

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2020
PAPER II

Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. According to Werner, development consist of
(A) Integration and differentiation (B) Continuity and discontinuity
(C) Maturation and learning (D) Nature and nurture
2. A school culture is characterized by deep rooted
(A) Traditions and beliefs (B) Traditions, values and beliefs
(C) Traditions, morals and norms (D) Traditions, culture and values
3. A most critical period of individual development is at
(A) Infancy (B) Childhood
(C) Adolescence (D) Adulthood
4. Gender role are
(A) Innate (B) Socially constructed
(C) Permanent (D) Temporary
5. In Piaget's theory of development, the second stage is called
(A) Sensory – motor period (B) Concrete operational period
(C) Formal operational period (D) Pre – operational period
6. Skills that develop through the use of the large muscles in a coordinated and controlled way is
(A) Gross motor skill (B) Fine motor skill
(C) Speaking skills (D) Skills of writing
7. What type of evaluation identifies learning deficiencies and difficulties of the learner?
(A) Placement (B) Diagnostic
(C) Continuous (D) Summative
8. Encouraging children to face situation boldly is one method of dealing the emotion of
(A) Anger (B) Love
(C) Fear (D) Jealousy
9. The 'strange situation' procedure is an experiment created by
(A) John Bowlby (B) Sigmund Freud
(C) Mary Ainsworth (D) Erik Erikson
10. Which of the following is not the tool for formative assessment in scholastic domains?
(A) Conversation skill (B) Multiple choice question
(C) Oral question (D) Projects
11. At what stages of development does the child begins to identify sex difference
(A) Infancy (B) Early childhood
(C) Later childhood (D) Adolescence

12. Undirected thinking refers to
(A) Association with others (B) Closeness with parents
(C) Free association (D) Problem solving
13. Which of the following is not the activity for gross motor development
(A) Hopping (B) Clay work
(C) Rhythmic movement (D) Catching
14. For preventing the painful feeling of anxiety, the ego adopts a number of unconscious psychological strategies known as
(A) Defence mechanisms (B) Reflex action
(C) Instinct (D) Aptitude
15. The changes on account of ____ are the results of unfolding and ripening of inherited traits.
(A) Learning (B) Maturation
(C) Personality (D) Growth
16. Creative children are
(A) Rigid (B) Stubborn
(C) Flexible (D) None of these
17. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) caters to
(A) Early childhood care and education alone
(B) Early childhood care and education with three other components
(C) Early childhood care and education with four other components
(D) Early childhood care and three other components
18. Primary circular reaction occur during
(A) 2 – 4 months (B) 4 – 8 months
(C) 6 – 10 months (D) 12 – 18 months
19. A teacher can enhance learning in her effective elementary classroom by
(A) Drill and practice competition
(B) Connecting the content to the lives of the students
(C) Encouraging amongst the students
(D) Offering rewards for small steps in learning
20. At present, education for disabled children is called
(A) Special education (B) Child centred education
(C) Inclusive education (D) Summative education
21. According to the NCF, 2005, the role of a teacher has to be
(A) Authoritative (B) Dictatorial
(C) Permissive (D) Facilitative
22. What term did Bandura use to refer to the overall process of social learning?
(A) Self efficacy (B) Modeling
(C) Reinforcement (D) Conditioning

23. Teaching through inductive method is from
(A) easy to difficult (B) process to product
(C) general to specific (D) specific to general
24. Which one of the theory of learning believes that 'Knowledge is build upon the prior knowledge of the learner.'
(A) Constructivist (B) Behaviourist
(C) Environmentalist (D) Humanist
25. 'Measurement without instrument' is a name given to
(A) Questionnaire (B) Observation
(C) Class tests (D) Remedial teaching
26. Most important work of teacher is
(A) To organize teaching work (B) To deliver lecture in the class
(C) To take care of the children (D) To evaluate the students
27. The aim of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) is
(A) To provide grants to colleges for education
(B) To promote research in education
(C) To maintain standards in colleges of education
(D) To open college of education
28. The most important quality of an effective teacher is
(A) Good rapport with the students (B) A strict disciplinarian
(C) Deep knowledge about the subject taught (D) Good motivator
29. Which of the following are secondary agents of socialization?
(A) Family and neighbourhood (B) School and neighbourhood
(C) Family and relatives (D) School and immediate family members
30. The aims of democratic education can be achieved if the method of teaching are
(A) Rigid (B) Traditional
(C) Rigid and traditional (D) Activity centred or dynamic

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

As I kept strict watch over my way of living, I could see that it was necessary to economize. Therefore, I decided to reduce my expenses by half, my accounts showed numerous items spent on fares. Again, my living with a family meant the payment of a regular weekly bill. It also included the courtesy of occasionally taking members of the family out to dinner, and likewise attending parties with them. All this involved heavy items for conveyances, especially as if the friend was a lady, custom required that the man should pay all the expenses. Also, dining out meant extra cost, as no deduction could be made from the regular weekly bill for meals not taken. It seemed to me that all these items could be saved, as likewise the drain on my purse. So, I decided to take rooms on my own account, instead of living any longer in a family, and also to remove from place to place according to the work I had to do, thus gaining experience at the same time. The rooms were so selected as to enable me to reach the place of business on foot in half an hour, and so save fares. Before this, I had always taken some kind of conveyance whenever I went anywhere, and had to find extra time for walks. The new arrangement combined walks and economy, as it meant a saving of fares and gave me walks of eight or ten miles a day. It was mainly this habit of long walks that kept me practically free from illness throughout my stay in England and gave me a fairly strong body. Thus I rented a suite of rooms; one for a sitting room and another for a bedroom. This was the second stage. The third was yet to come.

