


adda247
MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
JAN - 2019

PAPER I

Date of Examination : **22nd January 2019 (Tuesday)**
Time : **09:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.**

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 24 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.

10. As a teacher, what would you do if a child doesn't concentrate in studies ?
(A) Send the child to a psychiatrist
(B) Conduct remedial class for the child
(C) Expel the child from school
(D) Encourage him/her by giving an example of a good child
11. Which type of nature do you need to have in your class so as to increase the process of socialization ?
(A) Strict (B) Loving and sympathetic
(C) Normal (D) Indifferent
12. Which one of the following is the principle of development ?
(A) Development proceeds at the same pace for all
(B) Development is always linear
(C) Development is a discontinuous process
(D) All process of development are interconnected
13. Creative child is one who
(A) has good behaviour (B) has good memory power
(C) stands first in the class (D) has good creative behaviour
14. If a socially unacceptable behaviour is converted into an acceptable one, it is known as
(A) repression (B) compensation
(C) reformation (D) sublimation
15. Which one of the following is an important factor of creativity ?
(A) Originality (B) Discipline
(C) Fluency (D) Flexibility
16. Children generally learn _____ in a child centre classroom.
(A) mainly from a teacher (B) individually and in groups
(C) individually (D) in groups
17. If a student works hard to clear the examination, the student is said to be motivated
(A) individually (B) intrinsically
(C) extrinsically (D) experientially
18. Which of Freud's parts of the personality is most like a director ?
(A) Ego (B) Ego ideal
(C) Super ego (D) Conscience
19. Which type of memory allows us to have meaningful conversation ?
(A) Iconic memory (B) Echoic memory
(C) Short-term memory (D) Long-term memory
20. The perceptual ability is an indication of
(A) memory (B) reasoning
(C) attention (D) intelligence

21. Which of the following theories is the theory of transfer of learning ?
(A) Field theory (B) S.R Bond theory
(C) Theory of interference (D) Theory of identical component
22. Gestalt theory of learning is learning by
(A) imitation (B) insight
(C) maturation (D) conditioning
23. Which of the following is the most similar to the concept of long-term memory ?
(A) A revolving door (B) A filing cabinet
(C) A desk top (D) A computer keyboard
24. Which of the following occur when a response is followed by experiencing something pleasurable ?
(A) Positive reinforcement (B) Negative reinforcement
(C) Punishment (D) Generalization
25. People who are always looking for challenge may be high in the need for
(A) achievement (B) affiliation
(C) attention (D) power
26. When a problem is seen as having only one answer with all lines of thinking leading to that answer, it is known as
(A) divergent thinking (B) convergent thinking
(C) creative thinking (D) mental set
27. Nurture is the other name of
(A) growth (B) development
(C) heredity (D) environment
28. Consider the following :
(i) integrity (ii) respect (iii) responsibility
Code of ethics is a set of aspirational goals based around the values of
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
29. Individual difference in intelligence is primarily due to
(A) growth and development (B) heredity and development
(C) growth and environment (D) heredity and environment
30. Conduct rules does not naturally bind a teacher to
(i) appear in an examination to improve his/her qualification
(ii) become a member of a literary, scientific or professional organization
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(A) (i) is true but (ii) is false (B) (i) is false but (ii) is true
(C) (i) and (ii) are both true (D) (i) and (ii) are both false

Part II English

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

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. However, she became disgruntled when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

31. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.
(A) strong (B) lighthearted
(C) humorous (D) strange
32. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt
(A) hopeless (B) annoyed
(C) depressed (D) worried
33. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
(A) challenged authority (B) showed intelligence
(C) reacted (D) retaliated
34. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
(A) misfortune (B) anger
(C) wretchedness (D) disappointment
35. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never
(A) troubled (B) worried
(C) disappointed (D) sorrowful

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

“I have a dream” is a public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and called for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil and economic rights supporters from the steps of Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement. Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: “one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free”. Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the theme “I have a dream”, prompted by Mahalia Jackson’s cry: “Tell them about the dream, Martin!” In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, “With a single phrase, Martin Luther Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who’ve shaped modern America”. The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address.

36. What issues does Martin Luther King’s speech address ?
- (A) Continuation of racism
 (B) End to racism and civil and economic rights
 (C) Civil rights
 (D) Civil War
37. What pushes King to speak : “I have a dream” ?
- (A) He reads out the Emancipation Proclamation
 (B) He is prompted by Mahalia Jackson
 (C) He is overwhelmed by the crowd
 (D) Lincoln had asked him to give the speech
38. From the given passage, give one word for “to leave”.
- (A) Depart (B) Proclaim
 (C) Improvise (D) Address
39. What is the name of Martin Luther King’s famed speech ?
- (A) The Emancipation Proclamation (B) An Improvisation
 (C) A Peroration (D) I Have a Dream
40. In front of whom does King speak ?
- (A) The civil rights supporters (B) His friends
 (C) The American people (D) The Negroes

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

Four seasons fill the measure of the year;
 There are four seasons in the mind of man:
 He has his lusty Spring when fancy clear
 Takes in all beauty with an easy span;
 He has his Summer, when luxuriously

Spring's honey cud of youthful thought he loves
 To ruminate, and by such dreaming high
 Is nearest unto heaven: quite coves
 His soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
 He furleth close; contended so to look
 On mist in idleness- to let fair things
 Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
 He has his winter too of pale misfeature,
 Or else he would forgo his mortal nature.

