

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013
PAPER - I

Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. Social development refers to
 - (A) Getting along harmoniously with others
 - (B) Subjective feeling accompanied by physiological change
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

2. Physical development includes development of
 - (A) Intellectual powers
 - (B) Evolution of moral sense and development character
 - (C) Internal as well as external organs
 - (D) Communication skills

3. Children are able to hop, skip, gallop and jump at the age of
 - (A) 0 - 2 years
 - (B) 2 - 6 years
 - (C) 6 - 12 years
 - (D) 12 - 18 years

4. Theory of learning called connectionism/trial and error learning was put forward by
 - (A) Ivan Pavlov
 - (B) BF Skinner
 - (C) Ram Nath Sharma
 - (D) EL Thorndike

5. Our teaching- learning process should strive to reach the level of
 - (A) Knowledge
 - (B) Understanding
 - (C) Application
 - (D) Skill

6. In memory level of teaching _____ occupies a very important role for the promotion of learning
 - (A) Drill and Exercise
 - (B) Ideas
 - (C) Problem solving
 - (D) Discussion

7. It is the factor aiding memory
 - (A) Interest
 - (B) Attention
 - (C) Recitation
 - (D) Lapse of time

8. Which of the following mean 'it matters' in Latin ?
(A) Intelligence (B) Attention
(C) Memory (D) Interest
9. What is the aim of group activity in classroom teaching ?
(A) To reduce the workload of the teacher
(B) To make most children participate in learning
(C) To clarify the concepts effectively
(D) To provide freedom to the students
10. Role of teacher in promoting national integration does not include
(A) Developing a suitable language policy
(B) Promoting national consciousness
(C) Organising Social and National services
(D) Encouraging communal feeling
11. National Integration is
(A) A feeling that people belong to the same caste
(B) A feeling that people have a common language
(C) A feeling that bind the citizens of a country
(D) All of these
12. Which of these is not a principle of CCE ?
(A) Principle of flexibility (B) Principle of rigidity
(C) Principle of functionality (D) Principle of accountability
13. The aim of child centered education is
(A) To organise various activities for a learner
(B) To guide the child to satisfy his needs and interests
(C) To impose restriction on active experience of learner
(D) To advocate that the teacher should not be behind the scene
14. The traits which children get from their ancestors are called
(A) Innate traits (B) Hereditary traits
(C) Acquired traits (D) Environmental traits

15. The developmental need of learner from all sections of society including the disadvantaged and deprived ones, drop-out and the working children and girls, has generated a need for identifying certain essential levels of learning for each stage of school education. These has been called
- (A) Maximum level of learning (B) Minimum level of learning
(C) Moderate level of learning (D) Average level of learning
16. Which of the following is not the goal of inclusive education ?
- (A) To provide for home based learning for persons with severe, multiple and intellectual disability
(B) To ensure that no child is denied admission in mainstream education
(C) Recognising education for all children as fundamental right
(D) None of these
17. A rare response from a student is a sign of
- (A) Originality (B) Fluency
(C) Intelligence (D) Flexibility
18. The primary causes of individual differences are
- (A) Age and heredity (B) Sex and environment
(C) Environment and heredity (D) Occupation and qualification
19. Which of the following is a landmark Act for equalization of opportunities and protection of right for children with disabilities ?
- (A) The Disabled Act 1975 (B) The Disabled Act 1965
(C) The Disabled Act 1985 (D) The Disabled Act 1980
20. Gifted child is one who
- (A) Does not get proper guidance .
(B) Is more capable intellectually than an average child
(C) Is visually handicapped
(D) Has some defects or chronic problem
21. The selective activity of mind has been called
- (A) Adjustment (B) Attention
(C) Intelligence (D) Personality
22. "Intelligence is the ability to judge well, to comprehend well, and to reason well". Whose definition is this ?
- (A) Thorndike (B) David Wechsler
(C) Alfred Binet (D) Ross

23. One of the following factors does not influence moral education
(A) Regularity (B) Honesty
(C) Creativity (D) Availability
24. According to the professional code of ethics for teachers, a teacher should
(A) Be biased in executing policies
(B) Fail to recommend those worthy of it
(C) Make derogatory statements about his/her colleagues
(D) Not consider private gains
25. Which of the following factors is not related to motivation ?
(A) Mental health (B) Interest
(C) Physical fitness (D) Objectives of life
26. According to Piaget, there are ____ stages of child's cognitive development
(A) Five (B) Three
(C) Six (D) Four
27. Developing new principles on the basis of given facts and information in memory level is called
(A) Application (B) Association
(C) Generalization (D) Distribution
28. Which of the following is not important for promoting international understanding in school ?
(A) Proper understanding of Science
(B) Developing primary group values
(C) Study of Geography
(D) Cultural exchange
29. Which of the following technique does not fall under the quantitative technique ?
(A) Oral technique (B) Written technique
(C) Practical technique (D) Observation technique
30. Learning is not
(A) Modification of behaviour (B) Acquisition of experience
(C) Modification of emotion (D) Acquisition of knowledge

Part II English

A. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

The first hydrogen balloon travelled fifteen miles before coming down close to the village of Gonesse. When the villagers saw it, they thought it was some strange monster that had fallen from the sky. The unpleasant smell of the hydrogen convinced them that the balloon was in some way linked with the devil. So they fell upon it armed with guns, knives, and pitch-forks, and beat it flat. They tied the remains to the tail of a horse and set it galloping across the countryside until the fabric of the balloon was torn to shreds.