31. The author could reduce expenses by half by
(A) Renting rooms close to his office (B) Travelling in a bus
(C) Cooking his own meals (D) Having only one meal a day
32. The author's choice of his new residence enabled him to
(A) Work longer and harder (B) Save money on fares
(C) Keep things under control (D) Be close to his friends
33. What gave the author a fairly strong body?
(A) Self-discipline (B) Nourishing food
(C) Long walks (D) Yogic exercises
34. The steps taken by the author to reduce his expenses show that he was
(A) Always short of money (B) Saving money for emergencies
(C) Miserly (D) Frugal
35. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'courtesy' is
(A) Vulgarity (B) Immodesty
(C) Rudeness (D) Aggression
36. We can infer from the passage that the author is
(i) Conscious of physical fitness (ii) Frequently changing his job
(iii) A miser (iv) Generous
(A) Both (i) and (iii) (B) Both (i) and (iv)
(C) Both (i) and (ii) (D) Both (ii) and (iv)
37. Which word is similar in meaning to the word 'conveyance'?
(A) Transfer (B) Transportation
(C) Possession (D) Convenience

B. Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions.

“Come, little leaves,” said the wind one day

“Come o’er the meadows with me and play

Put on your dresses of red and gold,

For summer is gone and the days grow cold.”

Soon as the leaves heard the wind’s loud call,

Down they came fluttering, one and all;

O’er the brown fields they danced and flaws,

Singing the glad little songs they know.

Dancing and whistling, the little leaves went,

Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds

The snow laid a coverlet over their heads.

38. The wind called the little leaves at the
(A) End of winter (B) End of summer
(C) Onset of monsoon (D) Onset of winter
39. “Meadows” means
(A) Grassland (B) Valley
(C) Plateau (D) Plain
40. The wind brings the message to the leaves from
(A) The brown fields (B) The winter
(C) The meadows (D) The earth
41. The leaves came _____ after hearing the wind’s call
(A) Dancing (B) Fluttering
(C) Whirling (D) Singing
42. A literary device prominently used in the poem is
(A) Personification (B) Alliteration
(C) Simile (D) Onomatopoeia
43. ‘Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds’ indicates that
(A) The leaves are taking rest (B) The leaves are lying on the ground
(C) The leaves are sleeping peacefully (D) The leaves are content
44. ‘Coverlet’ is an old word which means
(A) A pillow (B) A cover
(C) A blanket (D) A cap
45. ‘Winter had called them and they were content’ shows that
(A) They were happy (B) They accepted their fate
(C) They loved winter (D) They welcomed winter

46. The scientific study of language including the various forms, meanings and contexts of use of any language is called
(A) Morphology (B) Semantics
(C) Linguistics (D) Phonology
47. Second language acquisition is most effective when it
(A) Is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts
(B) Involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students
(C) Involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines
(D) Is practiced in situations familiar to students
48. Choose the one which is not the socio-economic factor influencing second language acquisition
(A) Racism (B) Stereotyping
(C) Discrimination (D) Aptitude
49. Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of
(A) Human behaviour (B) Human action
(C) Human thoughts (D) Human experiences
50. In structural approach, the main emphasis is laid on
(A) Mastery of grammar (B) Mastery of structures
(C) Mastery of words (D) Mastery of utterances
51. The term 'linguistic competence' is associated with which one of the following approaches/methods to English Language Teaching?
(A) Direct method (B) Communicative approach
(C) Structural approach (D) Grammar Translation method
52. The objective of Direct Method is
(A) To increase power of comprehension
(B) To increase communicative power
(C) To develop a command over the target language
(D) To develop thinking power
53. Lesson plan equips the teacher with the _____ necessary for organizing the lesson in the classroom
(A) Techniques (B) Model
(C) Record (D) Confidence
54. One of these is a low cost teaching aid
(A) Gramophone (B) Model
(C) Overhead Projector (D) Television
55. Which of the following is an important stage in the writing process?
(A) Memorization (B) Calligraphy
(C) Drafting (D) Comprehension

56. Which one of the following practices will help most in developing oral language skill?
- (A) Participating in role plays
 - (B) Chorus reading of a textbook after the teacher
 - (C) Reciting poems individually and in group
 - (D) Practicing the correct pronunciation of words in chorus after the teacher
57. Among the four language skills, which pair constitutes the reinforcement skills ?
- (A) Reading and listening
 - (B) Speaking and listening
 - (C) Reading and speaking
 - (D) Speaking and writing
58. Interactive listening is
- (A) Listening and responding
 - (B) Listening for mood and tone
 - (C) Listening for word stress and emphasis
 - (D) Listening for finding out speaker's attitude
59. Which one of the following is correct about teaching learning of English grammar ?
- (A) Learning to use the English language and discovering the rules of grammar in context
 - (B) Learning grammatical forms and patterns is essential for learning English
 - (C) There is no need to learn grammar for learning English
 - (D) Learning grammar in the formative years helps in better learning of English
60. A teacher is giving dictation test to the students; s/he is assessing the students' -
- i) Listening skill
 - ii) Reading skill
 - iii) Speaking skill
 - iv) Writing skill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

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

Sang taka thlawk ta te hi hniam tak lo hrut tawhte an ni chawh a. Mi ropui kan tihte bul tanna hi a lo ropui nghal ngawt bik awzawng lo mai. Amaherawhchu, chung mite chuan an kawng zawha khuarkhurum leh khawkrawk awm avanga lunghnuala, kir leh mai lovin, tumruhna leh teirei peihna hmangin harsatna an hnuaichhiaha, an nun kawng bawhbuaiteu chhum dum chu vai kiangin, luhlul takin an tuma lum chu an bei fan fan a, an harsatna kawlpui an kheng thlawn a, chuvang chuan sang takah thla zarin an thlawk thei ta a ni.

Chung mite tan chuan hlawhtlinna zupui chu a thlum bik thin. Mitdel, bengngawng, tawngthei lo, Helen Keller pawhin, “Ka harsatna (piansualna) avang hian Pathian hnenah lawmthu ka sawi e. Heng hmang hian keimah, ka kutchhuak leh ka Pathian ka hmuhchhuah phah si a,” titu kha. Kan nun kalchawi hrang hrang kan ke pen tisukuktu harsatna paltlang tur leh kan famkim lohna te hi awm ta lo se, kan lei lawmna zawng zawng pawh hi puarpawleng mai a ni ang. Khawvar eng mawi duhawmna tak tak varpawh tur chuan zan thim pik paltlang a ngai si a.

