

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION


**MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
MAR - 2015**
PAPER I

Date of Examination : 3rd March 2015 (Tuesday)
Time : 09:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 29 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.

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7. Individual differences are created by
- (A) heredity, environment, experience and learning
 - (B) heredity, maturation, learning and environment
 - (C) learning, maturation, environment and development
 - (D) learning, experience, maturation and development
8. The child generally increases his vocabulary and improves his sentence structure during the period from
- (A) 2 to 5 years
 - (B) 3 to 6 years
 - (C) 4 to 8 years
 - (D) 5 to 9 years
9. Exceptional child refers to
- (A) gifted child
 - (B) deviated child
 - (C) deprived child
 - (D) creative child
10. Minimum level of learning lay emphasis on
- (A) content based learning
 - (B) activity based teaching
 - (C) cooperative learning
 - (D) remedial teaching
11. The gifted child is exceptionally curious and has a thirst for
- (A) understanding
 - (B) development
 - (C) adjustment
 - (D) knowledge
12. Development is a process of interaction between a person and his
- (A) parents
 - (B) teachers
 - (C) environment
 - (D) community
13. The twins who are produced from two different _____ are fraternal twins while identical twins carry the same genes.
- (A) embryonic
 - (B) neuron
 - (C) zygotes
 - (D) phenotype
14. Which one of the following is the behavioural characteristic of creative individual?
- (A) curious by nature
 - (B) hesitate to express themselves
 - (C) incapable of divergent thinking
 - (D) rigid in thinking

15. In CCE the term continuous refers to
(A) weekly assessment (B) regular assessment
(C) summative assessment (D) formative assessment
16. The environment which affects human development as external forces are
(A) nature, community and environment
(B) community, school and social environment
(C) school, social and natural environment
(D) natural, social and cultural environment
17. Generally, the extrovert person
(A) keeps his feelings to himself
(B) is rather reserved
(C) lacks flexibility
(D) is fluent in speech and friendly in manner
18. Adjustment mechanism is a device by which an individual reduces his
(A) irritability (B) passivity
(C) tensions (D) shyness
19. The concept of generalized intelligence is based on the theories of
(A) Guilford (B) Spearman
(C) Terman (D) Thurstone
20. The need for food is a
(A) physiological need (B) emotional need
(C) psychogenic need (D) achievement need
21. 'Repression' is a mental function that
(A) safeguards the mind from the impact of painful experience
(B) inhibits memories of earlier learning
(C) erases impressions of what is learned
(D) None of the above
22. In Pavlov's experiment, the unconditional response and the conditioned response are related with
(A) food (B) bell
(C) salivation (D) fear

23. If students fail to apply previously learned skills in subsequent learning, it means that they have not been successful in _____ the learning.
- (A) understanding (B) transferring
(C) remembering (D) retaining
24. Which of these is an external condition of attention ?
- (A) Basic Drives (B) Mental Set
(C) Nature of Stimulus (D) Aim
25. The professional teacher constantly upholds the honour and _____ of his profession in all his actions
- (A) status (B) authority
(C) dignity (D) value
26. Consider the following :
- (i) Everybody reads a paragraph together
(ii) One student summarizes it in her own words
(iii) Another student clarifies parts that are difficult to understand
- Which of the following represent the above teaching-learning activities ?
- (A) Teaching by discussion (B) Reciprocal teaching
(C) Individualized teaching (D) Teaching by demonstration
27. Which of these is a moral value that should be imbibed by a teacher ?
- (A) Thoughtfulness (B) Promptness
(C) Boldness (D) Righteousness
28. Praise has little effect on persons of _____
- (A) superior intelligence (B) inferior intelligence
(C) average intelligence (D) None of these
29. Education for citizenship should enable an individual to be _____ and broad-minded
- (A) dogmatic (B) prejudiced
(C) tolerant (D) parochial
30. Which of these is a barrier to international understanding ?
- (A) Tolerance and friendship (B) Belief in common values
(C) Acceptance of differences (D) Nationalistic jingoism

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

Rainbows are often seen when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. Rainbows are caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at a specific angle. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different colour. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colours are known as the spectrum. These colours can sometimes be seen in waterfall and fountains as well. Did you know that there are double rainbows? In a double rainbow, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. In most double rainbows, the colours of the top arc are opposite from those in the bottom arc. In other words, the order of colours starts with purple on top and ends with the red on bottom. Believe it or not, rainbows sometimes appear as white arcs at night. These rainbows are called moonbows. Moonbows are caused by moonlight (rather than sunlight) shining through drops of water.

31. Rainbows are often seen
- (A) after a rainstorm (B) before a rainstorm
(C) after the sun sets at night (D) before a storm
32. Rainbows are produced when
- (A) light exits many raindrops at different angles
(B) the sun causes a rainstorm
(C) the spectrum causes a rainstorm
(D) the sun comes out after a storm
33. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) Double rainbows are two rainbows that are exactly the same
(B) Spectrum colours sometimes appear in fountains and waterfalls
(C) Moonbows are caused by moonlight
(D) Rainbows are usually seen after or during a storm
34. Double rainbows are formed when
- (A) moonlight and sunlight shines through drops of water
(B) white sunlight enters a raindrop
(C) double light reflects inside water droplets
(D) sunlight reflects once over inside water droplets and form double arc
35. What would be a good title for this passage?
- (A) The History of Rainbows
(B) Differences between normal rainbows and double rainbows
(C) Moonbows!
(D) The Basics about Rainbows

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

There is a modicum of truth in the assertion that “a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretation of current events”. But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying, particularly, the famous battles of history for the lessons they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same pattern recur consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries.