31. The villagers thought the balloon was linked to the devil because
(A) Of its strange appearance (B) Of the unpleasant smell of the hydrogen
(C) It had fallen from the sky (D) They thought it was a monster
32. The word 'fabric' in the passage means
(A) Tail (B) Top
(C) Material (D) Shape
33. Hydrogen is a/an
(A) Gas (B) Liquid
(C) Solid (D) Alkali
34. What remains did the villagers tie to the tail of the horse ?
(A) The hydrogen (B) The guns and knives
(C) The devil (D) The balloon
35. The simple past tense form of 'galloping across the countryside' would be
(A) Gallop across the country side
(B) Had galloped across the countryside
(C) Galloped across the countryside
(D) Was galloped across the countryside

B. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow

Space-man, space man,
Blasting off the ground
With a wake of flame behind you,
Swifter than passing sound

Space-man, ace-man,
Shooting through the air,
Twice around the moon and back
Simply because it's there

Space-man, place-man,
Cruising through the skies
To plant your flags on landscapes
Unknown to human eyes

Space-man – Race, man,
Scorching back to earth –
To home and friends and everything
That gives your mission worth

36. '*Wake of flame*' in the poem means
- (A) A track of fire and smoke (B) The flame is just beginning
(C) Lighting the fire (D) The flame has awakened the poet
37. The poet calls the space-man by different names to show that
- (A) He thinks the astronaut is not a great person
(B) He thinks highly of astronauts
(C) Astronauts are noble people
(D) Astronauts do not think about other people
38. What is the meaning of the last two lines ?
- (A) You are going back to your family and friends who have been waiting anxiously for you
(B) You are returning to your family and friends. They are really only the ones who matter
(C) You wouldn't be in space doing all these things if your home and family didn't support you
(D) Both (B) and (C)
39. 'Scorching' in the poem means
- (A) Greatly heating up the atmosphere
(B) The rocket has become very hot
(C) Leaving a hot burning trail
(D) Travel very, very fast
40. The two lines which show that the poet thinks that space adventure serves no purpose are
- (A) With a wake of flame behind you,
Swifter than passing sound
(B) Twice around the moon and back
Simply, because it's there
(C) To plant your flags on landscapes
Unknown to human eyes
(D) To home and friends and everything
That gives your mission worth

C. Read the following excerpt from a play carefully and answer the questions 41 - 45

Buka : Your majesty, please give me another job. I am too clumsy to be a barber

King : I don't know what job I can give you. Do you think you want to be a farmer ?

Buka : I don't know, your Majesty. I've never been a farmer. I'll have to ask my wife

King : You'll be all right as a farmer, Buka. Your wife is very clever. She'll help you to become a good farmer.

Chief Minister, give Buka a plot of wasteland in the south of the town, beyond the Royal Park. Let him become a farmer, since he's not much good as a barber.

Buka : Thank you, Your Majesty.

(The same evening Buka tells his wife about his visit to the Royal Palace)

Kawli: The wasteland in the south of the town, beyond the Royal Park? But that land is full of rocks. What can we grow there? More rocks ?

Buka : I don't know. The king said that you were very clever. He said that you would help me to become a farmer.

Kawli: Well, i'm very flattered. We'll go tomorrow morning to see the land. Maybe we could do something with it.

41. The kind of land that the king gave Buka was
(A) A very fertile piece of land (B) Very hilly
(C) Land that was full of rocks (D) Very well located plot
42. Where is the piece of land located ?
(A) South of the town (B) In the suburbs
(C) Next to the Royal Palace (D) Within their compound
43. Why did Kawli say "well, I'm very flattered" ?
(A) Because the king said that she could help her husband
(B) Because the king said that she was a clever person
(C) Because they had been given the piece of land
(D) Because the king was so helpful to them
44. "Maybe we could do something with it" suggests that
(A) They might be able to sell the land to others
(B) There was the possibility of making the piece of land to yield some profit
(C) Kawli was hopeful of growing something in the plot
(D) Kawli was not too sure about what to do with the plot of land
45. From the excerpt of the play it can be inferred that Buka is a man who is
(A) Obedient (B) Lazy
(C) Hard-working (D) Incompetent

46. Teaching of English is important because of its
- (A) Educational importance
 - (B) Cultural importance
 - (C) Professional importance
 - (D) All of these
47. English as a second language is taught at the elementary school stage
- (A) As a language of comprehension
 - (B) As a literary language
 - (C) As a specialised subject
 - (D) As a general knowledge subject
48. One major shortcoming in the teaching of English in India is that the average teacher of English has
- (i) Very little understanding of the aims and objectives of teaching English
 - (ii) No knowledge of using teaching aids
 - (iii) No knowledge of grammar and vocabulary
 - (iv) No other aim than getting students to pass the examination
- (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (ii) and (iii)
 - (C) (i) and (iv)
 - (D) (iii) and (iv)
49. The goal of communicative language teaching approach is to develop
- (A) Learner's communicative competence
 - (B) Teacher's communicative competence
 - (C) Learner's grammatical competence
 - (D) Communicative environment
50. Importance of speech, formation of language habits and mastery of structure are the basic ideas of
- (A) Cognitive approach
 - (B) Structural approach
 - (C) Communicative language approach
 - (D) Oral approach
51. Among the disadvantages of the translation method listed below, which statement is not true
- (A) It neglects speech
 - (B) It makes the student a passive listener
 - (C) Exact translation is not possible
 - (D) It requires efficient teachers

52. Which language ability would you be testing if you asked students to write a few sentences about their family ?
- (A) Grammar (B) Vocabulary
(C) Writing (D) All of these
53. As a facilitator of learning the teacher should
- (A) Aim at finishing the syllabus in time
(B) Load the learners with extra information about the theme of the text
(C) Explain each lesson in detail
(D) Provide enough opportunities to hear and use the language
54. The main importance of writing at the primary level is that it helps students to
- (A) Learn and remember new words and structures
(B) Make language learning more meaningful
(C) Develop their listening and speaking skills
(D) Develop their language creativity
55. Loud reading is good for testing
- (A) Pronunciation (B) Comprehension
(C) Speed of reading (D) Clarity of voice
56. Visual aids for teaching does not include
- (A) Blackboard drawings (B) Tape recorders
(C) Work cards (D) Flash cards
57. A child-centred classroom is characterized by
- (A) Children sitting in the centre of the classroom
(B) Children teaching other children under the supervision of the teacher
(C) Very passive teachers and active learners
(D) A variety of learning activities for the learners
58. In a writing test, the instruction is "Fill up the blanks from the words given inside the box". This is strictly a test on
- (A) Guided composition (B) Controlled composition
(C) Free composition (D) Both (A) and (B)
59. Pattern drills are used for the purpose of
- (A) Reinforcement (B) Motivation
(C) Stimulation (D) Explanation

