



adda247

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2020

PAPER I

Part I

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. "Individual learns from his own mistakes". This statement is based on which learning theory.
(A) Classical conditioning (B) Operant conditioning
(C) Trial and error (D) Insight
2. Imitation is one of the several ways through which children
(A) Observe (B) Learn
(C) Adjust (D) Pay attention
3. Individual difference occur among children due to
(A) Heredity (B) Environment
(C) Growth (D) Both (a) and (b)
4. A technique of getting information, directly from the subject about his personality in face to face contacts is called
(A) Questionnaire (B) Anecdotal Records
(C) Narratives (D) Interview
5. Emotion is derived from the Latin word
(A) Emouvoir (B) Emovere
(C) Emovere (D) Emovir
6. Learning is a
(A) Product (B) Process
(C) Motive (D) Goal
7. Development occurs in
(A) Single domain (B) Few domain
(C) Different domain (D) Cognitive domain
8. During early childhood peer interaction
(A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remain stable (D) None of these
9. Which of these is an approach to educate all children who are at risk for neglect in education?
(A) Gender equality (B) Inclusive education
(C) Value education (D) Democratic education
10. The philosopher who for the first time mention the importance of play in education was
(A) Plato (B) Socrates
(C) John Locke (D) Aristotle

11. Cerebral Palsy is one of the causes of
(A) Visual impairment (B) Speech impairment
(C) Locomotor impairment (D) Hearing impairment
12. The word 'Pedagogy' means
(A) To lead the child (B) To guide the child
(C) To educate the child (D) To understand the child
13. The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on
(A) Theory, practice and research (B) Theory
(C) Practice (D) Theory and practice
14. Special Education is related to
(A) Training programme for retarded (B) Training programme for teacher
(C) Education for gifted children (D) Educational programme for disabled
15. Childhood is a period of
(A) Rapid growth and development (B) Slow and steady growth
(C) Violent emotional experience (D) Make believe and fantasy
16. Emotional self – regulation is
(A) Managing emotions (B) Positive emotion
(C) Negative emotion (D) Emotions of others
17. Which of the following is not at risk for exclusion from education?
(A) Children with disabilities (B) Normal children
(C) Girl children (D) Children from minority community
18. Early childhood education is a programme for
(A) 2 – 4 years old children (B) 3 – 6 years old children
(C) 4 – 6 years old children (D) 5 – 6 years old children
19. When writing, holding small item or buttoning clothes, the child uses his / her
(A) Fine motor skills (B) Gross motor skills
(C) Individual skills (D) Social skills
20. According to Erikson, adolescence is a stage of
(A) Trust vs mistrust (B) Generativity vs stagnation
(C) Integrity vs despair (D) Identity vs confusion
21. The IQ of mentally retarded child is
(A) Below 50 (B) Below 70
(C) Below 90 (D) Below 100
22. Freud's anatomy of personality is build around the concept of
(A) Id, ego and super ego (B) Id, ego and partly ego
(C) Id, ego and unconscious ego (D) Id, ego and personal ego

23. In which of the following stages did the child look self – centered?
- (A) Infancy (B) Early childhood
(C) Adolescence (D) Adulthood
24. The theory which describes learning as a connection between stimulus and response is
- (A) Behaviouristic theory (B) Constructivist theory
(C) Information processing theory (D) Humanistic theory
25. Which among the following is not part of lesson plan
- (A) Objectives (B) Assignments
(C) Preparation (D) Feedback
26. The term CCE implies
- (A) Continuous, comprehensive and evaluation
(B) Comprehensive and continuous evaluation
(C) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
(D) Comprehensive, continuous evaluation
27. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother tongue because
- (A) It helps children in learning in natural atmosphere
(B) It makes learning easy
(C) It develops self confidence in children
(D) It is helpful in intellectual development
28. The quantitative description of one's performance is called
- (A) Evaluation (B) Assessment
(C) Measurement (D) Achievement test
29. An attempt to provide direction and guidance to teachers in enhancing the dignity of their professionalism is known as
- (A) Teaching skills (B) Value education
(C) Method of teaching (D) Code of professional ethics
30. Activity - Based learning is essentially a form of
- (A) Learner – Centred approach to teaching and learning
(B) Teacher – Centred approach to teaching and learning
(C) Traditional approach to teaching and learning
(D) Subject Centred approach to teaching and learning

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

I have a confession to make. In my early teens, I ran with the sort of crowd that is every parent's nightmare. We did some minor mischief before moving on to petty crime. For a while, shoplifting at the mall was our Saturday afternoon pastime. One day, I got caught stealing record albums. I won't tire you with the details just now. I'll only say that I was more skillful as a liar than as a thief.