41. The words 'spring', 'summer', 'autumn' and 'winter' as used in this poem are
 (A) similes (B) metaphors
 (C) allegories (D) hyperboles
42. How many seasons are there in the mind of man ?
 (A) Four (B) Three
 (C) Five (D) Two
43. The word 'ruminate' means
 (A) to think seriously (B) to chew slowly as cow do
 (C) to depend on (D) to be melancholic
44. Winter, in this poem symbolizes
 (A) misfortune (B) weakness
 (C) death (D) darkness
45. Line three in the poem describes
 (A) lust (B) youthfulness
 (C) spring of one's life (D) flowering
46. Skimming is a strategy used for
 (A) Speaking (B) Listening
 (C) Reading (D) Writing
47. A joyful way of learning the sounds of a language is by
 (A) singing rhymes (B) playing drama
 (C) playing games (D) story-writing
48. When we say, 'Ability to communicate in English language is necessary for pursuing higher studies', we refer to English as
 (A) a language of opportunity (B) a link language
 (C) an international language (D) a library language
49. Teacher often uses deductive method of teaching because
 (A) it is the easiest way of teaching (B) it is the best way of teaching
 (C) it promotes learning (D) it is conducive to learning
50. Combining unit ideas into a group is known as

- (A) analysis (B) synthesis
(C) assimilation (D) accomodation
51. The first and foremost competency a child must have for developing reading skill is
(A) ability to relate sounds to letters of the alphabet
(B) ability to identify alphabet
(C) adequate repertoire of words
(D) interest in reading
52. The word 'assessment' forms a part of a teacher's _____ vocabulary.
(A) receptive (B) active
(C) passive (D) recognition
53. The aim of _____ is to develop communicative competence in the learners
(A) Constructivist approach (B) Communicative approach
(C) Structural approach (D) Cognitivist approach
54. In this method of teaching English, there is little or no provision for developing oral ability.
(A) Grammar-translation method (B) Audio-lingual method
(C) Direct method (D) Playway method
55. Which one of these is an audio-visual aid ?
(A) Tape recorder (B) Chart
(C) Flannel board (D) Television
56. When a teacher asks the students to work in pairs and discuss with their partners the given topic, he/she is trying to assess their
(A) listening skill (B) speaking skill
(C) listening and speaking skills (D) comprehension skill
57. 'Compose a short story with a theme on conservation of water'. This is a question on
(A) guided composition (B) controlled composition
(C) free composition (D) oral composition
58. _____ is an example of structural word.
(A) Sing (B) Pretty
(C) Chair (D) Over
59. A teacher can find out the writing competency of the student by giving the following question
(A) Fill in the blanks with the correct articles
(B) Choose the correct answer
(C) Write a paragraph on 'Rainy Season'
(D) Complete the following sentences with appropriate words/phrases
60. Teacher should take care that he _____ to cater to the needs of all kinds of

students.

- (A) uses different teaching styles
- (B) gives similar activities to all the students without bias
- (C) has a well written lesson plan
- (D) has mastery of the subject

Part III Mizo

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

Chhungkaw chungchanga tan kan lak tawh dan hi a la taw lo va, nasa leh zuala tan lak thar kan mamawh a ni. Thal khaw durin khawpui ri a rawn nghawr chhuak ang hian tunlai سوالنا khaw dur hian Kristian Chhungkaw pawimawhzia hi a rawn nghawr chhuak ta a. Tihmakmawh kan kovah a innghat ta a ni. Hetiang taka سوال Kristian Chhungkuate zah hauh lova min beih lai pawha tan lak thar nachang kan hre lo a nih chuan kan Bible-in, “Buh seng laia muthlu,” a tih ang kan ni ang. سوالنا chi hrang hrangin chhungkua min chim buaia, kan fa duhlaite a hun lovah an thia, chem tel Lovin kan lu a rawn la mek a. Kan chhungkaw kulh chim chhe mek hi, “Hawh u, I din thar le hang u,” tiin kan rawt ta a ni.

Tute emaw chuan, “Tunhma pawhin hetiang tak hian kan bei lova kan tha tho.” kan ti a ni mai thei e. A maherawhchu, tun hmaa kan thatna hmunah khan tunlai hi chuan min chimtu boruak avangin kan tha thei tawh lo tih hriat a pawimawh hle ang. Soal leh tha kan tehna pawh hi tunhma leh tunlai hunah hian a danglam daih tawha. Tunhma chuan tlangval thaa an sawi thin chu sakhaw mi, nu leh pa thu awih, kawla nichhuak chhiara hnathawk taima si an ni. Tunah erawh chuan ruih theih thila fihlim chu tlangval thaah kan sawi zel tawh a ni. Soal leh tha kan tehna hi a fiah hlei thei ta lova, tehna rau rauvah mi tha kan tehna hi a dal hrat hrata, mi soal kan tehna erawh chu a tak tha tial tial niin a lang.

Tunlai سوالنا hian thatna a chim mup avangin thatna hlutzia pawh kan hmu fiah hlei thei ta lova, kan ngaihhlut zawng inthlak chak lutuk te hian vawn ngheh tlat tur a len bo zel a. Thil hlu taka kan neihte pawh hi kawl reng tlak lovin a hluih a chang zung zunga. Tih dan thaa kan neiht pawh hi tih dan tharin a rawn chim bo leh thui thin. Kan sakhaw thurin leh hnam nunphungin mawi leh mawi lo a tehna pawh hi kan pal zut nasa ta hle. Mi tih danin kan kal thui ta hle a ni.

