MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
AUGUST — 2026

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 28th August, 2026 (Friday)
Time : 01:30 p.m. - 04:00 p.m

NOTES

* This booklet contains 44 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 beevaluated.
* 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. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Mathematics and Science or Social Studies. Rest of thepaper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST – 2026

PAPER – II

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. A child from a well-nourished family shows delayed physical growth due to a genetic condition. This situation indicates that

   (A) environment is the only factor affecting development

   (B) heredity and environment interact in development

   (C) nutrition has no role in development

   (D) growth depends only on schooling

2. Naturalistic observation is best described as

   (A) observing children in a controlled laboratory

   (B) observing behaviour in a natural setting without interference

   (C) asking children to engage in a structured activity

   (D) teaching students new skills

3. An anecdotal record is mainly used to

   (A) measure intelligence

   (B) compare students' marks

   (C) record a specific incident of behaviour

   (D) record student's academic achievements

4. Which of the following is an advantage of the interview method in studying children?

   (A) It requires no preparation

   (B) It provides in-depth information about the child

   (C) It eliminates bias completely

   (D) It is always faster than observation

5. Which activity best represents fine motor development?

   (A) Running (B) Climbing

   (C) Drawing (D) Skipping

6. A child learns to sit before walking and walk before running. This pattern shows that development

(A) follows a predictable sequence
(B) occurs randomly
(C) depends on nutrition
(D) stops after infancy

7. Attachment in early childhood mainly refers to

(A) fear of separation from familiar adults
(B) distinguishing immediate family from strangers
(C) physical bond between a child and caregiver
(D) emotional bond between a child and caregiver

8. A child is constantly criticized by parents for making mistakes while learning new tasks. According to Erikson, this child is likely to develop

(A) trust
(B) initiative
(C) guilt
(D) identity

9. A teacher notices that a child becomes angry and throws objects whenever he loses a game. What is the most appropriate strategy for the teacher to help the child regulate emotions?

(A) Punish the child immediately
(B) Ignore the behaviour and wait for the child to settle down
(C) Teach the child calming strategies and problem-solving skills
(D) Remove the child from all games

10. Globalization has influenced childhood mainly by

(A) increasing communication between countries
(B) increasing exposure to technology and media
(C) eliminating cultural differences
(D) preventing social interaction

11. When children imitate violent behaviour seen in movies or social media, this is an example of the influence of

(A) natural development
(C) biological maturation
(C) emotional growth
(D) adult culture

12. A teacher notices that some students often come to school without proper meals and have difficulty concentrating in class. What is the most appropriate action for the teacher to support these children?

(A) Report the matter to the education authority

(B) Ask their parents to have meal in the morning

(C) Coordinate support with school welfare programs

(D) Reduce the academic workload permanently

13. Which of the following situations is an example of negative peer influence?

(A) A child shares his lunch with classmates for recognition among peers

(B) A student improves academic performance after adopting the study habits of high-achieving classmates

(C) A child shares homework with peers to become more popular among classmates.

(D) A student participates in an activity after receiving encouragement from his peers

14. Which of the statements is true?

(i) All children need care, love, and protection
(ii) Children go through similar stages of growth and development
(iii) Culture and traditions affect their growth and development
(iv) Urban and rural children follow the same pattern of growth and development

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

15. Which of the following classroom activities best promotes cooperation among students?

(A) Individual written tests
(B) Group project work
(C) Silent reading
(D) Pair works

16. Which of the following teaching practices most effectively supports meaningful participation of children with diverse learning needs in an inclusive classroom?

(A) Providing identical tasks to all students to maintain fairness

(B) Assigning a helper student to complete tasks for the child

(C) Using differentiated instruction based on individual abilities and learning styles

(D) Reducing curriculum expectations for all students

17. Assessment in the context of disability primarily involves

(A) determining the child's eligibility for special services

(B) systematic evaluation of the child's difficulties and needs

(C) assigning the child to a special education setting

(D) recording isolated observations of classroom performance

18. A teacher notices that boys frequently dominate classroom discussions while girls remain silent. Which of the following strategies best promotes gender equality in this situation?

(A) Allow discussions to continue naturally without intervention

(B) Encourage only girls to speak more frequently than boys

(C) Separate boys and girls during all classroom discussions

(D) Structure turn-taking and create opportunities for equal participation

19. Which classroom practice best reflects the principles of constructivism?

(A) Students work in groups to solve problems and share ideas

(B) Student works alone to solve problems and to have full concentration

(C) Teacher explains all answers while students listen silently

(D) Teacher uses verbal reward to encourage classroom behaviour

20. Which statement best distinguishes constructivism from behaviourism in teaching?

(A) Constructivism focuses on memorization, while behaviourism focuses on understanding

(B) Constructivism emphasizes active learning, while behaviourism emphasizes reinforcement

(C) Constructivism discourages interaction, while behaviourism promotes discussion

(D) Constructivism ignores prior knowledge, while behaviourism values it

21. A student who is anxious during examinations forgets answers despite good preparation. This situation shows the influence of which factor on learning?

(A) Physical factor

(B) Emotional factor

(C) Environmental factor

(D) Hereditary factor

22. Which of the statements best explains why two students with similar intelligence may show different learning outcomes?

(A) Learning is largely influenced by teachers and peers

(B) Learning is influenced by parents' socio-economic status

(C) Learning is influenced by motivation, health, and environment

(D) Intelligence has no influence in learning

23. The primary purpose of evaluation in education is to

(A) improve teaching and learning (B) compare students' achievements

(C) reduce classroom activities (D) rank students and certify achievement

24. Which is the correct step for the process of evaluation?

(A) Objectives, Measurement, Interpretation, Decision, Feedback

(B) Measurement, Planning, Objectives, Feedback, Interpretation

(C) Objectives, Planning, Measurement, Interpretation, Feedback

(D) Planning, Objectives, Measurement, Feedback, Interpretation

25. In the context of schools in Mizoram, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) mainly emphasizes

(A) conducting regular unit test

(B) learning through classroom activities and project works

(C) focusing on parent teacher relationship

(D) assessing students regularly in scholastic and co-scholastic areas

26. Which evaluation tool is most suitable for assessing the degree or level of a student's performance or behaviour?

(A) Standardised Test (B) Rating scale

(C) Anecdotal record (D) Achievement test

27. Effective classroom management requires teachers to

(A) allow students full autonomy to manage their own learning without teachers intervention

(B) maintain strict discipline by closely monitoring all student behavior at all times

(C) focus primarily on completing the syllabus within the allotted time

(D) plan lessons carefully and organize learning activities aligned with students' needs

28. A teacher notices that students in her class have different learning speeds and abilities. She designs activities where students can choose tasks of varying difficulty levels and work collaboratively to solve problems. This teaching approach best reflects

(A) differentiated instruction based on learner needs

(B) standardized instruction to maintain uniformity

(C) undifferentiated instruction to ensure syllabus coverage

(D) competitive instruction to identify high achievers

29. Which of the following statements best describes a teacher with a balanced personality and democratic attitudes?

(A) The teacher allows students complete freedom without setting rules

(B) The teacher considers students' perspectives while making consistent decisions

(C) The teacher makes all decisions independently to maintain authority

(D) The teacher applies identical rules to all students regardless of individual need

30. A teacher notices that a student has cheated during an examination. Which of the following actions best reflects moral decision making by the teacher?

