



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013

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### PAPER I

**Date of Examination** : **18<sup>th</sup> December 2013 (Wednesday)**  
**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.

**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013**  
**PAPER - I**

**Part I      Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. Growth and development is a joint product of both  
(A) Maturation and Learning                      (B) Heredity and environment  
(C) Environment and nurtures                      (D) Heredity and genes
  
2. The other name of heredity is  
(A) Genes                                                      (B) Nature  
(C) Zygote                                                      (D) Nurture
  
3. Emotional development reaches its climax during the period of  
(A) Infancy                                                      (B) Childhood  
(C) Adolescence                                              (D) Adulthood
  
4. We know and understand things with the help of  
(A) Nervous system                                              (B) Ductless gland  
(C) Instinct                                                      (D) Sensory organs
  
5. As far as emotional development is concerned, the most important of all stages of human growth is the stage of  
(A) Early childhood                                              (B) Late childhood  
(C) Early adolescence                                              (D) Late adolescence
  
6. The mental life of the child begins with  
(A) Perception                                                      (B) Conception  
(C) Sensation                                                      (D) Recognition
  
7. A child aged \_\_\_\_\_ enters the peak of "gang age".  
(A) 11 or 12 years                                              (B) 13 or 14 years  
(C) 15 or 16 years                                              (D) 14 or 15 years
  
8. "Like begets like" is a law of  
(A) Learning                                                      (B) Environment  
(C) Maturation                                                      (D) Heredity

9. One of the following is not among the three types of environment which affects human development as external forces
- (A) Natural environment      (B) Social environment  
(C) Political environment      (D) Cultural environment
10. Physical development refers to
- (A) Changes in body proportion  
(B) Growth of nervous system  
(C) Growth of muscles and tissues  
(D) All of the above
11. \_\_\_\_\_ should not be taken as mental disease
- (A) Dementia      (B) Dyslexia  
(C) Schizophrenia      (D) Mental retardation
12. A child whose educational attainment falls below his natural abilities is known as
- (A) Deprived child      (B) Isolate child  
(C) Backward child      (D) Differently-abled child
13. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (A) Is multidimensional      (B) Involves multiple techniques  
(C) Involves different persons      (D) All of these
14. Intellectual children learn rapidly and
- (A) Quietly      (B) Loudly  
(C) Easily      (D) Swiftly
15. The plans put forward by different thinkers for providing education for the gifted children does not include
- (A) Special provision      (B) Enrichment programme  
(C) Separate schools      (D) Double promotion
16. A teacher should \_\_\_\_\_ if learners display individual differences
- (A) Enforce strict discipline in the class  
(B) Increase the number of tests/examinations  
(C) Provide a variety of learning experience  
(D) Provide a variety of learning materials

17. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to expect uniformity in gaining proficiency or success in a particular field from a group of students
- (A) Right (B) Wrong  
(C) Wise (D) Justifiable
18. To impart democratic education in school, a teacher should not
- (A) Organise group work  
(B) Encourage free discussion  
(C) Believe in domination of text book  
(D) Act as a supervisor
19. What is the simplest method of learning ?
- (A) Learning by insight (B) Learning by conditioning  
(C) Trial and error (D) Learning through experience
20. According to Thorndike's law of exercise, what makes the man perfect ?
- (A) Recency (B) Practice  
(C) Repetition (D) Proficiency
21. The process by which learning is acquired in one situation and made use in another situation is known as
- (A) Extension of learning (B) Transposition of learning  
(C) Transfer of learning (D) Recollection of learning
22. The basic unit of all types of learning is
- (A) Definition (B) Concept  
(C) Precept (D) Intensity
23. If a child has learnt things without understanding, it is known as
- (A) Passive memory (B) Active memory  
(C) Rote memory (D) Associative memory
24. What is the second home for the child ?
- (A) Neighbourhood (B) Religious institution  
(C) School (D) Society

25. What is essential for development of individual traits of personality ?  
(A) Textbook (B) Wisdom  
(C) Freedom (D) Syllabus
26. Which of these is not a factor of memory ?  
(A) Retention (B) Recall  
(C) Registration (D) Recognition
27. Adjustment gives us \_\_\_\_\_ to bring desirable changes in the condition of school environment  
(A) Health and strength (B) Need and capacity  
(C) Strength and ability (D) Happiness and health
28. It does not fall under the ways and means for achieving motivation in the classroom situation  
(A) Child centred approach  
(B) Linking the new learning with the past  
(C) Movement of the stimulus  
(D) Development of proper attitude
29. Which of the following statements about the role of the teacher is correct ?  
(A) He/She shall favour good students  
(B) He/She should maintain a distance from students  
(C) He/She should be a critic  
(D) He/She should have a friendly attitude towards students
30. For ensuring and improving class discipline, the teacher should  
(A) Evaluate the methods used in the class  
(B) Organise parent-teacher meeting  
(C) Call the Headmaster to the class  
(D) Be strict with students and punish them

**Part II      English**

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

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never have happened. It was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of its fatal voyage. Yet hours later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves: of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there were an unpleasant number of questions about why the Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were women, children and the elderly.