60. Summative assessment seeks to
- (A) Correct learner's mistakes
 - (B) Measure learner achievement
 - (C) Measure learner progress
 - (D) Gather feedback

Part III Mizo

A. *A hnuaia thu ziaak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang rawh*

Mi thenkhatin ruihhlo ngawl an vei chhan chu an mawl vang a ni! Khawvel hi zim deuh emaw an ti a, tih tur dang zawng zawng an ti zo tawh emaw an ti a, an tih tlem lutuk avangin tih tur a awm leh awm loh an hre lo mai zawk a ni.

Khawvel hi a zauin a nuam em em mai a. Han zin chhuak ila, ram changkang zawkah mi sang tam takin thil tha tiin hna an thawk suau suau a, khawvel duhtawh lovin van boruak awmdante an zir a, thenkhatin sihsen tui aia te deuh, virus kawchhunga thil awm dan an zir a, tihtur hi an hre hnem em em a ni.

Chutiang tih tur hre ve miah lova i awm chuan ruihhlo khawih a awlsam bik a ni. I hawiher tizau la, khawvel ram danga naupang leh tleirawlte chanchin ngaihven la, naupang fel tam tak an awm tih i hmu ang. Pen friend te nei la, saptawng bakah tawng dang tam tak thiam tum la, i hriatna belh chhah la, chutianga hun i hman chuan, ruihhlo tih leh Dendrite hnim tih vel phei chu, tih chu sawi loh, ngaihtuah ringawt pawh zahthlak i ti thuai ang.

Hiking-in in chhuak ngai em? Ramhnuaiah puan inah in riak tawh em? Rannung leh ngaw chanchin te, sava leh sangha chanchin te a takin in zir tawh em? Kan dam chhung reiloteah hian Pathian thilsiam chanchin hriat belh tur a tam em em a, chutih laia dik lo taka proxyvon hmanga at lo so chu a nuihzatthlak tlat tawh a ni.

Mi tupawhin ruihhlo eng chi pawh a ngawl a vei chuan, mihring pangngai a ni lova mi thing a ni tih hria la, a mawl em em a ni tih hre bawh rawh. Chutiang mi nih chu i duh ngai lovang tiraw!

Tun inkhawm banah hian eng nge i tih dawn? Zanin zanriah ei khamah engtia awm nge i tum? A nih naktuk zingah? Naktuk sikul banah thil tangkai tihtur chhawpsa i nei em? In chhanna tam zawk chu 'Ka hre lo' tih te, 'A rem rem a ni mai' tih te, 'Ka ngaihtuah lawk ngai lo' tih te a nih ka ring. Chutianga mahni hun hman dan tur hre lawk lova, nung mai mai te chu ruihhlo hian a chhinchhiah duh bik riau asin! Chuvangin thil tangkai eng emaw tal ti turin inbuatsaih la; Entir nan: Vawiinah kan zirlai bung khat tal ka thiam ang: tunkar chhungin English thumal sawm ka thiam belh ang; tun thla chhungin pangpar pot pathum tal ka ti vul ang; kuminah hian tingtang perh ka thiam ang tih ang chiin hunawl hi hnawhkhah tum tur a ni.

Lehkha chhiar tur tam tak a awm a, kan khawpuiah State Library a awm a, khaw hrang hrangah YMA Library te a awm bawh a. Lehkhabu tha, hriatna leh thiamna tipunga kan hawiher tizau thei chhiar te a tha em em. Hun awl hnawhkhahna tha deuh chu milem ziaak a ni bawh, nalh lem lo pawhin ziaak ila, a nuam ve hrim hrim a ni. Chutianga i hun i hman chuan ruihhlo ngaihtuahna hun i nei lo ang a, hriatna leh thiamna i belhchhah bawh ang.

61. Engvangin nge miin ruihhlo ngawl a vei thin?

- (A) A thatchhiat vang
- (B) Tih tur a neih loh vang
- (C) A mawl vang
- (D) Hun awl a ngah vang

62. Ruihhlovin a chhinchhiah duh bik chu tute nge ?
 (A) Khawvel hi a zau nuam a ni tih hre lo te
 (B) Mahni hun hman dan tur hre lawk lova nung mai mai te
 (C) Pen friend pawh neih tum lo te
 (D) Lehkhabu tha chhiar ngai lo te
63. Ruihhlo ngawl veite nihna han sawi teh
 (A) Tihtur hre lovin an vak rawlai mai mai
 (B) YMA Library-ah pawh kal nachang an hre lo
 (C) Sava leh sangha chanchin pawh zir nachang an hre lo
 (D) Mihring pangngai an ni lova, mi thing an ni.
64. Hunawl hnawhkhah dan tha a tih kha han sawi teh
 (A) 'Hiking' a chhuah vah
 (B) Ram changkang zawka zin chhuah
 (C) Ni tin zirlai bung khat tal thiam
 (D) Milem ziak
65. Eng hunah nge ruihhlo khawih a awlsam bik
 (A) Tihtur hre lova kan awm hunin
 (B) Zinchhuah nachang kan hriat lohvin
 (C) Pathian thilsiam chanchin hriatbelh tur kan hriat lohvin
 (D) 'Ka hre lo' tia kan chhanna a nih deuh vekin

B. A hnuaia thu ziaak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang rawh

Tualte khuaah Lungdup khaw pa pakhat zin chu a thi a, a hnuk chah velel tlangval pahni zualkovin an tlan a. Lungdup khaw tlangval, in 500 khua chu ruang la turin an rawn thawk a. Vanapa hovin a zana zanin ruang chu an zawn chhuak a. Ruah a sur chungin tlangvalho chuan "Tawng na mahah, a uih zawn ang vut vutin tih a ni a, chak deuh maiin i kalpui ang u", an ti a, an haw haw liam ta hluah hluah mai a.

