

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2014

### PAPER I

**Date of Examination** : 28<sup>th</sup> March 2014 (Friday)  
**Time** : 09:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

#### NOTES

- \* This booklet contains 30 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.

**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2014**  
**PAPER - I**

**Part I      Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. A teacher should measure the ability of students by
  - (A) conducting examination
  - (B) analyzing the record of various works of students
  - (C) asking questions
  - (D) interviewing their parents
2. Development is a continuous process, but growth does not continue throughout life, it stops when \_\_\_\_ has been attained.
  - (A) childhood
  - (B) adolescence
  - (C) adulthood
  - (D) maturity
3. What type of education does the family impart to the child ?
  - (A) Non-formal
  - (B) Informal
  - (C) Formal
  - (D) Regular
4. Between the age of \_\_\_\_\_ the child manages the maximum social adjustment in this changeable and variable social world.
  - (A) 4 to 8
  - (B) 5 to 10
  - (C) 6 to 12
  - (D) 7 to 14
5. Emotional development during childhood is more susceptible to the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ than the family.
  - (A) relatives
  - (B) teachers
  - (C) friend circle
  - (D) society
6. The following are an obstacle to National Integration except
  - (A) communalism
  - (B) casteism
  - (C) regionalism
  - (D) secularism
7. The objective of evaluation is to
  - (A) disclose the teacher's needs
  - (B) serve as a method of improvement
  - (C) set competition among the students
  - (D) test a particular activity of the students

8. Which of the following is not a basic objective of democratic education ?
  - (A) Respect for dignity of a person
  - (B) Tolerance
  - (C) Providing employment opportunity
  - (D) Development of love for the country
  
9. What are the different pedagogical techniques that a teacher can employ for the students with learning disabilities ?
  - (A) Additional support, discussion, project work
  - (B) Cooperative learning, peer tutoring, direct instructions
  - (C) Home assignment, presentation, written examination
  - (D) Individual study, observation
  
10. Which of these is not mentioned in Person with Disable (PWD) Act 1995 ?
  - (A) Compulsory education
  - (B) Early detection
  - (C) Social security
  - (D) Non-discrimination
  
11. To make teaching-learning meaningful at the understanding level, a teacher should keep in mind that
  - (A) lesson plan should be used properly
  - (B) attendance should be taken regularly
  - (C) students' performance record should be maintained
  - (D) class test should be conducted regularly
  
12. "The children are not exactly like their parents. They have different features." Which one of the following laws of heredity is associated with this statement ?
  - (A) Like begets like
  - (B) Variation
  - (C) Regression
  - (D) All of these
  
13. Education of children with special needs is better in a regular school than a special school because there is
  - (A) no sex discrimination
  - (B) equity and equality
  - (C) competition with normal students
  - (D) good cooperation
  
14. Changes in the quantitative aspects come into the domain of
  - (A) growth
  - (B) development
  - (C) heredity
  - (D) environment



15. Education means creating suitable, proper and congenial \_\_\_\_\_ for the greatest possible development of the child  
 (A) classroom (B) environment  
 (C) atmosphere (D) situations
16. Brain storming is a strategy for stimulating \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) interest (B) creativity  
 (C) attitude (D) intelligence
17. If the I.Q. of all the students in any class is tested then a majority of such children will be found whose I.Q. is  
 (A) 80 (B) 90  
 (C) 100 (D) 110
18. Individual differences are caused by  
 (A) family and social factors (B) health and environmental factors  
 (C) heredity and health factors (D) heredity and environmental factors
19. Which of the following statement are best suited to cater to individual differences of students ?  
 (i) The curriculum should be organised and made flexible  
 (ii) Proper arrangement should be made for the education of exceptional children  
 (iii) The methods of teaching should be in keeping with the needs of the individuals  
 (iv) The division in classes should be in heterogenous groupings  
 (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
 (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
20. In education, motivation is the art of stimulating \_\_\_\_\_ in the pupil  
 (A) attitude (B) aptitude  
 (C) interest (D) intelligence
21. According to Hutcheson (1728), 'egoistical motive' means  
 (A) seeking pleasure for others  
 (B) seeking pleasure for the individual  
 (C) seeking pleasure for people  
 (D) seeking pleasure for friend
22. Which of these factors is not involved in the teaching-learning processes ?  
 (A) Psychological (B) Physiological  
 (C) Environmental (D) Economic



23. The I.Q. formula applied by Terman is
- (A)  $\frac{C.A.(Years)}{M.A.(Months)} \times 100 = I.Q.$  (B)  $\frac{C.A.(Years)}{M.A.(Years)} \times 100 = I.Q.$
- (C)  $\frac{M.A.(Months)}{C.A.(Months)} \times 100 = I.Q.$  (D)  $\frac{M.A.(Months)}{C.A.(Years)} \times 100 = I.Q.$
24. Which of the following laws applies to : 'We remember our first day at school or college quite clearly and we can recall it easily.'
- (A) Law of primacy (B) Law of frequency
- (C) Law of recency (D) Law of tendency
25. A good teacher is one
- (A) whose theory and practice are similar
- (B) who is well-known in the community
- (C) who has a friendly attitude towards students
- (D) who has self-control
26. According to the code of professional ethics, a teacher in relation to his profession and colleagues shall
- (A) win public trust and confidence by providing quality education to all the students
- (B) be knowledgeable about his/her legal and administrative rights
- (C) carry out instructions given by the management personnel
- (D) be true to understand social problems
27. According to Thorndike laws of learning, 'When a modifiable connection is made between a situation and a response, that connection's strength is, other things being equal, increased.' This statement falls under the
- (A) Laws of readiness (B) Laws of use
- (C) Laws of effect (D) Laws of disuse
28. "Give me any child, I will make him what you desire." Who said this ?
- (A) Galton Francis (B) Watson
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) John Dewey
29. Which one of the following is not Hippocrate's classification of personality ?
- (A) Blood (B) Yellow bile
- (C) Saliva (D) Phlegm

30. A student asks a question and the answer is not known to you. As a teacher how will you react ?
- (A) Ignore the child
  - (B) Tell the child to keep quiet
  - (C) Tell the child that you will find out the answer
  - (D) Scold the child for asking the question

**Part II      English**

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

The first thing the children wanted to do at the zoo was to ride the elephant. They were frightened as they climbed the ladder to take their seats on the swaying back of the huge beast. Elephants seem awkward creatures as they move heavily along, their legs covered in loose folds of tough skin, and their trunk swinging from side to side in search of food or drink. An elephant has great strength in its trunk, and can drag heavy loads with ropes, but it can also use its trunk to pick up small articles such as coins or nuts from the grounds.