61. Ropui kan tih ten sang takah an thla zara an thlawh theih thinna chhan chu
 - (A) An nun bawhbuaiteu chhumdum an vai kiang thin.
 - (B) An harsatna kawlpui an kheng thlawn.
 - (C) An lunghnual lo.
 - (D) An tumruhna leh teirei peihna.
62. He thu ziaka ‘khuarkhurum’ leh ‘khawkrawk’ te hi
 - (A) Metaphor a ni
 - (B) Thil tak tak a ni
 - (C) Simili a ni
 - (D) Suangtuahna mai a ni
63. He thu ziaka ‘tumruhna’ leh ‘teirei peihna’ te hi
 - (A) Adjectival Adverb a ni.
 - (B) Abstract Noun a ni.
 - (C) Adverb of Manner a ni.
 - (D) Adverb a ni.
64. Thil ho mai mai, chaw tak khuka khukupui chi loh sawina atana hman, he thu ziaka kan hmuh chu
 - (A) Puarpawleng.
 - (B) Chhumdum.
 - (C) Varpawh.
 - (D) Kalchawi.
65. Helen Kelleri’n a piansualna avanga a chhar chhuah zinga tel ve lo kha thlang chhuak rawh.
 - (A) A kut chhuak.
 - (B) A Pathian
 - (C) A hlawhtlinna.
 - (D) Amah.

B. A hnuaia hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66 - 70 thleng hian he hla thu behchhan hian chhang ang che.

Awmlai lung lian kha chu hrang ta lo sela,
Duhte'n a chun ngei khan a tang laiah;
Awi maw! a zal san ta piallei thuah riat karah,
Hraichawi awrawl a thleng pha zo ta lo.
Laihang e, chun rihsang mual liam hnu a au ve;
Hnun um dar dawileng chawiin "hei Bawihthe"
Zan chhing lo mittui nen lainat tlawm mak chun
Riang hluanah nau nawnte a sep mu thin.

Chhimhle tualah mim ang kan piang ve na a,
Kar a hla lian-chhung leh rairah kan nun;
Cho loh awmlai lengin ka chun kai lo se aw,
A tang vuanin chawnban ka vawr ve tur;
Tunah ka zal sakruangah laitha a zam lo,
Theih chang se, mual liam hnu ka chun ngei kha.
Kirtiang relin tangah pawmin awihlai riangte,
Hnuntui tulhin min chawi ma bil lo'nge.

66. He hla phuahtu hian 'hnun um dar dawileng' a tih awmzia chu
(A) Nu hnute tui. (B) Naute hnute hnek bur.
(C) Saidawi um. (D) Naute chaw rawt kawi.
67. He hla thua 'kar a hla' a tih hi eng sawi nan nge hman a nih?
(A) Naute leh a nu inkar (B) Naute leh a chhungte inkar
(C) Hrisel leh bawrhsawmte inkar (D) Hausa leh rethei inkar
68. He hla thua naute nu thih chhan chu
(A) Sar thi. (B) Natna / damlohna
(C) Hripui leng (D) Za chham lak.
69. He hla thua nautein a nu thi tawh hnu a auhna chhan chu.
(A) A lung a leng. (B) A dam lo
(C) A riltam (D) A mangang.
70. He hla thua naute in 'cho loh' a tih chu
(A) Awmlai leng. (B) Lianchung.
(C) Rairah. (D) Sakruang.
71. Mizo tawng upa 'hnu rulchuk' awmzia chu
(A) Rul tlengna hnuhma tam sawina. (B) Pawi sawi reng mai sawina.
(C) Kal muang lutuk sawina. (D) Kal kawi kual nasa sawina.
72. A hnuaia thute hi chhiar la, a dik lo thlang chhuak rawh.
(A) Tawng chu inbiak pawhna a ni. (B) Tawng pahnih inang chiah chiah a awm ngai lo.
(C) Tawng chu a danglam ngai lo. (D) Tawng chu chin than in a siam a ni.

73. A ri lova chhiar (silent reading) in a tum bulpui te zinga mi chu
 (i) Lehkha chhiar an chak zel theih nan.
 (ii) A thu awmzia an hriat chian nan leh an man chian nan.
 (iii) Ngaihtuahna hmang chung a an chhiar nan.
 (iv) An puitlin hunah Library an hman thiam nan.
 (A) (i)&(iv) (B) (ii) & (iv)
 (C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (ii) & (iii)
74. Kut ziaak zirtirtuin ziah nalh leh dik, hawrawppui leh hawrawpte mawi taka hmang thiam tura a zirtirna hi
 (A) Simple handwriting (B) Tracing.
 (C) Penmanship. (D) Free hand imitation.
75. Grammar zirtir dan kalhmang te zinga mi, entirna atanga a dan tlangpui hrilhfiah thin hi
 (A) Deductive method (B) Inductive method
 (C) Deductive -inductive method. (D) Inducto- Deductive method
76. Thu phuah (Essay Writing) chi hrang hrang zingah thil a nihna, a ziarang sawifiah zawnga ziaak hi
 (A) Narative Essay. (B) Descriptive Essay.
 (C) Reflective Essay. (D) Imaginative Essay
77. Naupang zirtirnaah hriatna (knowledge) aia a tiha tih (action) ngai pawimawh zawktu chu
 (A) Benjamin S. Bloom. (B) Henry C. Morrison.
 (C) Johan Friedrich Herbert. (D) John Dewey
78. Tawng zirtirtuin Tawng zirtir nan drama an hman tangkai thin nachhan chu
 (A) Lemchan an thiam zel nan. (B) Mipui hmaa inlan an hreh loh nan.
 (C) Tawng thluk dan dik an thiam nan. (D) Class room boruak rit leh uap tak tih zangkhai nan.
79. Zirtirna thil pawimawh tak tak pathum
 (i) Zirnain a thil tum (Educational Objectives)
 (ii) Zirtirtu nuna thil inthlak danglam (Change of Behaviour)
 (iii) Danglam ta (Behavioural change) tehna (Evaluation)
 Heng thil pathum ngaihpawimawha, zirna hi 'Tripolar process' a ngai tlat tu chu
 (A) Benjamin S. Bloom. (B) Henry C. Morrison.
 (C) Johan Friedrich Herbart. (D) John Dewey.
80. Zirlaite'n ngaihthlak an thiam nana classroom-a audio aids hman thin thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Film-strips. (B) Radio
 (C) Flannel Graph. (D) Silent motion picture.
81. Text book content analysis-in a tum zinga tel ve lo thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Zirlai nuam leh zangkhai a ni em tih enfiah.
 (B) A ziaaktu, zirtu leh an culture-te a inhnerem em tih enfiah.
 (C) A zirtu kum nen a inrem em tih enfiah.
 (D) A chhunga then hrang hrangte a inbuk tawk em tih enfiah.

