptions today?

(A) Avoiding all volcanic areas

(B) Increasing tourism

(C) Monitoring volcanoes and clear communication

(D) Studying ancient myths

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

The Sun Has Long Been Set

The sun has long been set,
The stars are out by twos and threes
The little birds are piping yet
Among the bushes and the trees;
There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
And a far-off wind that rushes,
And a sound of water that gushes,
And the cuckoo's sovereign cry

Fills all the hollow of the sky.
Who would go 'parading'
In London, 'and masquerading',
On such a night of June
With that beautiful soft half-moon,
And all these innocent blisses?
On such a night as this is!

70. What literary device is used when nature is given human-like qualities?

(A) Simile (B) Metaphor

(C) Personification (D) Alliteration

71. Who continues to sing even after the sun has set?

(A) A cuckoo (B) A nightingale

(C) A solitary reaper (D) A skylark

72. What does the continued singing of the bird suggest?

(A) Sadness and loss (B) Joy and continuity of nature

(C) Fear of darkness (D) Silence of nature

73. Why is the bird's song significant in the poem?

(A) It disturbs the silence of the night

(B) It reflects the beauty and liveliness of nature even after sunset

(C) It signals danger

(D) It marks the end of the day's activities

74. Identify the tense used in the line: “The sun has long been set.”

(A) Simple past
(B) Past continuous
(C) Present perfect
(D) Future perfect

75. Choose the correct synonym for “solitary” as used in poetry.

(A) Crowded
(B) Noisy
(C) Bright
(D) Alone

76. Which of the following statements is not true about mother tongue support in early education?

(A) Early education in mother tongue enhances cognitive skills
(B) Learners are more active and confident in the classroom
(C) It hinders the learning of additional language
(D) Children who start in their mother tongue usually build a foundation in literacy and numeracy

77. A good language teacher is one who

(A) Inspires students and encourages active participation
(B) Encourages accuracy by frequently correcting students during speaking activities
(C) Follows a well-structured method consistently to maintain clarity in teaching
(D) Provides readymade answers so that students do not struggle while learning.

78. Second language teaching should focus on

(A) Grammar translation
(B) Contextual learning
(C) Fluency and accuracy
(D) Intensive drills

79. After a storytelling session, the students participate in a guided discussion, read a similar text and then write a few sentences about it in their own sentences about it. Which of the following best justifies this instructional design from a pedagogical perspective?

(A) It ensures that receptive skills are mastered
(B) It mainly focuses on testing the students’ listening ability
(C) It prioritizes reading and writing skills
(D) It promotes integrated use of all four language skills

80. One of the most important objectives of teaching grammar is

(A) To help students memorize grammatical rules

(B) To enable students to use language correctly in real-life situations

(C) To focus only on error correction and accuracy in written tests

(D) To teach advanced grammatical terminology before practical usage

81. Assertion (A) : Assessment is mostly used to assign grades to students at the end of a course

Reason (R) : Assessment helps teachers understand students' learning progress and improve instruction

(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) Both A and R are false

(D) A is false, but R is true

82. Which is not an essential component of an effective lesson plan?

(A) Clearly defined and measurable learning outcomes

(B) Logical sequencing of teaching learning activities

(C) Inclusion of supplementary content that may extend beyond immediate objectives

(D) Planned strategies for assessing learner's understanding

83. Which of the following idioms means 'to be in a risky or dangerous situation'?

(A) Ice in one's veins

(B) Skate on thin ice

(C) On thin ice

(D) Cut no ice

84. The best pedagogical strategy for vocabulary development is

(A) Teaching words in meaningful context with visuals and interaction

(B) Practising commonly used word lists with guided exercises

(C) Learning word meanings by guessing meaning from contexts

(D) Strengthening vocabulary through repeated use and revision

85. Formative assessment means

(A) Assessment conducted at the end of the term

(B) Continuous assessment used to monitor students' learning and provide feedback