Two store detectives, both middle-aged women, hauled me off to the department store's interrogation room. I must have looked pitiful. I was thirteen, but I looked about ten. One of the detectives looked at me and said, "You look too young to steal. Did you steal those albums for yourself?"

31. 'I ran with the sort of crowd that is every parent's nightmare' means
(A) He had good friends (B) He got lost in a crowd
(C) He got involved with bad company (D) His parents had a nightmare
32. 'Petty crime' means
(A) Minor crime (B) Violent crime
(C) Infractions (D) Felonies
33. The author says that he is more skillful as a liar than as a thief because
(A) He was caught red-handed (B) He could steal only minor things
(C) The detectives believed his story (D) His look belied his age
34. When he got caught, they took him for
(A) Questioning (B) Punishment
(C) Imprisonment (D) Counselling
35. The detectives thought he
(A) Was the smallest kid in third grade (B) Looked too young to steal
(C) Too meek (D) Was coerced to steal
36. "... Saturday afternoon pastime." Here, 'pastime' means
(A) Habit (B) Recreation
(C) Hobby (D) Past time
37. The word 'skillful' is
(A) A Noun (B) An Adjective
(C) An Adverb (D) A Verb
38. 'Run with' is
(A) A gerund (B) A phrasal verb
(C) An adjectival phrase (D) An adverbial phrase

B. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions

My Tree

- Garnet Engle

O tree, so big and stout and strong
You've lived so very, very long,
A hundred years or more, I'm told
And yet you're not so very old.
A hundred secrets you could tell
Of children whom you love so well,
Who came and sat beneath your shade
Or underneath your branches played.
A hundred birds have built their nest;
Your leaves have softly kissed their breasts;
Your branches seem to touch the sky,
Yet you were once as small as I.
Some day when I have grown up, too.
I'm coming back to visit you;
And changed though other things will be,
I'll find same dear friendly tree.

39. Who is the speaker in the poem?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) A gardener | (B) A child |
| (C) An old man | (D) A bird |

40. The poet believes the tree knows children's secrets because

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Trees can keep secrets | (B) They used to play under it |
| (C) Trees can remember things | (D) They loved him so much |

41. "Yet you were once as small as I". This line expresses the poet's sense of

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| (A) Envy | (B) Pride |
| (C) Pity | (D) Surprise |

42. In the last stanza, the poet hopes that

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (A) He will grow up | (B) He will go away |
| (C) The tree will remain a friend forever | (D) Everything will be changed |

43. The speaker has come to know of the tree's age from

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (A) Other people | (B) His own observation |
| (C) The rings on its trunk | (D) The shape of its trunk and branches |

44. This line from the poem indicates that the tree is very big.
(A) Your branches seem to touch the sky (B) A hundred birds have built their nest
(C) Or underneath your branches played (D) Who came and sat beneath your shade
45. "Your leaves have softly kissed their breasts" refers to
(A) The security provided by the tree (B) The tenderness of the tree
(C) The numerous leaves of the tree (D) The comfort offered by the tree
46. There are many words in English which are borrowed from other languages and which are newly coined. This shows that language is
(A) A system (B) Unique
(C) Dynamic (D) Culturally inherited
47. The first requisite for understanding a language is the ability to discriminate
(A) The contrasting units of sounds (B) The contrasting units of words
(C) The contrasting units of sequence (D) The contrasting units of grammar
48. Choose the one which is not the affective factor influencing second language acquisition
(A) Self-esteem (B) Inhibition
(C) Anxiety (D) Cognition
49. The best type of language learning occurs when
(A) The child is taught the rules of grammar
(B) The child has exposure to the language
(C) The child is given reward
(D) The child learns the language with conscious effort
50. Which method or approach of teaching neglects speech?
(A) Playway method (B) Oral approach
(C) Structural approach (D) Grammar Translation method
51. The type of language teaching which uses dialogue as the main form of language presentation is
(A) Grammar-translation method (B) Direct method
(C) Audio-lingual method (D) Bilingual method
52. A cognitive theory of learning sees second language acquisition as a conscious and
(A) Symbolic thinking process (B) Reasoned thinking process
(C) Excessive thinking process (D) Conditioned thinking process
53. This type of teaching approach is rather teacher-centred
(A) Inductive approach (B) Constructivist approach
(C) Deductive approach (D) Communicative approach
54. Which one of these is not a visual aid?
(A) Model (B) Tape recorder
(C) Flip chart (D) Picture collage
55. A lesson plan is actually a