(A) Report the matter to parents immediately

(B) Ignore the incident to maintain classroom harmony

(C) Consider school rules and students' welfare before taking action

(D) Publicly criticize the student to discourage similar behavior

PART II : ENGLISH

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

Mind management is a way to control one's mind. To do this, we need to be cautious about our thinking process and also need a high level of understanding and meditation as well. Understanding is wisdom – 80 percent of people are knowledgeable, while 20 per cent are wise. Knowledgeable men take sides without reason. They feel sad seeing deprived people but jealous when they see happy people. They work in the guidance of others' inspiration, take unnecessary responsibility to keep themselves disturbed.

A wise person does not stand for or against any idea without concrete reason. He works according to the situation and capacity. He looks at everything intellectually. To him, failure is a stepping stone for future success. So, depression and conflict are not seen. Like the phrase 'Stop, look, go', first one should see, and this needs patience. Meditation is necessary to control and manage mind, which then becomes an easy task.

Unless we control or manage our mind, it is difficult to achieve success and peace. Psychologists say every interest is first born in the mind as a seed. Then it continues to grow. Later it takes its real form which everybody can see. The interest that first appears in the mind remains weak for the first three minutes and it becomes strong within the next five minutes. All the negative aspects should be deleted within the first three minutes. If not taken out, they would become stronger later and you can never throw them out. After taking control over the mind, we can control passion, interest and unrest. Mind management is essential for a peaceful, successful and healthy life.

The age of computers has thrown us on the escalator of aspirations but has robbed us of simple charms like falling asleep. The compulsions of hectic schedules burden the mind and cause stress. However, the joys that elude us can be regained by practising power meditation. It creates tranquillity, simplifies life and cleanses the mind. It helps control indolence, ego and anger and builds confidence and patience. With power meditation, negative thoughts get dissipated and a sense of happiness is achieved.

31. What is considered as wisdom in the passage?

(A) Understanding (B) Knowledge

(C) Meditation (D) Experience

32. Assertion A : Modern life increases stress.

Reason R : It involves hectic schedules and high aspirations.

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

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

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

33. Find the word from the passage that means ‘based on facts, not on ideas’.

(A) Capacity (B) Concrete

(C) Aspiration (D) Tranquility

34. The trait of a wise man is

(A) Feels jealous seeing people happy (B) Takes sides without reason

(C) Works according to the situation (D) Takes unnecessary responsibility

35. Choose the correct synonym of the word ‘indolence’

(A) Spirit of ambition (B) Diligence

(C) Avoidance of activity (D) Liveliness

36. Which situation requires the use of all four language skills?

(A) Writing a review for a restaurant

(B) Watching a movie

(C) Reading the script for a role play activity

(D) Participating in a group discussion and writing a report

37. A reader evaluates the author’s evidence and arguments. This is an example of

(A) Critical reading (B) Intensive reading

(C) Extensive reading (D) Scanning

38. Who would you consider to be an effective speaker?

(A) A person who uses complex vocabulary

(B) Person with clear articulation

(C) Person who talks very fast

(D) A person who engages the audience through gestures and expression

39. An effective language teacher is best characterized by which combination of practices?

(A) Emphasizing linguistic accuracy and following a fixed teaching method.

(B) Encouraging memorization of structures and focusing on examinations.

(C) Balancing fluency and accuracy, and creating opportunities for authentic language use.

(D) Allowing free communication without guidance to promote natural language acquisition.

40. Active voice : She could complete a difficult task.

Passive voice :

(A) A difficult task could complete by her.

(B) She completed a difficult task.

(C) A difficult task can be completed by her.

(D) A difficult task could be completed by her.

41. Choose the correct sentence:

(A) Hardly I had reached when it started raining.

(B) Hardly had I reached when it started raining.

(C) Hardly had I reached than it started raining.

(D) Hardly I reached when it started raining.

42. Select the correct option:

'Where were you? You _____ be in the class at the right time.'

(A) Should (B) Will

(C) Shall (D) Would

43. 'He might be at home now.' The underlined word is a

(A) Gerund (B) Preposition

(C) Modal (D) Conjunction

44. They _____ dinner when I arrived.

(A) have (B) had

(C) are having (D) were having

45. Choose the option that best explains the idiom

'He decided to bite the bullet and face his fears of public speaking.'

(A) To take a quick decision without thinking.

(B) To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage.

(C) To speak harshly and criticize or others openly.

(D) To become angry and react aggressively.

46. Which of the following words is similar in meaning to 'abbreviate'

(A) Elongate (B) Expand

(C) Condense (D) Lengthen

47. A learner struggles with abstract grammar rules but easily memorizes concrete words. This illustrates the influence of

(A) Cognitive development
(B) Socio economic factors
(C) Motivation level
(D) Learning environment

48. When language is used to influence the behaviour of others, it is called

(A) Expressive function
(B) Phatic function
(C) Metalingual function
(D) Directive function

49. Which of the following teaching strategies align with constructivist method of language learning?

(A) Teacher-centered lectures with detailed explanation of grammar rules.
(B) Collaborative group work and problem solving activities.
(C) Reading a passage and answering comprehension questions independently.
(D) Repetitive drilling and memorization of vocabulary lists.

50. A teacher says: “Repeat after me: I am going to school. I am going to the market.” This is an example of:

(A) Translation method
(B) Structural approach
(C) Communicative approach
(D) Project-based learning

51. In bilingual method of language teaching, translation is used as

(A) The primary medium of instruction in the classroom.
(B) A means to develop direct thinking in the target language.
(C) A supportive tool for comprehension.
(D) A tool for extensive literary translation practice.

52. Assertion A : Lesson plans should be flexible.
Reason R : Students learn at the same pace.

(A) Both are true
(B) Both are false
(C) A is true and R is false
(D) A is false and R is true

53. A teacher gives feedback during a lesson to help students improve immediately. This is

(A) Formative assessment
(B) Summative assessment
(C) Diagnostic testing
(D) Placement testing

54. Which principle should a teacher primarily consider while selecting teaching aids for a language classroom?

(A) The attractiveness and cost of the aids

(B) The complexity of the aid to challenge learners

(C) The availability of the aid in the school

(D) The alignment of the aid with learning objectives and learners' needs

55. Which method focuses on teaching grammar through rules and explanations first?

(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method

(C) Direct method (D) Communicative method

56. Which assessment method best measures authentic listening skills?

(A) Listening to isolated words and repeating them.

(B) Identifying grammar errors in spoken sentences.

(C) Memorising and recalling short dialogues.

(D) Listening to announcements and answering questions.

57. Riddles, puzzles, crosswords etc. are included in textbooks in order to

(A) Develop critical thinking ability in students.

(B) Develop the ability to communicate fluently.

(C) Help them understand the textbook with some fun element.

(D) Make the classroom environment lively and friendly.

58. In a language class the teacher shouts out certain action words and performs the actions with the students before she introduces the lesson. Here, the teacher is engaging in

(A) Communicative method (B) Audio lingual method

(C) Total physical response (D) Lexical Approach

59. The list of languages included here aim to promote India's linguistic diversity, support their development and are recognized for official purposes, including representation in Parliament and other government activities.