(C) A standardized test conducted at the state level

(D) Assessment focused mainly on written examination

86. The primary purpose of using role play in classroom teaching is

(A) To help students practise language in structured situations

(B) To develop learners' imagination and creative expression

(C) To improve learners' confidence through guided performance

(D) To provide opportunities for meaningful interaction in real-life contexts

87. Identify the poetic device in the phrase: *Time is a thief*

(A) Simile (B) Onomatopoeia

(C) Metaphor (D) Hyperbole

88. Learning grammar rules through examples before stating the rules explicitly is

(A) Deductive method (B) Inductive method

(C) Translation method (D) Lecture method

89. Inferential reading primarily involves

(A) Understanding information that is implied but not directly stated

(B) Reading aloud with correct pronunciation

(C) Identifying the meaning of difficult words in a passage

(D) Memorizing facts from the text

90. Which of the following statements is true about language development and a child's growth?

(A) Language development occurs independently of physical and cognitive growth

(B) Language development is closely linked with a child's cognitive and social development

(C) Language development primarily depends only on formal schooling

(D) Language development entirely ceases after early childhood

PART V : MATHEMATICS

91. Write the next number in the following sequence

3, 8, 14, 25 ,37,54,_____

(A) 59 (B) 72

(C) 66 (D) 78

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

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

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

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

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

93. How many number of faces does a solid sphere have?

(A) 0 (B) 2

(C) Many (D) 1

94. Convert 67 m 86 cm into centimeter

(A) 6678 cm (B) 6786 cm

(C) 6867 cm (D) 6876 cm

95. A number when divided by 17 gives a quotient 25 and a remainder of 6. What is the number?

(A) 420 (B) 421

(C) 430 (D) 431

96. Simplify: 7-(9-8+5)

(A) 2 (B) 0

(C) 3 (D) 1

97. What number should be subtracted from 645 to get 352?

(A) 290 (B) 291

(C) 293 (D) 294

98. What is the difference between compound interest and simple interest on a principal of Rs 5,000 at 8% per annum for two years?

(A) Rs 16
(B) Rs 32
(C) Rs 48
(D) Rs 50

99. How many hours are there in the month of July?

(A) 30
(B) 240
(C) 744
(D) 720

100. A man buys a fan for Rs 1,000 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the fan?

(A) Rs 850
(B) Rs 950
(C) Rs 1,100
(D) Rs 1,150

101. The length and breadth of a rectangular wall are 75m and 32m respectively. Find the cost of painting the wall if the rate of painting is Rs 3 per sq.m.

(A) Rs 5,200
(B) Rs 6,200
(C) Rs 7,200
(D) Rs 8,200

102. How many diameters can be drawn in a circle?

(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 2
(D) Infinitely many

103. A bar graph is also known as_____

(A) Regular bars
(B) Bar chart
(C) Histogram
(D) Pictograph

104. The numbers which can be generated by multiplying the two smallest positive integers and contains at least one division other than the number 1 and itself is known as_____

(A) Prime numbers
(B) Composite numbers
(C) Co-Prime numbers
(D) Even numbers

105. What is the weight of an object that is in equal to 100 grams?

(A) 1 Kilogram
(B) 0.4 Kilogram
(C) 0.1 Kilogram
(D) 2 Kilogram

106. The main goal of Mathematics Education is

(A) To formulate theorems of geometry and their proofs independently

(B) To help the students understand mathematics

(C) To develop useful capabilities

(D) To develop children's abilities for mathematization

107. According to NCF 2005, the teaching of mathematics at the primary level should focus on:

(A) Preparing students for higher mathematics.

(B) Helping students correlate classroom learning with daily life .

(C) Helping students achieve international standards of learning in mathematics.

(D) Introducing abstract concepts of mathematics.

108. A good mathematics textbook at the primary level should

(A) Have a lot of exercises for practice

(B) Have colourful illustrations

(C) Relate mathematical concepts to the everyday life of the child

(D) Present a lot of worked-out examples

109. The method which goes from specific to general is

(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method

(C) Analytic method (D) Synthetic method

110. One of the most important purposes of assessment in Mathematics at the primary school level is to

(A) Determine the learner's intelligence level

(B) Find out important learning goals and accordingly make modifications in pedagogy

(C) Prepare learners for secondary and high school mathematics

(D) Find out the future of mathematics

111. In Class III, a teacher is teaching addition of decimals using the 'learning by doing' method. Which of the following is the most suitable teaching activity?

(A) Abacus (B) Napier method

(C) Decimal chart (D) All of the above

112. Which of the following should be the characteristic of mathematical language at the primary level?

(A) It should be precise.

(B) It should be reformed through the child's everyday language.

(C) Both A and B

(D) None of these.