61. Tunlai a tlangval tha kan tehna chu
- (A) nu leh pa thu awih
 - (B) mi taima
 - (C) lehkha thiam
 - (D) ruih theih thila fihlim
62. He thu ziaktuin din thar leh tul a tih chu
- (A) Kristian chhungkua
 - (B) Chhungkaw kulh chim chhe mek hi
 - (C) Sakhuana nun chhe mek hi
 - (D) سوالنا chi hrang hrangin chhungkua min chim buai mek hi
63. Tunhmaa kan thatna hmunah tunlaia kan that theih tawh lohna chhan he thu ziaktuin a sawi chu
- (A) سوالنا a pung nasa
 - (B) min chimtu boruak vangin
 - (C) tunhma leh tunlai hun a danglam
 - (D) zu leh ruihtheih thil dang a tam
64. Thatna hlutzia pawh kan hmuh fiah theih tawh lohna chhan chu

- (A) kan ngaihhlut zawng inthlak chak lutuk vang
- (B) sakhaw thurin kan palzut
- (C) tunlai sualnain min chim mup vang
- (D) sual leh tha kan tehna a dal ta lutuk

65. He thu ziaktuin chem tel lova kan lu rawn la tu a tih chu

- (A) sualna chi hrang hrang
- (B) zu leh ruih theih thil dang
- (C) ngaihhlut zawng inthlak danglam chak lutuk
- (D) thatchhiatna

B. A hnuaiia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che.

Mizote hian kan ram ngaw kan ti chereu nasa em em maia, a chhan ber chu kan lo neih dan hi a ni. Lo atan ram ngaw tam tak kan vat a, kan hal leh dur dur mai thin a, hei hian kan ram ngaw tha tak thin kha ram buaah a lo siam zo ta a ni. Tin ram ngaw hlutzia hi kan la hre tawk lo niin a lang. Thing leh mau kih thluk mai maite kan ching a, tin ram hal mai mai te kan la ching a, hei hian kan ramngawte a ti chereu nasa em em a ni.

Tin, kan ram ngaw a cheng nungchate chenna tur kan vah chereu sak thin avangin tunah chuan ramsa leh sava hram mawi tak takte hriat tur a vang ta hle a ni. Luia nungchate leh savate tura hrai kan ching a, hei hian nungchate nasa takin kan tihlum thin a ni.

66. He thuziaktu hian a thuziah atanga a lan dan chuan, ‘chereu’ tih tawngkam hi

- (A) lo vat sawi nan a hmang
- (B) lo hal sawi nan a hmang
- (C) ram ngaw thiat darh sawi nan a hmang
- (D) ram ngaw humhalh sawi nan a hmang

67. ‘Ram bua’ tih awmzia chu

- (A) ram da tawh leh hmantlak tawh lo
- (B) luia nungchate leh savate tana chenna tlak lo
- (C) ram ngaw hal kang
- (D) ram chhengchhia leh lo atana neih tlak lo

C. A hnuaiia thuziak hi chhiar la, atawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che.

Hmanlai mizo naupangte chuan tunlai hun ang hian lehkhate an la zir ngailoh avangin, zanriah eikham ve leh zawlbuk an pan nghala. Hmuamda vel tur an thut muan hnuah “ kan in zawt chhuak e”, tiin an au rual tham tham thin. Naupangte chu anmahni hokhawmtu chuan thingnawi an keuh leh keuh loh an zawt kualala, thiam taka an chhimbu dawi vel hnu chuan naupang ho chu pawnto turin anmahni duhna lam lamah an kal hrang tawh thin. Naupang pawnto rual hi an hlim thin hlea, an nuam tih zawng infiamna hrang hrang, sakuhuilut te, tira meikai te, leh kawng hrang hrangin an infiam nuaih nuaih thin.

68. He thuziaka, “nghala” tih hi

- (A) adverb of manner a ni
- (B) adverb of time a ni
- (C) adverb of place a ni
- (D) adjectival adverb a ni

69. Chhimbu dawi tih awmzia chu

- (A) thu dik tak sawi tura zawt kual
- (B) naupangte vau zam tuma zawt
- (C) zawt dawt lova hresa ang leh zawt pah chung si a dawt kual vel
- (D) pehhel awm lova zawt nghal

70. Hmuamda tih hi he thuziaktu hian

- (A) tuibur sawi nan a hmang
- (B) hmun sawi nan a hmang
- (C) pungkhawm sawi nan a hmang
- (D) hun rei zawng sawi nan a hmang

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

Thal awiin leltepa'n lenbuang a nghak.

Thal tui ang kan nghah chu kum sul veil eh lunglen.

Dailem ang maw thinlai a zing ri ai e-khua reiah,

Zunleng zam leh hnutiang aw!

Nang ngaih lunglen a bang thei lo.

Aw, khawn ge maw ka lunglai min hnemtu ?

Ka tawng lo relthang zing ri ai karah;

Zaia kan chawi lenkaw l ni, chhawrthlapui,

Aw! Lung an rual za si-ar zawng nen.

Thlang lenkaw l hmar a hnim chung khua lo ri,

Pialleia nun hlui tham hnu kha min ngaihtir e;

Tah chang ni a tam mang e kumsul hlei ten an dang lo,

Auh ruai ruai ka nuam e aw;

Kan nun khua rei a chang tur hi.