(A) Eighth Schedule (B) Article 343

(C) Article 29 (D) Article 351

60. A new student is given writing work. The teacher notices his awkward pencil grip and illegible slow writing. This could be a symptom of

(A) Dyspraxia (B) Dyslexia

(C) Dyscalculia (D) Dysgraphia

PART III : MIZO

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

Hmanlai hian Media rama Rages khuaah Israel mi Gabael-te chhungkua hi an awm a. An fanu Sari chu a hmel a tha em em mai a, tlangval tam takin nupuiah an hel thin a. Tlangval pakhat nen chuan an innei a. Nimahsela an inneih zan chuan an mut hmain a pasal chu ramhuaiin a tihlum ta hlauh mai a. A hnuah chuan mi dangin a rawn nei leh a, chu pawh chu ramhuai chuan a tihlum leh a. Chutiang chuan a pasal pasarih neih thleng chuan an inneih zanah ramhuai chuan a tihlum zel a, Sari chu nula a la ni ta fan a.

Ni khat chu Ninevi khua Israel tlangval pakhat Tobia hi a lo kal a, Sari a han hmuh chuan a duh hle mai a, nupuia neih a tum ta a; mahse, a pasal pasarih te an thi zel tih a hriat chuan thih ve mai a hlau va, a inngaihtuah buai ta hle mai a. Nimahsela, a thian vantirhkoh Raphaelan a thlamuan a, nei ngei turin a fuih a; thil tih dan tur a hrilh vek a, an innei ta a.

An inneih zan chuan Tobia chu Sari pindanah chuan a va lut a. Raphaelan a hrilhsa diam avangin iptea sangha thin leh lung a dah chu a phawrh a, rim tui hal khuk chiai chiai chungah chuan a han then a, sangha rim chuan ramhuai chu a ur chhuak ta a, a tlanchhe ta daih a. Tobia leh Sari chu an tawngtai a, hlim takin an mu ta a.

Sari pa chuan Tobia chu ramhuai chuan a tihlum leh ngeiin a ring a, a chhiahhlawhte chu a zan a zanin thlan a laihtir a. An laih zawh chuan ramhuai chuan a lo tihlum tawh nge tawh lo tih en turin chhiahhlawh pakhat a tir a. A va en chuan a lo tihlum awzawng lo va. An vai chuan hlim takin an awm ta a.

61. Tu nge Sari pa hming?

(A) Tobia (B) Gabael

(C) Raphael (D) Rages

62. Gabaela hi Tobia tan a eng tur nge ni?

(A) Makpa (B) Palal

(C) Puzawn (D) Nuphal

63. Tobia hi Sari pasal eng zatna nge a nih?

(A) Pangana (B) Parukna

(C) Pasarihna (D) Pariatna

64. Raphaelan a thlamuan a, nei ngei turin a fuih a; thil tih dan tur a hrilh vek a. He thu a "**A fuih a;**" tih dawt chiah a chhinchhiahna hi eng ber nge?

(A) Comma (B) Semi colon

(C) Colon (D) Hyphen

65. Rages hi eng noun ber nge a nih?

(A) Proper noun (B) Common noun

(C) Abstract noun (D) Collective noun

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

KAN RAM NUAMAH

1. Kan Zoram nuam leh mawi,
Mi hrang pianna;
A chul tawh hnu hrang hlui,
Sakhming tha kha.
An tlawmngaih leh an huaina te,
Piallei kara tham hnu kha,
Parin lo vul leh se,
Kan ram nuamah.

2. Zotui thiang, luang zel la,
Kawrvai chhun rawh;
Sakhming mawi chul hnu kha,
Luanpui zel rawh.
Ram tin kil tin thangkhawk ang che,
Hring nghial lentu chhawl hnuai a'n
Thatna lo sang zel se,
Kan ram nuamah.

3. Rinawm leh huaina hi,
A chul thei lo;
Mahni hmasial loh hi,
A mawi ber fo.
Chutin kan ramah zung kai se,
Thang lian zela sang zualin,
Angelten veng him se,
Kan ram nuamah.

4. Aw Zoram nghilh lo la,
I hming tha zawng;
Harhin Zoram, tho la,
Insiam ve rawh.
Chhuihthang val rual, leng rualte u,
Dan sual thim chu vai kiang r'u,
Tin, kan zalen tawh ang,
Kan ram nuamah.

66. He hla phuahtuin a chul thei lo a tih kha eng nge ni?

(A) Rinawm leh dikna (B) Rinawm leh huaina

(C) Rinawm leh felna (D) Rinawm leh thatna

67. Dan sual thim vai kiang tura a tih te kha tute nge?

(A) Tlangval rual
(B) Mipa rual
(C) Mihuaisen rual
(D) Midik rual

68. He hla thua lentu tih awmzia chu

(A) Thlawhhma
(B) Ram hnuai kal ngai lohna
(C) Ram ngaw
(D) Chul

69. "Parin lo vul leh se,". He hla thu a **se**, tih dawt chiah a chhinchhiahna hi eng ber nge?

(A) Comma
(B) Colon
(C) Hyphen
(D) Semi colon

70. Angelten veng him se. He hla thua **veng** a tih hi parts of speech-ah eng ber nge?

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

71. Tawng thiamna kailawn hmasa chu –

(A) Ngaihthlak thiam
(B) Tawng/sawi thiam
(C) Chhiar thiam
(D) Ziak thiam

72. Pawl VI zirlai naupangten Mizo tawng thumal an hriat tur zat chu –

(A) 1500
(B) 2000
(C) 2500
(D) 3000

73. Tawng zirtirna hmanraw tangkai leh pawimawh tak chu literature a ni a. Literature in a huam chu

(A) Prose leh poetry
(B) Essay leh poetry
(C) Essay leh article
(D) Article leh grammar.

74. Hmeichhe tleirawl lo lam hnathawka chhawr tan theih sawina chu

(A) Ral kai rual
(B) Thing fawm rual
(C) Ram tang rual
(D) Tuha kuai rual

75. Laiking fa neih sawina chu

(A) Mahni mizia ang tak fa nei
(B) Fa nei ve duaha ngaihsak leh si lo
(C) Mahni ang lo tak fa nei.
(D) Fate tha taka enkawl

76. Pu Fela chuan a zirlaite grammar a zirtir chu a dan leh kalhmang a sawi fiah hmasain chumi hnuah a zirtir tifiah thei tur entirna a siam leh a. Eng zirtirna dan nge a hman?

(A) Deductive method
(B) Inductive method
(C) Deductive-inductive method
(D) Inductive – deductive method

77. Bahlah lo leh nal taka Mizo tawnga thu sawi thei tura zirtirna chu

(A) Debate, role play, quiz
(B) Conversation, role play, extempore
(C) Quiz, extempore, debate
(D) Extempore, debate, conversation

78. A dik lo ber thlang chhuak rawh.

Mizo tawng zirnain naupangte thiam chhuak ngei tura a beisei te chu

(A) An pawl mil zela thumal hriat belh leh hman thiam.
(B) Tawng thiamna bulpui pali dik taka hman thiam.
(C) Zirlai bu chhunga thu awmte nal taka thiamtir.
(D) Zirlai bu chhung thu hriatna mai ni lovin Mizo tawng an hman thiamna tura hmasawntir.