After their ride on the elephant, the children went to see the lions and tigers. Crowd of people stood watching protected from the cruel beasts by the strong metal bars that formed the cages.

31. We can infer from the passage that the main function of the trunk of an elephant is
- (A) for picking up small articles from the ground
  - (B) to sway from side to side
  - (C) for dragging heavy loads
  - (D) for eating food and drinking water
32. In the passage we understand that the children were afraid of riding the elephant because the
- (A) elephant seems awkward
  - (B) back of the elephant was swaying
  - (C) trunk of the elephant was swinging
  - (D) elephant was dragging heavy loads
33. According to the passage, the elephant does not look awkward in appearance because of
- (A) its long trunk
  - (B) its swinging trunk
  - (C) its heavy movement
  - (D) All of these

34. The word 'drag' in the passage has nearly the same meaning as  
(A) push (B) linger  
(C) pull (D) remove
35. In the passage, the word 'huge' has a different meaning from  
(A) big (B) tiny  
(C) enormous (D) remove

**B. Read the advertisement and answer the questions that follow**

SUPER DEALS 2008  
Discover the BEST Spots in  
MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE  
BERSATU HOTELS & RESORTS  
Getting the Best in Your Travel Experience

The range of Super Deals packages\* include:

- >> Air Inclusive from RM 998.00
- >> Spa Sensation from RM 825.00
- >> Diving package from RM 799.00
- >> G 20's from RM 658.00

\*Available at selected Bersatu Hotels & Resorts in Malaysia and Singapore.  
Call toll-free number 1 800 88 3336 for reservations.

36. The advertisement is aimed at  
(A) selling off the Bersatu hotels  
(B) encouraging domestic travel  
(C) promoting the Bersatu hotels  
(D) promoting tourism in Malaysia
37. If you enjoy looking at marine life and sea corals, you should sign up for the  
(A) spa sensation package  
(B) air inclusive package  
(C) diving package  
(D) G 20's package
38. Super Deals 2008 is applicable to  
(A) all Bersatu hotels (B) all hotels in Malaysia  
(C) selected Bersatu hotels (D) only hotels in Singapore



39. If you call 1 800 88 3336 to make reservations, you would
- (A) be put on the waiting list
  - (B) not have to pay for the call
  - (C) be given a special discount
  - (D) not have to pay for the package

40. A 'resort' is a
- (A) place on a beach
  - (B) place frequented for recreation purpose
  - (C) place lined with cottages
  - (D) summer hotel

**C. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions 41-45**

What is this life if full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare?  
No time to stand beneath the boughs  
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see when woods we pass  
Where squirrels hid their nuts in grass

No time to turn at beauty's glance  
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can  
Enrich that smile her mouth began.

A poor life this if, full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare.

41. The theme of the poem is
- (A) Life is to be enjoyed
  - (B) A rich life is one that is devoid of worries
  - (C) Our life is full of unnecessary worries that we have no time for leisure activities
  - (D) We need leisure activities to have a meaningful life.
42. In the poem the poet suggests that we have no time to
- (A) watch people
  - (B) look at our reflections in the mirror
  - (C) relax and enjoy the beauty of nature
  - (D) watch a beauty pageant

43. Which of the following is an antonym of the word 'care' ?  
(A) Anxieties (B) Responsibilities  
(C) Worries (D) Carefreeness
44. The tone of the poem implies that we  
(A) need entertainment to enjoy life  
(B) need to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature  
(C) should not have any worries or anxieties  
(D) should not take up responsibilities
45. Examples of rhyming words in the poem are  
(A) time-glance (B) nuts-grass  
(C) glance-dance (D) see-hide
46. 'Aural-oral skill' means the skills of  
(A) listening and reading  
(B) speaking and reading  
(C) reading and writing  
(D) listening and speaking
47. Which of the following is not a component of writing skill?  
(A) Use correct spelling of words  
(B) Read appropriate words and put them in a sentence  
(C) Recognise the meaning of various graphic signals  
(D) Organise thoughts and ideas into logical sequence
48. 'The learning of language is habit formation processes.' Which method advocates this?  
(A) The Direct Method (B) The Structural Method  
(C) The Playway Method (D) The Oral Approach
49. Which of these describes the translation method?  
(A) It promotes the use of everyday English  
(B) It is dull and mechanical  
(C) The meanings of abstract things cannot be taught  
(D) It leads to faulty writing habits