31. One can understand from the reading that
- (A) The lifesaving equipment did not work well and lifeboats could not be lowered
  - (B) Design faults and incompetent crew contributed to the sinking of the Estonia ferry
  - (C) 139 people managed to leave the vessel but died in freezing water
  - (D) Most victims were trapped inside the boat as they were in their cabins
32. It is clear from the passage that the survivors of the accident
- (A) Helped one another to overcome the tragedy that had affected them all
  - (B) Were mostly young men
  - (C) Helped save hundreds of lives
  - (D) Are still suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder
33. According to the passage, when the Estonia sank,
- (A) There were only 139 passengers on board
  - (B) Few of the passengers were asleep
  - (C) There were enough lifeboats for the number of people on board
  - (D) Faster reaction by the crew could have increased the Estonia's chance of survival
34. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) The sinking of Estonia was surprising
  - (B) There are ships which are specially designed to withstand stormy weather at sea
  - (C) Estonia was the pride of the naval architects of the time
  - (D) Rescuers came from nearby places

35. There were a number of questions about the sinking of Estonia because
- (i) It was well-designed and carefully maintained
  - (ii) Every precaution was taken before Estonia embarked on its journey
  - (iii) It was built with defense mechanisms
  - (iv) No ship had met with an accident in the Baltic sea before
- (A) (i) and (iii)                      (B) (i) and (ii)  
(C) (ii) and (iv)                      (D) (iii) and (iv)

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

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them - that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us - is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

36. It is clear from the passage that dolphins
- (A) Don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them
  - (B) Are proven to be less intelligent than once thought
  - (C) Have a reputation for being friendly to humans
  - (D) Are capable of learning a language and communicating with humans
37. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us
- (A) Means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are
  - (B) Shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication
  - (C) Proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species at sea
  - (D) Does not mean that we are superior to them
38. One can infer from the reading that
- (A) Communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins
  - (B) Dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have such as the ability to think
  - (C) It is not usual for dolphins to communicate with each other
  - (D) Dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans

39. It can be inferred from the reading that
- (A) There are animals more friendly than dolphins on land
  - (B) Dolphins have their own ways of communication
  - (C) Nothing is known about the helpfulness of dolphins before the Roman times
  - (D) Dolphins have often mistaken humans for their own members
40. The phrase that would best define the word 'complex' as it is used in the passage is
- (A) A group of similar buildings
  - (B) A group of things that are connected
  - (C) Difficult to understand
  - (D) A mental state that is not normal

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

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;  
 Close to the sun in lonely lands,  
 Ringed with azure world he stands  
 The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;  
 He watches from his mountain walls,  
 And like a thunderbolt he falls

41. Given the tone of the poem, and noting especially the last line, what is the eagle most likely doing in the poem ?
- (A) Dying of old age
  - (B) Hunting prey
  - (C) Learning joyfully to fly
  - (D) Keeping watch over a nest of young eagles
42. To which of the following do the words *azure world* most likely refer ?
- (A) A forest
  - (B) The sky
  - (C) The cliff
  - (D) Nature
43. To which of the following does the verb *crawls* refer ?
- (A) Waves
  - (B) Sunlight on the water
  - (C) The eagle's prey
  - (D) The eagle itself
44. 'Like a thunderbolt he falls' is an example of
- (A) Imagery
  - (B) Metaphor
  - (C) Simile
  - (D) Alliteration
45. The word *crag* means
- (A) A branch
  - (B) A rock
  - (C) A twig
  - (D) A prey



46. English as a second language is taught at the elementary stage as a  
(A) Productive skill (B) Language of comprehension  
(C) Content subject (D) Specialized subject
47. In India, the main reason behind the failure of many students in English is that the average teacher has  
(A) No knowledge of using teaching aids  
(B) Limited knowledge of the techniques of teaching English  
(C) Very little understanding of the aims and objectives of teaching English  
(D) Limited knowledge of grammar and vocabulary
48. The development of learner's communicative competence is the main objective of  
(A) Structural Approach (B) Oral Approach  
(C) Communicative Approach (D) Playway Method
49. Which approach/method of teaching neglects speech?  
(A) Cognitive Approach (B) Grammar-Translation Method  
(C) Playway Method (D) Oral Approach
50. Essay type question is most appropriate for assessing  
(A) Speaking skills (B) Listening skills  
(C) Reading skills (D) Writing skills
51. Silent reading is good for testing  
(A) Speed of reading (B) Comprehension  
(C) Note-making skill (D) Dictionary skill
52. Visual aids for teaching does not include  
(A) Models (B) Charts  
(C) Tape-recorders (D) LCD Projectors
53. A child-centered classroom is characterized by  
(A) Children sitting in the centre of the classroom  
(B) A variety of learning activities for the learners  
(C) Syllabus chosen by the learners  
(D) Very passive teachers and active learners