36. A person who aspires to lead could learn from the history of battles
- (A) what led the previous leaders win battles
 - (B) what made them lose battles
 - (C) the qualities and deficiencies of commanders of these battles
 - (D) the strategies that they have evolved in course of these battles
37. In this context, “intelligent interpretation of current event” means
- (A) rational explanation of events
 - (B) appropriate understanding of events
 - (C) intellectual outlook on events
 - (D) skilful interpretation of events
38. The expression “a modicum of truth” means
- (A) some truth
 - (B) much truth
 - (C) a small amount of truth
 - (D) nothing but truth
39. According to the writer, a study of famous battles of history would
- (A) be beneficial to wise men
 - (B) provide food to modern leaders for reflection
 - (C) be more useful than a general knowledge of ancient history
 - (D) help us understand the art of modern warfare
40. A knowledge of history is necessary to interpret current problems because
- (A) they have roots in the past
 - (B) they can be contrasted with the past events
 - (C) they may be repetitions of past events
 - (D) only then they can be put in proper context

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

His Eye is on the Sparrow
Why should I feel discouraged
Why should the shadows come
Why should my heart be lonely
And long for heavenly home
My constant friend is He
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me

I sing because I'm happy
I sing because I'm free
For His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me

"Let not your heart be troubled"
His tender word I hear
And resting on His goodness
I lose my doubts and fears
Tho' by the path He leadeth
But one step I may see
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me

Whenever I am tempted
Whenever clouds arise
When songs give place to sighing
When hope within me dies
I draw the closer to Him
For care He sets me free
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me
His eye is on the sparrow
And I know He watches me

41. Why does the song end each part with "And I know He watches me"?
- (A) To rhyme (B) To make each part the same
(C) To make the idea clear (D) To be cheerful
42. What does the line 'whenever clouds arise' mean?
- (A) when it is going to rain (B) when there is a problem
(C) when people have hope (D) when there is sunshine

43. What does 'when song gives place to sighing' mean ?
(A) when someone gets sad (B) sighing makes you happy
(C) when we sigh while singing (D) songs sometimes relieve pain
44. What does the sparrow in the song symbolize ?
(A) a small but special creature (B) a tiny bird
(C) a special bird (D) an insignificant creature
45. From the poem we can know that the poet
(A) is a confident person (B) is a firm believer of God's power
(C) is a Christian (D) led a troubled life
46. English language learning is essential and advantageous as
(i) it promotes social status
(ii) it promotes personal and professional growth
(iii) it promotes intelligence and creativity
(iv) it promotes nationalism
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) only
47. The first thing that a teacher must consider before teaching English as a second language is
(A) methods of teaching (B) lesson plans
(C) objectives of teaching (D) teaching aid
48. 'Role Play' activity in an English class
(A) enables the students to learn about different professions
(B) develops the receptive skills of students
(C) develops students' acting skill
(D) provides authentic opportunities to use the language
49. Mr. Liana teaches the use of Present Continuous Tense in relation to the activities that are going on in the classroom, e.g. He is standing, She is sitting etc. He is creating
(A) an actual situation (B) a recalled situation
(C) a visualised situation (D) a verbal context
50. Students acquire fluency, accuracy, grammatical competence and appropriateness of language usage through the
(A) Direct method (B) Oral approach
(C) Grammar-Translation method (D) Communicative Approach

51. Which among the four basic language skills is taught first in the translation method ?
(A) Listening (B) Speaking
(C) Reading (D) Writing
52. English words and sentences are carefully selected, graded and arranged to form a syllabus in the
(A) Structural Approach (B) Situational Approach
(C) Oral Approach (D) Communicative Approach
53. Proper management of time enables an English teacher to
(A) complete the course within a short time
(B) become more effective and productive
(C) have more free time for himself/herself
(D) teach more in less time
54. The first and foremost requisite for effective lesson planning is
(A) sincerity and dedication
(B) knowledge of different approaches and methods of teaching
(C) thorough knowledge of the subject matter
(D) availability of teaching resources
55. The most versatile and indispensable visual aid for a language teacher is the
(A) Picture Chart (B) Chalkboard
(C) Textbook (D) Dictionary
56. Receptive Skills in language refers to
(A) listening and speaking skills (B) speaking and writing skills
(C) listening and reading skills (D) reading and writing skills
57. The rise and fall of the voice in speaking is termed as
(A) stress (B) rhythm
(C) accent (D) intonation
58. Which among the following is NOT true ?
(A) Listening comprehension can be tested by telling a story
(B) Dictation cannot be used to test listening comprehension
(C) Students' comprehension can be tested using techniques such as oral test and written test
(D) Picture test can be used for assessing students' reading comprehension