Tlang tin tuahpui leh vau vul lai khua a thal,

Ka hawi ngam lo ral tiang romei zing ri ai karan

Suihlung rual sirva leng an nui hiau ve par an tlan,

Khawtlang sirva hnehin aw,

Rianghle i nau ang ka tlei thei lo.

71. He hla phuahtuin "relthang zing ri ai karah" a tih hian

- (A) chhum zing karah a tihna
- (B) miten an sawi luih luihna karah
- (C) ni eng leh thla eng hnuai a sawina
- (D) mite sawiselna karah

72. He hla phuahtu hun kal liam tawh hnu ngaihtir leh thin tu chu

- (A) pialleia nun hlui
- (B) hmar thlang lam atanga, khua an dura khawpui a rik hian
- (C) lunglen vanga a tah vawng vawng ni hian
- (D) kum hlui an kal liam vung vung maia, kum an lo thar leh hian

73. He hla phuahtuin 'Thal tui ang kan nghah' a tih chu

- (A) kum bul atanga kum tawp rawn inherchhuak leh lunglen
- (B) leltepa thallaia hlim taka a rawn hram leh hun
- (C) zunleng zam leh hnutiang
- (D) zing ni chhuak leh thla eng

74. He hla phuahtuin 'Suihlung rual sirva leng an nui hiau ve par an tlan', a tih hi mizo

- tawng tuang pangngaia kan dah dawn chuan
- (A) sava te chu an hlim em ema
 (B) sava te chu hlim takin an hram chuah chuah
 (C) sava te chu lungrual takin an thlawk dial dial
 (D) sava rual te chuan hlimtlang takin parzu an tlan
75. He hla phuahtuin au va kohkir leh hial a duh chu _____ a ni.
 (A) pialleia a nunhluai liam tawh hnu
 (B) thal hun her liam mai tur
 (C) a dam chhung hun khua rei an chang mai tur hi
 (D) khawtlang sirva
76. Tawng hi
 (A) mihring rilru a ngaihtuah sawina a ni
 (B) mihring ngaihtuahna, ri awmze neia puanchhuahna a ni
 (C) mihring ka atanga ri lochhuak hi a ni
 (D) midangte nen ri hmanga inbiak tawna a ni
77. Tawng zirtirtu tha ni tura zirtirtuin a nih ngei tur zinga pakhat chu
 (A) Kohhran leh khawtlang tana mi tangkai
 (B) Khawvel hmun hrang hrang lo tlawh tawh leh tawng hrang hrang lo hre tawh
 (C) Thu ziak mi leh zai ngaina mi
 (D) Naupang psychology hre mi
78. Smith's Study atanga a lan dan chuan, nausen pianghlim hian thla sawm mi a nih thleng hian thumal _____ an thiam.
 (A) pakhat (B) pakhatmah
 (C) pahnih (D) pathum
79. Primary sikulah hian naupangin anmahni mother tongue ngeia a zir hian
 (A) hriat thiam har an ti
 (B) tawng danga a zir nen an thiam theih dan a inang reng
 (C) tawng danga an zir aiin an thiam har zawk
 (D) an rilruah a fiaha, an thiam hma zawk
80. Tawng zir thiamna bulpui pali te a pawimawh dan indawt chu
 (A) ngaihthlak, tawng, ziak leh chhiar (B) ngaihthlak, tawng, chhiar, ziak
 (C) tawng, ngaihthlak, ziak, chhiar (D) tawng, ngaihthlak, chhiar, ziak
81. Naupangten tawng an thiam tak tak leh tak tak loh hriat theihna atana tehna zing a tel ve lo chu
 (A) aw ri pangngaiin a tawng chhuak thei em
 (B) aw ri chhuak a Chiang tha em
 (C) aw ri chhuak chu a hrawk atanga chhuak ngei a ni em
 (D) aw ri chhuak chu a nal taw em
82. Ziak zirtir dan (method of teaching writing) zinga pakhat ' teaching by kindergarten

- apparatus' hi _____ a ni.
- (A) middle sikul zirlaite tan hman tur a ni
 (B) high sikul zirlaite tan hman tur a ni
 (C) pawl li atanga pawl riat inkar te tana hman tur a ni
 (D) naupang chumchiap zual tan chauha hman tur a ni
83. Thu prose zirtir nan hian Herbartian method 5 steps hi tangkai zual bika ngaih a ni a chung 5 steps zinga pakhat 'comparison or association' an tih chu _____ a ni.
- (A) zirtur tlangpui sawifiahna leh zirtawh hnu te nena a inlaichinna te hailansakna
 (B) thuhmahruai leh naupangte rilru buatsaihna
 (C) an thil zir leh hriat thar atanga anmahni ngeiin a taka an tih ve
 (D) an thil zir thar atanga anmahni in lama an tih ve tur pek hun
84. A hnuaiia thu te hi han chhiar teh.
- (i) Naupangin inhniaalna tawngkam nalh tak tak hman thiamtir.
 (ii) Thu lam dan dik tak leh tawngkam dik tak hman than zirtir.
 (iii) Ngaihdan thar, hriatna thar an neih belh zel theih nana pui turin.
 (iv) Thu ziak tha leh hla thu mawi an hriat nan.
- Oral composition-in a thil tumte zinga pahnih thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) (i) leh (iii) (B) (ii) leh (iv)
 (C) (i) leh (iv) (D) (ii) leh (iii)
85. A hnuaiia thu te hi han chhiar teh.
- (i) Tarmit bun hi ka ning tawh (ii) Khuaiin Lali a seh
 (iii) Tarmit Vuah hi ka ning tawh (iv) Khuaiin Lali a zuk
- Tawngkam hman diklote chu
- (A) (i) leh (iii) (B) (i) leh (iv)
 (C) (ii) leh (iii) (D) (ii) leh (iv)
86. Audio visual aids hmandan dik lo thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Audio visual aids te chu an zirlai thu nen a inhme/ inmil tur a ni
 (B) Naupangten chanvo an neih tam theih dan ber tur ngaihtuah tur a ni
 (C) Zirlai (subject matter)-in a tumte hrerenga hman tur
 (D) Tumkhat (period) khatah a tam thei ang ber hman tur a ni
87. Lesson plan-a steps panga, (i) exploration (ii) presentation (iii) assimilation (iv) organization leh (v) recitation te duang chhuaktu chu
- (A) Henry C. Morrison
 (B) Johan Friedrich Herbart
 (C) Benjamin S Bloom
 (D) Regional College of Education Mysore (RCEM)
88. Mizo Tawng Upa a 'Hnu rul chuk' tih hi _____ sawina a ni.
- (A) mi pawl sawi (B) kalna hnuah rul lo tlang
 (C) kal kawi kual vel (D) kal muang lutuk
89. Naupangte zirtir nana lesson plan sa hmanga kan zirtir hian