54. Which of these is not included in the essential characteristics of a good visual aid ?  
(A) It should be large enough to see from the back of the classroom  
(B) It should be readily available  
(C) It should be expensive and durable  
(D) It should facilitate learning
55. Correct speech habits can be developed most effectively through  
(A) Vocabulary practices (B) Quizzes  
(C) Dictations (D) Pronunciation practices
56. Learners need to brainstorm ideas, organize them, draft, edit and revise their work. This is a 'process' which reflects  
(A) Listening skills (B) Speaking skills  
(C) Reading skills (D) Writing skills
57. A teacher can cater to the learning styles of all children by  
(A) Teaching every lesson thoroughly and revising the lessons  
(B) Testing the children frequently  
(C) Advising the children to join drawing/dance/music class  
(D) Employing a variety of teaching methods and modes of assessment which cater to diversity among the learners
58. One of these is not among the principal features of language  
(A) Language is a system (B) Language is a code  
(C) Language is aural (D) Language is speech
59. The advantages of one teaching approach/method of English are given below  
(i) There is economy of time and effort  
(ii) Instant correction is possible  
(iii) Listening and speaking skills can be developed simultaneously  
(iv) Teaching, evaluation and remedial work go hand in hand  
Which approach/method is it ?  
(A) Direct Method (B) Structural Approach  
(C) Playway Method (D) Oral Approach
60. The most widely covering test item is  
(A) Short answer type question (B) Very short answer type question  
(C) Multiple choice question (D) Essay type question

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

Literature tha tehna atana hmanraw pawimawh hmasa ber chu a huam zauh zawng hi a ni. Literature thenkhat chu a chhiartu zawng zawng tana tangkai tak an nih laiin thenkhat erawh chu mi tlem te, ram bial khat chhung leka khawsa tan emaw, pawl bik tan emaw, khawtlang huap lek emaw atana tangkai chauh an ni thin a, chuti ang chu Literature tha a tling tak tak lo. Hmanlaia German literature pakhat, Teutonic an tih mai pawh hmanlaia anmahni German hnam thlahtute tawng bil chungchang eng emaw sawina chauh a nih avangin chhawm nun zel tlakah an ngai lo a ni an ti.

Literature hian hnam bik a hre lova, chibing a hre hek lo. Hnam khat hlimna leh hmasawna tur chauh thlen a tum lova, mi tam berte nun hlimna thlen a tum thin. Hmangaihna leh huatna, hlimna leh lungngaihna te leh rinna leh hlauhthawna te hi mihring nuna bet tlat a ni ang bawkin, literature tha chu a chhiartu zawng zawng tana tangkai leh belh tlak an ni thin. Entir nan, Bible-a pa leh a fapa tlanbo inhmuh leh dan leh pain a fapa tlanbo lo haw a lo dawnsawn dante hi thu ngaihnawm leh ropui chuai thei lo, englai pawha zir reng tlak khawpa thu tha a ni reng.

Literature hi hun hrang hrang leh hmun hrang hranga mite suihzawmtu leihlawn pawimawh tak a ni bawka, hmanlai huna thil thleng chi hrang hrang leh an finna te kan hriat theihna chu an thuziak-lehkhabu atangin a ni a. Kum tam tak kal taa, khawvel ram hrang hranga thil thleng te, keimahni Mizo pipute chanchin ngei pawh kan lo hriat ve theihna chu thuziak atang bawkin a ni a. Sakhuana thilah pawh lehkhabu hi awm ta lo se, Pathian hmangaihna chungchang pawh hi kan hre thei dawn lo a ni.

61. Literature tha tehna pawimawh hmasa ber chu  
 (A) A chhiartu tana tangkai (B) Ram bial khat tana tangkai  
 (C) A huam zauh zawng (D) A ngaihnawm dan
62. Literature-in thlen a tum ber chu  
 (A) Hnam khat hlimna (B) Hmasawna  
 (C) Hmangaihna leh hlimna (D) Mi tam berte nun hlimna
63. He thu ziaktuin eng lai pawha zir reng tlak khawpa thu tha a tih chu  
 (A) Literature tha (B) Pain a fapa tlanbo lo haw a dawnsawn dan  
 (C) Pathian hmangaihna (D) Thu ngaihnawm leh ropui
64. A chhiartu zawng zawng tana tangkai chu  
 (A) Literature tha  
 (B) Bible  
 (C) Pa leh a fapa tlanbo inhmuh leh dan  
 (D) Nun hlimna

65. Literature thenkhat literature tha an tlin zawh thin lohna chhan ber chu

- (A) A huam zau lutuk
- (B) Pawl bik leh ram bial khat tana tangkai chauh an nih vang
- (C) Tawng bil bik tan a nih thin vang
- (D) A ziak dan a tha tawk lo in, a tawngkam hman duhthusam a tling tawk lo

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

Thangkhat lian lai a ni ta, tum khat Lalaghat atanga tlawng dung kan lo kal chhoh tum chuan Bairabi thlangah 'Mukan' an tih hmun khu kan lo thleng a, ka zinpui, kan rual ute chuan, 'Helai tak hi a lawm, hmanlaia kan pi leh puten vaiho nena sa ui an lo tanna chu; helai luite chhuah hi hman laia Zoram leh vairam inrina a nih hi' tiin min hrilh a. An thu sawi chu a dik ang nge dik chiah lovang tih lam reng reng ka ngaihtuah hman miah lo, luite chhuah atang tlawng hnar lam chu ngainatawm bik hlih hlih hian ka hre nghal ringawt mai a, Zoram chin lo ni thina an sawiah chuan luipui kama phairuang te pawh chu mawi ta hlih hlih bik hian kan han hre nghal ta ngawt mai baw. Dik tak chuan luite chhuah atanga luipui hnar lam leh mawng lama phairuangte chu an into zawm vek a ni si a,'