59. Questions such as, 'What is the main theme of the passage?' is an example of
- (A) Factual question (B) Inferential question
(C) Comprehension question (D) Hypothetical question
60. Story telling activity can be used for assessing student's
- (A) Oral Expression (B) Listening Comprehension
(C) Reading Comprehension (D) Written Expression

Part III Mizo

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

Kan pipute hun hi indonain a khat tlat tih theih a ni. Khuate an in run saka, nunau chenin an insawisak sak thina, In te pawh an inhal sak thin. Tin, chung ai mah chuan rawlral hi an hlauhawmin, an ninawm em em zawk a ni. Zing feh chhuak hmasa tute emaw lute a bunga an va hmuh changte a awm fo thin. Chuvangin mipa silai keng tello chuan chhak lam leh hmar lam dep khuate chu an feh ngai lo tih theih ani. Kan pipute chu an hmelmate khaw lamah chutiang chuan an che ve tho a ni. Hetih avang hian mi huaisen ralthat chu an chawisang em em ani. Rallu mual lampui thei chu pasaltha chunglam saphovin "Knight" an tih ang hi an ni. Thla de chho lam bulah khian arsi dinglam pangah a awm chuan, chem a chawi an ti a, vei lam panga awm chuan mi lu a khai an ti thung a, chu chu ram mut hlawhtlin hun tha ber niin an ring. Tin ral tan pawh hun tha ani ve thovin an ringa, an rammut hlana nasa taka lo fimkhur turin an chhungte an zilh theuh va. Tlangval zawng zawng rammua kal fai vek lalin a awi ngai lo bawk a ni.

Tin, rammua an chhuah lai leh rawlrala che tura an chhuah laiin an khaw lam atangin ram lam hawia thlawkin bawngpui a hram lauh lauh chuan an hlawhtling ngei dawnin an inring a, an hlim hle thin. Chumi hun laia bawngpui in lam hawia hram chung a lo thlawh erawh chuan vanduaina tawk dawnin an inhria a, an kir leh vek thin.

61. Kan piputen khuate an in runsak thinna chhan chu
- (A) an sual vang (B) an huaisen vang
(C) an nun rawn vang (D) an do khua an nih vang
62. Chhak lam leh hmar lam dep khua te mipa silai keng tellova an feh ngam ngai lohna chhan ber chu
- (A) an hmelma ten an in leh lo an rawn hal sak ang tih an hlau
(B) rawlral an hlauh vang
(C) feh kal hmasa te lu a bung thin
(D) hmelma an neih reng vang

63. Kan pipu ten an hmelmate tana chetna hun tha ber ni a an ngaih chu
 (A) an inrinloh lai (B) an rammut hlan
 (C) thla det tirh (D) an muthilh hlan
64. Kan pipu ten sap hovin knight an ngaihsan ang maia an ngaihsan chu
 (A) pasaltha huaisen (B) rammu a kal te
 (C) sakap thei (D) rallu lam thei
65. Kan pipu ten vanduaina tawk dawna an inhriat hun chu
 (A) bawngpui inlam hawia hram chung a lo thlawhin
 (B) bawngpui ram lam hawia hram chung a thlawhin
 (C) thla de tir dinglamah arsi a awm in
 (D) thla de tir veilamah arsi a awm in

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

Mizoram kawng chhe em em mai karah motor siamtu Company-in a phurh theih zat an bituk aia rit zawk mah phurin, wawi khat 'Awh khai' avang ringawt pawha thihna thlen thei motor dang nen an han inpel a, rem leh rem lovin, "ka lawm e", an han ti tawk tawk a. Kawng lakah driver dang an hmel hriat miah loh pawh lo che sualin lo chhe palh sela, kawng sira an din ve nghal loh vek leh, "Engtizia nge! Puih in ngai em?" an han ti leh a. A tul phawt chuan an hmanraw neih apiangin an han pui nghal baw a: tichuan, tumah inthlahthlam mai lovin an inpui thin a ni.

66. He thu ziaktuin, 'Aw Khaih' a tih hi
 (A) thil duh lo sawina
 (B) a tihsual sawina
 (C) thil lawmawm sawina
 (D) a chung a mi te khi an dik thei vek
67. He thu ziaktuin "inthlahthlam" a tih hi
 (A) midang tanpui duh lo, tihna a ni
 (B) ngaihsak lo leh buaipui peih lo
 (C) hawihhawm
 (D) hmanhmawh
68. He thu ziaktuin an tlawmngaihna leh an hawihhawm zia a sawite hi
 (A) motor handymen (B) passenger
 (C) motor neitu (D) motor khalhtu

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

Mizo pi leh pute chuan Sarthi hi an hlau em em thina, Awmlai a thi leh hlamzuih te hi chu hlauh turah pawh an ngai lem lo. Sar thihna rau rauah pawh “ Tual thihna “ hi an hlau zual thin. Pawi khawih tu hrechhuakin man daih tawh mahse, hmeichhe tam tak chuan, zan engemaw zat chu mut ngam loh nan an hman phah thin.