- (A) zirlaiten nuam an ti (B) naupangte muthlu tur a veng
 (C) zirlaite rilru kal darh tur a veng (D) zirtir leh zir chhan a tihlawhtling

90. Naupangte ngaihthlak thiamtir tura kaihhruai dan tur zinga pakhat chu _____ a ni.
 (A) naupangte zirtirtuin a zirtir zawhah sawihona a neih pui ang
 (B) inbiakna tawngkam (conversation) sikulah naupangte zingah hman uar tur
 (C) naupangten inlama an tih ve tur (home work) atam thei ang ber pek
 (D) naupangte chu a remchan dan ang zela mizo hmun hlui te tlawha kal pui

Part IV Alternative English

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

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show pictures of injured dogs and cats to the audience. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money.

Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy.

Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. The next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion.

61. As used in paragraph 2, what is the best antonym for credible ?
 (A) Unintelligent (B) Boring
 (C) Dishonest (D) Amazing
62. Kungi is trying to convince her mother to buy her a pair of Rs.2000 shoes. She says:

“Mom, the shoes I have are really old and ugly. If I don’t get these new shoes, everyone at school is going to laugh at me. I will be so embarrassed that I will want to die.”

What form of persuasion is Kungi using here?

- (A) pathos (B) ethos
(C) logos (D) a combination of ethos, pathos and logos

63. According to the passage, logos can build ethos because
- (A) an audience is more easily convinced by facts and information than simple appeals to emotions like pity or fear
(B) an audience is more likely to trust a speaker who uses evidence to support his argument
(C) a speaker who overuses pathos might make an audience too emotional; audiences who are too frightened or too sad are unlikely to be persuaded
(D) a speaker can use misleading or false information to make his argument seem more convincing
64. Puia bought Axe deodorant because the commercials claimed that based on research conducted by the company, 85% of the girls are attracted by the smell of the deodorant. This type of persuasion falls under
- (A) pathos (B) ethos
(C) logos (D) pathos and logos
65. According to the passage, the most effective tool of persuasion is
- (A) ethos, because you cannot persuade an audience that does not trust you
(B) logos, because it can also be used to build ethos
(C) a combination of ethos, pathos and logos
(D) pathos, because human beings are most easily persuaded by emotion

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

Lightning is a streak of electricity that occurs in every thunderstorm. You see lightning before you hear thunder because light travels faster than sound. Lightning is caused when the negative charge of electricity in the rain clouds meets the positive charge of electricity in the falling raindrops. Most lightning occurs from cloud to cloud, but some lightning occurs from cloud to ground, where it can start fires, melt metal, or be deadly to people. Although 90 percent of people survive lightning strikes, they can cause major internal injuries, burns, and hearing loss. 240,000 people are struck by lightning or are injured as a result of lightning every year.

Thunder is caused by the rapid expansion of air and temperature inside and around a lightning strike. Such an expansion of air is known as a sonic shock wave. Did you know you can calculate the distance of lightning from its thunder? Thunder occurs after lightning because the light travels much more quickly than sound. In normal circumstances, lightning is 0.2 miles distance from a given location for every second that passes between the lightning and its thunder. Thus, if you see lightning in the sky and hear thunder five seconds later, the lightning is about one mile from your location.

66. Most lightning
 (A) occurs from cloud to ground (B) melts metal
 (C) occurs between clouds (D) occurs from ground to cloud
67. What can you infer from this sentence: Although 90 percent of people survive lightning strikes, they can cause major internal injuries, burns and hearing loss.
 (A) Lightning is not that dangerous
 (B) Although most people survive lightning strikes, some do not
 (C) Lightning is avoided by many people
 (D) Lightning is preventable
68. What is a major difference between the two paragraphs ?
 (A) The first paragraph describes an effect and the second does not
 (B) The second describes an effect and the first does not
 (C) The second paragraph describes a cause and the first does not
 (D) The first paragraph describes a cause and the second does not
69. What word could be a synonym for “circumstances” as used in the following sentence: In normal circumstances, lightning is 0.2 miles distant from a given location for every second that passes between the lightning and its thunder ?
 (A) Ways (B) Situations
 (C) Rules (D) Calculations
70. Which of the following sentences contains an approximation ?
 (A) Thus, if you see lightning in the sky and hear thunder five seconds later, the lightning is about one mile from your location
 (B) Such an expansion of air is known as a sonic shock wave
 (C) You see lightning before you hear thunder because light travels faster than sound
 (D) Did you know you can calculate the distance of lightning from its thunder ?