66. He thu ziaka 'a hnuk chah velel' tih awmzia chu
 (A) A hrawk hrui a chat tihna a ni
 (B) A thih velel tihna a ni
 (C) A thlarau a thlah tihna
 (D) A thlarau a chhuak tihna
67. A uih zawn ang vut vutin tih awmzia chu
 (A) Thil uih tak zawn
 (B) Hmanhmawh taka kal
 (C) Kawng nal taka kal
 (D) Hlim taka kal

C. *A hnuaia thu ziaak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang rawh*

Mi finge pawh hi mahni hriatna ngawta innghat an ni lova, mi dangte hnen atanga hriatna hrang hrang an dawn an chuktuah khawm atanga an hmuh chhuah hriatna dik leh famkim zawk hmang thiamte niin an lang. Lehkha chhiar tam te chuan thil an thlir thiam bika, suangtuahna tha an nei baw a, thil tih tur an ruahman thiam bik baw a, an hriatna a zau avangin an bula awm a hlawka, an bengvar bik avanginrawn an hlawh nge nge thin a, mi ngaihsan leh zah an hlawh bik a ni

68. He thuziaktuin mahni a tih hi
(A) Adverb a ni (B) Noun a ni
(C) Proper noun a ni (D) Pronoun a ni
69. He thuziaka 'thiam' tih hi eng verb nge ?
(A) Auxiliary (B) Double
(C) Transitive (D) Intransitive
70. He thua mi ngaihsan tih tawngkam ep chiah chu
(A) Mi ngaihsan loh (B) Mi ngaihne
(C) Mi hmusit (D) Mi endawng

D. *He hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 71-75 thleng hian he thu behchhan hian chhang ang che*

Lentupui chawivel zotlang ram nuam
Daifim tling khawm siktui thianga luanna:
Hramthiam va tinreng leh siahting zar bawm,
Ram awithiamten nilen zai lo sa.
Thalah hnah hlui lo til chawr tir duata'n
Lungtileng tlang romei a lo zam a,
Thing tin zar an lo vul fur khaw thianga
Huiva, rengchal, ngirtling, lelthang zaina.
 Kan Zoram Rimawi ram leh thianga karah,
 Herhse, khiang leh ngiau par rimin min thawi:
 Lunglen zual tukram chul hlui fan ni hian
 Thuva di zun zaiin nemten lo awi.
Kawl a lo ngui zaikung hlui an lo tin,
Kung thar, zoawi, losul, kawrnuleng
Khua lo thim pawnga zaiin chawih mual tin,
Chheri chawnkhuang katchatin lo rem,
Lentu kai vel no nghial chhawrthla engah
Baki eng lawm zan var bukan lo chhawn
Zingthian chinrang lo zai sang thinlera'n
Dawngal lentu kar rengchalpan lo zawm

71. He hla phuahtu hian “Kung thar” tia a sawi awmzia chu
 (A) Kawrnuleng a ni (B) Perhpawng a ni
 (C) Zan lama hram chi ho (D) A engmah khi
72. He hla thua hla phuahtuin T̃il a tih ep chiaah tawngkam chu
 (A) Duah (B) Vul
 (C) Chawr (D) Rem
73. He hlain mizote lung tilengt̃u tak a rawn tarlan chu
 (A) Fur thing p̃ar
 (B) Lentupui
 (C) Romei
 (D) Tukram chul
74. He hla thua hla phuahtuin k̃atch̃at a tih hi
 (A) Perhpawng/khauchher a ni (B) Thangfen/Rulngan a ni
 (C) Bak/Chhimbuk a ni (D) Kawrnuleng a ni
75. He hla thu tlar tawp bera “Dawngral lentu kar rengchalpa’n lo zawm” a tih awmzia chu
 (A) Zan lam zai mawi chu zing khawvar rengchalin a lo zawm a tihna a ni
 (B) B̃ak leh chhimbuk thla eng lawma leng vel chu, chinr̃ang leh rengchalin an lo zawm a tihna a ni
 (C) Ral leh lam ramngawah rengchal a lo hram a tihna
 (D) Zing khawvara chinr̃ang hram chu, ral leh lam rengchalin a lo zawm a tihna a ni
76. Sociologist hovin mother tongue an hrilhfiah dan chu
 (A) Mahni hnam tawng
 (B) Pianpui tawng
 (C) Chi leh kuang sawi lova, eng tawng pawh pianpui ang chiaha kan hman theih apiang
 (D) Kan pian tirh atanga tawng kan thiam hmasak ber
77. Tawng zir thiamna bulpuite chu
 (i) Listening and speaking skill
 (ii) Phonetic and word skill
 (iii) Phonic and phrase skill
 (iv) Reading and writing skill
 (A) (i) leh (ii) (B) (ii) leh (iii)
 (C) (i) leh (iv) (D) (ii) leh (iv)