69. He thuziaka ‘ daih tawh ’ hi
(A) present perfect tense (B) past perfect tense
(C) present perfect continuous tense (D) future perfect tense
70. A chung a thuziaka ‘ Zan engemaw zat ’ tih khi _____ a ni.
(A) adjective of number (B) emphatic adverb
(C) adverb of manner (D) adjective of quantity

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

Aia upate zah thiamin,
An thu te awihin zawm fo rawh;
Pi pute ro thil hlu a ni.
Aia upate zah thiam rawh.

An hnial ngai lo aia ute,
Inngaitlawmin zawl dawh fo rawh;
An sual ngai lo aia ute,
I thang tha ang, duapkai fo rawh.

Khawilo nia vahchhuahte hian,
Tar leh upate awl tum rawh;
Tanpui ngai awma an awm chuan,
Tlawm ngai langin, tanpui zel rawh.

Pianpui u zawkte an zah ngai,
Chun leh zua dawl saisen teta;
U zawkin naute an dawm ngai,
Chu chu vanhnuai hringmi leng dan.

71. He hla phuahtuin ‘ Duapkai ’ a tih tluk pui (synonym) chu
(A) duap (B) mawih
(C) inphah hnuai (D) chapo
72. He hla thu a, hla phuahtuin ‘ Pi pute ro thil hlu ’, a tih chu
(A) tlawmngaihna (B) upa te thuawih
(C) aia upate zah thiam (D) aia upate thu zawm

73. He hla thua 'hnial' tih tawngkam ep (antonym) chu
 (A) hnialkalh (B) duh lo
 (C) zui (D) zawm
74. He hla phuatuin pian pui U zawkte zah tur a tihna chhan chu
 (A) hringmi leng dan a nih vang
 (B) nu leh pa thachhang dawltu an nih vang
 (C) u te chuan naute an awm thin vang
 (D) upa zawk an nih vang hrim hrim in
75. He hla thu atanga, hmanlai pipute tlawmngaihna a tarlan te chu
 (i) tar leh upate awl (ii) mi dangte tanpui
 (iii) aia upate zah (iv) duap kai
 A dik thlang rawh
 (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
 (C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)
76. Lesson plan dan chikhat 'unit method' rawn chawilartu chu _____ a ni.
 (A) Benjamin S. Bloom (B) Herbart
 (C) Henry C. Morrison (D) W. H. Kilpatrick
77. Vai naupang pakhat chu Mizoramah apiang a, vai tawng thiam lovin mizo tawng chauh a thiam ta a, chu naupang chuan a mother tongue a thiam lo i tih chuan mother tongue hrihfhah nana i hman tak chu _____ a ni ang.
 (A) mother tongue awmzia chu pianpui tawng a ni
 (B) mother tongue awmzia chu naupangin tawng a thiam hmasak ber a ni
 (C) mother tongue chu hnam tawng a ni
 (D) mother tongue chu kan tawng thiam ber, ngaihtuahna tihchet nana kan hman ber a ni
78. Tawng chi hrang hrang hi atir takah chuan _____ mai an ni vek
 (A) zai zira sawi chhuah (B) zia a ziah chhuah
 (C) entirna (D) ka-a sawi chhuah
79. Lehkha chhiar awmze nei tura thil pathum inkawp rem ngaite chu _____ an ni.
 (i) Symbol (ii) Sound (iii) Stress (iv) Sense
 A dik ber thlang rawh
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 (C) (i), (iii) & (iv) (D) (i), (ii) & (iv)

80. Ziah nalh leh dik thiam tura inzirtirna hi _____ an ti.
 (A) simple hand writing (B) penmanship
 (C) the art of handwriting (D) the angle of letters
81. Tawng zirtirtuin naupangte tawng zirtir nana drama a chantir hian a tum ber chu
 (A) lemchan thiamtir
 (B) an zirlai hriatchian tir
 (C) tawngchhuahna remchang siam sak
 (D) (A), (B) leh (C) te hi an dik vek
82. A hnuaiia thu te hi ngun takin chhiar rawh
 (i) Hawrawp ziak dan inang pat
 (ii) Ziak chak leh ziak rang
 (iii) Hawrawp zawng zawng inchen vek
 (iv) Chhiar theih
 Heng zinga kutziak tha (characteristic of good handwriting) te chu
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 (C) (i), (iii) & (iv) (D) (i), (ii) & (iv)
83. A hnuaiia thu te hi ngun takin chhiar rawh
 (i) Naupangte hla thu mawina hriattira ngaihsan tir
 (ii) Inhnialna tawngkam atana hla thu mawi tak tak hmanthiam tir
 (iii) Naupang ten rualkawm an thiam nan
 (iv) Class room boruak rit tak tizangkhai turin
 Hla (poetry) zirtirin a tumte chu
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (i) & (iv)
 (C) (ii) & (iii) (D) (i), (ii) & (iv)
84. Tawng hian dan leh kalhmang fel tak an nei veka chung dan leh kalhmangte chu _____ a ni.
 (A) Prose (B) Poetry
 (C) Grammar (D) Literature
85. Tawng zirtirtuin naupangte thuphuah zirtir nan sikul chawlh an hman dan tur an suangtuahna hmanga a ziahtir ang chi hi _____ a ni.
 (A) descriptive essay (B) reflective essay
 (C) narrative essay (D) demonstrative essay