79. Tawngkaa thu phuah in a tum zinga tel ve lo chu

(A) Thu lam dan dik tak leh tawngkam dik tak hman than zirtir.
(B) Huaisenna leh zam hauh lova thu sawi thiamtir.
(C) Ngaih dan thar leh hriatna thar an neih belh zel theih nana pui turin.
(D) An rilrua thil awmte a indawt fel taka an ziah chhuah thiam theih nan.

80. Heng tehfungte hi a inmil thlang chhuak rawh.

A. Ram pum huapa rual khai taka zawhna inang chhan	(i) Achievement test
B. Naupangte kutchhuak leh sulhnu dahna	(ii) Case study
C. Sikula zirlai an thiam leh thiam loh tehna	(iii) Standardize test
D. Naupangte chanchin kimchang taka zirna	(iv) Portfolio

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

81. Pawl VIII naupangten project an tih tura beisei zat chu

(A) Pakhat (B) Pahnih

(C) Pathum (D) Pali

82. A inmil thlang chhuak rawh

A. Tawngkam hrang a kawh thuhmun tho sia zirtirna	(i) Deductive method
B. Hawrawp tin rik dan atanga zirtirna	(ii) Antonym method
C. Thumal inep hmanga zirtirna	(iii) Phonic method
D. Entirna pek hnua sawifiah hmanga zirtirna	(iv) Paraphrase method

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

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

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

(i) Middle sikula lo lut tir naupangte chuan pawl nga zir tura Mizo tawng an thiam tur ang an rawn thiam chhuak em tih lo en fiah phawt a pawimawh hle.

(ii) Naupangten sikul an luh tirha Mizo tawng an thiam dan chen hriat hian an zir leh zel turah kawngro a su lem lo.

(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) (i)-Na a dik a (ii)-na a dik lo.

84. Mizo naupangten Mizo tawng an thiam tawk lohna chhan chu

(i) Mizo tawng kan zirtir danah fuh tawk lo a awm niin a lang.

(ii) Naupangten Mizo tawng an thiam leh thiam loh kan endik thin danin a zir loh vang.

(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. Herbartian zirtir dan hmanga zirtir tur ruahman lawkna indawt dan dik chu

(A) Introduction, presentation, comparison, generalization, application.

(B) Introduction, presentation, generalization, comparison, application.

(C) Presentation, introduction, comparison, generalization, application.

(D) Presentation, introduction, generalization, comparison, application.

86. Zirtirna puitu hmanrua hmuh theih te chu

(A) Slide, chart, globe, picture, linguaphone

(B) Flannel graph, globe, chart, picture, slide

(C) Linguaphone, chart, flannel graph, slide, picture

(D) Chart, picture, linguaphone, globe, flannel graph

87. Tawng zirnaah pawl sarih naupang tin ten ziaka report-na an neih theuh tur chu

(A) Guide book, scrap book, diary, portfolio

(B) Note book, log book, diary, scrap book

(C) Diary, scrap book, note book, portfolio

(D) Log book, portfolio, guide book, note book

88. Thenkhat chu an zai thiam hle. He thu a "**Thenkhat**" hi eng pronoun nge ni?

(A) Demonstrative pronoun (B) Emphatic pronoun

(C) Interrogative pronoun (D) Indefinite pronoun

89. Kan ram hi ram nuam a ni. He thu a "**Kan**" hi eng adjective nge ni?

(A) Possessive adjective (B) Adjective of quality

(C) Adjective of quantity (D) Demonstrative adjective

90. Mizo tawng kal hmang dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.

(A) Remruat Kumtluang kan zir kha i va thiam bik ve, Engtin nge i thiam vek theih a?

(B) Remruat, Kumtluang kan zir kha i va thiam bik ve! Engtin nge i thiam vek theih a?

(C) Remruat, kumtluang kan zir kha i va thiam bik ve! Engtin nge i thiam vek theih a?

(D) Remruat, Kumtluang kan zir kha i va thiam bik ve. Engtin nge i thiam vek theih a?

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

Discipline isn't about being perfect – it's about showing up, especially on the days you don't feel like it. It's waking up early when your body wants five more minutes, studying when distractions scream louder, and choosing growth over comfort. The truth is, motivation fades, but discipline stays. It's the quiet voice that says, "Do it anyway," even when no one's watching. And once you start mastering it, you realize it's not a restriction, it's the key to your freedom.

Every great dream dies without discipline. You can have all the talent, intelligence, and potential in the world, but without consistency, it means nothing. Discipline turns your goals into habits and your habits into results. It teaches you to respect time to understand that every second you waste is a moment you could've built your future. It's not about doing everything fast; it's about doing the right things even when it's hard.

When you start embracing discipline, you see life differently. You stop waiting for the "perfect time" and start creating it. You realize that success isn't luck, it's built in quiet mornings, hard choices, and countless small wins. Discipline doesn't change your schedule; it changes your mindset, your confidence, your whole life. So stop waiting to feel ready – start being disciplined, and watch yourself transform from ordinary to unstoppable.

61. What is discipline mainly described as in the passage?

(A) Being perfect all the time

(B) Showing up even when you don't feel like it

(C) Avoiding hard work

(D) Following others blindly

62. According to the passage, what fades over time?

(A) Discipline (B) Talent

(C) Motivation (D) Intelligence

63. What can be inferred about success from the passage?

(A) It depends mostly on luck

(B) It is achieved instantly

(C) It requires no hard work

(D) It is built through consistent effort and discipline

64. What does discipline turn goals into?

(A) Dreams
(B) Habits
(C) Failures
(D) Ideas

65. What does the phrase “Do it anyway” suggest?

(A) Ignoring responsibilities
(B) Acting without thinking
(C) Persisting despite lack of motivation
(D) Doing things quickly

66. Identify the tense used in the sentence: “Motivation fades, but discipline stays.”

(A) Past tense
(B) Present continuous
(C) Simple present
(D) Future tense

67. Choose the correct synonym for “consistency” as used in the passage

(A) Irregularity
(B) Stability
(C) Confusion
(D) Weakness

68. According to the passage, what does discipline teach us about?

(A) How to achieve success quickly with minimal effort
(B) The value of time and making consistent efforts
(C) The importance of talent over consistency
(D) How to avoid difficult situations in life

69. What can be inferred about the author’s attitude toward comfort?

(A) Comfort is essential for productivity
(B) Comfort may hinder personal growth
(C) Comfort should be prioritized
(D) Comfort leads to success

.

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

Lines Written In Early Spring

I heard a thousand blended notes
While in a groove I sat reclined
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man

Through primrose tufts in that green bower
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
And't is my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played;
Their thoughts I cannot measure:
But the least motion which they made,
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The building twigs spread out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man?

70. What does the phrase "Nature's holy plan" most strongly suggest?

(A) Nature follows strict scientific laws

(B) Nature has a sacred and moral order

(C) Nature is not controlled by humans

(D) Nature is unpredictable and chaotic

71. What can be inferred about the poet's view of humanity?

(A) Humans are naturally harmonious like nature

(B) Humans have improved upon nature's design

(C) Humans have failed to live in harmony with nature and each other

(D) Humans are disconnected but unaffected

72. Assertion (A) : The poet feels sorrow while observing nature.

Reason (R): He realizes that humans have distanced themselves from nature's harmony.