78. Grammar zirtir nana zirtir dan method tha ber chu
- (A) Deductive method
 - (B) Inductive method
 - (C) Deductive leh inductive method hman kawp
 - (D) Sentence method
79. Heng teaching aids chi hrang hrang zingah hian 'Visual Aid' thlang chhuak rawh
- (A) Radio
 - (B) Gramophone
 - (C) Linguaphone
 - (D) Cinema
80. Tawng (language) awmzia ber chu
- (A) Midangte thusawi hriatfiah theihna
 - (B) Mihring ka atanga ri lo chhuak a ni
 - (C) Tawng chu thil engemaw aiawh a ni
 - (D) Mihring ngaihtuahna ri awmze neia puan chhuahna a ni
81. Herbartian method of lesson plan-a recapitulation-in a tum tak chu
- (A) Naupangten an thil zir kha a tak taka an hman thiam dawn leh dawn loh en chhinna
 - (B) Naupangten an zirlai an thiam leh thiamloh hriatna a tana zirtirtu-in zawhna a zawh paha, a zirtir nawn leh hi
 - (C) Naupangte zirlai zirtir zawh tawh hnua tihtur pek
 - (D) Naupangte zirlai zirtirtuin a zirtir hi
82. Naupang zirlai thu nena inkungkaih thu hrang hrang zirtirtuin lehkha themah a ziaak a, a thu ziaak chu naupangin a pawh chhuah apiang chanchin a sawi zui hi
- (A) Debate a ni
 - (B) Recitation a ni
 - (C) Role play a ni
 - (D) Extempore speech a ni
83. Zirtirtuin a zirtir tur thu inmil zela milem a indawta a entir hi ____ a ni
- (A) Gramophone
 - (B) Film strips
 - (C) Flannel graph
 - (D) Slide projector
84. A hnuaia thu ziaak pali zingah hian teaching aids hman tangkaina pathum tarlan a ni a, teaching aids hman tangkaina ni ve lo point pakhat han thlang chhuak teh.
- (A) A tak tak hmuhna leh hriatna khan zirlaite rilruah an thil zir a nemngghetin a tichiang
 - (B) Nu leh paten naupangte an in lamah an lo zirtir ve thei
 - (C) Class room-a zirna boruak a tinung
 - (D) Naupangin an sense organs an hmang tangkai vek avangin an thiam awl

85. Elementary school-a thu leh hla zirtir nana zirtir dan (method) tha bera ngaih chu
Herbartian five steps method a ni a, mahse he method hman ve theihlohna subject chu
(A) Science (B) English
(C) History (D) Arithmetic
86. A hnuaia tawngkam dik ber hmang hian a hnuaia thu karawl hi dah khat rawh
Laiking ____ tah tur ang
(A) Puanpui (B) Puandum
(C) Pawnpui (D) Pawndum
87. A hnuaia thumal pali zingah hian hnamdang tawng atanga kan lak, mahse kan lam dik
chiah loh a awm a, han thlang chhuak teh
(A) Fridge (B) Chalk
(C) Laltin (D) Kamis
88. Phonology tih awmzia chu
(A) Lamrik dan leh thluk dan zirna
(B) Kut ziaak dan zirna
(C) Tawngkam inremkhawm dan zirna
(D) Spelling dik zirna
89. Smith-an a zirna atanga naupangte tawng lama an than dan a sawi dan chuan naupang
thla riat mi chuan
(A) Thumal pakhat an thiam
(B) Thumal pahnih an thiam
(C) Thumal pakhat mah an thiam lo
(D) Thumal pathum an thiam
90. Hawrawp mal te te hriat phawta chumi atanga a thu awmzia inthlak thleng dan hriat hi
(A) Ziaak (B) Ngaihthlak
(C) Chhiar (D) Tawng

Part IV ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

A Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength. After being defeated by the God Zeus, Atlas was forced to carry the earth and the sky for an eternity. In depictions of Atlas, he is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas. Accordingly, the word 'atlas' became a nickname for a collection of maps. Today, an atlas refers to any book that consists of a bound collection of maps. For example, an atlas can be made up of maps of the countries of the world or of the states of the United States. Sometimes an atlas will also contain graphs and charts with other statistical information about the culture, religion, climate or government of the population of a given area.

61. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that Atlas supported the earth and the sky because he was
- (A) A Titan of enormous strength
(B) Punished after losing to Zeus
(C) Associated with maps and globes
(D) A slave to the God Zeus
62. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that the following people or groups might use an atlas ?
- (i) A group of explorers on the Nile River
(ii) A backpacker planning a tour of Europe
(iii) Army generals preparing for battle
- (A) (i) only
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
63. Conjunctions (or conjunctive phrases) are used to indicate or emphasize the existence of a relationship between ideas. As used in the passage, which of the following conjunctions could be used in place of the conjunction 'accordingly'?
- (i) Although
(ii) As a result
(iii) Consequently
- (A) (i) only
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
64. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that the additional charts and graphs in an atlas could include information about
- (i) Major languages
(ii) Average temperature
(iii) Historical events
- (A) (i) only
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) (ii) and (iii)

65. A collection of maps came to be known as an atlas because
- (A) Atlas carried a globe on his shoulder
 - (B) Maps were decorated with the image of Atlas
 - (C) Atlas was strong enough to carry the earth
 - (D) Atlas is a Greek word meaning 'maps'

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's own provision, however, is not only the oldest known subsistence strategy, but also the one that has been practised continuously in some parts of the world for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and very crude methods for the domestication of animals were introduced 10,000 years ago.