82. Mizo tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura pawimawh em em chu
 (A) Tawng thiam tak leh dangnal tak.
 (B) Pi leh pute sulhnu leh an chanchin hriat a ngai.
 (C) Naupang mizia (psychology) hriat a ngai.
 (D) Tawng upa hriat a ngai.
83. Hla (poetry) kan zirtir laia kan hriat tur leh kan zirtir dan tur chu
 (i) Hla phuah chhan tawi fel takin kan sawi ang.
 (ii) Kan hla zir chu naupang te kan sak thiamtir ngei tur a ni.
 (iii) Naupang ten hla phuah an thiam ve nan kan zirtir ang.
 (iv) Hla thu lam harsa leh hlarua (poetical word) te kan hrilhfhah ang.
 (A) (i) & (iii) (B) (ii) & (iv)
 (C) (i) & (iv) (D) (ii) & (iii)
84. Radio leh vantlang tana thupuan chhuah naupangte ngaihthlaktir hi eng skill zirtir nan nge an hman ber thin?
 (A) Ngaihthlak (Listening skill) thiamna. (B) Tawng (Speaking skill) thiamna.
 (C) Chhiar (Reading skill) thiamna. (D) Ziak (Writing skill) thiamna.
85. A hnuaia thute atang hian tawng hman dan dik tak thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Chhungkaw ngialnghet tak an ni.
 (B) Vawiin zan inkhawmah ka tan dawn.
 (C) Kan vengah chhungkaw khawngaihthlakawm deuh an awm.
 (D) Kan hnam rohlu ral zel hi a uiawm ngawt mai.
86. Zirtirtuin zirlaite zawhna a zawha chhanna an hriat mai lova chhanna dik a hrilh thawi thin hi
 (A) Re-inforcement. (B) Recapitulation.
 (C) Generalisation. (D) Remedial Teaching.
87. Mother tongue hi Nu tawng (mother tongue) tia vuah a nihna chhan chu
 (A) Naupangin tawng thiamna hi a pianpui ve reng a nih vang a ni.
 (B) Nausenin a nu hnen atanga a zirthiam a nih vang a ni.
 (C) Naupang hi tawng thiamsa a an lo pian vang a ni.
 (D) Tawng thiamna hi khawtlang nunin a pek a nih vang a ni.
88. Morrison's approach hmanga lesson plan siam dawna step hrang hrang panga (5) te indawt dan chu.
 (A) Exploration, Presentation, Assimilation, Organisation, Recitation.
 (B) Exploration, Organisation, Assimilation, Recitation, Presentation.
 (C) Organisation, Presentation, Exploration, Assimilation, Recitation.
 (D) Organisation, Exploration, Assimilation, Presentation, Recitation.
89. Hla zirtirin a tum zinga tel ve lo thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Mahni hnam rohlu an ngaihsan nan.
 (B) Class room boruak rit tak tihzangkhai nan.
 (C) Hla phuah chakna leh thiamna an neih.
 (D) Mizo zai leh lam lamah an lo tui phah nan.
90. Naupangte mizia leh nungchang lama hmasawna tehfunng zinga tel ve lo chu
 (A) Naupangte diary (B) Zirtirtu diary.
 (C) Thematic Apperception test. (D) Rorschach ink-blot test.

A. Read the passage and answer the questions (61 - 69) that follow

A recent report in News Week says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank' and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India. In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, specially towards youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tight-fisted with appreciation, especially.

61. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students
- (A) are often written about in magazines like News Week.
 - (B) are most successful academically.
 - (C) have proved that they are as good as the whites.
 - (D) have only a minority status like the blacks.
62. The student of Asian origin in America include
- (A) a fair number from India.
 - (B) a small group from India.
 - (C) persons from India who are very proud.
 - (D) Indians who are the most hard working of all.
63. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America
- (A) have a reputation for being hard working.
 - (B) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development.
 - (C) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy.
 - (D) will not return to pursue their careers in India.

64. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea
(A) is a solution to the brain drain problem.
(B) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain.
(C) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.
(D) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development.
65. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that
(A) a bank's services go mainly to those near it.
(B) small neighbourhood banks are not visible in this age of multinationals.
(C) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized.
(D) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.
66. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India
(A) will have many useful side effects.
(B) will not be their main interest and concern.
(C) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.
(D) can be of service to the world community.
67. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West
(A) shows the fruits of hardwork done by school teachers in India.
(B) should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
(C) is better than people in the West expect of non-whites.
(D) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.
68. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America
(A) helps them overcome their lazy habits.
(B) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good.
(C) makes them worried about failing.
(D) helps them prove that they are as good as whites.
69. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that make the West attractive
(A) are available in India but young people do not appreciate them.
(B) can never be found here because we believe in conformity.
(C) can be created if our attitudes and values change.
(D) can also give respectability to our traditions and customs.