50. While teaching reading comprehension
- (A) a teacher's main focus should be on teaching grammar
  - (B) students should be spoon-fed by explaining the passage to them
  - (C) total comprehension of every single word sentence of the passage should be the aim
  - (D) there should be exercises and activities to get the learners to use their new-found knowledge
51. For successful teaching of English, the teacher's first task is to
- (A) set apart sufficient number of periods for class tests
  - (B) set apart number of holidays and vacations
  - (C) ascertain the total number of teaching periods available to him during the academic year
  - (D) break up the prescribed syllabus into a number of units.
52. Which is the correct description of skimming?
- (A) We only try to locate specific information
  - (B) We go through the reading material quickly to get the gist of it
  - (C) The passage is examined closely and in detail
  - (D) Reading without bothering to check any unknown word or structure
53. Pupils are supplied with all the necessary structures, vocabulary, thoughts and ideas to be expressed. This form of writing is known as
- (A) guided composition
  - (B) free composition
  - (C) creative writing
  - (D) None of these
54. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Playway Method ?
- (A) It is a great motivating force
  - (B) It helps pupils to memorize their lessons
  - (C) Doing and practice occupies the first place
  - (D) It kills drudgery and boredom
55. This method ensures fluency and good pronunciation of the learners
- (A) The Translation Method
  - (B) The Communicative Method
  - (C) The Playway Method
  - (D) The Direct Method



56. Majority of the books published in different fields of study is published in English. In order to have access to this extensive knowledge, one needs English as
- (A) an international language
  - (B) a library language
  - (C) a link language
  - (D) a means for communication
57. A teacher of Class I asks a student to carry out his instructions. In doing this, he is trying to assess the student's
- (A) speaking skill
  - (B) readiness to obey
  - (C) knowledge of words
  - (D) listening comprehension skill
58. "O.K. children, what shall we do today?" asked a teacher. Here, he is preparing the students for a
- (A) syllabus-centred learning
  - (B) teacher-centred learning
  - (C) learner-centred learning
  - (D) textbook-centred learning
59. Which of these statements is not true?
- (A) A teacher should use teaching aids of various kinds
  - (B) A teacher can prepare his own teaching aids
  - (C) Textbook is not a visual aid
  - (D) Visual aids should remain visible throughout the lesson
60. One of these is not among the objectives of teaching English as a second language at the elementary level
- (A) Students should be able to read simple English passage on their own
  - (B) Students should learn new English words and phrases
  - (C) Students should be able to critically appreciate a reading text
  - (D) Students should be able to communicate in English

65. Hman lai atang tawha miten tunge a nih an sawifiah hleih theihloh chu  
 (A) hla phuahtu (B) hla phuahtu hlawhtling  
 (C) William Wordsworth (D) Johnson

**B. *A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che***

Tin, Mosian Arona leh a fapate hnenah chuan, "Inbiakna puan in kawngka bulah sa chu chhum ula, 'Arona leh a fapaten an ei tur a ni,' tia thu a pek ang khan, chutah chuan tihhranna bawma chhang nen ei rawh u. Tin, sa leh chhang ei bangte chu in hal tur a ni. In intihhranna ni a kin hma loh chuan inbiakna puan in kawngka chu chhuahsan lovin ni sarih in awm tur a ni; ni sarih a tihrang dawn si che u a. Tuna tih ang hian inremna siamsak tur che uin LALPAN tih tur thu a pe a ni. Inbiakna puan in kawngka bulah chuan ni sarih, chhun leh zan in awm reng ang a, in tih loh nan LALPA thupek chu in zawm tur a ni, chutianga thu pek chu ka ni," a ti a.

66. Ni sarih chhung engtia awm tur nge ?  
 (A) Inbiakna puan in kawngka bulah sa chhum tur  
 (B) Tihhranna bawm a chhang ei tur  
 (C) Inbiakna puan in kawngka chhuahsan loh tur  
 (D) Pathian biak inah, sa leh chhang ei tur
67. 'Ni sarih a tihrang dawn si che u a' a tih te kha tute nge ?  
 (A) Mosia (B) Arona  
 (C) Mosia leh a fapate (D) Arona leh a fapate

**C. *A hnuaia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la zawhnate hi chhang ang che***

Thlai chi tinreng an lo tiak a, a tuha tuh chi te pawh an lo to va, thing leh mau hnah te pawh an lo chawr sei a, hnim chi hrang reng reng pawh an lo chawr ta a. Chutianga hnim thlawhfai chu hnuh lâk a ni. A vawikhat lo chawr kan thlawh chhuah kha hnuhpui a ni. Hnuhpui thlawh lai hi chuan lawm neihna chi pawh a ni meuh lo. Lovah ei tur engmah a la awm si lova, buh pawh a to tir lam chauh a la ni a, hetih hun lai hi mitin mahni chhung chhunga hlo thlawh lai a ni deuh thin.

Hlo thlawh chu lo vah anga a mawng atanga tan a ni lova, dan naranin thlam bul velah emaw thlam mualah emaw an han tan a, chuta tang chuan khawi lam hawi pawhin a rem ang angin an thawk zui thin. Hlo thlawh dan kalhmang chu tan leh hma tia sawi a ni. Hlo thlawh tan khat sei lam chu hlam sawmhnih vela sei a ni a, hlo thlawh hma zau lam erawh chu a mihring tlem leh tam a thuin a zauvin a zim a ni. Fehhona a hotu leh khaipa ber khan hma a phel thin a. Chawfak hma a hma hnih vel chhuah hman tura zauvin hma chu phel a ni deuh ber. Hlo thlawh tan mumal awm mang lova thlawh tum erawh chuan hma lai chawlh pawh a awm bawk thin. Tin, chawfak dawn laklawh thilah chuan sirsawnna tham awm lo khawpa zimin hma an phel thin. Chu chu hma tung an ti.