66. He thuziaka 'sa ui an lo tanna' tia a sawi awmzia hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni

- (A) Ui lu an tanna hmun tihna
- (B) An inhmuhkhawmna hmun tihna
- (C) Sa uih an puahna hmun tihna
- (D) Rem thu an sawina hmun tihna

67. "Luite chhuah" tih hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni

- (A) Luite hnar tihna a ni
- (B) Luitein lui lian zawk a finna hmun
- (C) Kawngin lui a zuk pawhna hmun
- (D) Tiau pho

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

Tualte khawpui meuh chu an vanglai tak a ni baw a, mipui hi an tam khawpa, an phu luih luih mai a, veng tinah hian Zawlbuk lian pui pui hi an sa riau ruau mai a. Tlangval hi Zawlbukah chuan an khat mum mum vek mai a, an khua chu kulhin an hung chhuak vek a, a khat tawkin ralven buk hi an sa tlar thluah baw a, an tlangvalte chu an chakin an huaisen em em vek mai si a, ral ven bukte pawh chu Zawlbuk ang maiin a lun a, an vei huai huai mai a ni. An nulate lah chu an hmel a tha tlangin an taima tlang em em a, nula leh tlangvalte chuan tlawmngaihna hi an chawisingin chawn leh lamte hi an uar thiam hle a ni.

68. A chung a thu ziaka huai huai a tih khi a hnuai Adverb chi hrang hrang sawi zinga eng Adverb ber nge a nih ?  
 (A) Emphatic Adverb (B) Double Adverb  
 (C) Adjective Adverb (D) Adverbs of manner
69. He thu ziaka huaisen a tih ep (antonym) chu  
 (A) Chak (B) Derthawng  
 (C) Tumah cho nei lo (D) Dawihzep
70. He thu ziaktuin chawn a tih awmzia chu  
 (A) Lapâr hmuia kaih tura an hrual mum hi a ni  
 (B) Mihring taksa peng khat khup leh ke artui inkar hi a ni  
 (C) In lama thangchhuah tura tih tur hmasa ber chawng an tih modify form  
 (D) Khuangchawi zan an hman hmasak ber zana an lam dan chi khat

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

I sakhmel tawn changin thinlai a eng a,  
 I sakhming an sel leh kawl ang ka hnim a,  
 A tha partin kha bawihthe i tan ka ti,  
 Theih chang se i tan siar lak ka huam e;  
 Ka thai chang mah lo la, khiangawi mi tawnah  
 Hmangaih lung i dum phawt chuan lawm zel ta'ng e

Tha ta na chu tlei dang pawh i leng zunah,  
 Lam sul ang an hawi ma bil lo'ng ti rawh parte;  
 Chhak vul mawi senhri par i iang reng kha,  
 Kan hel kan hel ang che vangkhua mawi leng hi;  
 Hai ang tar khua len lai hril chang a,  
 Lung tum loh leng Vuaia te i tih renga'n

71. He hla phuahtuin i sakhming an sel a tih hi  
 (A) I hming an sawi a tihna a ni (B) I hming a thang tihna  
 (C) An sawisel che in tihna (D) An fak che in tihna
72. He hla thua hlaphuahtuin khiangawi a tih tlukpui (synonym) chu  
 (A) Nau pua (B) Pasal nei  
 (C) Pasal sun (D) Nuthlawi

73. He hla phuaktuin he hla thu atanga 'Thinlai a eng' a tih ep (antonym) he hla thu vek atang hian han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Sakhming an sel (B) Tha par tin  
(C) Tha ta na chu (D) Kawl ang hnim
74. He hla phuaktuin 'Ka thai chang mah lo la' a tih awmzia leh a sawi tum tak chu
- (A) Ka nupui ni ta lo mah la (B) Min hmangaih ta lo mah la  
(C) Min duh lo mah la (D) Mi nu ni mah la
75. He hla tlar tawp ber "Lung tum loh leng Vuaia te i tih renga'n" tih awmzia chu
- (A) Vuaia chu ka duh lo a ni tia i sawi a tan  
(B) Ka duh loh tlangval tia i sawi ve reng reng a tan  
(C) Vuaia chu ka tum lo hrim hrim i tih a tan  
(D) Duh zawng hmu zo lo tlangval tia i sawi turin
76. A hnuiaia tarlan zingah hian mother tongue sawifiahna pali zinga tel lo point han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Pi pute atanga kan inrochun  
(B) Pianpui tawng  
(C) Mahni hnam tawng  
(D) Kan tawng thiam ber, ngaihtuahna tihchet nana kan hman thin
77. Grammar zirtir dan lar tak 'example to principle' hi eng method ber nge an vuah
- (A) Deductive method (B) Deductive-inductive method  
(C) Inductive method (D) Functional Grammar
78. Tawng reng reng hian dan leh kalhmang a nei vek a, chung dan leh kalhmangte chu \_\_\_\_\_ an ti
- (A) Ziak (B) Thu  
(C) Hla (D) Grammar
79. Silent reading leh oral reading hi \_\_\_\_\_ atanga hman tan tur a ni
- (A) Primary (B) Kindergarten  
(C) Middle School (D) High School