113. In the lower classes, the play-way method of learning is based on which of the following?

(A) The physical education programme

(B) The theories of methods of teaching

(C) The psychological principles of development and growth

(D) The sociological principles of teaching

114. The most useful teaching aid in mathematics is ____.

(A) Visual aid (B) Audio aid

(C) Audio-visual aid (D) Concrete materials

115. What is the 4^{th} step in the development of a unit plan?

(A) Assessment (B) Division of the unit

(C) Planning for interaction (D) Objectives

116. Who is the central point of a lesson plan?

(A) Teacher (B) Student

(C) Both teacher and student (D) None of these

117. Mathematics plays a crucial role in developing which of the following cognitive traits?

(A) Rote memorization

(B) Logical reasoning, analysis, and generalization

(C) Subjective thinking

(D) Unscientific attitude

118. Which of the following is not a core value of teaching mathematics?

(A) Practical value (B) Cultural value

(C) Rote memorization (D) Intellectual value

119. The meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is

(A) To know (B) To find out

(C) To think (D) To learn

120. For teaching mathematics at the primary stage, the pedagogy should focus on:

(A) Hypothesis, generalization, and testing (B) Didactic communication

(C) Inductive approach (D) Drill and practice

PART VI : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

121. A child fears dogs due to past experience. Teacher should:

(A) Encourage the child to play with dogs before addressing the fear directly

(B) Ignore the fear and tell the child to pet the dog

(C) Try gradual exposure with support

(D) Explain to the child that most dogs are harmless

122. Why do we compare old and modern transportation system?

(A) For making learning enjoyable (B) Understanding change in the world

(C) Increase our knowledge for exam (D) For developing our writing skills

123. A teacher notices students throwing waste in the classroom despite lessons on cleanliness. What is the best pedagogical response?

(A) Punish the students

(B) Repeat relevant lesson from the textbook

(C) Organize a student-led cleanliness drive and reflection activity

(D) Ignore the behaviour

124. A teacher integrates a lesson on pollution with social practices and festivals. This reflects:

(A) Fragmented learning (B) Interdisciplinary approach

(C) Disciplinary Learning approach (D) Teacher-centered learning

125. *Assertion (A) : All types of work contribute equally to the functioning of society.*

Reason (R) : Only highly skilled professions are essential for economic development.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

126. Two students debate about deforestation. Ruatfela says cutting forests is always bad. Zorama says sometimes selective cutting with replanting is acceptable. Who makes a more scientifically sound argument?

(A) Zorama, because sustainable forest management with replanting can balance human needs while preserving biodiversity

(B) Ruatfela, because all cutting disturbs the ecosystem permanently

(C) Both are equally correct

(D) Neither — forests should be left completely alone without any human intervention

127. In hilly regions like the Northeast, people traditionally build houses on stilts (raised platforms). This design is most likely adapted to deal with:

(A) extremely cold winters and heavy snowfall

(B) heavy rainfall, flooding, and wild animal intrusion

(C) strong winds that could blow structures away

(D) scarcity of flat land on which to build

128. In EVS assessment, what does an 'Indicator of Learning' primarily help the teacher to do?

(A) Identify specific areas where a child needs support or enrichment.

(B) Rank students from highest to lowest.

(C) Calculate the average marks of the whole class.

(D) Print a certificate at the end of the year.

129. Students are asked to draw and explain the route from their home to school using landmarks and directions. Which skill is primarily developed through this activity?

(A) Sequential memorization of daily routines

(B) Observational recall of isolated features without relational understanding

(C) Linguistic ability to describe personal experiences

(D) Spatial understanding and mental mapping of the environment

130. Which EVS process skill involves drawing a logical conclusion from observed facts?

(A) Observation (B) Inference

(C) Classification (D) Prediction

131. Which of the following best describes the transition from a 'Joint Family' to a 'Nuclear Family' in the context of urbanization?

(A) A biological shift in how children are born.

(B) A temporary change that reverts after one generation.

(C) A legal requirement by city municipalities.

(D) A socio-economic shift leading to smaller household units and individual mobility.

132. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes the "Zone of Proximal Development". Which classroom technique best utilizes this concept?

(A) Individual silent reading of the textbook.

(B) Help provided by a teacher or other classmates during a group project.

(C) A strict lecture where no questions are allowed.

(D) Group Study in random manner.

133. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?