B. Read the passage and answer the questions (70 - 75) that follow

The first step is for us to realise that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized except through cities. But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed. Towns as much as animals, must have their systems of organs-those for transport and circulation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means abundance of open space, easy access to unspoilt nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasias and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings, concert

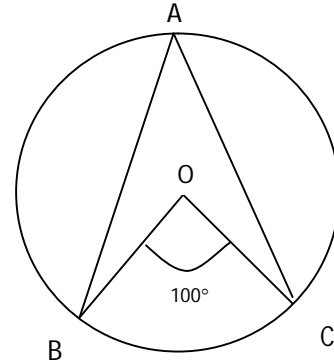
halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.

70. Cities can be made to provide full facilities for life, only if
(A) these can be mechanically developed.
(B) proper transport system is introduced.
(C) cinemas, theatres and concert halls are established there.
(D) these are thoughtfully and vigorously designed to serve people's needs.
71. A suitable title for the passage would be
(A) Towns versus Animals.
(B) The Need for Planned Cities.
(C) Transport and Communication System in a City.
(D) The Need for Entertainment Centres in a City.
72. Which one of the following has the opposite meaning to the word 'frustrater' in the passage?
(A) Promoter (B) Applauder
(C) Approver (D) Executer
73. The word 'drastic' in the passage means
(A) orderly. (B) powerful.
(C) consistent. (D) determined.
74. According to the author, the function of a city is to
(A) provide adequate community expression.
(B) make available centres of recreation and public gatherings.
(C) facilitate traffic and communication.
(D) raise the tone of life and make it more meaningful.
75. The author talks about 'Unspoilt Nature'. In what way can nature remain unspoilt?
(A) By not allowing Nature to interfere with people's day-to-day life.
(B) By building cities with the system of organs like those of animals.
(C) By allowing free access to parks and open spaces.
(D) By allowing Nature to retain its primitive, undomesticated character.
76. Mother tongue is learned
(A) Consciously (B) Formally
(C) Unconsciously (D) Half consciously
77. In learning a language, the most important thing is
(A) Exposure to the target language (B) Attending a language class
(C) Using a language laboratory (D) Using a good text-book
78. Showing actual object is used for teaching
(A) Composition (B) Prose
(C) Poetry (D) Vocabulary

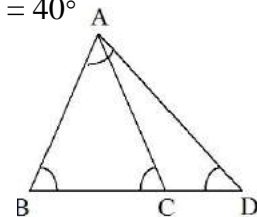
79. Which among the following is not the aim of teaching prose at the elementary stage?
 (A) Developing aesthetic sense (B) To develop speaking skill
 (C) To give reading practice (D) To help them write correctly
80. Speaking ability of an elementary student depends considerably on
 (A) Her reading ability (B) Her writing ability
 (C) Her knowledge of grammar (D) Her listening ability
81. The correct sequence for teaching composition is
 (i) Pre-composition stage (ii) Written composition stage
 (iii) Oral composition stage (iv) Evaluation
 (A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) i, iii, ii, iv
 (C) i, ii, iv, iii (D) i, iv, ii, iii
82. Listening and speaking skill may also be called
 (A) Aural Skill (B) Oral skill
 (C) Aural-oral skill (D) Graphic motor skill
83. A good way for a child to learn a second language is
 (A) In a controlled classroom (B) By using a language laboratory
 (C) By learning through situational teaching (D) By reading good books
84. When students are asked to listen and follow directions, they are trained on their
 (A) Productive skill (B) Recognition skill
 (C) Acting skill (D) Receptive skill
85. The best medium for expressing oneself is
 (A) The mother tongue (B) The target language
 (C) Mizo language (D) The second language
86. Which of the following is not a process of learning a second language
 (A) Drill (B) Imitation
 (C) Inheritance (D) Repetition
87. Which of the following is not a style used for writing prose
 (A) Directive (B) Expository
 (C) Argumentative (D) Descriptive
88. To speak in extempore means
 (A) good speaking skill (B) arguing wisely
 (C) developing oratory skill (D) without preparation
89. To read globally means
 (A) understanding the general meaning (B) intensive reading
 (C) reading different books (D) reading to look for details contained in a text
90. A good teaching learning material must
 (A) be colourful and attractive (B) be a no cost teaching aid
 (C) be big and can be seen by all (D) help the teacher in teaching

91. The number of persons who visited the Taj Mahal during last two consecutive years was 13789509 and 12976498 respectively. How many persons visited the tomb during these two years?
(A) 26777006 (B) 26766007
(C) 26766009 (D) 27677007
92. The present ages of Dika and Sawma are in the ratio of 5:4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11:9 respectively. What is Dika's present age in years?
(A) 28 (B) 27
(C) 26 (D) 24
93. Lawma read 38 pages of his storybook on Monday. He read 27 pages more on Tuesday than on Monday. He found that there were still another 220 pages left. How many pages did Lawma read on Tuesday?
(A) 56 (B) 65
(C) 55 (D) 66
94. The greatest possible rate at which a man can walk 68 km, 102 km and 51 km in exact number of days is
(A) 16km (B) 15km
(C) 14km (D) 17km
95. The number of diagonals in a septagon is
(A) 21 (B) 42
(C) 7 (D) 14
96. Measures of the two angles between hour and minute hands of a clock at 9 o'clock are
(A) 60° , 300° (B) 270° , 90°
(C) 75° , 285° (D) 30° , 330°
97. The factors of the term $4x^2yz$ are
(A) 4, x^2 , y and z (B) x, y and z
(C) 4 and 2 (D) Cannot be determined
98. How many lines of symmetry does a parallelogram have?
(A) 3 lines of symmetry (B) 1 line of symmetry
(C) No line of symmetry (D) 2 lines of symmetry
99. Sum of all positive integers from 1 to 100 is
(A) 5050 (B) 5020
(C) 10800 (D) 2400
100. If a coin is tossed. Which of the following is the probability of getting a head or a tail?
(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) None of these

101. The number of times a particular observation occurs in a given data is called
 (A) Its frequency (B) Its range
 (C) Its mean (D) None of these
102. If the edge of a cube is 1 cm then which of the following is its volume?
 (A) 6 m^3 (B) 3 m^3
 (C) 1 m^3 (D) none of these
103. In the given figure, O is the center of the circle. If $\angle BOC = 100^\circ$, then $\angle BAC = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$?