68. Thing leh mau, hnim chi hrang hrang lo chawr thlawhfai hmasak ber hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
 (A) hnuhpui (B) hnuh lâk  
 (C) hlo thlawh (D) a vaiin



69. A mawng lam atanga tan thin chu \_\_\_\_\_ a ni  
 (A) hlo thlawh (B) hnupui  
 (C) hnuh lak (D) lo vah
70. Hlo thlawhna zim tak maia hma phel hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni  
 (A) tan khat (B) hma lai chawlh  
 (C) hma tung (D) chawfak hmaa hma phel

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

Mahriak ten ar ang ka vai e parte,  
 Min hnemtu leng reng ka tawng si lo;  
 Kan lenna kawlv a lenchham karah,  
 Eng tikah dar ang tawng leh ang i maw ?  
     Hmanah suihlung ruala leng hmun thin  
     Sam ang kan inthen rei ta em mai  
     Dawn changin suihlung zawng maw a leng e  
 Nang lo chu thinlai hnemtu an awm lo,  
 Tinkim dawn changin nun hlui ka ngai;  
 Ngai lo ang hian mual an liam zo ta  
 Eng tikah dar ang tawng leh ang i maw ?  
     Chhung kim dar ang kan lenna run nen,  
     Khuarei kumsul vei mahten ka nghak  
     Dawn changin suihlung zawng maw a leng e  
 Chung tura ni maw a liam zan tlaiah  
 Siangah an lawi mi hrailengte zawng;  
 Kei chu khawiah nge siang ka lawi ang  
 Thangvan chhawrthla eng ruai hnuaiah maw ni ?  
     Hmana nun hlui kan va ngai awm ve,  
     Thliah loh thing chhaw l kan pawm lai di nen,  
     Aw! min tingai em mai kan nun hlui zawng

71. He hla phuahtuin kawlv a lenchham a tih hi  
 (A) sava tamna hmun a sawina (B) ram hla tak, kaw l bul a sawina  
 (C) chhum zinna hmun a sawina (D) an khua a sawina
72. He hla phuahtuin, "Thliah loh thing chhaw l kan pawm lai di nen", a tih awmzia chu  
 (A) ngaihzaung nen thing kan thliak  
 (B) ngaihzaung nen thing hlimah kan thut dun lai kha  
 (C) ngaihzaung nen thei chhaw l rah kan lo  
 (D) thing hlim hnuaia ngaihzaung nen kan inpawm lai kha



73. He hla thua kumsul awmzia hi  
 (A) hun lo la kal leh tur sawina  
 (B) a hun hman mek sawina  
 (C) kum liam tawh, hun kal tawh sawina  
 (D) a vai khian an ni thei vek
74. He hla phuahtuin, "Siangah an lawi mi hrailengte zawng; kei chu khawiah ngei siang ka lawi ang," a tih hian, mi faten nula rimin mi inah an leng a, kei ve chu lenna tur pawh ka hre ve lo a tihna a ni a. Eng vangin nge lenna tur a hriat loh  
 (A) Ngaihzaung a nei ve lo  
 (B) A ngaihzaungin a awm bosan  
 (C) A ngaihzaungin a duh tawh lo  
 (D) A ngaihzaung nu leh paten an duh lo
75. He hla thua 'Thangvan' tih hla thu veka a ep chu  
 (A) si ar (B) kawlrawn  
 (C) chhawrthla pui (D) piallei
76. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura qualification pawimawh tak mai, zirtirtu neih ngei tur chu  
 (A) tawng zirtir dan zir chhuak (B) dawhtheihna ngah mi  
 (C) mi rilru zau (D) mahni inthunun thei
77. School-a prose zirtirin a tum ber chu  
 (A) tawng chanchin zirtir  
 (B) tawng kalphung leh a nihdan naupang ten an hriat a, an thiam nan  
 (C) naupangten tawngkam an la hriat lohte an hriat nan  
 (D) naupang ten chhinchhiahna chi hrang hrang an hriat a, an thiam nan
78. Herbartian Approach hmanga lesson plan a, zirlaia a thupui leh pawimawh lai points, zirtirtuin black board-ah a zia chhuak hi \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah  
 (A) recapitulatory questions (B) home work /sssignment  
 (C) black board summary (D) announcement of the topic
79. Mc Carthy (1930)-an naupan than dan leh tawng inlaichin dan a zirna a, a hmuh chhuah dan chuan naupang thla 18 atanga kum 7 mi thlengte chuan an thusawi reng reng za zela sawmnga (50%) chu \_\_\_\_\_ a ni  
 (A) verb (B) noun  
 (C) pronoun (D) adjective

80. Tawng thiam tehna zinga tel velo han thlang chhuak teh  
 (A) Thumal hre hnem leh sentence dik taka sawi thiam  
 (B) Tawngkam dik leh mawi hmang thiam  
 (C) Inhnialna thu mawi leh nalh hria  
 (D) Tawngkam mawi leh mi hnehthei hmang thiam
81. 'Zirtur reng reng chu unit te teah then a, zirtirtu chu zir chhanah a Chiang hle tur a ni.'  
 Hetiang hre reng chung lesson plan hi \_\_\_\_ an ti  
 (A) unit method (B) project method  
 (C) behavioural method (D) content method
82. Zirtirtuin class room-ah naupangte zirlai atangin thupui a thlang chhuak a, chu thupui  
 thlanchhuah hmang chuan naupang ten inhnial fiamna an nei thin a ni, hetiang hi  
 (A) Extempore speech (B) Role play  
 (C) Debate (D) Recitation
83. Elementary school-a thu leh hla zirtir nana zirtir dan (method) tha bera ngaih chu  
 (A) Bloom's approach (B) RCEM approach  
 (C) Unit method (D) Herbartian five steps method
84. Tawng zirtirtuin zirlai naupangte tawng an zirlaia ngaihtuah peih lo deuh leh midang te  
 tibuai zawnga an awmin, chutiang naupang chu  
 (A) a hrem nghal tur a ni  
 (B) a ngaihtuah peih loh chhan hmuhchhuah a tum tur a ni  
 (C) a nu leh pa te hnenah a rang lamin a hriattir tur a ni  
 (D) Headmaster hnenah a hrilh hre vat tur a ni.
85. Grammar zirtirna atana inductive method a zirtir dan tur chu  
 (A) a kalhmang zirtir phawt a, example pek leh tur  
 (B) tawngkam tluang pangngai zirtir phawt a, grammar lai hrilh leh tur  
 (C) example tam tawk pek phawt a, a dan kalhmang hrilhfiah tur  
 (D) naupang rilru mil zawng leh an tuipui zawng tak zirtir tur
86. A dik ber thlang rawh  
 (A) Chhun chaw i ei tawh em ? (B) Chaw chhun i ei tawh em ?  
 (C) Chaw chhun i fak tawh em ? (D) Chhun chaw i fak tawh em ?
87. A dik ber thlang rawh  
 (A) Naktuk tukleh ah ka lo kal ang (B) Naktipah ka lo kal ang  
 (C) Nak thaiah ka lo kal ang (D) Naktip nakthaiah ka lo kal ang