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

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

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

73. Which statement best describes the rhyme scheme used in the poem?

(A) It uses irregular rhyme with no fixed pattern

(B) It follows a regular ABAB pattern in each stanza

(C) It follows a couplet-based AABB pattern

(D) It alternates between ABBA and AABB

74. What does the word "lament" most nearly mean in the poem?

(A) To reflect (B) To question

(C) To express sorrow or regret (D) To be disappointed

75. What does the phrase "pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts to the mind" suggest?

(A) Happiness always leads to sadness

(B) Joy in nature reminds the poet of human failures

(C) Thinking deeply often leads to emotional conflict

(D) Sadness is more dominant than happiness

76. What is the primary pedagogical advantage of using the mother tongue in early education?

(A) It ensures faster completion of the syllabus

(B) It reduces the need for teacher intervention

(C) It provides a familiar cognitive base for constructing new knowledge

(D) It promotes uniformity in language use

77. The primary aim of teaching both first and second language at the elementary level is

(A) To focus mainly on grammar rules and written exams

(B) To develop effective communication skills and language proficiency

(C) To ensure students memorize vocabulary lists perfectly

(D) To teach reading and writing skills exclusively

78. The most effective method of teaching prose in the classroom is

(A) Reading aloud by the teacher followed by explanation of difficult words

(B) Translation of the text into the mother tongue for full understanding

(C) Interactive, learner-centered discussion focusing on comprehension and interpretation

(D) Lecture-based explanation focusing on content and summary

79. Which approach is most effective for teaching poetry in a language classroom?

(A) Explaining each line in detail and asking students to memorize meanings

(B) Focusing on figures of speech and technical analysis

(C) Asking students to paraphrase the poem

(D) Encouraging personal response, appreciation, and interpretation along with guided analysis

80. One of the most common difficulties faced by teachers while teaching vocabulary is –

(A) Managing classroom discipline during lessons.

(B) Students may forget new words if they are not used in context regularly

(C) Students prefer learning vocabulary through rote memorization

(D) Vocabulary teaching does not require repetition or practice

81. The difference between skimming and scanning is

(A) Skimming is reading for specific information, while scanning is reading for general understanding

(B) Skimming is reading for general understanding, while scanning is reading for specific information

(C) Both skimming and scanning involve reading every word carefully

(D) Skimming are used for reading newspapers, while scanning is used for textbooks

82. Which of the following classroom activity is based on the principles of Communicative Language Teaching?

(A) Repeating sentences after the teacher (B) Filling in grammar worksheets

(C) Role play and group discussion (D) Copying notes from the board

83. Project work is useful because

(A) It provides comprehensive assessment of students' skills, understanding and application

(B) It assesses the students' ability to recall information only

(C) It evaluates students' performance based on a single written test

(D) It focuses on grading the students' handwriting and presentation

84. The best classroom activity to develop speaking skill is

(A) Silent reading
(B) Memorizing dialogues
(C) Journaling
(D) Dramatization

85. Which poetic device involves the comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as"?

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

86. A good language teacher would not:

(A) Balance fluency and accuracy while guiding learners
(B) Overemphasize error correction in a way that inhibits communication
(C) Adapt teaching strategies based on learners' needs
(D) Encourage meaningful interaction among learners

87. Which of the following is not a benefit of using mother tongue in early education?

(A) It helps children understand concepts more easily
(B) It may reduce opportunities for sustained exposure to the target language
(C) It strengthens the child's cognitive and emotional development
(D) It builds a strong foundation for learning additional languages

88. A teacher plans a lesson where students first discuss a topic in pairs, then read a short text, and finally write a short response. The teacher also includes feedback at each stage. Which principle of lesson planning is best reflected in this approach?

(A) Emphasis on teacher explanation
(B) Integration of skills with learner-centered progression
(C) Focus on memorization and repetition
(D) Strict adherence to textbook sequence

89. The advantage of using authentic materials in teaching speaking skills is

(A) They simplify language to suit textbooks
(B) They eliminate the need for teacher guidance
(C) They focus on grammar accuracy
(D) They expose learners to real-life language use

90. The study of how sounds form together in language is known as

(A) Phonology
(B) Pitch
(C) Prosody
(D) Stress

PART V : MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

91. The sum of all interior angles of a hexagon is

(A) 720 degree (B) 540 degree

(C) 360 degree (D) 180 degree

92. How many pairs of identical faces does a cuboid have?

(A) 2 (B) 4

(C) 3 (D) 1

93. The sum of the first 5 natural numbers is_____

(A) 10 (B) 15

(C) 20 (D) 25

94. The reciprocal of a negative rational number is____

(A) A positive rational number

(B) A negative rational number

(C) Can be either a positive or a negative number

(D) There is no reciprocal for a negative rational number

95. The size of the class interval of 30−40 is_____

(A) 10 (B) 20

(C) 30 (D) 9

96. Two supplementary angles are such that one is three times the other. The greater of two angles is _____

(A) 45 degree (B) 90 degree

(C) 120 degree (D) 135 degree

97. What is the additive inverse of -15?

(A) 15 (B) -15

(C) 0 (D) 1

98. A ribbon is 10m long. If 4m 50 cm is cut, how much is left?

(A) 6m 50 cm (B) 5m 50 cm

(C) 5m (D) 6m

99. Find the value of x if 3: x=9:12

(A) 4 (B) 6

(C) 8 (D) 12

100. Three numbers are in the ratio 3:4:5 and their LCM is 1200. What is the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of these number?

(A) 20 (B) 30

(C) 40 (D) 60

101. The cost of 1 litre of syrup is Rs 840.80. What is the cost of 600 ml of the syrup?

(A) Rs 500.48 (B) Rs 502.48

(C) Rs 504.48 (D) Rs 506.48

102. A pair of jeans is marked at Rs 2,500 and is sold at a 50% discount. How much does customer need to pay?

(A) Rs 1,600 (B) Rs 1,250

(C) Rs 1,750 (D) Rs 1,800

103. Mawia has Rs 74,880. He wants to divide this amount between his son and daughter in the ratio 23: 25 respectively. What is the amount received by his son?

(A) Rs 35,880 (B) Rs 36,540

(C) Rs 37,580 (D) Rs 38,420

104. The average score of a cricketer for the matches is 38.9 runs. If the average for the first six matches is 42, what is the average for the last four matches?

(A) 31.5 (B) 33

(C) 34.25 (D) 36.75

105. What will be the percentage increase in the area of a square if each side is increase by 10%?

(A) 10% (B) 15%

(C) 21% (D) 31%

106. Which of the following is true for a regular polygon?

(A) All sides are equal (B) All angles are equal

(C) It is equilateral and equi-angular (D) All of the above

107. The circumference of a circle is equal to the perimeter of an equilateral triangle. If the radius of the circle is 84 cm, what will be the length of each side of the equilateral triangle?

(A) 192 cm
(B) 176 cm
(C) 172 cm
(D) 184 cm

108. How many 1/10 are in 8/5?

(A) 10
(B) 16
(C) 15
(D) 5

109. Statement I : The range of a data set is a measure of central tendency.

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

(A) Both Statement are true
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
(D) Both Statement are false

110. A part of a line that has two distinct endpoints and a finite length is called_____

(A) A Ray
(B) A straight line
(C) A line segment
(D) A curve

111. The teacher finds that several students are making the same error while subtracting integers, such as writing $5 - (-3) = 2$ instead of 8. What should the teacher do first?