1. Boiling kills germs
2. Filtration removes impurities
3. Chlorination disinfects water
4. All clear water is safe to drink

Choose the correct option

(A) 1 and 4

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 2 only

(D) 4 only

134. 'Alternative Conception' in children means:

(A) They are choosing not to learn.

(B) They have constructed their own logic about how things work.

(C) They have a medical learning disability.

(D) They are being taught incorrectly by their parents.

135. Mawii's grandmother stores drinking water in a clay pot even though they have a refrigerator. The scientific reason the clay pot keeps water cooler is:

(A) Clay has natural cooling chemicals

(B) Tiny pores in the clay allow water to seep out and evaporate, absorbing heat from inside

(C) Clay reflects sunlight and prevents heat from entering

(D) Clay water reacts with air to produce a cooling effect

136. Which one of the following characteristics of an Environmental Studies textbook at primary level should not have?

(A) It must present natural and socio-cultural environment in an integral manner

(B) It must cater, to diverse backgrounds of the students

(C) It must include true stories and incidents

(D) It must focus on definitions and explanation of abstract concepts

137. A student says, “My father’s job is better than a cleaner’s job because it earns more.” How should the teacher respond?

(A) Agree, as higher income means better work

(B) Ignore the comment

(C) Ask the student not to speak

(D) Emphasize dignity and social importance of all work

138. Which method is primarily used when a teacher starts a lesson with a general definition of "Pollution" and then make student think about specific examples of dirty rivers?

(A) Deductive Method (B) Inductive Method

(C) Activity Method (D) Play-way Method

139. A child learns that a whale is not a fish after discussion. According to Piaget’s theory this is:

(A) Assimilation (B) Equilibrium

(C) Accommodation (D) Observation

140. Which of the following best sums up child centered approaches to teaching-learning in EVS?

1. Survey 2. Demonstration 3. Discussion 4. Lecture

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

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

141. Students observe that fish die when taken out of water. Which concept is being illustrated?

(A) Habitat dependence (B) Reproduction

(C) Food Chain (D) Growth

142. Spiral curriculum means:

(A) Linear teaching

(B) Repeating topics with increasing complexity

(C) Disperse content within the curriculum

(D) Skipping topics

143. A teacher notices a child from a single-parent family feels uncomfortable during a "family tree" activity. What is the most appropriate response?

(A) Ask the child to complete the standard format by filling missing roles

(B) Continue the activity assuming the child will adjust over time

(C) Modify the activity to include diverse caregiving structures

(D) Ignore the student

144. A child consumes adequate calories but lacks proteins. What condition may arise?

(A) Scurvy (B) Kwashiorkor

(C) Rickets (D) Anaemia

145. A teacher uses a 'Globe' to explain 'Travel'. A student asks, "Why don't the people on the bottom fall off?" This reveals:

(A) Backwardness of the student.

(B) Mistake from the teacher.

(C) Alternative conception.

(D) Wrong approaches in teaching-learning process.

146. Observe the following statement:

Statement I: Children's prior experiences about animals are important.

Statement II: Learning builds on existing knowledge.

Choose the correct option:

(A) Both Statement I and II are true, and II explains I

(B) Both Statement I and II are true, but II does NOT explain I

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

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

147. Why are vultures important in the ecosystem?

(A) They hunt animals

(B) They help in pollination

(C) They produce oxygen

(D) They clean the environment by feeding on dead animals

148. *Assertion (A): Family plays a critical role in shaping a child's identity and behaviour.*

Reason (R1): Children imitate behaviours and internalize values observed in family interactions.

Reason (R2): Families are legally responsible for a child's upbringing.

Choose the correct option:

(A) Both R1 and R2 are correct explanations of A

(B) Only R1 is the correct explanation of A

(C) Only R2 is the correct explanation of A

(D) Neither R1 nor R2 is the correct explanation of A

149. Which of the following best explains why peer relationships are important in primary education?

(A) They reduce dependence on teachers for academic content

(B) They promote competitive learning and ranking

(C) They help complete syllabus faster

(D) They enable social negotiation, cooperation, and perspective-taking

150. Which of the following represents a correct four – level food chain?

(A) Grass → Vulture → Deer → Tiger

(B) Grass → Tiger → Deer → Vulture

(C) Vulture → Tiger → Deer → Grass

(D) Grass → Deer → Tiger → Vulture