66. Which is the oldest subsistence strategy?
- (A) Migrating
 - (B) Domesticating animals
 - (C) Farming
 - (D) Hunting and gathering
67. Which word is closest in meaning to 'rudimentary' as it is used in the passage ?
- (A) Basic
 - (B) Crude
 - (C) Early
 - (D) Beginning
68. When was hunting and gathering introduced?
- (A) Ten million years ago
 - (B) Two million years ago
 - (C) Ten thousand years ago
 - (D) Two thousand years ago
69. Based on the information given in the text, it can be inferred that
- (i) Hunting is the oldest method of obtaining food
 - (ii) Domestication of animals is the latest method of obtaining food
 - (iii) There are people who still depend on hunting for their food
- (A) Only (i) is correct
 - (B) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (C) Only (iii) is correct
 - (D) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
70. The word 'hunting' as it is used in the passage is
- (A) A gerund
 - (B) The present continuous form of 'hunt'
 - (C) A verb
 - (D) None of these

C. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions 71-75

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
Hard to get and heavy to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled:
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very edge of the churchyard mold.
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

71. In the poem the word 'mold' means
(A) Mound (B) Place
(C) Soil (D) Ground
72. The poem tells us that gold is 'hugged by the old' because
(A) They like the color of gold
(B) They know the value of gold
(C) They think it brings them luck
(D) They want to be buried with it
73. Which phrase tells us that gold is in great demand?
(A) Hard to get and heavy to hold
(B) Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold
(C) Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled
(D) Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
74. Which word in the poem tells us that some people buy gold just for the sake of possessing it, not because they want to use it in any way?
(A) Bartered (B) Borrowed
(C) Hoarded (D) Stolen
75. In the poem what does 'molten, graven, hammered and rolled' tell us about gold?
(A) What people do with it (B) How much people value it
(C) What people feel about it (D) What it looks like
76. Identify the sentence that is not true of mother tongue learning
(A) Mother tongue plays an important part in a child's identity and self esteem
(B) It should be introduced at the same time with another language
(C) Learning the mother tongue helps children to learn other languages faster
(D) It provides the basis for the child's ability to learn other languages

77. The basic skills for learning a language are
 (i) Listening and speaking skill (ii) Phonetic and word skill
 (iii) Phonic and phrase skill (iv) Reading and writing skill
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
 (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv)
78. The best method for the teaching of grammar is
 (A) Deductive method
 (B) Inductive method
 (C) A combination of Deductive & Inductive method
 (D) None of the above
79. The main objective of teaching the mother tongue at the elementary stage is the acquisition of
 (A) Fluency
 (B) Speaking and writing skills
 (C) Listening, speaking, reading and writing skills
 (D) Reading and listening skills
80. Which of the following is not a principle of teaching composition ?
 (A) Principle of gradation (B) Principle of selection
 (C) Principle of experience (D) Principle of syntax
81. Which among the four teaching aids is a 'Visual Aid'?
 (A) Radio (B) Gramophone
 (C) Linguaphone (D) Cinema
82. The word 'Language' signifies
 (A) A means for relating with others
 (B) The verbal sounds made by human beings
 (C) A substitute for various human abilities
 (D) Verbal expression of human feelings
83. When a language teacher organizes an activity in the classroom which involves acting by the students, it is called
 (A) Debate (B) Dramatisation
 (C) Role play (D) Elocution

84. Halliday has identified certain functions that language has for the children. One of the following is not among them
- (A) Instrumental (B) Creative
(C) Heuristic (D) Interactional
85. An ideal language teacher is one who is
- (i) Trained in the language
(ii) Patient
(iii) A disciplinarian
(iv) Broad-minded
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
86. Multilingual classroom should be viewed as
- (i) An inhibiting factor to the learning of a particular language
(ii) A resource to the learning of a particular language
(iii) An unfavourable factor contributing to slow progress in learning
- (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
(C) (iii) only (D) (i) and (iii)
87. The term 'second language' means
- (A) The language that one learns right after he has learnt his first language
(B) The language other than the mother-tongue that one uses for public communication
(C) The language other than the mother-tongue that one uses for his/her library language
(D) None of the above
88. Prose is taught in school with the objective of teaching
- (A) History of the language (B) New words
(C) Stress and rhythm (D) The different forms of the language
89. The real purpose of singing nursery rhymes with primary school students is
- (A) Voice control exercise (B) Memorising rhymes
(C) Speech training (D) None of these
90. The primary objective of teaching new words is
- (A) To enable the students to become better readers
(B) To enable the students to become better writers
(C) To enable the students to translate words into another language
(D) To enable the students to coin new words

Part V Environmental Studies

91. The main source of energy in our body is
(A) Proteins (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Vitamins (D) Minerals
92. Kwashiorkor is caused due to the deficiency of
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Anaemia (D) Protein
93. Hot winds that blow during the summer season are called
(A) Monsoon (B) Loo
(C) Purvaiya (D) Sea breeze
94. The houses in a place where there is too much of heat and temperature are made of
(A) Steel (B) Cement
(C) Mud (D) Stones
95. India shares a common boundary with ____ in the north-west
(A) Bhutan and China (B) Sri-Lanka and Maldives
(C) Nepal and China (D) Afghanistan and Pakistan
96. If you visit the Corbett National Park, you are in the State of
(A) Assam (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Uttar Pradesh
97. When small channels are dug to take water from the rivers to the fields, we call it as
(A) Dams (B) Canals
(C) Tube-wells (D) Tanks
98. A number of steps taken by the Government to increase the production of milk is called as
(A) Silver Revolution (B) White Revolution
(C) Green Revolution (D) Red Revolution
99. If you want to use the cheapest means of travel over long distance, which of these modes of transportation will you choose ?
(A) Railways (B) Roadways
(C) Waterways (D) Airways

100. Natural resources must be used
(A) Lavishly (B) Sustainably
(C) Exploitatively (D) Extravagantly
101. The first school for disabled was established by Dresden in Russia in
(A) 1884 (B) 1867
(C) 1848 (D) 1876
102. The part of a flower which protects the young bud is
(A) Stamen (B) Petal
(C) Sepal (D) Anther
103. There are about __ species of porcupines
(A) 25 (B) 30
(C) 20 (D) 28
104. Buttress roots are found in
(A) Coniferous forests (B) Tropical rain forests
(C) Arid regions (D) Equatorial regions
105. An adult human has _____ teeth
(A) 30 (B) 32
(C) 36 (D) 34
106. Environmental Studies is
(A) A body of factual information
(B) A way of learning through enquiry
(C) The advanced studies of human relationship
(D) The past experience of human beings
107. Environmental Education is concerned with
(A) Population (B) Transportation
(C) Pollution (D) All of these
108. In primary level, Environmental Studies is integrated with
(A) Social Studies and Economics
(B) Social Studies and Science
(C) Social Studies and Geography
(D) Social Studies and Civics