80. Tawng hian pianhmang (shape of language) chi hnih a neia, chungte chu  
 (i) Oral language (ii) Body language  
 (iii) Elements of language (iv) Written language  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (iii) and (iv)
81. A hnuaia tawng nihna chi hrang palite zingah hian khawi nge dik ber ?  
 (A) Tawng chu chin than (habits) in a siam a ni  
 (B) Tawng chuan a lo pianna culture a tilang  
 (C) Tawng chu inbiakpawhna (means of communication) atana hman tlan theih a ni  
 (D) Tawng pahnih inang chiah a awm thei lo
82. Herbartian Lesson plan-in a uar ber chu  
 (A) Introduction (B) Presentation  
 (C) Generalization (D) Application
83. Morrison's Approach of lesson plan hi  
 (A) Context-centred approach (B) Objective-centred approach  
 (C) Learner-centred approach (D) Behavioural approach
84. Mizo ten chaw chhum tur buhfai an dahna hi \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah  
 (A) Buhfai bel (B) Chhek in  
 (C) Fairel bel (D) Buhfai tham bel
85. Zirtirtuin naupangte tawng zirtir nana, hmuh theih, khawih theih, entir nan, pangpar, pen pencil maps, etc. hmanga inbiakna a neihpui thin hi  
 (A) Picture lesson (B) Object lesson  
 (C) Oral discussion (D) Role play
86. A hnuaia thuziakte hi ngun takin chhiar la, chhiar dan chi hrang zinga eng ber aims and objectives nge a nih  
 (i) A thu awmzia hriatchian nan leh man chian nan  
 (ii) Naupangin a ngaihtuahna hmang chung a chhiar nan  
 (iii) Awm dan mawi leh changkang zawka chhiar nan  
 (A) A ri a chhiar (oral reading)  
 (B) Ring taka chhiar (loud reading)  
 (C) A ri lova chhiar (silent reading)  
 (D) A vai khian a dik vek

87. Thuphuah zirtir chungchanga dan tlangpui zawm tur (principles of teaching composition) zing a mi thlang chhuak rawh
- (i) Principles of sequence
  - (ii) Translation
  - (iii) Principles of selection
  - (iv) Principles of paraphrase
- (A) (i) and (iii)                      (B) (ii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i) only                              (D) (iii) only
88. A hnuaia tarlan zingah hian tawng zirtirtu tha nihna tura qualification tello thlang chhuak rawh
- (A) Mi hrisel                              (B) Mi huaisen  
 (C) Thothang tha                        (D) Tawng peih
89. Piantirh ata tawng thiam nghal hi an awm lova chuvangin tawng hi \_\_\_ a ni
- (i) Learned
  - (ii) Acquired
  - (iii) Imitated
  - (iv) Inherited
- (A) (i) and (iv)                              (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i), (iii) and (iv)                      (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
90. Hnamdang tawng atanga kan lak, Mizo tawnga a hming kan la neih loh han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) Slipper                                (B) Electric bulb  
 (C) Torch light                              (D) Drama



**Part IV      Alternative English**

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

A recent opinion poll discovered that many people were very concerned about the amount of sex and violence depicted in movies, television shows, and popular music. This poll also discovered, however, that most people thought that individuals should take responsibility to correct problems. The vast majority favoured such solutions as tighter parental supervision, warning labels on records, and voluntary self-restraints by entertainment companies. Only 27 percent favoured government censorship. At the same time, there was growing concern about the impact of television on children. Research has shown that by the time our children reach age 18, they have spent more time watching television than in school. The problem was that our television system was attuned to the market place. Children are treated as a market to be sold to advertisers at so much money per thousand eyeballs.

61. According to the reading, to prevent the bad effects of television, only a minority
- (A) Support individual action
  - (B) Say parents should supervise their children
  - (C) Believe in the necessity of censorship applied by governments
  - (D) Think television companies have to control their own programmes
62. It is stated in the passage that
- (A) Many people think pop music videos are not as violent as movies
  - (B) Movies today are a good means to show the young the possible dangers waiting for them in the real world
  - (C) Parents believe there should be more television programmes on television suitable for the young's sexual education
  - (D) Television has covered more place in an eighteen-year-old teenager's life than school
63. It is emphasized in the reading that
- (A) Many children have eyesight problems due to watching television excessively
  - (B) Children are the main focus of the advertisers
  - (C) There are not enough advertisements on television
  - (D) Our television programmes should be designed according to our children's preferences
64. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Children watch television mainly due to attractive advertisements
  - (B) Children spend more time watching television than their parents
  - (C) There is a strong link between television and marketing companies
  - (D) Television should be used as a medium for sex education

65. It can be inferred from the reading of the passage that
- (A) Television is the most effective way of attracting customers
  - (B) Schools are the places where children first learn what violence is
  - (C) Children first learn about sex and violence from movies
  - (D) Entertaining companies play the most influential role in shaping one's life

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

The most dangerous animals on the North American continent, by a margin of 1000 to 1, are not bears, mountain lions or wolves but poisonous snakes. Attacks occur far more frequently than most people suspect; 6500 to 7000. Fortunately, the death rate from snakebite is low, largely because of widespread knowledge about snakes and the fact that in most cases treatment is prompt. Yet for the victims, even though they survive, the ordeal is a dreadful experience sometimes resulting in weeks or months of illness, permanent crippling, the loss of a hand or foot, or other lasting handicaps.