- (A) 50° (B) 100°
 (C) 40° (D) 70°
104. Which of the following is a triangular pyramid having all the faces as equilateral triangle?
 (A) Rectangular pyramid (B) Square pyramid
 (C) Tetrahedron (D) None of these
105. Which of the following can be another name of a cylinder?
 (A) A triangular prism (B) A rectangular prism
 (C) A vertical prism (D) A circular prism
106. Identify the property used in the following: $2 \times 13 + 8 \times 13 = (2+8) \times 13$
 (A) Commutative (B) Closure
 (C) Associative (D) Distributive
107. What result will be obtained when $-x^2 - x + 8$ is subtracted from $5x^2 - 6x + 5$?
 (A) $-6x^2 - 5x + 3$ (B) $-4x^2 - 7x + 13$
 (C) $-6x^2 - 7x - 13$ (D) $6x^2 - 5x - 3$
108. The number 28221 is divisible by which of the following
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 6 (D) 9
109. In the figure, the $\angle BAD$ is equal to __, if $\angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$ and $\angle D = 40^\circ$



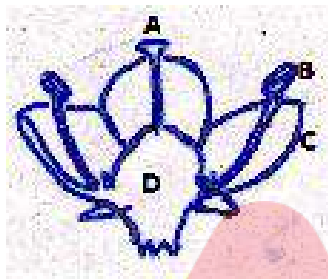
- (A) 80° (B) 60°
 (C) 20° (D) 100°

110. If the edge of a cube is 5cm then which of the following is its total surface area?
(A) 1 cm^2 (B) 4 cm^2
(C) 6 cm^2 (D) None of these
111. Mathematics is considered as
(A) Enemy of students (B) The power of mighty
(C) Language of mind (D) Exercise of brain
112. Which one of the following options has glimpses of mathematical language?
(A) Siami and Kimi are talking (B) Distance covered by Zara is 10 km
(C) Gopal and Suresh are best friends (D) Liani went to market to buy vegetables.
113. Which of the following assessment strategies can be used to assess learner's interest and attitude to mathematics?
(A) Checklist, portfolio, paper-pencil test
(B) Oral test, paper-pencil test, class participation
(C) Checklist, portfolio, project, class participation
(D) Portfolio, project, paper-pencil test
114. Which one of the following is not a teaching technique?
(A) Seminar (B) Symposium
(C) Film and chart (D) Interview
115. Which strategy for remedial teaching is also known as Assimilation?
(A) Action research (B) Supervised study
(C) Tutorial strategy system (D) Mastery learning approach
116. Which one of the following is not a mathematical process?
(A) Estimation (B) Memorization
(C) Measurement (D) Visualization
117. The effective measure for cultivating learner's sensitivity towards learning of mathematics is
(A) to relate the subject matter to the learner's field of experience.
(B) to enquire about the previously acquired knowledge in relation to what is being taught.
(C) to make learners acquainted with application of concepts, more preferably in daily life situations.
(D) all of the above.
118. The devices used to make teaching method more effective are known as
(A) principle of teaching (B) techniques of teaching
(C) methodology of teaching (D) none of the above.
119. 'Problem posing' in mathematics means
(A) inability to solve problems (B) solving problems
(C) raising doubts in the class (D) creating problem from the content

120. In an inclusive mathematics classroom, what would be your strategy for addressing the needs of visually challenged learners?
- (A) Send the learner to a special educator
(B) Design alternate teaching learning and assessment methods
(C) Offer them another subject in lieu of mathematics
(D) Pair them with high scorers in mathematics
121. Select a set of Rabi crops only from the following
- (A) maize, bajra, (B) groundnut, cotton
(C) Ginger, bajra (D) wheat, mustard, gram
122. The presence of carbohydrates can be tested using
- (A) Copper sulphate solution (B) Caustic soda
(C) Iodine solution (D) Nitric Acid
123. The process of separating grain from the chaff is known as
- (A) threshing (B) winnowing
(C) harvesting (D) sowing
124. Thermosetting plastic commonly used for making plugs and switches
- (A) Nylon (B) PVC
(C) Bakelite (D) Teflon
125. Disadvantage of synthetic fibre is
- (A) shrink when washed (B) sticky when the body sweats
(C) durable (D) easily rotten by microbes
126. Sunken stomata are found in
- (A) mesophytes (B) xerophytes
(C) hydrophytes (D) none of these
127. Which element is present in acids?
- (A) Hydrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Nitrogen (D) Chlorine
128. Consider the following
- (i) Lactobacillus (ii) Nostoc
(iii) Azobacter (iv) Rhizobium
- Which of the above are involved in nitrogen fixation?
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) (D) (iii), (iv) and (i)
129. Which one is a greenhouse gas?
- (A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen
(C) Carbon Dioxide (D) Hydrogen

130. A car moves with a speed of 40 km/h for 15 minutes and then with a speed of 60 km/h for the next 15 minutes. The total distance covered by the car is
 (A) 100 km (B) 1500 km
 (C) 15 km (D) 25 km
131. Sodium metal is very reactive and so it is stored under
 (A) water (B) kerosene
 (C) mustard oil (D) acid
132. Rusting of iron is a
 (A) physical change (B) chemical change
 (C) partial physical change (D) temporary change
133. In an electrical circuit, ohms is the unit of
 (A) resistance (B) potential difference
 (C) power (D) current
134. Match column I and column II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | I | | II | |
|-------|------------|-----|---------------------|
| (i) | Stomata | (a) | Absorption of water |
| (ii) | Xylem | (b) | Transpiration |
| (iii) | Root hairs | (c) | Transport of food |
| (iv) | Phloem | (d) | transport of water |
- Codes (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (B) | (b) | (d) | (a) | (c) |
| (C) | (c) | (a) | (b) | (a) |
| (D) | (d) | (a) | (d) | (b) |
135. The point of origin of an earthquake inside the earth is called
 (A) focus (B) epicentre
 (C) richter scale (D) seismograph
136. When a bar magnet is cut into two we will get
 (A) two magnets having north pole and south pole each
 (B) two magnets having incomplete pole
 (C) two magnets without pole
 (D) two magnets without having the properties of a magnet
137. Which of these is a non-magnetic substance?
 (A) Iron (B) Nickel
 (C) Cobalt (D) Aluminium