109. What are the essential TLM for teaching Social Studies / Environmental Studies ?
- (A) Pedagogy, Syllabus and Assessment
 - (B) Curriculum, Syllabus and Textbook
 - (C) Textbook, Pedagogy and Assessment
 - (D) Curriculum, Language and Syllabus
110. The curriculum of Environmental Studies is based on
- (A) Child-centred teaching-learning
 - (B) Integrated manner based on real life situation
 - (C) Demonstration
 - (D) All of the above
111. The prime objective of learning Environmental Studies is
- (A) Child acquainted with the society
 - (B) Child acquainted with the school environment
 - (C) Child acquainted with the immediate surroundings
 - (D) Child acquainted with plants and animals
112. The introductory questions should
- (A) Be based on previous knowledge of the student
 - (B) Be easy and not difficult
 - (C) Have linkage with previous knowledge
 - (D) All of the above
113. Which of these is the best method for developing children's ideas and opinion ?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Questioning
114. There are four below average students in a class. Which one of the following strategies will be most effective to bring them at par with the other students ?
- (A) Make them sit in a front row and supervise their work
 - (B) Identify their weak areas of learning and provide remedial measures
 - (C) Ensure that they attend the school regularly
 - (D) Give them additional assignments for homework

115. Assessment of Environmental Studies at primary stage should be done
(A) Internally (B) Continuously
(C) Periodically (D) Externally
116. Which tool of assessment is most quick and easy to implement for providing specific information about specific objectives ?
(A) Portfolio (B) Rating Scale
(C) Checklist (D) Anecdotal records
117. Through field visit children can
(A) Explore (B) Observe
(C) Play (D) Both (A) and (B)
118. While conducting discussion a _____ climate is essential to achieve desirable results
(A) Rigid (B) Formal
(C) Relaxed (D) Competitive
119. Curiosity about environment can be developed through
(A) Exploration (B) Classroom teaching
(C) Examination (D) Activity
120. What will be the objective of giving assignments to students ?
(A) To provide opportunity to search for information, construct their own ideas and articulate them
(B) To make them work at home
(C) To provide varied experience and practice
(D) To develop good study habit in children

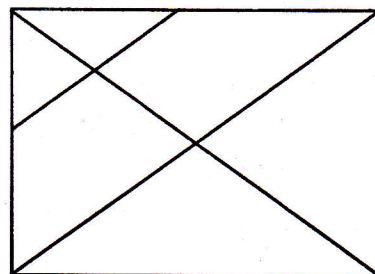
Part VI Mathematics

121. Which of the following is not used in teaching of Mathematics ?
(A) Inductive Method (B) Heuristic Method
(C) Translation Method (D) Synthetic Method
122. Which of the following is not a component of micro-teaching ?
(A) Lesson Plan (B) Teaching skills
(C) Feed back devices (D) Methods of teaching

123. Meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is
 (A) I know (B) I think
 (C) I find (D) I learn
124. A number which is neither a prime nor a composite number is
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 3
125. The prime numbers dividing 109 and leaving a remainder of 4 in each case are
 (A) 5 and 7 (B) 2 and 11
 (C) 3 and 7 (D) 11 and 12
126. The sum of first 30 odd natural numbers is equal to
 (A) 222 (B) 223
 (C) 224 (D) 225
127. Simplify $\frac{1^{150}}{5^{-1} + 3^{-1}}$
 (A) $1\frac{7}{8}$ (B) $1\frac{6}{7}$
 (C) $1\frac{5}{8}$ (D) $1\frac{3}{8}$

128. Number of triangles in the given figure is

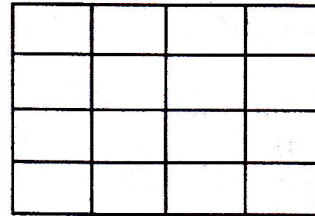
- (A) 4
 (B) 6
 (C) 11
 (D) 12



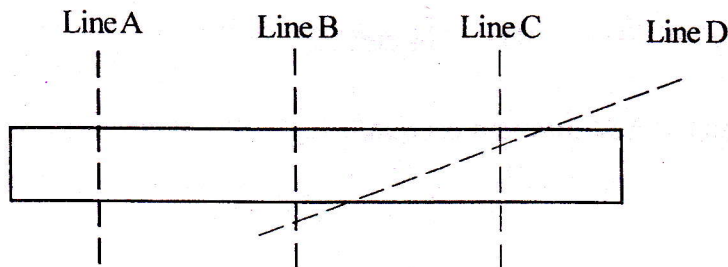
129. A right angled triangle can also be
 (A) A scalene triangle (B) An equilateral triangle
 (C) An obtuse angled triangle (D) None of these
130. Which of the following is not a plane figure ?
 (A) A circle (B) A triangle
 (C) A cube (D) A rhombus