88. Naupangte thuphuah zirtir dawn a, an kum, pawl leh an thiam theih tawk thlan sakna dan hi  
 (A) principle of gradation (B) principle of selection  
 (C) principle of experience (D) principle of sequence
89. Tawng zirtirna atana hmanrua kan hman zinga mi 'projector' hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni  
 (A) a audio aids (B) audio visual aids  
 (C) visual aids (D) a vaiin
90. Lesson plan-a step pakhat 'Application level' ah chuan, naupangin a zirlai kha  
 (A) a thensawm thiam anga, a danglamna a hre thei ang  
 (B) a chhutchhuak thei ang a, amah ngeiin a ti ve thiam ang  
 (C) a remkhawm thiam ang a, sawihonaah a sawi ve thei ang  
 (D) a nihna tak a man vek ang a, ngaihnan tlangpui a nei thei ang

#### Part IV Alternative English

##### A. *Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow*

I would say with those who say God is Love. But deep down in me I used to say that though God may be Love, God is Truth above all. If it is possible for the human tongue to give the fullest description of God, I have come to the conclusion that for me, God is Truth. But two years ago I went a step further and said that, Truth is God. I never found a double meaning in connection with Truth, and even atheists have not demurred in the necessity of power of Truth but in their passion for discovering Truth the atheists have not hesitated to deny the very existence of God from their own point of view rightly. And it was because of this reasoning that I saw that rather than say that God is Truth, I should say that Truth is God.

61. The main idea of the passage is  
 (A) Truth is God  
 (B) God is Truth  
 (C) God is Love  
 (D) None of these
62. 'Atheists' are the persons who  
 (A) do not believe in the existence of God  
 (B) worship many Gods  
 (C) are irreligious  
 (D) believe in God



63. Why does the writer use the phrase 'a step further' ?
- (A) In order to show that his earlier view was less comprehensive
  - (B) In order to say that truth makes God higher
  - (C) In order to prove that his second view is larger than his first view
  - (D) In order to say that truth is greater than God
64. 'Fullest description of God' means
- (A) describing God completely
  - (B) giving proper description of God
  - (C) complete description of God
  - (D) All of the above
65. 'Deep down in me' means
- (A) in the hearts of my heart      (B) when I was down
  - (C) in the depth of life              (D) none of these

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

The real unity of India lies in its immense diversity and merely the diversity of language, region or religion, but in the plurality of its society in which all sections of the people have a role to play in preserving its integrity and ensuring its welfare. Language should not be a barrier but a bridge in providing better understanding and communication between different regions. A spirit of tolerance and a sense of accommodation are among the greatest assets of any developing society which can progress only by holding together all sections of its people. The energies of a nation can be harnessed by steering clear of divisive politics and focusing its attention on more positive pursuits for the larger good of its people.

66. The antonym of 'unity' is
- (A) diversity                              (B) plurality
  - (C) immensity                            (D) singularity
67. Language can hinder as well as help
- (A) progress and growth
  - (B) understanding and communication
  - (C) development
  - (D) None of the above
68. 'Divisive politics' means
- (A) politics that divides                      (B) useless politics
  - (C) penetrating politics                      (D) diversity in political ideals

69. 'Positive pursuits' means  
 (A) constructive activities (B) affirmative ideas  
 (C) good thoughts (D) All of the above
70. Which of the following word best defines 'harnessed' as it is being used in the passage?  
 (A) Controlled (B) Exploited  
 (C) Utilized (D) Applied

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

### MIRROR

I am silver and exact. I have no preconceptions.  
 What ever you see I swallow immediately  
 Just as it is, unmisted by love or dislike.  
 I am not cruel, only truthful  
 The eye of a little god, four-cornered.  
 Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall.  
 It is pink, with speckles. I have looked at it so long  
 I think it is a part of my heart. But it flickers.  
 Faces and darkness separates us over and over.  
 Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me,  
 Searching my reaches for what she really is.  
 Then she turns to those liars, the candles on the moon.  
 I see her back, and reflect it faithfully.  
 She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands.  
 I am important to her. She comes and goes  
 Each morning it is her face that replaces the darkness.  
 In me she has drowned a young girl, and in me an old woman  
 Rises toward her day after day, like a terrible fish.

71. When the mirror is being described as being 'unmisted by love or dislike' we understand that the mirror is  
 (A) not misted  
 (B) not prejudiced  
 (C) has four angles  
 (D) is silver in colour
72. The other word for 'contemplation' is  
 (A) contempt (B) meditation  
 (C) mediation (D) thoughtful