(A) Give the students more practice worksheets with similar problems
(B) Conduct a diagnostic test to identify the exact misconception and then provide remedial teaching
(C) Deduct marks for repeated mistakes to encourage careful work
(D) Skip the topic and move to the next chapter

112. In a mathematics class, the teacher asks students to explain why the sum of the angles of a triangle is always 180° instead of just asking them to state the rule. What is the main purpose of this type of assessment?

(A) To check students' ability to memorize geometric rules
(B) To evaluate students' reasoning and conceptual understanding
(C) To compare the performance of students in the class
(D) To complete the syllabus within the given time

113. Which of the following best describes the language of mathematics?

(A) Vague and subjective
(B) Universal and precise
(C) Ambiguous
(D) Varies greatly between cultures

114. A teacher who uses real-world examples, such as calculating the area of a local park, is focusing on ____.

(A) Abstract representation
(B) Rote learning
(C) Speed calculation
(D) Contextualized problem solving

115. According to NCF 2005, the mathematics curriculum must incorporate mathematical processes, which are ____.

(A) Teaching and learning of procedures for problem solving.
(B) Memorization and application of formulae and multiplication tables in problem solving.
(C) Problem solving using estimation, approximation, and spatial reasoning.
(D) All of the above

116. At the middle stage, while introducing the concept of percentage, a teacher first shows that 25 out of 100 squares in a 10×10 grid are shaded and says "this is 25%". What is the main purpose of this activity?

(A) To help students memorize the formula for converting fraction to percentage.
(B) To develop the idea that percentage is a part of 100 and can be visualized.
(C) To practice multiplication of fractions by 100.
(D) To prepare students for compound interest calculations.

117. Which of the following statements is true?

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, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both statements are false.

118. The nature of Mathematics mainly helps learners develop :

(A) Memorisation skills

(B) Logical thinking

(C) Drawing skills

(D) Writing skills

119. At present, one of the main problems in mathematics teaching is ____.

(A) The pedagogy of mathematics teaching

(B) The ability to maintain class control

(C) The use of computers

(D) All of the above

120. 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

121. Which of the following organisms relies on a saprotrophic mode of nutrition by secreting digestive juices onto dead and decaying matter?

(A) Cuscuta (B) Pitcher plant

(C) Mushroom (D) Algae

122. Grass-eating animals quickly swallow their food and store it in a specific part of their stomach where it is partially digested into cud. What is this structure called?

(A) Caecum (B) Rumen

(C) Pseudopodium (D) Food vacuole

123. Farmers with small holdings of land separate grain seeds from the chaff using a method that relies on wind. What is this process called?

(A) Threshing (B) Harvesting

(C) Winnowing (D) Weeding

124. Aluminium and copper are widely used for making electrical cables. Which characteristic property of metals makes this possible?

(A) Malleability
(B) Ductility
(C) Sonorousness
(D) Lustre

125. How do thermosetting plastics differ from thermoplastics?

(A) They can be bent easily without breaking.
(B) They melt upon heating and can be reshaped repeatedly.
(C) They cannot be softened by heating once they are moulded.
(D) They are primarily used for making flexible bags.

126. What colour is produced when zinc reacts with copper sulphate?

(A) Red brown colour
(B) Blue brown colour
(C) Green colour
(D) Black colour

127. Which component of a cell is described as the powerhouse of the cell?

(A) Cytoplasm
(B) Mitochondria
(C) Vacuole
(D) Chromosome

128. Assertion (A) : Mosquito nets help in preventing malaria.

Reason (R) : Malaria spreads through contaminated food.

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

129. Which of the following are considered microscopic but are unique because they reproduce only inside the cells of a host organism (like a bacterium, plant, or animal)?

(A) Bacteria
(B) Fungi
(C) Protozoa
(D) Viruses

130. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding reproduction in humans and animals?

(A) Internal fertilization occurs outside the female body.
(B) A zygote is formed as a direct result of fertilization.
(C) The embryo develops from a single cell called a gamete.
(D) Oviparous animals give birth to fully developed young ones.

131. If you rub a plastic straw with a sheet of paper and bring it near a suspended, uncharged plastic straw, it exerts a force on it without making physical contact. What kind of force is this?

(A) Gravitational force
(B) Electrostatic force
(C) Magnetic force
(D) Muscular force

132. Why are ball bearings commonly used in machines and vehicles?

(A) To increase sliding friction to provide better grip.
(B) To replace sliding friction with rolling friction, reducing resistance.
(C) To eliminate all forms of friction entirely.
(D) To prevent the machines from moving too fast.

133. Warm air in the atmosphere tends to rise because it becomes.

(A) Lighter and less dense
(B) Heavier and denser
(C) Cooler and denser
(D) Solid and heavy

134. Which of the following is a safety device in a circuit?

(A) Fuse
(B) Bulb
(C) Cell
(D) Wire

135. What physical evidence indicates that an electric current produces a chemical effect when passed through a conducting solution like water mixed with lemon juice?

(A) The solution freezes instantly into a solid block.
(B) The solution permanently loses all its electrical conductivity.
(C) Bubbles of gas are formed near the electrodes in the solution.
(D) The liquid turns entirely into a solid metal.

136. If you are indoors and an earthquake strikes, which of the following is the safest immediate action to take?

(A) Stand near tall and heavy cupboards or shelves.
(B) Take shelter under a sturdy table and stay there until the shaking stops.
(C) Run outside as quickly as possible, regardless of the building's height.
(D) Lie in bed and keep your eyes open to watch for falling objects.

137. In the anatomy of the human eye, what is the dark, muscular structure behind the cornea that controls the size of the pupil and gives the eye its distinctive color?

(A) Lens
(B) Retina
(C) Iris
(D) Optic nerve

138. Sound is produced by vibrating bodies. What is the standard audible range of sound frequencies for normal human ears?

(A) 10 Hz to 10,000 Hz
(B) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
(C) 50 Hz to 50,000 Hz
(D) 100 Hz to 100,000 Hz

139. Which of the following is classified as an exhaustible natural resource?

(A) Sunlight
(B) Air
(C) Petroleum
(D) Wind

140. Different types of soil possess different water-holding capacity. Which type of soil has the poorest water holding capacity?

(A) Loamy soil
(B) Clayey soil
(C) Sandy soil
(D) Silt soil

141. Which of the following best represents a specific instructional objective?

(A) Cultivating a lifelong appreciation for the natural world.
(B) Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills in everyday life.
(C) Identifying and classifying five different types of leaves found in the school garden.
(D) Fostering a democratic and scientific temperament in future citizens.

142. A teacher notices that students are merely memorizing scientific definitions without understanding the underlying phenomena. Which of the following is the most effective pedagogical remedy for this specific issue?

(A) Increasing the frequency of written summative assessments.
(B) Transitioning from an inductive approach to a strictly deductive method of teaching.
(C) Providing detailed printed notes with highlighted definitions.
(D) Incorporating hands-on, inquiry-based learning.

143. A student records temperature and plot it on a graph. This activity exemplifies the integration of science with which subject?