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

I'm an angel disguise with dimpled cheeks and laughing eyes.
 Don't you want me ? I am your baby.
 I have come as a gift from heaven's hall in your heart.
 Oh, hear my call Mother keep me I am your baby
 Oh Mother, let me live, don't take away my life. Mother let me live.
 You know it isn't right to stop me being born, I want to be yours
 Oh Mother, let me live, don't take away my life. Mother let me live.
 I want to live my life.
 Mother, you will see when you look at me and you hold me in your arms
 You'll fall in love with me,
 Like a flower in your care, I am a gift so pure and fair.
 Don't you want me ? I am your baby.
 My little life please don't abort, let me live, don't cut me short.
 Mother, keep me I am your baby.

71. The poem is a cry of
(A) an angel (B) an unborn baby girl
(C) a daughter (D) a girl child
72. The speaker is in danger because
(A) she is a gift (B) she is ugly
(C) she is a girl (D) the mother is unwell
73. The expression that expresses the girl child's desire to live is
(A) I'm an angel (B) I have come as a gift
(C) Keep me I am your baby (D) Hear my call
74. The mother will fall in love with the baby when
(A) she will be born (B) she will be gifted
(C) she will grow (D) she will hold her in her arm
75. The word 'abort' means
(A) to lose (B) to halt
(C) to suspend (D) to terminate
76. Which of these is an important feature of a child-centred language classroom ?
(A) Daily assessment of students' performance
(B) Every lesson is supported with teaching aids
(C) Students interact in the target language through various activities
(D) Students are given the freedom to learn only what they want to learn
77. An effective language teacher begins a lesson by
(A) writing important points on the chalkboard
(B) talking about the objectives of the lesson
(C) motivating and recapitulating through fun activity
(D) asking students to read the lesson to get the main idea
78. Students write an essay on "Our Motherland" using prompts given by the teacher. This type of writing is classified as
(A) free composition (B) controlled composition
(C) descriptive composition (D) guided composition
79. Inductive method of teaching grammar involves
(A) giving instructions before practice
(B) teaching rules first and then give plenty of opportunity to practice it
(C) presenting several examples that illustrate the concept
(D) teaching grammar using a variety of aids followed by practice through drills
80. In a language class, Rami often asks her students to give an impromptu speech on a given topic. This activity is known as
(A) debate (B) elocution
(C) extempore speech (D) public speech

81. A language teacher can ensure that sufficient time is given for developing each language skill by
- (A) making lesson plans
 - (B) managing his teaching time efficiently
 - (C) giving special class after school
 - (D) employing substitute teacher whenever he is on leave
82. Acquisition of a second language can be enhanced by providing students
- (A) frequent feedbacks on their oral and written assignments
 - (B) opportunity to use the language in a non-threatening environment
 - (C) opportunity to voice their opinions and problems
 - (D) plenty of learning materials
83. A language teacher can develop listening skills by
- (A) not allowing the students to use their mother tongue in the classroom
 - (B) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
 - (C) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
 - (D) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources
84. Audio cassettes can be effectively used for developing
(i) listening skill (ii) speaking skill (iii) reading skill (iv) writing skill
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (ii)
 - (C) (i) and (iv)
 - (D) (i) and (iii)
85. The best strategy for learning the play 'Hamlet' is by
- (A) reading it silently a number of times to understand the story
 - (B) working in groups and staging the play
 - (C) watching it in a movie
 - (D) listening to the teacher's narration of the play
86. Which among the following activity will be best suited for teaching vocabulary at the primary stage ?
- (A) Dramatisation
 - (B) Language games
 - (C) Role Play
 - (D) Extempore Speech
87. To assess students' ability to infer the meaning of a given text, the best type of question will be
- (A) Which term best describes the author's attitude towards child labour ?
 - (B) How old was Mawii when the incident occurred ?
 - (C) Give the antonym of 'magnificent'
 - (D) Make sentence of your own using 'as many as'
88. A person acquires his/her first language through a/an
- (A) conscious process
 - (B) subconscious process
 - (C) unconscious process
 - (D) natural process

89. The main objective of teaching a second language is to enable learners
- (A) to communicate in the target language
 - (B) to achieve native-like fluency
 - (C) to be proficient in foreign languages
 - (D) all of the above
90. One of the objectives of teaching poetry at the primary stage is
- (A) to enable the students to recite the poem with proper intonation and rhythm
 - (B) to enable the students to compose poetry
 - (C) to break the monotony of the normal class environment
 - (D) to refresh the students' mind