73. The mirror has been called 'a four cornered god' because
- (A) it is square shaped
  - (B) like God it watches you unbiased and fair from all angles
  - (C) it reflects back all that it sees
  - (D) it never stops reflecting
74. The phrase 'agitation of the hand' suggests that the person is
- (A) very ill
  - (B) very upset
  - (C) very angry
  - (D) very happy
75. When the mirror says 'it has no preconceptions' it means that
- (A) it reflects back an image objectively
  - (B) it modifies an image as it reflects
  - (C) it beautifies an image as it reflects it
  - (D) it gives a biased view of a person/object
76. The acquisition of a person's first language is not affected by
- (A) heredity
  - (B) environment
  - (C) society
  - (D) culture
77. We use real objects to teach young learners new words because
- (A) it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life
  - (B) it helps in teaching the correct spelling of words
  - (C) we can teach vocabulary only through real objects
  - (D) young learners are not capable of abstract thinking
78. In teaching a first language, the teacher should expose the students to
- (A) adequate readymade guide notes prepared by him/her or other writers
  - (B) a variety of classwork covering the syllabus under the teacher's guidance
  - (C) appropriate tasks based on the syllabus giving opportunities for all students to explore ideas and gain mastery through self-learning
  - (D) summaries and simplified version of the textbooks
79. A supplementary reader is meant for
- (A) intensive reading
  - (B) extensive reading
  - (C) global comprehension
  - (D) local comprehension



80. According to NCF 2005, a teacher should
- (A) help in enriching the learners' imagination
  - (B) develop the learners' self-worth
  - (C) exposes the learners to at least two languages
  - (D) concentrate on making the learners learn the text thoroughly
81. A teacher should help the learners acquire rich imagination and ability to think out of the box to develop the learner's skill of
- (A) telling stories
  - (B) generating new ideas
  - (C) speaking fluently
  - (D) critical thinking
82. Grammar should be taught by
- (A) giving clear explanations
  - (B) enabling practice in context
  - (C) asking students to learn grammatical rules
  - (D) giving a number of class assignments
83. Recitation of poetry helps learners to
- (A) learn proper intonation and stress
  - (B) understand words with similar sounds
  - (C) learn rhythm
  - (D) learn poems by heart
84. Which of these would be a valid learning objective for organizing drama in a language class ?
- (A) The learners will be able to speak fluently with correct stress and intonation
  - (B) The learners will be able to act effectively
  - (C) The learners will be able to understand the concept of drama
  - (D) The learners will have the opportunity to act out different characters
85. When language concept are taught using real life situations they are
- (A) being taught deductively
  - (B) not learnt well
  - (C) being taught naturally and so enable the learners to use them easily
  - (D) being taught in the same way as the learner's mother tongue

86. In a multilingual classroom, learners find it difficult to speak and write good English and often lapse into their mother tongue because
- (A) they do not give importance to English language
  - (B) they lack confidence
  - (C) they are not motivated to learn
  - (D) they lack enough competence and the structures of the two languages are different
87. How will a teacher best teach writing skills to the students ?
- (A) Through dictation
  - (B) By asking students to read articles and rewrite them
  - (C) By brainstorming ideas and asking students to write in their own words
  - (D) By asking students to neatly copy down whatever is written on the board by the teacher
88. Suppose you want to teach the word 'Reading'. Which one of the following is the best way to teach it ?
- (A) Drawing a picture of someone reading a book
  - (B) Telling a story in which the word 'reading' is used repeatedly
  - (C) Making sentences using the word 'reading'
  - (D) Showing the action of 'reading'
89. A language teacher conducts an extempore speech activity in the classroom to
- (A) improve pupil's knowledge
  - (B) supplement the teacher's teaching
  - (C) improve pupil's communication skills
  - (D) improve pupil's speaking skills
90. Which of the following is a valid class activity for teaching vocabulary ?
- (A) Role play
  - (B) Dramatization
  - (C) Recitation
  - (D) All of these

**Part V      Environmental Studies**

91. Environmental studies is a field of study which deals with  
(A) man and his religion      (B) man and his environment  
(C) man and his income      (D) man and his culture
92. The general objective(s) of teaching Environmental Studies is/are  
(A) acquaintance with the environment  
(B) interest in socio economic institutions  
(C) appreciation of cultural heritage  
(D) All of the above
93. The curriculum approach at the primary school stage should be to develop  
(A) physical growth  
(B) social skills, values and attitudes  
(C) mental growth  
(D) emotional growth
94. TLM/Teaching aids reinforce the teaching of Environmental Studies by  
(A) supplementing the spoken words  
(B) making home assignment easy  
(C) lessening teacher's activity  
(D) replacing the materials of the textbook
95. A good EVS curriculum at primary stage should  
(A) provide opportunities to explore surroundings  
(B) focus more on detailed explanation of concepts  
(C) emphasize more on exact definition of terms  
(D) include more practice questions
96. A good home assignment in EVS should primarily focus in  
(A) mastery learning  
(B) challenge and excitement for extended learning  
(C) better utilization of time  
(D) revision and reinforcement



97. The technique of 'classroom questioning' in teaching EVS can be used best for  
(A) promoting practical skill  
(B) drawing the attention of students  
(C) arousing curiosity in the learners  
(D) maintaining discipline in the class
98. Which of the following principle should be borne in mind while constructing curriculum for Environmental Studies ?  
(A) Teacher centred curriculum  
(B) Child centred curriculum  
(C) Textbook centred curriculum  
(D) Project based curriculum
99. For developing team spirit among the students, which of the following method is most effective ?  
(A) Project method (B) Observation method  
(C) Discussion method (D) Problem-solving method
100. Which of the following is a fine art to which Environmental Studies contribute outstandingly ?  
(A) The art of study (B) The art of living  
(C) The art of understanding (D) None of these
101. For providing direct experience in natural setting, which of the following method is best suitable ?  
(A) Project method (B) Observation method  
(C) Discussion method (D) Field trips
102. Under which type of test can a teacher make on-the-spot correction ?  
(A) Essay type test (B) Oral test  
(C) Objective test (D) Short-answer type test
103. When the relationship between two things is asked, it is intended to test the \_\_\_\_ of the students  
(A) understanding level (B) knowledge level  
(C) attitudes and interest (D) skill