(A) Geography
(B) Mathematics
(C) Social Studies
(D) Language Arts

144. A student observes the night sky and feel amazed by the beauty of stars. Which value of science does this predominantly reflect?

(A) Vocational Value
(B) Disciplinary Value
(C) Aesthetic value
(D) Cultural Value

145. While conducting a live classroom demonstration, the experiment fails to yield the expected textbook result. A science teacher demonstrating a strong scientific temperament should ideally:

(A) Quickly manipulate the apparatus out of sight to produce the correct result to avoid confusing the students.

(B) Blame the faulty laboratory equipment and move directly to the theoretical explanation on the chalkboard.

(C) Acknowledge the unexpected result and invite the class to hypothesize and investigate why it happened.

(D) Discard the experiment entirely and ask students to read the correct outcome from their textbooks.

146. Which of the following student behaviors is the strongest indicator that a true 'scientific attitude' has been successfully developed?

(A) Scores the highest marks tests.

(B) Accepts evidences and change ideas.

(C) Copies experiment exactly.

(D) Accepts teacher’s answer only.

147. In the Heuristic method of teaching science (advocated by H.E. Armstrong), the teacher primarily assumes the role of a:

(A) Primary source and transmitter of all factual information.

(B) Strict demonstrator who ensures students rigidly follow step-by-step procedures.

(C) Passive observer who does not intervene in the classroom dynamics.

(D) Facilitator who places the student in the position of an independent discoverer.

148. What is a distinct pedagogical advantage of organizing a science exhibition over a traditional field trip?

(A) It allows students to passively observe large-scale natural habitats in their original state.

(B) It requires students to actively synthesize their learning and communicate scientific concepts to a broader audience.

(C) It is significantly less time-consuming and requires almost no prior planning or resource gathering.

(D) It limits the scope of learning strictly to the prescribed textbook syllabus.

149. A science teacher uses a predetermined rubric to observe and evaluate a student's ability to properly focus a microscope and prepare a slide during a lab session. This type of assessment is best categorized as:

(A) A norm-referenced written test.

(B) A summative theoretical evaluation.

(C) A performance-based formative assessment.

(D) A diagnostic paper-and-pencil test.

150. Edgar Dale’s 'Cone of Experience' suggests that learners retain more information through direct, purposeful experiences. According to this model, which of the following teaching aids would be considered the most abstract (least concrete) for elementary students learning about the solar system?

(A) A working 3D motorized physical model of the planets.

(B) A verbal lecture describing the elliptical orbits of the planets.

(C) An interactive virtual reality simulation of space.

(D) A dramatization where students role-play the planets revolving around the sun.

PART VI : SOCIAL SCIENCE

91. The word India comes from the Indus also known as –

(A) Ganges (B) Yamuna

(C) Sindhu (D) Brahmaputra

92. Which method do historians use to study the lives of the earliest people?

(A) Written records (B) Archaeological evidence

(C) Oral traditions (D) Contemporary accounts

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

Statement (i): During the Neolithic Age, humans shifted from gathering food to growing food through agriculture.

Statement (ii): The development of agriculture led to the rise of nomadic lifestyles.

Which of the following options is correct?

(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

94. Consider the following statements:

Statement (i): The city of Mohenjo-Daro had a great bath.

Statement (ii): The great bath was used for daily laundry purposes.

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

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

(C) Both (i) and (ii) (D) None of the above

95. Who was the Sultan who called himself the 'Shadow of God'?

(A) Alauddin Khalji (B) Balban

(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

96. What did archaeologists find in the burials at Inamgaon?

(A) Iron tools (B) Written scripts

(C) Vessel containing food and water (D) Coins

97. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

(A) Sarnath
(B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kusinara

98. **Statement (i) :** The Chola dynasty was a powerful kingdom in South India.

Statement (ii) : The Cholas were known for their temple architecture and maritime trade.

(A) Both statements (i) and (ii) are True
(B) Neither statements (i) and (ii) are True
(C) Statement (i) is True, but statement (ii) is False
(D) Statement (i) is False, but statement (ii) is True

99. **Assertion (i):** Akbar is considered one of the greatest Mughal emperors.

Assertion(ii): Akbar introduced the concept of Sulh-i-Kul and promoted religious tolerance.

(A) Both assertions (i) and (ii) are True and (ii) explains (i)
(B) Both assertions (i) and (ii) are True, but (ii) does not explain (i)
(C) Assertion (i) is True, but assertion (ii) is False
(D) Assertion (i) is False, but assertion (ii) is True

100. Match the following pairs –

1.	Gonds	A.	Ruling
2.	Banjaras	B.	Agriculture
3.	Bhils	C.	Hunting and gathering
4.	Ahoms	D.	Trade and Transport

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

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

101. Consider the following statements about the impact of British revenue on peasants:

1. Peasants got secure tenancy rights
2. Heavy revenue demands caused frequent indebtedness
3. The systems increased agriculture production
4. Revenue was often unrelated to actual produce

Choose the incorrect statement(s):

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

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

Statement (i): The Revolt of 1857 began in Meerut with Indian soldiers.

Statement (ii): The rebels declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

(A) Statement (i) and statement (ii) are True

(B) Statement (i) and statement (ii) are False

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

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

103. The first cotton mill of India was established at _____

(A) Calcutta (B) Ahmedabad

(C) Bombay (D) Thane

104. The Hunter Commission (1882) was related to:

(A) Police Reforms (B) Education Reforms

(C) Administrative Reforms (D) Economic Reforms

105. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939?

(A) Indian National Congress (B) Forward Bloc

(C) Muslim League (D) Swaraj Party

106. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

Statement (i): India became a republic on January 26, 1950

Statement (ii): The constitution of India came into effect on this date

(A) Statement (i) and Statement (ii) are True

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

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

(D) Statement (i) and statement (ii) are False

107. What is the process by which the Earth receives heat and light from the Sun?

(A) Conduction (B) Convection

(C) Radiation (D) Evaporation

108. Match the following and choose the correct pairs –

1.	Venus	A.	Carbon dioxide-rich extreme green house
2.	Mars	B.	Nitrogen-oxygen balance
3.	Earth	C.	Thin atmosphere mostly CO_2
4.	Jupiter	D.	Hydrogen and helium

Options:

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

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

109. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called –

(A) Circle of illumination (B) Circle of inclination

(C) Circle of orbit (D) None of these

110. Plant and animal kingdom together make -

(A) Hydrosphere (B) Atmosphere

(C) Ecosphere (D) Biosphere

111. The type of rock which is formed from the cooling and solidification of magma is –

(A) Sedimentary rock (B) Foliated rock

(C) Igneous rock (D) Metamorphic rock

112. Consider the following statements about Air and choose the valid options:

(i) Air is a mixture of gases

(ii) Oxygen is the most abundant gas in air

(iii) Oxygen is needed for combustion

(A) Only statement (i) is valid

(B) Both statements (i) and (iii) are valid

(C) Both statements (ii) and (iii) are valid

(D) All statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are valid

113. What is the term for the process of water seeping into the ground?

(A) Runoff (B) Infiltration

(C) Evaporation (D) Condensation

114. Match the following and choose the correct pairs :

1.	Tropical Evergreen Forest	A.	Thorny bushes, scattered trees
2.	Tropical Deciduous Forest	B.	Dense forests, heavy rainfall
3.	Thorn Forest	C.	Seasonal shedding of leaves
4.	Montane Forests	D.	Found in mountainous regions