86. Audio visual aids tha tak leh tangkai taka hmang tura thil tulte chu
 (i) Ruahmanna fel tak
 (ii) Hmanraw chi hrang hrang hman thiam
 (iii) Zirlai bu leh black board tha tawk
 (iv) Library chang tlung
 A dik ber thlang rawh
 (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
 (C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)
87. Visual aids chikhat thawnthu sawi chung zel a lem (a thu mil) a puana an bel zung zung chi hi _____ a ni.
 (A) Chart (B) Film
 (C) Film Strip (D) Flannel graph
88. Herbartian approach of lesson plan-a zir tur topic zirtirnaa a thu indawt fel taka hrih/ zirtirna leh zawhna leh inchhan tawwna hi _____ a ni.
 (A) explanation (B) presentation
 (C) blackboard summary (D) recapitulatory questions
89. A hnuaia tawngkam tarlan te hi uluk takin chhiar rawh
 (i) Ka tuiin a hal
 (ii) Mei an hal
 (iii) Meihawl an rawh
 (iv) Lo an hal
 Tawngkam hman dan dikte chu
 (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
 (C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (i) & (iv)
90. He tawng upa, 'Kel bang liak' tih hi a awmzia dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.
 (A) Chawhmeh emaw eitur engpawh al lutuk sawina
 (B) Tawng rang sawina
 (C) Kal muang lutuk sawina
 (D) Eitur nei lo sawina

Part IV Alternative English

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

Ancient Egypt consisted of the desert regions surrounding the Nile. This region was the center of one of the great early civilizations. The civilization was based on farming, particularly the growing of cereals such as wheat, which was used to make bread. The soil near the Nile was very fertile. However, when the Nile flooded, extra water had to be drained away. On the other hand, during the dry parts of the year, the land needed to be irrigated with water from the Nile. Drainage and irrigation necessitated large scale cooperative effort. Because people had to work together on these projects, they also learned to organize their cities and government.

After about 7,000 years ago, the early Egyptians introduced the use of copper and other metals, the first writing and the first sea-going ships. Until 5,200 years ago, Egypt was divided into two states. The two states were combined by the pharaoh named Menes. During the next thousand years the Egyptians developed a strong system of government. They also began to build the pyramids that can still be seen today.

Egypt began to control areas in other parts of the Middle East about 3,500 years ago but after 500 years it lost control of these areas. The Romans invaded and conquered Egypt about 2,000 years ago. Approximately 1,400 years ago, it was conquered by the Arabs at the battle of Heliopolis and became an Islamic country.

61. The Egyptians began to build the pyramids between _____ years ago.
- (A) 7,000 and 5,200 (B) 5,200 and 4,200
(C) 3,500 and 3,000 (D) 3,000 and 1,400
62. Wheat is a
- (A) cereal (B) kind of bread
(C) type of farming (D) kind of soil
63. The Ancient Egyptians were the first people to
- (A) grow wheat (B) make bread
(C) use irrigation (D) use copper
64. According to the text, the reason the Ancient Egyptians had well organized governments and cities is that
- (A) the soil near the Nile was very fertile
(B) the pharaoh Menes united Egypt
(C) people learned to cooperate by building drainage and irrigation systems
(D) the civilization was based on farming

65. The battle of Heliopolis was fought between
(A) Heliopolis and the Arabs (B) The Romans and the Egyptians
(C) The Egyptians and the Arabs (D) Pharaoh Menes and the Romans

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

I lay in sorrow, in deep distress;
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were cold, he gave me gold,
But not a kindly word

My sorrow passed - I paid him back
The gold he gave to me;
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks
And blessed his charity

I lay in want, and grief and pain;
A poor man passed my way,
He bound my head, he gave me bread,
He watched me night and day.

How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly sympathy

66. How did the proud man help the poet ?
(A) He gave him jewels (B) He took him home
(C) He gave him some money (D) He gave him food
67. What did the poet want the proud man to give him ?
(A) Money (B) Jewels
(C) Food (D) Sympathy
68. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) The poet repaid the proud man by thanking him
(B) The poor man blessed the charity of the poet
(C) When the poet was in sorrow, he was given something
(D) The poet says he cannot repay the poor man for his sympathy

69. How did the poor man take care of the poet ?
- (A) By giving him money and food
 (B) By giving him gold and kind words
 (C) By giving him food and taking care of him
 (D) By taking him home and bounding his head
70. Which word in the poem means 'giving money to a person who is in need' ?
- (A) Charity (B) Sympathy
 (C) Kindness (D) Distress

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

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

71. As used in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that "relics," "has-beens", "old-timers", "antiques", "fossils" are all words that describe something
- (A) ancient (B) useless
 (C) outdated (D) pathetic
72. The tone of the author can best be described as
- (A) shrewd (B) conniving
 (C) persuasive (D) authoritative