104. Which of the following would be best suited for showing statistical data or relationship ?
- (A) Chart (B) Table  
(C) Graph (D) Bulletin Board
105. To discuss 'Confucius and his thoughts' which of the following form of discussion is most suitable ?
- (A) Symposium (B) Debate  
(C) Classroom discussion (D) Informal discussion
106. In grade I and II, the child should be introduced to the environment as a whole without making any clear-cut distinction between
- (A) natural and physical elements  
(B) natural and social elements  
(C) Social Studies and Social Science  
(D) social and physical elements
107. Which one is not a method of removal of waste materials ?
- (A) Sanitary landfills (B) Open dumping  
(C) Preservation (D) Incineration
108. Plants manufacture their own food due to the presence of
- (A) cell wall (B) plastids  
(C) nucleus (D) cell organelles
109. Match the following
- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Woodpecker | (1) 3 toes           |
| (ii) Ostrich   | (2) Sharp curve beak |
| (iii) Duck     | (3) 4 toes           |
| (iv) Vulture   | (4) Webbed toes      |
- (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (A) (3) (1) (4) (2)  
(B) (2) (3) (1) (4)  
(C) (3) (4) (2) (1)  
(D) (2) (4) (3) (1)
110. "Most of the people live in village built simple houses, called kuccha house." A kuccha house is made of
- (A) brick, cement and steel (B) asbestos or iron sheets  
(C) iron and tin sheet (D) mud, bamboo and straws

111. Which part of the flowers protects the whole flower in the bud stage ?  
(A) Petal (B) Stamen  
(C) Sepal (D) Carpel
112. Animal having prominent ear usually have  
(A) scales (B) very long tail  
(C) sunken nostrils (D) body hairs
113. The number of canine teeth in man is  
(A) 2 (B) 6  
(C) 4 (D) 8
114. Which one of these is not a method of preparing pure drinking water ?  
(A) decantation (B) freezing  
(C) boiling (D) adding chemical
115. Which of these is non-biodegradable ?  
(A) Leaves (B) Paper  
(C) Glass (D) Flower
116. The 'saffron colour' in our National flag stands for  
(A) prosperity (B) bravery and sacrifice  
(C) peace and truth (D) love and harmony
117. Malaria is spread by  
(A) house fly (B) female anopheles  
(C) male anopheles (D) aedes mosquito
118. Which of the following is not a mammal ?  
(A) Bat (B) Platypus  
(C) Shark (D) Whale
119. Which synthetic fibre is known as artificial silk ?  
(A) Cotton (B) Rayon  
(C) Terylene (D) Nylon
120. The metal that is present in photo films is  
(A) Mercury (B) Platinum  
(C) Magnesium (D) Silver



**Part VI      Mathematics**

121. The nature of mathematics in which a proposition is deduced logically from previous proved propositions or assumptions defines that mathematics is a
- (A) science of logical reasoning
  - (B) language
  - (C) organised structure of knowledge
  - (D) science of calculation
122. Reasoning in mathematics comes under the educational value of mathematics known as
- (A) cultural value
  - (B) disciplinary value
  - (C) moral value
  - (D) practical value
123. The narrow aim of school mathematics according to NCF 2005 is to
- (A) develop the child's resources to think and reason mathematically
  - (B) pursue assumptions to their logical conclusions
  - (C) develop useful capabilities
  - (D) handle abstractions
124. Mathematics curriculum should help in developing a positive attitude and connecting mathematics with everyday thinking. This can be achieved with the help of
- (A) Mathematical games, puzzles and stories
  - (B) shapes and spatial understanding
  - (C) estimation and approximation
  - (D) algebraic notation and generalisation
125. The number system which is considered to be based on the idea of counting by fingers or lines is
- (A) Babylonians
  - (B) Hebrew & Greeks
  - (C) Roman
  - (D) Hindu-Arabic
126. Identify the false heuristic
- (A) How do we calculate the area of a rectangle?
  - (B) What do you know about the side of a square?
  - (C) How do we calculate profit or loss % ?
  - (D) Can we consider that a quadrilateral has four sides?

127. This geometrical instrument is mainly used for comparing line segments
- (A) Compass (B) Protractor (C) Set squares (D) Divider

128. A child having problems in addition is likely to develop problems in
- (A) factorisation (B) multiplication (C) division (D) generalisation

129. To locate a gifted child, preliminary search can be based on
- (A) achievement test (B) intelligence test (C) prognostic test (D) mental ability test

130. This type of test closely resembles aptitude test and are given to predict whether a student is likely to succeed in a particular field

- (A) Achievement test (B) Intelligence test (C) Prognostic test (D) Diagnostic test

131. "To appreciate the works of a mathematician" corresponds to which value ?

- (A) Aesthetic (B) Utilitarian (C) Moral (D) Intellectual

132. Which of the following teaching method is hardly applicable in primary school Mathematics ?

- (A) Inductive (B) Deductive (C) Heuristic (D) Playway

133. Most effective teaching aids in mathematics is

- (A) Activity aids (B) Projected aids (C) Non-projected aids (D) None of these

134. To develop interest in mathematics, a teacher should

- (A) Have high professional degree (B) Emphasize practical work (C) Have good working relationship with the teachers (D) Be self-centric

135. Which one of the following is not an aim of teaching mathematics ?

- (A) Psychological aim (B) Principle aim (C) International aim (D) Cultural aim

136. A boy was trying to find the product of two numbers by writing the following figure. His resultant product will be

- (A) 16125  
(B) 34573  
(C) 37543  
(D) 52161

3	7	5	
1	2	2	4
2	8	0	
0	2	1	3
9	1	5	

137. A lady bought a new battery on which it was marked "Life:2000 hours". How many days will she be able to use the battery before it is exhausted?