66. The North American continent
- (A) Has the most dangerous animals in the world
  - (B) Suffers much from wolves than bears
  - (C) Cannot bear mountain lion and wolves
  - (D) Is usually subject to poisonous snake attacks
67. The death rate from snakebite
- (A) Is quite high despite the well-informed people
  - (B) Is considered to be small regarding the number of bites
  - (C) Created much more problems due to lack of knowledge
  - (D) Deterred people not to go out during the day
68. According to the passage, snakebite
- (A) Only creates illness
  - (B) Usually causes death
  - (C) Is a sort of danger for people
  - (D) Has only about 6500 victims
69. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) There are more poisonous snakes than bears in North American continents
  - (B) Knowledge about snakes helps in predicting the time of attack
  - (C) Snakebite needs immediate treatment
  - (D) Survivors of snakebite never recover completely

70. The word *handicap* as used in the passage is synonymous to the word
- (A) Obstacle (B) Disability  
(C) Restriction (D) Disadvantage

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

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
"This is my own, my native land!"  
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned  
As home his footsteps he hath turned  
From wandering on a foreign strand?  
Is such there breathe, go, mark him well;  
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;  
High though his titles, proud his name  
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;  
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,  
The wretch, concentred all in self,  
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,  
And, doubly dying, shall go down  
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,  
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung

71. What is the most likely meaning of the word *pelf*, as used in this poem?
- (A) Power (B) Wealth  
(C) Stealth (D) Health
72. What is the poet's main idea in this poem?
- (A) Those who become rich must hate their country  
(B) Travelling abroad helps a person appreciate home  
(C) Those who do not love their country will not be honored  
(D) Patriotism is the last refuge for scoundrels
73. What does the poem mean in saying that such people will be "doubly dying"?
- (A) They will not die alone  
(B) They will die physically and also be forgotten  
(C) Their death will be painful  
(D) They will die, then rise again

74. What does the word *concentred* most likely mean ?
- (A) Swirling or curved
  - (B) Arrogant, proud
  - (C) Focussed on, concerned with
  - (D) Looking upward
75. One can infer from this poem that the poet
- (A) Loved his homeland
  - (B) Was from Great Britain
  - (C) Hated war
  - (D) Spoke many languages
76. The method of teaching grammar which proceeds from examples to principle is known as
- (A) Deductive method
  - (B) Heuristic method
  - (C) Inductive method
  - (D) Project method
77. The rules underlying any language is called
- (A) Pronunciation
  - (B) Prose
  - (C) Grammar
  - (D) Spelling
78. Silent reading should be taught from
- (A) Primary stage
  - (B) Middle stage
  - (C) Kindergarten
  - (D) High School
79. The most useful audio aid for the teaching of language is
- (A) Motion picture
  - (B) Tape recorder
  - (C) Projector
  - (D) Film strips
80. Herbartian method of lesson planning puts greatest stress on
- (A) Introduction
  - (B) Presentation
  - (C) Generalisation
  - (D) Application
81. Morrison's approach to lesson planning is
- (A) Content-centred approach
  - (B) Objective-centred approach
  - (C) Learner-centred approach
  - (D) Behavioural approach

82. Object lesson is a lesson transacted by using  
 (A) Pictures (B) Flash cards  
 (C) Realia (D) Role play
83. One of these is not the techniques of teaching vocabulary  
 (A) Presentation with the help of models  
 (B) Translation of words into the mother-tongue  
 (C) Explaining of words in contexts  
 (D) Re-ordering of words
84. The principles of teaching composition are  
 (i) Principle of experience  
 (ii) Principle of translation  
 (iii) Principle of selection  
 (iv) Principle of paraphrase  
 (A) (ii) and (iv) (B) (i) and (iii)  
 (C) (i) only (D) (iii) only
85. The findings of Smith's study (1926) reveal that a child of 1 year knows  
 (A) One word (B) Two words  
 (C) Three words (D) Four words
86. Second language is learned through the process of  
 (A) Imitation (B) Learning  
 (C) Inheritance (D) Acquisition
87. One of these is not among the prerequisites for reading comprehension  
 (A) Sound (B) Symbol  
 (C) Sense (D) Grammar
88. Which of these is/are among the methods of teaching hand writing ?  
 (i) Tracing (ii) Free hand writing  
 (iii) Angle of the letters method (iv) Dictation  
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
 (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iv)

89. The advantages of teaching with the help of teaching aids are  
(i) It motivates the students  
(ii) There is direct relationship between concept and meaning  
(iii) Students can learn in groups  
(iv) Students can get help from their family at home  
(A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (iii) and (iv)
90. The conduct of debate in a language classroom is useful for  
(i) Acquisition of new words  
(ii) Fluency practice  
(iii) Developing creativity  
(iv) Developing ability to express one's ideas  
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)  
(C) (ii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iii)