73. According to the author, e-books
(i) were all once printed books
(ii) may be "born digital"
(iii) are able to display images
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
(A) (i) only (B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
74. Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be inferred that *petite* belongs to which of the following word families?
(A) jubilant, euphoric, playful (B) compact, diminutive, little
(C) cute, attractive, charming (D) light, airy, spacious
75. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, and *Les Misérables* are all
(A) authored by Europeans (B) dense and impenetrable
(C) timeless classics (D) awkward or unwieldy
76. Spoken skills in a language teaching classroom can be developed through
(A) focussing on conversation skills leading to communicative competence
(B) group activities where learners can talk in whichever language they would like to
(C) engaging learners in small talk
(D) emotionally connecting with learner
77. Kimi has a hard time learning Mizo because she is competent in Hindi. It can be inferred that Hindi is her
(A) second language (B) first language
(C) weaker language (D) favorite language
78. Introducing drama in a classroom helps in developing
(A) receptive skills (B) productive skills
(C) communicative skills (D) vocabulary
79. Recitation will provide a chance to improve
(A) listening skill (B) reading skill
(C) acting skill (D) speaking skill
80. Flannel board is useful for
(A) teaching picture composition (B) developing reading skill
(C) developing acting skill (D) improving thinking skill

81. Teaching of grammar will help the learners to
- (A) differentiate the phoneme
 - (B) have a basic knowledge of phonetics
 - (C) have a good conversational skill
 - (D) know the structure of the language
82. Factors affecting a child's ability to comprehend a given text are
- (i) fluency in spoken English
 - (ii) fluency in reading
 - (iii) rich vocabulary
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 - (B) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (C) (i) and (iii) only
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
83. Listening and reading comprehension can be inferred and assessed through
- (i) oral or written retellings
 - (ii) read-alouds
 - (iii) listening to radio and television
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 - (B) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (C) (i) and (iii) only
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
84. Second language is
- (A) always difficult to learn
 - (B) influenced by knowledge of the first language
 - (C) not as developed as the first language
 - (D) not liked by learners
85. A class is asked to follow instructions given to them through a loudspeaker. They are trained to develop their
- (A) productive skill
 - (B) acting skill
 - (C) receptive skill
 - (D) recognition skill
86. Teaching of grammar does not focus on
- (A) structure
 - (B) appreciation of diction
 - (C) rules of the language
 - (D) correct usage of the language
87. Interactive listening is
- (A) listening and responding
 - (B) listening for mood
 - (C) listening for stress
 - (D) listening for tone

88. Direct method of teaching a language is also known as
 (A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
 (C) Traditional method (D) Natural method
89. An overhead projector is
 (A) an audio-visual aid (B) a visual aid
 (C) a low-cost teaching aid (D) a no-cost teaching aid
90. Taking note from a dictation through a radio is good for
 (A) developing listening skill (B) developing speaking skill
 (C) conversation (D) developing reading skill

Part V Environmental Studies

91. Skeleton of man : bone :: skeleton of leaf : _____
 (A) Chlorophyll (B) Veins
 (C) Xylem (D) Stomata
92. A person wishes to stay in a forest to study the life of wild animals. The type of house he has to live in is a
 (A) tent house (B) mud house
 (C) stilt house (D) hut
93. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 (A) Physical health is more important than mental health
 (B) Mental health is more important than physical health
 (C) Physical health and mental health are interrelated and both are important
 (D) Mental health is important for intellectuals and physical health is important for labourers
94. Consider the following pairs :
 (i) Incisors - biting and tearing
 (ii) Canines - grinding
 (iii) Premolars - chewing
 (iv) Molar - tearing
 Which of the above pairs are incorrectly matched ?
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (iii) and (iv)
 (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)

95. Consider the following pairs :

- (i) The tip of the tongue - sweet taste
- (ii) The edge next to tip of the tongue - sour taste
- (iii) The back of the tongue - bitter taste
- (iv) The middle of the tongue - salty taste

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched ?

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

96. Choose the xerophytic plant

- (A) Lotus
- (B) Pineapple
- (C) Cactus
- (D) Broccoli

97. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched ?

- (A) Flowering throughout the year - Rose
- (B) Winter flower - Tulip
- (C) Summer flower - Sunflower
- (D) Autumn flower - Chrysanthemum

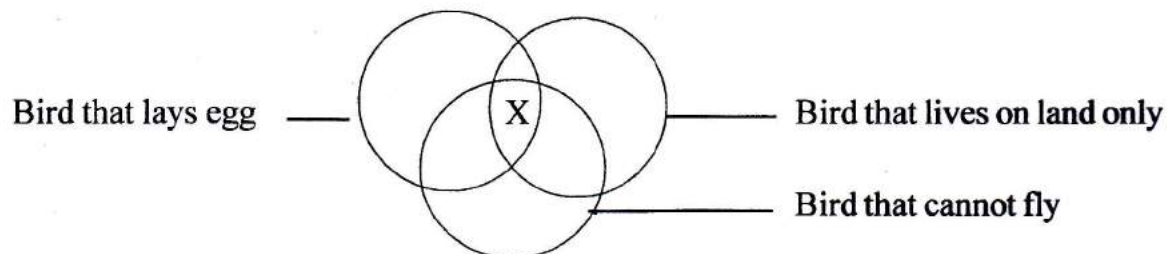
98. I invented telephone in 1876. Who am I ?