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

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

115. Consider the following statements about transport and communication –

1. Efficient transport systems boost economic development
2. Communication networks have no impact on rural development
3. Highways are mostly used for long distance passenger traveller
4. Digital communication has replaced all traditional postal services

Choose the correct statement(s):

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

(C) 2 and 4 only (D) All of the above

116. Resources found in a region but not utilized are called -

(A) Developed (B) Potential

(C) Stock (D) Reserves

117. The process of removing salt from sea water is called -

(A) Distillation (B) Condensation

(C) Evaporation (D) Desalination

118. In Indian agriculture, the cropping season Kharif refers to –

1. Monsoon season crops (June – September)
2. Winter season crops (October – March)
3. Crops grown with high irrigation
4. Crops harvested in summer

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

(A) All are True (B) 1 and 3 are True

(C) Only 1 is True (D) 2 and 4 are True

119. India's population policy aims to –

1. Increase population growth
2. Achieve a stable population
3. Reduce literacy rates
4. Promote urbanization

Choose the correct answer from the given options :

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

120. **Statement :** Diversity can exist without discrimination if equality is practised.

Reason : A company refusing jobs to a particular community reflects institution discrimination.

(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

121. What is the primary role of the Judiciary in a democratic government?

(A) To make laws
(B) To implement laws
(C) To amend the constitution
(D) To interpret laws

122. The head of a Gram Panchayat is known as –

(A) Panchayat Samiti
(B) Mukhya
(C) Pradhan
(D) Sarpanch

123. **Statement :** Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in ensuring a transparency in rural administration.

Reason : Gram Sabha only elects the Gram Panchayat members.

(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.

124. **Statement** : Overpopulation, traffic congestion, waste management etc., are some of the most critical challenges for urban administration today.

Reason : Improve urban infrastructure and services is one of the aims of smart cities mission in India.

(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.

125. When persons are treated unequally, what is violated?

(A) Their privacy (B) Their freedom

(C) Their right to property (D) Their dignity

126. The Legislative Council in a state in India can be created or abolished by the -

(A) Governor (B) President

(C) State Legislative Assembly (D) Parliament

127. Which of the following best reflects the concept of gender as a social contruct?

(A) Gender is determined by biological differences only.

(B) Gender roles are fixed across cultures

(C) Gender roles vary across time and society

(D) Gender is identical to sex.

128. The term 'Secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by:

(A) 45^{th} Amendment (B) 43^{rd} Amendment

(C) 44^{th} Amendment (D) 42^{nd} Amendment

129. Which of the following best describes the primary function of parliament in law-making?

(A) Only executing laws

(B) Only interpreting laws

(C) Debating, amending and passing laws

(D) Implementing judicial decisions

130. **Statement :** Social justice aims to reduce inequality for marginalized groups.

Reason : It encourages discrimination between different social groups.

(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.

131. What is the primary focus of Social Science?

(A) Study of human behaviour in isolation

(B) Study of social relationships and institutions

(C) Study of economic systems only

(D) Study of political power structures

132. Which of the following is a key characteristic of scientific inquiry in Social Science?

(A) Based on personal opinions

(B) Rejects all previous theories

(C) Focuses on predicting exact future events

(D) Uses empirical evidence and systematic research methods

133. **Statement :** Social Science education promotes civic responsibility among learners.

Reason : It focuses primarily on historical dates and events.

(A) Both the statement and the reason are true.

(B) Both the statement and the reason are false.

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

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

134. Social science is an interdisciplinary field because it:

(A) Focusses on a single aspect of society

(B) Studies only History

(C) Ignores other subjects

(D) Combines insights from multiple disciplines

135. Which of the following is a key concept of the nature of Social Science?

(A) Value neutrality (B) Predictability and control

(C) Focus on individual behaviour only (D) Subjectivity and bias

136. **Statement :** Social change is a universal phenomenon.

Reason : Social change always leads to progress and improvement in society.

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

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

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

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

137. Which of the following best distinguishes a state from a nation?

(A) State is cultural: nation is political

(B) Nation has sovereignty: state does not

(C) State is political organisation: nation is cultural identity

(D) Both are identical concepts

138. A person with membership in a state, having votes and enjoying rights and duties is called-

(A) Resident (B) Immigrant

(C) Inhabitant (D) None of the above

139. **Case study : Forest region under pressure.** A forest region rich in biodiversity is facing rapid deforestation due to logging and agriculture expansion. The government introduces conservation laws, promotes afforestation, and involves local communities in forest protection.

What is the primary aim of involving local communities?

(A) Increase population (B) Promote industrialisation

(C) Expand agriculture (D) Ensure sustainable use of resources

140. Which of the following statements about exchange are correct?

1. Exchange can be monetary or non-monetary.
2. Exchange always requires money.
3. Exchange involves transfer of goods and services.
4. Exchange promotes specialisation.

(A) All are true (B) 1, 2 and 3 are true

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

141. **Assertion (i) :** Effective classroom communication involves active listening and clear expression of ideas.
Assertion (ii) : Teacher-centred approach promotes student engagement.

(A) Statement (i) is true, but statement (ii) is false

(B) Statement (i) is false, but statement(ii) is true

(C) Both statements (i) and (ii) are true and statement (ii) explains statement (i)

(D) Both statements (i) and (ii) are true and statement (ii) does not explain statement (i)

142. Which teaching method involves students exploring and finding out things for themselves?

(A) Narration (B) Discovery

(C) Dialogue (D) Comparison

143. Why are teaching-learning materials important in Social Science education?

(A) They make lessons more engaging (B) They reduce teacher workload

(C) They provide real-life examples (D) All of the above

144. The main purpose of improvising teaching-learning materials is-

(A) To reduce the use of TLM (B) To adapt to local context and needs

(C) To reduce costs (D) To follow school norms

145. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Primary data is collected first hand.
2. Secondary data is always unreliable.
3. Government reports are secondary data.
4. Interviews are a source of primary data.

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

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

146. **Statement (i):** Evaluation in Social Science helps to assess students' learning outcomes.
Statement (ii): Evaluation provides feedback to teachers on the effectiveness of their teaching methods.

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

(B) Both statements are true, but statement (ii) does not explain (i)

(C) Statement (i) is true, but statement (ii) is false

(D) Statement (i) is false, but statement (ii) is true

147. A teacher conducts weekly tests, gives feedback and adjusts teaching methods based on student performance. This is an example of :

(A) Checklist
(B) Performance-Based-Evaluation
(C) Formative assessment
(D) Summative assessment

148. The evaluation used to identify students' strengths and weaknesses at the beginning of a course is called –.

(A) Continuous Evaluation
(B) Norm-Referenced Evaluation
(C) Diagnostic Evaluation
(D) Criterion-Referenced Evaluation

149. Which of the following tools is/are used to collect data in a Social Science survey?

1. Field study
2. Questionnaire
3. Interview
4. Curriculum

Choose the correct answer from the given option :

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

150. Which of the following is a subjective type test?

(A) Essay type
(B) True/False
(C) Multiple choice question
(D) Matching type test.