138. Van Mahotsava is
 (A) observed to increase the population of birds
 (B) a festival observed during winter
 (C) song of patriotism
 (D) a tree planting festival
139. Which feature adapt polar bears to live in extremely cold climate?
 (A) A white fur, fat below skin, keen sense of smell
 (B) Thin skin, large, eyes a white fur
 (C) A long tail, strong claws, white large paws
 (D) White body, paws for swimming, gills for respiration
140. Consider the typical flower and its labels



- (i) A - anther, B - ovary, D - stigma, C - sepal
 (ii) A - stigma, B - anther, C - petal, D - ovary
 (iii) A - ovary, B - stigma, C - anther, D - petal
 (iv) D - anther C - ovary, A - stigma B - petal

Which label of the above is correct?

- (A) (i) (B) (ii)
 (C) (iii) (D) (iv)
141. Which one of the following is not required for developing scientific attitude?
 (A) Curiosity (B) Field trip
 (C) Rote learning (D) Project work
142. In science museum specimens are stored in the solution of
 (A) formalin (B) ethanol
 (C) acetic acid (D) methanol
143. Which of the following is true about the correlation of science with other subjects?
 (A) Science can be taught in isolation
 (B) It does no achieve unity of knowledge
 (C) It makes learning limited to classroom
 (D) It strengthen skills in different content area
144. As per NCF 2005, at upper elementary stage, the main focus of teaching science is
 (A) Improving performance of students in examination
 (B) Providing all the answers of the textbook
 (C) Monitoring all scientific terms
 (D) Relating classroom learning and life of the outside world

145. The performance and teaching skills of a teacher in his/her classroom can be improved by
(A) micro teaching (B) professional learning
(C) refresher course (D) action research
146. The study of science is compulsory requirement examples: Medicine, Engineering, Computers, Para medicines, agriculture, etc. This reflects the
(A) Vocational value of teaching of teaching science
(B) Utilitarian value of teaching of teaching science
(C) Moral value of teaching of teaching science
(D) Cultural value of teaching of teaching science
147. Which of the following methods lies within the areas of teacher-centred method?
(A) Project method (B) Historical method
(C) Discussion method (D) Assignment method
148. The technique of role play is considered to be an effective strategy in teaching of science because
(A) it ensures better understanding of one's role in real life
(B) it ensures active participation of students in the process of learning
(C) it is likely to promote social skills of students
(D) it ensures breaking of monotony in the process of learning
149. Which one of the following is not a desired objective of learning science at upper primary stage?
(A) To acquire scientific literacy
(B) To develop rational thinking
(C) To acquire essential process skills
(D) To perform better in competitive examination
150. You are preparing a lesson plan for teaching the topic on "Human heart" to Class VII students. Inclusion of which of the following activities in the lesson plan is likely to be most effective in helping the students understand related concepts better ?
(A) Preparing a good home assignment
(B) Dictating notes to students in the classroom
(C) Using student activities and interactive classroom
(D) Demonstration using model of Human heart

Part VI **Social Studies**

91. Which leaf was usually used by the ancient people to know the past
(A) Peepal leaf (B) Banyan leaf
(C) Palm leaf (D) Gul Mohar leaf
92. In which place was the first National Archives of India opened?
(A) Delhi (B) Bombay
(C) Calcutta (D) Madras
93. In India Ostriches were found in the
(A) Mesolithic Age (B) Megalithic Age
(C) Palaeolithic Age (D) Neolithic Age
94. The Harappans got Copper from
(A) Afghanistan (B) Karnataka
(C) Rajasthan (D) Gujarat
95. In Mughal period, which place has been called 'The gate to Mecca'?
(A) Masulipatna (B) Visakhapatnam
(C) Berar (D) Surat
96. In which part of the North East India is Mizoram situated?
(A) Eastern Part (B) Western Part
(C) Southern Part (D) Northern Part
97. The British government recruited Sepoys mostly from
(A) Gurkhas (B) Sikhs
(C) Pathans (D) All the Above
98. Which of the following woman persuaded Gandhi to participate in the Salt March?
(A) Ambabai Kundapur (B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) Laxmi Sehgal (D) Jhalkari Bai
99. Which industry was seen as an important sign of the development of Independent India?
(A) Iron Industry (B) Steel Industry
(C) Jute Industry (D) Cotton Industry.
100. The areas between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called
(A) Torrid zone (B) Temperate zone
(C) Frigid zone (D) Frequent zone
101. What is the most important passage written in the first page of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Education (B) Freedom of speech
(C) Equality to all citizens (D) Cultural and educational rights
102. Which of the following country had more than six lakh villages?
(A) China (B) India
(C) Russia (D) Brazil