- (A) Edison
- (B) Marconi
- (C) John Logie Baird
- (D) Alexander Graham Bell

99. Which one of the following food items is an underground stem ?

- (A) Potato
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Pea

100. Study the Venn diagram given below :



Which of the following can be placed at X ?

- (A) Tailor bird
- (B) Pigeon
- (C) Ostrich
- (D) Crow

101. Mizoram became a Union Territory in
(A) 1952 (B) 1987
(C) 1972 (D) 1986
102. Which one of the following rivers flow towards north ?
(A) Khawthlang Tuipui (B) Teirei
(C) Khawchhak Tuipui (D) Mat
103. Style is a part of
(A) Stamen (B) Petal
(C) Carpel (D) Sepal
104. Which gas is mainly responsible for green house effect ?
(A) CO₂ (B) O₂
(C) H₂ (D) N₂
105. Spraying DDT on crops cause pollution of
(A) soil and water (B) air and soil
(C) crops and air (D) air and water
106. "There is a paramount need to create a consciousness of the environment. It must permeate all ages and all sections of the society beginning with the child. Environment consciousness should inform teaching in schools and colleges. This aspect will be integrated in the entire process". The above statement was stated by
(A) NPE, 1986 (B) NCF, 2005
(C) NCFTE, 2009 (D) NCTE, 2004
- 107 The syllabus for EVS (Class III-V) is woven around six common things, namely
(A) Friend, Food, Shelter, Water, Travel, Things we make and do
(B) Family, Food, Shelter, Water, Travel, Things we make and do
(C) Family and friend, Food, Shelter, Water, Agriculture, Things we make and do
(D) Family and friend, Food, Shelter, Water, Travel, Things we make and do
108. Class ____ EVS deals with the differences in urban and rural houses, slum and multistoreyed houses
(A) III (B) V
(C) IV (D) II

109. Which one of the following is the content and concept covered by EVS in Primary stage ?
- (A) Awareness about immediate surroundings
 - (B) Impact of deforestation
 - (C) Classification of plants
 - (D) Ozone layer depletion
110. In lower classes, EVS is an integration of Science with
- (A) Civics
 - (B) Social Studies
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) Economics
111. "Hello, I am sour in taste and help the body in fighting against cold and other infections". This is how a teacher teaches his students about fruit. Which one of the following strategies of teaching is used by the teacher ?
- (A) Inquiry
 - (B) Story telling
 - (C) Role play
 - (D) Discussion
112. Teaching aids that involve only the sense of hearing are called
- (A) Aural aids
 - (B) Visual aids
 - (C) Activity aids
 - (D) Audio-visual aids
113. An approach which focuses on helping children to understand their surroundings by questioning, investigating, observing and explaining the interrelationship and interactions with the world around us is
- (A) Inquiry method
 - (B) Project method
 - (C) Field visit
 - (D) Demonstration
114. Which one of the following does not meet the requirements of evaluation tools of EVS ?
- (A) Provide teachers with feedback that facilitates learning
 - (B) Allow teachers to reject the slow learners
 - (C) Provide teachers with information about children's learning progress
 - (D) Allows teachers to make decisions about what to do next

115. Which one of the following teaching strategies will be most effective for teaching the topic 'Parts of a flower' ?
- (A) Ask students to look at a flower chart
 - (B) Ask students to draw the different parts of a flower
 - (C) Ask the students to collect different flowers and study the different parts
 - (D) Ask the students to collect information from the internet
116. A teacher and two to four students form a collaborative group and talk about the content of the text. This is called
- (A) reciprocal teaching
 - (B) remedial teaching
 - (C) extended teaching
 - (D) cooperate teaching
117. Teaching aids reinforce the teaching of EVS by
- (A) replacing the materials of the textbook
 - (B) making home assignment easy
 - (C) supplementing the spoken words
 - (D) reducing teacher's activity
118. Which of the following tests the memory of the students rather than their comprehension of the subject matter ?
- (A) Essay type test
 - (B) Diagnostic test
 - (C) Prognostic test
 - (D) Aptitude test
119. The physical components of environments are
- (A) land, air and water
 - (B) land, air and plants
 - (C) land, air and animals
 - (D) land, plants and animals
120. The most important step towards achievement of an aim is
- (A) skill
 - (B) ability
 - (C) objective
 - (D) goal

Part VI Mathematics

121. Consider the following statements :

- (i) Mathematics is a science of logical reasoning
- (ii) Mathematics is a language
- (iii) Mathematics is an organised structure of knowledge

Which of the above statements are true ?

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

122. Characteristics of simplicity comes under which educational value of Mathematics ?

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

123. Consider the following :

- (i) Number operations
- (ii) Handling abstraction
- (iii) Measurements

Which of the above are included in the narrow aim of school mathematics according to NCF 2005 ?