**Part V Environmental Studies**

91. The green colour in our National Flag stands for  
(A) Prosperity (B) Peace and truth  
(C) Bravery and sacrifice (D) Love and harmony
92. The bhangra is a popular folk dance performed in  
(A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat  
(C) Punjab (D) Assam
93. Rice grows well in  
(A) Alluvial soil (B) Black soil  
(C) Laterite soil (D) Red soil
94. Pine is a/an  
(A) Evergreen tree (B) Deciduous tree  
(C) Coniferous tree (D) Thorny tree
95. One of the first metal used by man is  
(A) Copper (B) Iron  
(C) Manganese (D) Bauxite

96. Marble is extracted from under the ground through the process of  
(A) Drilling (B) Quarrying  
(C) Mining (D) Shafting
97. The national emblem shows \_\_\_\_\_ lions standing on an abacus  
(A) Two (B) Three  
(C) Four (D) Five
98. Which of these is the female part of a flower ?  
(A) Sepal (B) Petal  
(C) Stamen (D) Style
99. In our tongue, taste of sweet is present  
(A) At the tip (B) At the left side  
(C) At the right side (D) Near the tonsil
100. I am a bird, I never build a nest. Who am I ?  
(A) Cuckoo (B) Sparrow  
(C) Wood pecker (D) Eagle
101. Which of these produce spores instead of seed ?  
(A) Pine (B) Moss  
(C) Lotus (D) Banyan
102. Which of these is insectivorous ?  
(A) Prickly pear (B) Pitcher plant  
(C) Yellow dodder (D) Jasmine
103. Which one is not a measuring apparatus ?  
(A) Thermoflask (B) Conical flask  
(C) Round bottomed flask (D) Pipette
104. A plant which reproduces vegetatively by leaves is  
(A) Ginger (B) Potato  
(C) Bryophyllum (D) Onion
105. Bee-keeping for honey is  
(A) Silviculture (B) Sericulture  
(C) Vermiculture (D) Apiculture

106. The child can learn the process of adjustment to his social environment only with the help of
- (A) Environmental studies      (B) Social Studies  
(C) Psychology                      (D) Sociology
107. The natural environment consists of two major elements. They are
- (A) Cultural Environment and Economic Environment  
(B) Social Environment and Physical Environment  
(C) Physical Environment and Biological Environment  
(D) Social Environment and Biological Environment
108. Environmental Studies approach is based upon the general view of learning from
- (A) Concrete to abstract      (B) Abstract to concrete  
(C) Unknown to known      (D) General to particular
109. It is necessary to study environmental education for
- (A) The development of human life  
(B) The sustenance of ecosystem  
(C) Developing knowledge and skills about environment  
(D) All of the above
110. Environmental Studies is not thought of as a subject but as a
- (A) Body of factual information  
(B) Way of learning through enquiry  
(C) Body of factual knowledge  
(D) Way of learning by insight
111. Syllabus of environmental education should be
- (A) According to age  
(B) Same for all classes  
(C) According to educational stage  
(D) Both (A) and (C)
112. Environmental Studies is an ideal subject for
- (A) Disciplinary Studies      (B) Interdisciplinary Studies  
(C) Isolated Studies      (D) Direct Studies



113. Project method is based on the principle of  
(A) Learning by conditioning (B) Getting by doing  
(C) Learning by doing (D) Learning by seeing
114. Which of the following is generally used for reporting the assessment of pupils in co-scholastic areas ?  
(A) Marking system (B) Direct grading  
(C) Indirect grading (D) Both (A) and (B)
115. Which of the following is the most effective method of teaching Environmental Studies ?  
(A) Lecture and Assignment (B) Seminar and Dictation  
(C) Seminar and Project (D) Seminar and Assignment
116. Which is the oldest procedure of teaching Environmental Studies ?  
(A) Story telling method (B) Lecture method  
(C) Narration method (D) Discovery method
117. Which of the following method is best suited for providing direct experience in natural setting ?  
(A) Discussion (B) Observation  
(C) Project (D) Demonstration
118. Which of the following technique of evaluation is said to be a subjective technique?  
(A) Observation (B) Checklists  
(C) Rating scale (D) Anecdotal records
119. The type of chart that is used for showing a family tree is  
(A) Chronology chart (B) Tabulation chart  
(C) Genealogy chart (D) Flow chart
120. Why is it necessary to make school children visit a meuseum ?  
(A) It is a place of study  
(B) It is a centre for recreation  
(C) It stimulates interest in learning  
(D) All of the above

**Part VI Mathematics**

121. How many four digit numbers are there in the Hindu-Arabic number system?  
(A) 1000 (B) 9000  
(C) 9999 (D) 8999
122. What will be the unit digit if you multiply 666 with 777?  
(A) 2 (B) 3  
(C) 4 (D) 8
123. Which of these numbers is the greatest : 0.11, 0.011,  $10^{-2}$ , 0.101?  
(A) 0.11 (B) 0.011  
(C)  $10^{-2}$  (D) 0.101
124. Which would be the best buy: 4 pens for thirty rupees; 3 pens for twenty rupees; 2 pens for fifteen rupees?  
(A) 4 pens for thirty rupees (B) 3 pens for twenty rupees  
(C) 2 pens for fifteen rupees (D) There is no difference
125. A number divisible by 18 is also divisible by  
(A) 1, 3 & 5 (B) 2, 4 & 6  
(C) 3, 6 & 8 (D) 3, 6 & 9
126. Which of the following shapes can have reflectional as well as rotational symmetry?  
(i) Square (ii) Circle (iii) Equilateral Triangle  
(A) Square (B) Circle  
(C) Equilateral Triangle (D) All of these
127. How many lines of symmetry can you draw on a rectangle?  
(A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 4 (D) None
128. A man drinks 250 ml of milk everyday. How many litres of milk will he drink in 4 weeks?  
(A) 7 (B) 10  
(C) 70 (D) 28