131. How many squares are there in the following figure ?

- (A) 16
- (B) 20
- (C) 30
- (D) 32



132. Line of symmetry in the given figure is



- (A) Line A
- (B) Line B
- (C) Line C
- (D) Line D

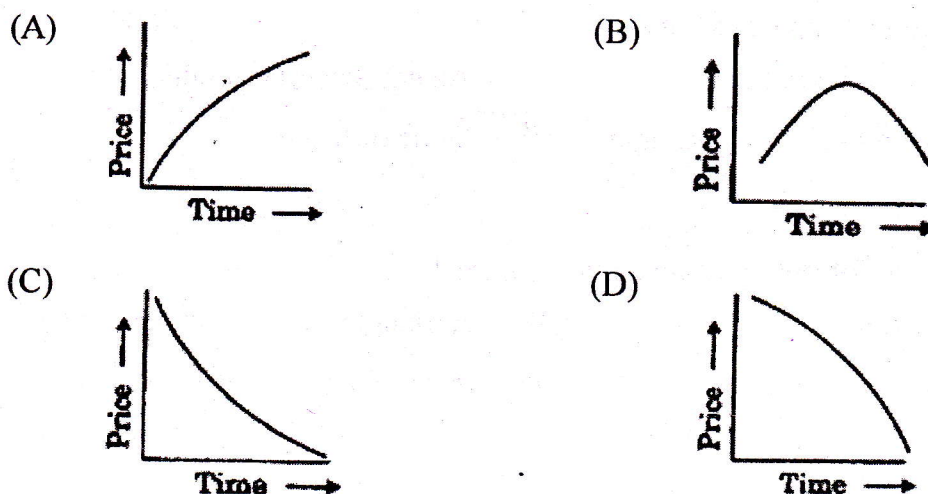
133. Convert 1 minute into hour

- (A) 0.60
- (B) 0.0016
- (C) 0.016667
- (D) 0.06

134. The circumference of a wheel of a truck is 2.5m. What will be the distance covered by the truck after 1000 revolutions ?

- (A) 250 km
- (B) 0.25 km
- (C) 25 km
- (D) 2.5 km

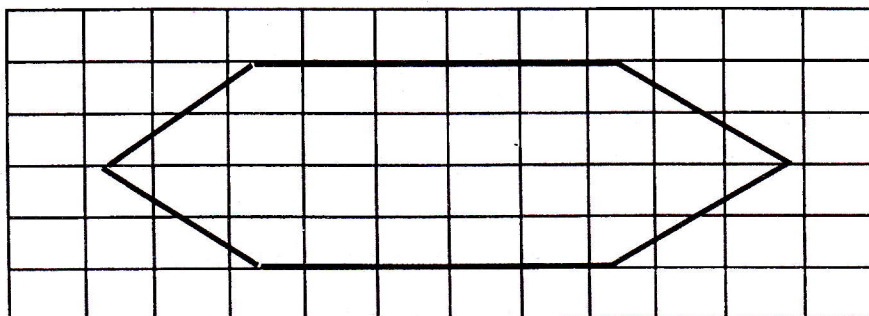
135. Which amongst the following graphs represents inflations in the market ?



136. Number of minutes in a leap year is

- (A) 8784 (B) 21960
(C) 527040 (D) 31622406

137. Area of the given hexagon is



- (A) 20cm^2 (B) 28cm^2
(C) 30cm^2 (D) 32cm^2

138. Find the value of A and B in the given figure

- (A) $A = 864, B = 17280$
(B) $A = 84, B = 312$
(C) $A = 60, B = 168$
(D) $A = 6, B = 3.3333$

2	6	12	20
12	72	240	
A	B		

139. All educational tests adopted for behavioural objectives are called

- (A) Achievement tests (B) Objective tests
(C) Unit tests (D) Prognostic tests

140. A device for finding out what pupils understood and can do, with a purpose of adapting future teaching to the needs of an individual or a class is

- (A) Formative assessment (B) Summative assessment
(C) Diagnostic assessment (D) Comprehensive assessment

141. When we want to check the ability of critical evaluation we use

- (A) Essay type test (B) Objective type test
(C) Analogical test (D) Diagnostic test

142. "Mathematics should be taught on compulsory basis to all pupils as a part of education during the first ten years of schooling". This is mentioned in
(A) NPE 1986 (B) Indian Education Commission 1964-66
(C) NCF 2005 (D) RTE Act 2009
143. Ideal room temperature considered best for study is approximately
(A) 58°F (B) 68°F
(C) 78°F (D) 88°F
144. Which kind of children are more interested in abstract activities rather than hands-on activities?
(A) Gifted children (B) Backward children
(C) Imbeciles (D) Average children
145. When a teacher proceeds logically from specific to general, he uses
(A) Analytic method (B) Synthetic method
(C) Inductive method (D) Deductive method
146. It is often referred to as 'second tongue' in teaching mathematics?
(A) Text-book (B) Instrument box
(C) Graph paper (D) Blackboard
147. Before teaching division, a child must be taught
(A) Addition (B) Subtraction
(C) Multiplication (D) All of these
148. 'Mathematics is a way to settle in the mind a habit of reasoning'. Whose words are these?
(A) Locke (B) Napoleon
(C) Dewey (D) Froebel
149. 'Certainty of results' is a characteristic of mathematics which comes under
(A) Practical value (B) Disciplinary value
(C) Cultural value (D) Moral value
150. Logarithm was invented by
(A) Aryabhatta (B) Ramanujan
(C) Jean Piaget (D) John Napier

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 30th August 2013 (Friday)
Time : 09:30 A.M. -12:00 P.M.

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 28 pages without cover and Answer marking sheet. Check the booklet before attempting the questions
- * Do not submit the Answer sheet without signature of Invigilator
- * Rough work is to be done in the space provided in the question booklet
- * Candidates should follow the right marking exactly as indicated in the Information Brochure.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

1. A candidate shall not be allowed to carry any textual materials, printed or written, bits of papers or any other objectionable materials inside the examination hall.
2. No candidate must leave the examination hall without special permission of the Invigilator concerned until he/she has finished his/her examination. Candidates should not leave the Hall without handing over their Answer sheets to the invigilator on duty.
3. Use of Cell phone, Electronic gadgets, Calculator, etc. are not allowed inside the Examination Hall.
4. Candidates shall maintain complete silence and attend to their papers only. Any conversation or gesticulation or disturbance in the examination hall shall be taken into account as misbehaviour and if a candidate is found using unfair means or impersonating, his candidature shall be cancelled and he 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.