- (A) 81 days (B) 82 days  
(C) 83 days (D) 84 days

138. The product of the place values of 2 and 4 in 59420 is

- (A) 8 (B) 80  
(C) 800 (D) 8000

139. (12 hundreds + 10 tens + 18 ones) equals

- (A) 1218 (B) 1318  
(C) 121018 (D) 131018

140. The number of minutes in 6 hours equals the number of hours in

- (A) 10 days (B) 15 days  
(C) 30 days (D) 45 days

141. What is the angle subtended by a wall-clock when it is exactly 4 o'clock?

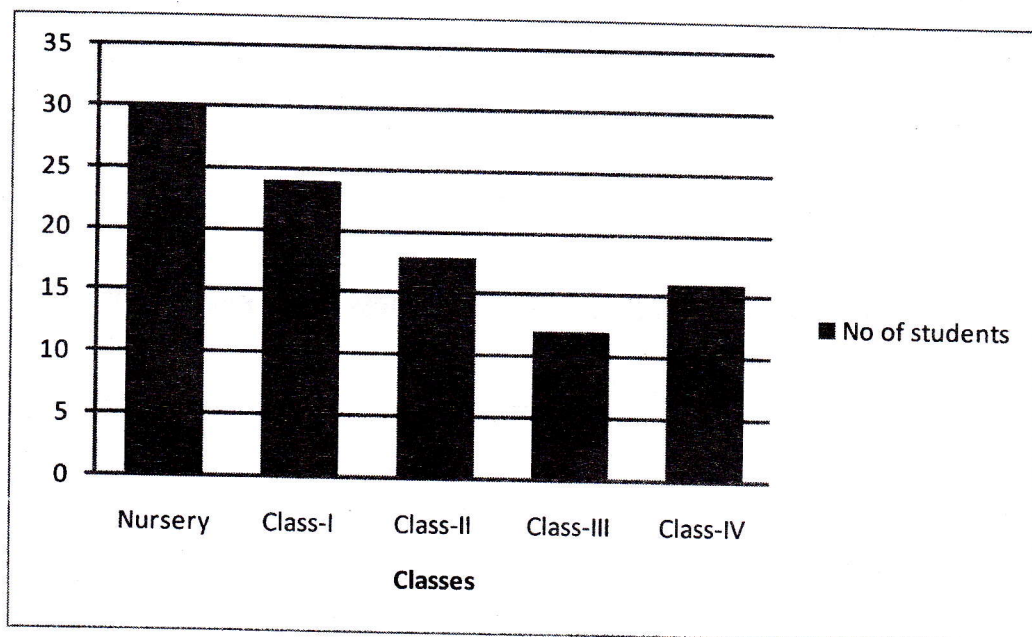
- (A)  $20^\circ$  (B)  $60^\circ$   
(C)  $120^\circ$  (D)  $160^\circ$

142. If we convert  $\frac{3}{400}$  into percentage we will get

- (A) 0.075% (B) 0.75%  
(C) 7.5% (D) 75%



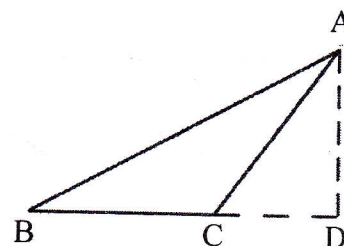
143. The following bar graph shows the enrolment of a particular school



Which class has an enrolment which equals 2 dozen in numbers?

- (A) Nursery (B) Class-I  
(C) Class-II (D) Class-III
144. The first triangular number is 1, the second is 3 and the third is 6. What will be the sixth triangular number?  
(A) 10 (B) 12  
(C) 15 (D) 21
145. What does AD represent in the following figure?

- (A) Altitude  
(B) Median  
(C) Hypotenuse  
(D) Base



146. We can say that  $\frac{2}{9}$  and  $\frac{6}{9}$  are

- (A) proper and like fractions  
(B) proper and unlike fractions  
(C) improper and like fractions  
(D) improper and unlike fractions

147. Half of a pizza was eaten by Kima. He distributed the remaining to 8 of his students equally. What part of pizza did each of his students receive ?

(A)  $\frac{1}{4}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{8}$

(C)  $\frac{1}{16}$

(D)  $\frac{1}{20}$

148. If a circumference of a scooty wheel is 1.5m, how many kilometers will it cover after 2000 revolutions?

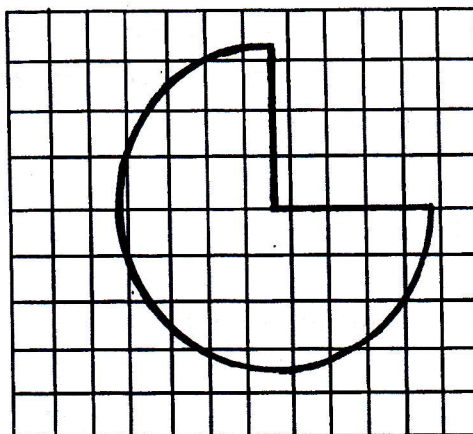
(A) 0.03

(B) 0.3

(C) 3

(D) 30

149. The area of the given figure is



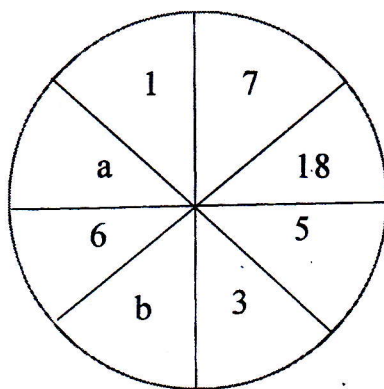
(A) 30 unit<sup>2</sup>

(B) 31 unit<sup>2</sup>

(C) 32 unit<sup>2</sup>

(D) 33 unit<sup>2</sup>

150. Find the value of  $a$  and  $b$



(A)  $a = 4, b = 2$

(B)  $a = 19, b = 20$

(C)  $a = 8, b = 9$

(D)  $a = 15, b = 21$