129. The enrolment of students in a school for the past five years is as follows:  
121, 129, 131, 127, 142

Find the mean enrolment of the school for the said period

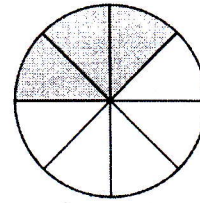
- (A) 129 (B) 130  
(C) 131 (D) 650

130. In a poultry farm there are 365 chickens. 90 more chickens hatched within a week. Then 177 chickens were sold the same week. How many chickens were left?

- (A)  $365 + 90 + 177$  (B)  $365 + 90 - 177$   
(C)  $365 - 90 + 177$  (D)  $365 - 90 - 177$

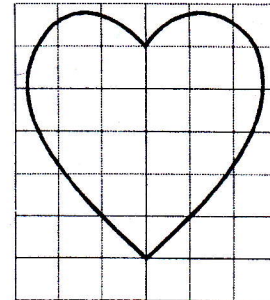
131. The fraction represented by the shaded part in the following figure is

- (A)  $\frac{3}{8}$   
(B)  $\frac{5}{8}$   
(C)  $\frac{8}{3}$   
(D)  $\frac{8}{5}$



132. Find the area of the given figure

- (A) 12  
(B) 22  
(C) 30  
(D) 48

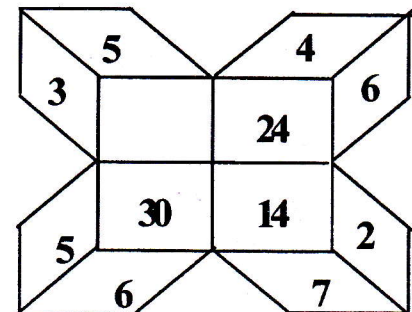


133. What is the tenth triangular number?

- (A) 10 (B) 15  
(C) 45 (D) 55

134. What is the missing number in the box?

- (A) 8  
(B) 15  
(C) 20  
(D) 40



135. Calculate the number of vehicles from the following table :

Particulars	Tally Marks
Car	
Taxi	
2 wheeler	
Gypsy	
Bus	

- (A) 145 (B) 148  
(C) 150 (D) 158

136. It is taken from Greek words 'arithmos' and 'logos' and means calculation involving numbers

- (A) Arithmetic (B) Logarithm  
(C) Calculus (D) Numerology

137. Intellectual habits and power is mostly related to this educational value

- (A) Practical value (B) Moral value  
(C) Disciplinary value (D) Cultural value

138. At which stage does learning occur through play rather than through didactics

- (A) Pre-primary stage (B) Primary stage  
(C) Upper-primary stage (D) Secondary stage

139. The narrow aim of school mathematics according to NCF 2005 is to

- (A) Handle abstractions  
(B) Pursue assumptions  
(C) Develop the child's resources  
(D) Develop useful capabilities

140. The letter ι (iota) in Greek stood for

- (A) 1 (B) 9  
(C) 10 (D) 19

141. Who was considered as the first educationist to accept the importance of play in education ?

- (A) Cook (B) Froebel  
(C) Locke (D) Montessori

142. This teaching aid is mainly used for multiplication and verification of products  
 (A) Dominoes (B) Cuisenaire strips  
 (C) Abacus (D) Napier strips
143. A child having problem in understanding subtraction is likely to develop problem in  
 (A) Addition (B) Division  
 (C) Multiplication (D) Factorisation
144. A teacher who explain ideas clearly and in simple language is  
 (A) Highly qualified (B) Having an inspiring personality  
 (C) Well trained (D) Having great skill in communication
145. Gifted students usually posses higher interest in  
 (A) Group work (B) Hands-on activities  
 (C) Abstract activities (D) Drill work
146. A blue print is usually prepared for use in  
 (A) Planning a lesson (B) Preparation of a question paper  
 (C) Classroom activity (D) Preparation of teaching aids
147. What type of test will be most suitable to check the knowledge of evidence of the whole illustration ?  
 (A) Diagnostic test (B) Essay type test  
 (C) Objective test (D) Prognostic test
148. A remedial plan can be prepared by  
 (A) Observing the error table (B) Observing the students behaviour  
 (C) Conducting a unit test (D) Conducting a prognostic test
149. Achievement test is an educational test adopted for  
 (A) Behavioural objectives (B) Coverage of syllabus  
 (C) Summation of lessons (D) Standardizations
150. This instrument is usually used for drawing an arc  
 (A) Set square (B) Divider  
 (C) Protractor (D) Compass