103. Which of the following is best for protecting good soil on the steep slopes?
(A) Shelter belts (B) Rock dam
(C) Terrace farming (D) Contour ploughing.
104. Who was the most popular person amongst the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) JawarharlalNehru (D) B.R.Ambedkar
105. Which rock contain fossils?
(A) Igneous (B) Sedimentary
(C) Metamorphic (D) All the above
106. Which winds blown down trees and roof tops in some parts of Mizoram in April 2020?
(A) Permanent winds (B) Seasonal winds
(C) Local winds (D) All of these
107. The Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by
(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Thomas Munro
108. Who amongst the following raised the famous slogan, "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it."
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
109. Satyagraha was based on the principle of
(A) Peace and harmony (B) Love and brotherhood
(C) Truth and non violence (D) Peace and co-operation
110. Who led East India Company in the battle of Plassey?
(A) Warren Hastings (B) Mir Jaffar
(C) Charles Cornwallis (D) Robert Clive
111. Name the river on whose bank the first English factory was established?
(A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra
(C) Hugli (D) Sutlej
112. Who led the British soldier to attack and subdue the power of Ropuiliani?
(A) Capt.J.Shakespeare (B) Capt.Lewis
(C) T.H.Lewin (D) Col.Tregear
113. Who said "Let them be kings and princesses in their own lands; this has been our land since the time of our ancestors, they should not come here and trouble us"?
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tillak (B) Lala Rajpat Rai
(C) Ropuiliani (D) Bengkhuaia
114. The value of prime meridian is
(A) 90° (B) 0°
(C) 45° (D) 180 °

115. Which of the following is a zone that contains all forms of life and the environment with which they interact?
(A) Hydrosphere (B) Lithosphere
(C) Atmosphere (D) Biosphere
116. Which of the following layers contain Ozone layer
(A) Stratosphere (B) Thermosphere
(C) Troposphere (D) Mesosphere
117. The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between Oceans, Atmosphere and Land
(A) Tides (B) Waves
(C) Water cycle (D) Ocean current
118. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future is called
(A) Resource conservation (B) Potential resource
(C) Sustainable development (D) Actual resource
119. Variation in the length of daytime and night time from season to season are due to
(A) The earth's rotation on its axis
(B) The earth's revolution round the sun in an elliptical manner
(C) Latitudinal position of a place
(D) Revolution of the earth on a tilted axis
120. The seasonal migration of people with their animals in search of pastures is
(A) Immigration (B) Transhumance
(C) Migration (D) Cattle herding
121. Which one of the following country is the leading producer of coffee?
(A) Russia (B) India
(C) Columbia (D) Brazil
122. The difference between birth and death rate of a country is called
(A) Natural growth rate (B) Pattern of population distribution
(C) Density of population (D) Population explosion
123. Which of the following is not the key elements that influence the working of a democratic government?
(A) People's participation (B) Equality and justice
(C) Resolution of conflict (D) Free and compulsory education
124. Who is called Sarpanch?
(A) Member of Panchayat (B) Villagers
(C) Panchayat head (D) All of these
125. Which article in Indian constitution defines equality and prohibits any kind of social discrimination?
(A) Article 10 (B) Article 12
(C) Article 15 (D) Article 21

126. Which one of the following is not water borne diseases?
(A) Diarrhoea (B) Worm
(C) Hepatitis (D) Cancer
127. The term 'secular' denotes the three fold relationship between
(A) Man, society and economy (B) Man, state and religion
(C) Man, state and economy (D) Man, nation and religion
128. Name the Fundamental right under which 'Abolition of untouchability' falls
(A) Right against exploitation (B) Right to equality
(C) Right to freedom of religion (D) Cultural and educational right
129. Who is a trader?
(A) People between employee and consumer (B) People between producer and consumer
(C) People between staff and employee (D) None of the above
130. A protest in which workers prevent employers leaving a place of work until certain demands are met.
(A) Gheraoed (B) Dharna
(C) Rally (D) Curfew
131. The ascribes form of Indian family system is
(A) Matriarchy (B) Patriarchy
(C) Polyandry (D) Monogamy
132. Which of the following is basically related to a state?
(A) People (B) Government
(C) Sovereignty (D) Institution
133. The citizen does not directly involve in
(A) The State (B) The Power
(C) The authority (D) Government
134. Which is one of the characteristics of resources?
(A) Sustainability (B) Conservation
(C) Utility (D) Preservation
135. A market with single buyer and multiple sellers
(A) Monopoly (B) Polyopoly
(C) Monopsony (D) Oligopoly
136. The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the
(A) Practice (B) Abstract knowledge
(C) Real world (D) Society

137. The primary aim of educational psychology is
(A) To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practice.
(B) To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching
(C) To provide a theoretical framework for educational research.
(D) To provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of the child
138. In teaching social science, which is a learner center approach of teaching?
(A) Demonstration Method (B) Lecture Method
(C) Discussion Method (D) Assignment Method
139. Which category is designed to elicit information?
(A) Observation (B) Checklist
(C) Interview (D) Rating scale
140. Which sources are regarded as highly to be reliable and accurate?
(A) Secondary sources (B) Reference sources
(C) Tertiary sources (D) Primary sources
141. Which subject is not a pure social science?
(A) Philosophy (B) Political science
(C) History (D) Economic
142. What is the distinction between a caste system and a class system?
(A) Educational opportunity (B) Social mobility
(C) Occupational prestige (D) Endogamy
143. Social stratification indicates
(A) Process by which rank in the society (B) Backwardness of society
(C) International understanding of society (D) social harmony
144. The Indus valley civilization had flourished at the
(A) Northern part (B) Southern part
(C) Eastern part (D) Western part
145. Vedic civilization flourished along the river of
(A) Ganga (B) Yamuna
(C) Saraswati (D) Brahmaputra
146. Which of the following best suited this statement, 'A large group of people sharing a common history, language(s), culture and custom, giving it a unique identity in relation to other peoples'.
(A) State (B) Nation
(C) Joint family (D) citizen
147. What is the use of text book in a class?
(A) To achieve learning objective (B) To delimit what is to be taught
(C) To explain ideas and concept (D) To set new standards

148. When is the best time to evaluate a student's performance?
(A) When the instruction have began (B) When the instruction have ended
(C) Only at the end of major units of instruction (D) Throughout the instructional process
149. "A diagram speaks more than 1000 words". The statement means that the teacher should
(A) Use diagram in teaching (B) Speak more and more in the class
(C) Use teaching aids in the class (D) Not speak too much in the class
150. Which of the following is not a technique of observation?
(A) Field trip (B) Community Survey
(C) Community service project (D) Symposium