Part V Environmental Studies

91. In classes I to V, EVS is integrated with
- (A) Social Science and Environmental Education
 - (B) Social Science and Mathematics
 - (C) Social Science and Geography
 - (D) Civics and Environmental Education
92. The type of curriculum in our education is supposed to be
- (A) learner-centred
 - (B) teacher-centred
 - (C) examination-centred
 - (D) content-centred
93. At the primary stage, assessment should consist of
- (A) continuous and unstructured teacher observations to be shared with learners and parents
 - (B) formal tests and games done every week and recorded in the Report Card
 - (C) half-yearly and annual examinations at the end of the year
 - (D) home assignments and class assignments every week to rate young learners under the categories of pass or fail
94. Which of the following represents one of the objectives of teaching EVS at primary school ?
- (A) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions
 - (B) To assess technical terms related to EVS
 - (C) To inform the learners about the books they should read to expand their knowledge
 - (D) To connect the experiences of the learners in school with the outside world
95. Which of the following is considered a motivated EVS class ?
- (A) Maximum attendance in the class
 - (B) Remedial work given by the teacher
 - (C) Questioning, experimenting and brain storming done in the class
 - (D) Pin drop silence in the class

96. EVS should be taught with activities
(A) inside the classroom (B) outside the classroom
(C) in and out of classroom (D) none of these
97. Teaching-learning materials reinforce the teaching of EVS by
(A) making home assignment easy (B) lessening students' activity
(C) lessening teacher's activity (D) supplementing the spoken words
98. What would be your expectation from the students of class V during their educational field trip ?
(A) They should enjoy themselves
(B) They should observe keenly, make notes and share their observations with other students and the teacher
(C) They should note down their questions, if any, and ask the parents after reaching home
(D) They should observe everything without asking questions about it
99. Education of children with special needs should be provided
(A) along with normal children
(B) in special schools in the presence of parents
(C) by general teachers in special school
(D) by special teachers in special schools
100. Consider the following :
(i) Topics based on Science and Technology
(ii) Laboratory work with experiments
(iii) Topics based on science with practical works
(iv) Cleanliness
Which of the above is/are included in the contents of EVS in the lower classes ?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (B) (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (iii) only
101. CCE in EVS is done to assess
(A) all round development of children (B) knowledge of the text book
(C) the creativity of children (D) physical development of children
102. Which one of the following is an inductive approach of teaching EVS ?
(A) Teacher proceeds from specific to general
(B) It is a traditional approach
(C) It encourages rote learning
(D) Students remain passive listeners
103. According to NCF 2005, throughout the primary stage there should be
(i) no formal periodic tests
(ii) no awarding of grades or marks
(iii) no detention

Which of the above is/are correct ?

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

104. The technique of role play is considered to be an effective strategy in teaching of EVS because

- (A) it ensures better understanding of one's role in real life
(B) it is likely to promote social skills of students
(C) it ensures active participation of students in the process of learning
(D) it ensures breaking of monotony in the process of learning

105. Which of the following statements is not an objective of teaching EVS at the primary level ?

- (A) To load learners with terms and definitions for assessment
(B) To internalise the values of concern for life and environment
(C) Arouse curiosity about the natural and social environment
(D) Engage in exploratory and hands-on activities that leads to the development of cognitive and psychomotor skills

106. Consider the following two columns :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Cockroach | (1) Air, sunlight and water |
| (ii) Abiotic components | (2) Plants, animals and microbes |
| (iii) Camel | (3) Omnivorous |
| (iv) Biotic components | (4) Hump |

Select the correctly matched answer using the codes given below.

- (A) (i) - (2), (ii) - (3), (iii) - (1), (iv) - (4)
(B) (i) - (2), (ii) - (1), (iii) - (4), (iv) - (3)
(C) (i) - (3), (ii) - (1), (iii) - (4), (iv) - (2)
(D) (i) - (2), (ii) - (1), (iii) - (3), (iv) - (4)

107. An insect that can find the female from many kilometres away by her smell

- (A) Male ant (B) Drone
(C) Male silkworm (D) Male mosquito

108. Goitre is caused due to deficiency of

- (A) flourine (B) iodine
(C) calcium (D) iron

109. A plant which traps insects for its food

- (A) cactus (B) sunflower
(C) pitcher plant (D) insecta

110. The saltiest sea is

- (A) Caspian Sea (B) Dead Sea
(C) Arabian Sea (D) Mediterranean Sea

111. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
(A) Veda - Hindu
(B) Rabindranath Tagore-National Emblem
(C) Gurugranth Sahib - Sikhs
(D) Quran-Muslims
112. Kaziranga National Park is situated in
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Assam (D) Bihar
113. Nightblindness is due to the deficiency of
(A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin A
(C) Iron (D) Vitamin D
114. An instrument used for measuring air pressure is
(A) Barometer (B) Anemometer
(C) Hydrometer (D) Hygrometer
115. Man cannot survive without taking minimum amount of
(A) fats (B) proteins
(C) carbohydrates (D) minerals
116. Animal which spends almost 17 hours a day sleeping while hanging upside down
(A) Bat (B) Sloth
(C) Bear (D) Kite
117. The National Animal of India is
(A) Tiger (B) Cow
(C) Bison (D) One horned rhino
118. A bird that never make its nest and lays its egg in a crow's nest is
(A) Indian Robin (B) Barbet
(C) Koel (D) Dove
119. Consider the following :
(i) Matchstick (ii) Bottle half-filled with water (iii) Soap (iv) Ice
Which of the above would float on water ?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
120. Consider the following pairs :
(i) Bihu - Asamese
(ii) Kewra water - prepared from leaves
(iii) Hooked beak - Indian Robin
(iv) Webbed foot - Duck
Which of the above pairs are correctly matched ?
(A) (i) and (iii) (B) (i) and (ii)

(C) (ii) and (iv)

(D) (i) and (iv)