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

124. Skills of language in communication and reasoning must be stressed at which stage

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

125. "Mathematics should be taught on compulsory basis to all pupils as a part of education during the first ten of years schooling...". This was first mentioned in

- (A) Secondary Education Commission 1953-54
- (B) Indian Education Commission 1964-66
- (C) National Policy on Education 1986
- (D) National Curriculum Framework 2000

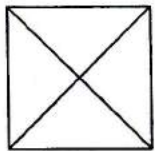
126. The symbol ' \leq ' implies

- (A) less than
- (B) greater than
- (C) less than or equals to
- (D) greater than or equals to

127. The method which start from examples and reach towards generalisations must be

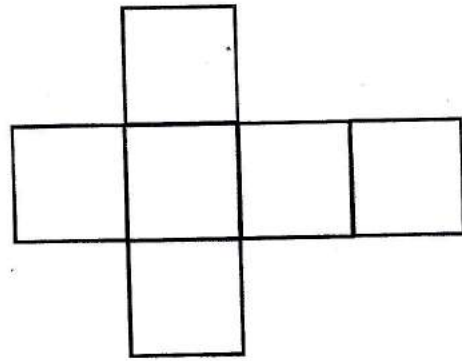
- (A) Inductive method
- (B) Deductive method
- (C) Analytic method
- (D) Synthetic method

128. An instrument used for comparing two line segments and drawing a line segment equal to a given line segment is
- (A) compass (B) protractor
(C) set squares (D) divider
129. Remedial work tends to become difficult if
- (A) there are too many errors (B) remedy is not done in time
(C) there is poor/little resources (D) assignment is not done properly
130. Which of the following is considered as the basic activity for creating interest ?
- (A) Exercise (B) Drill work
(C) Motivation (D) Recreation
131. To locate a gifted child, preliminary search can be based on
- (A) physical check up (B) IQ test
(C) talent search programmes (D) achievement test
132. A process by which we come to know to what extent the objectives are achieved is
- (A) examination (B) evaluation
(C) measurement (D) assessment
133. Co-scholastic aspect of assessment includes
- (i) Physical health (ii) Interest (iii) Attitude
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (i), (ii) & (iii)
134. This kind of test is used alongwith personal interviews to analyse pupils' difficulties
- (A) Prognostic test (B) Standardised test
(C) Diagnostic test (D) Achievement test
135. If a child has poor handwriting, lack of confidence, language problem etc. the child may have
- (A) defective expression (B) aversion to the subject
(C) mental retardation (D) dyslexia
136. If you push a cone lying on a table from its side it will
- (A) slide towards the edge (B) roll straightly towards the edge
(C) roll on its tip (D) flip over

137. An example of a cube which can be easily seen in a classroom may be
 (A) a book (B) a chalk box
 (C) an instrument box (D) a duster
138. How many months have 31 days in a year?
 (A) 5 (B) 6
 (C) 7 (D) 8
139. If you can pour 4 glasses of water in a 1 litre bottle to fill it to the brim, how much water can 1 glass hold?
 (A) 250 ml (B) 250 cl
 (C) 250dl (D) 250 kl
140. How many 500 rupees note will be needed to make it a crore?
 (A) 200 (B) 2000
 (C) 20000 (D) 200000
141. If you fold a square piece of paper on both sides of its diagonal, the crease will cut the square in triangular shapes as shown in the adjoining figure. The number of triangles formed are
 (A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 8 (D) 10
- 
142. XLIX is equal to
 (A) 39 (B) 49
 (C) 59 (D) 69
143. The prime factors of 30 are
 (i) 2 (ii) 3 (iii) 5 (iv) 10
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (A) (i) & (iv) (B) (ii) & (iii)
 (C) (i), (ii) & (iii) (D) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
144. A soldier was given 3 weeks leave starting from 21st day of March. When is he supposed to be back from leave?
 (A) April 10 (B) April 11
 (C) April 12 (D) April 13

145. What will be the shape formed if the net (shown in the figure) is folded?

- (A) A square
- (B) A cube
- (C) A pyramid
- (D) A cuboid



146. The Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two numbers is equivalent to

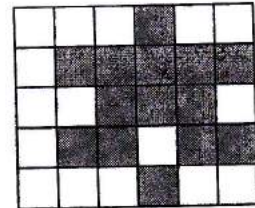
- (A) LCM of the two numbers
- (B) HCF of the two numbers
- (C) $\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$ of the two numbers
- (D) $\text{LCM} \div \text{HCF}$ of the two numbers

147. A man leaves from Aizawl at 5:30 in the morning and reaches Saiha at 6:55 in the evening. The total time taken by the man is

- (A) One day
- (B) A half day
- (C) 12 hrs and 85 minutes
- (D) 14 hours

148. Find the difference between the area of the shaded and unshaded portions of the given figure

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 14
- (D) 16



149. What kind of angle will be formed when it is exactly 7 o'clock?

- (A) Acute angle
- (B) Complete angle
- (C) Straight angle
- (D) Reflex angle

150. The missing triangular number in the following series 1, 3, 6, ?, 15 is

- (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 13