Part VI Mathematics

121. The main goal of mathematics education according to NCF 2005 is
- (A) developing children's abilities for mathematisation
 - (B) developing 'useful' capabilities
 - (C) developing the child's resources to think and reason mathematically
 - (D) developing the ability and attitude to formulate and solve problems
122. Characteristics of simplicity comes under which educational value ?
- (A) Aesthetic value
 - (B) Cultural value
 - (C) Disciplinary value
 - (D) Practical value
123. Consider the following statements :
- (i) Playway method develops the spirit of mutual competition among students
 - (ii) The knowledge and skill acquired through playway method develops sportsman spirit
- Which of the above statement(s) is / are true ?
- (A) (i) only
 - (B) (ii) only
 - (C) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)
124. If a test aims to analyse the difficulties of a student in a particular phase of work, it is
- (A) a prognostic test
 - (B) a diagnostic test
 - (C) an analogical test
 - (D) an intelligence test
125. Mathematics is a way to settle in the mind
- (A) a strong character
 - (B) a habit of reasoning
 - (C) a strong discipline
 - (D) a habit of understanding
126. A child having problems in addition is likely to develop problems in
- (A) factorisation
 - (B) multiplication
 - (C) division
 - (D) generalisation
127. This instructional material is so important that it is considered as the 'second tongue' in teaching mathematics.
- (A) Instrument box
 - (B) Black board
 - (C) Mathematics kit
 - (D) Graphed board
128. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) emphasizes that mathematics should be made a compulsory subject for the students of
- (A) 1st to 8th standard
 - (B) pre-school to 10th standard
 - (C) 1st to 10th standard
 - (D) pre-school to 8th standard

129. 'Problem posing' in mathematics means
(A) inability to solve problems (B) raising doubts in the class
(C) solving problems (D) creating problems from the content
130. Which of the following statements is true about young children ?
(A) Children don't have mathematics sense when they enter formal school
(B) The ability to count means the ability to recite number names in a sequence
(C) When children use the correct word to express a concept, they know the concept
(D) Children know more than they can articulate
131. Mathematical puzzles at primary level help in
(A) providing fun to students
(B) promoting problem solving skills
(C) testing problem solving skills
(D) identifying brilliant students of the class
132. Consider the following :
(i) A teacher who posses thorough knowledge of the subject
(ii) A teacher who make the student laugh by his handling of the subject
(iii) A teacher wearing neat and clean clothes
(iv) A healthy and agile teacher
Which of the above is an internal quality of a Mathematics teacher ?
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv)
133. Taken from Greek words 'arithmos' and 'logos', it means calculation involving numbers.
(A) Arithmetic (B) Logarithm
(C) Calculus (D) Numerology
134. Mathematics curriculum should help in developing a positive attitude and connecting mathematics with everyday thinking. This can be achieved with the help of
(A) Mathematical games, puzzles and stories
(B) shapes and spatial understanding
(C) estimation and approximation
(D) Algebraic notation and generalisation
135. This method develops scientific attitude, the capacity to speak, observing and concluding results in the child.
(A) Analytic method (B) Deductive method
(C) Discovery method (D) Dogmatic method
136. One crore = _____ tens thousands.
(A) two (B) five
(C) eight (D) ten
137. The number of vertices in a cylinder is

- (A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 3

138. A man drinks 250ml of tea in a day. How many litres of tea will he drink in 4 weeks ?
(A) 5 (B) 7
(C) 10 (D) 15

139. If we convert $\frac{3}{400}$ into percentage we will get
(A) 0.075% (B) 0.75%
(C) 7.5% (D) 75%

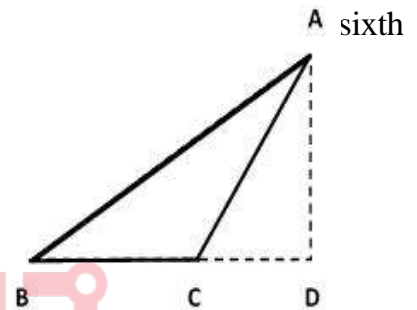
140. The angle in a semi-circle is
(A) a right angle (B) an acute angle
(C) an obtuse angle (D) a straight angle

141. What is the angle subtended by a wall-clock when it is exactly 4 o'clock ?
(A) 20° (B) 60°
(C) 120° (D) 160°

142. The first triangular number is 1, the second is 3 and the third is 6. What is the sixth triangular number ?
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 15 (D) 21

143. What does AD represents in the adjoining figure ?

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



144. On February 24, 2019, the Principal announced that the examination results will be declared after 25 days. The result will be declared on
(A) 19 March 2019 (B) 20 March 2019
(C) 21 March 2019 (D) 22 March 2019

145. In multiplication of numbers, the numbers that are being multiplied are called
(A) divisors (B) factors
(C) multiples (D) product

146. If you multiply a two digit natural number
(i) you will always get a natural number
(ii) the product cannot be more than four digits

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) only (i) is true (B) only (ii) is true
(C) both (i) and (ii) are true (D) both (i) and (ii) are false
147. The product of the place values of 2 and 4 in 59420 is
(A) 8 (B) 80
(C) 800 (D) 8000
148. A circular wire of circumference 220 cm is reshaped to form a square. What will be the length of each side of the square ?
(A) 11 cm (B) 55 cm
(C) $2 \pi r$ (D) $4 r$
149. How many times does 3 appear in writing down natural numbers from 1 to 100 ?
(A) 10 (B) 11
(C) 13 (D) 20
150. A number which has more than two factors is
(A) prime number (B) even number
(C) odd number (D) composite number