- (A) Plan for easy teaching
(C) Plan for time management
- (B) Plan of action
(D) Plan of sequential relations
56. Language naturally pervades all areas of
(A) Learning
(C) Personality
- (B) Achievement
(D) Skills
57. _____ means modulation of voice
(A) Stress
(C) Intonation
- (B) Lateral sound
(D) Stumbling
58. One of the aims of Extensive reading is
(A) To increase passive vocabulary
(C) To read with fluency
- (B) To enable to read without making sound
(D) To read with correct pronunciation
59. A test of listening comprehension is a test of
(A) Hearing skill
(C) Receptive skill
- (B) Responding skill
(D) Graphical skill
60. The main objective of singing rhymes in English language classroom is
(A) Helping children to understand the words
(B) Enriching the learners' vocabulary
(C) Familiarizing the learners with English sounds
(D) Providing pleasant environment



A. A hnuaia thu ziate hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61 - 65 thleng hian, thu ziate behchhan hian chhang ang che.

Khawvela sakhaw hrang hrang inzirtirna te, sawrkar hrang hrang thil tum leh ram tana an rawngbawlina te pawh hian eng nge a tum bulpui ber kan tih chuan, mahni tawka theuha lungawina bak chu zawn tak tak an lo nei chuang lo. Mimal theuh pawh hian mahni tawka lungawina aia hlu chu engdang mah hlawhtlinna dang an paw chhuak tak tak thei chuang lo. Chuvangin, lungawina hi khawvelah chauh lo pawh mahni rinna kawnga 'Thlarau khawvel' kan tih theuhah pawh, chu lungawina bawh chu a ni e, kan lo thlakhlelh ber chu ni; mahse lungawina hi kan hriatthiam hma chuan, mi lungawina hian min tilungawi lo thin. A chhan chu, mi lungawina thila lo lungawi ve kan tum thin vang mai a lo ni. Mi intek niin intawp ve mah ila, ka intitawp a ni ringawt mai si a. Tin, khawlaia ka han veivak te hi Suangpuilawn ban tum ang hrimin vei thuak thuak mah ila ka lungawi zawng a ni tlat a. Ka hmel te chu ka hawi bawih lai ber te pawh hian nur neuno mah se, kei kha ka lungawi miao chuan eng dang nge ngai tawh chuang ang le? Kan inchhungkhur chu tlabal rim remin, mi kamthuah ruala kamthuah ve thei lo khawpin tlabal mah ila, kei kha ka lungawi tlat si chuan, khawvela ka duh ber kha ka nei tho tihna a ni dawn a ni.

Ka thenawm pa chuan bawngpui sawr lai a nei a, fu huan zau tak neien a her tlut tlut reng a, mahse ei phal lovin thingpui lawng chu a in thin a. A bawnghnute chu ei phal lovin a hralh fai vek zel a, kei chuan mi duham leh kawmah an sawiin ka lo hre thin a. Mahse a ni chuan a neih a chungah thuneihna neien a lungawi theihna ber tur angin a khawsa mai a ni zawk. Ka lungawina anga awmtir ka tum vangin ka lo lungawi lo lek a lo ni si a, ka lo va hre lo em! Tunah chuan keimahah chauh lungawina ka zawng ta. Ka chungah thil lo thleng apiang lungawi taka dawnawn theih hi vanneihna ropui tak a ni. Mahse mahni lungawina kan zawn theuhna kawngah hian mite tihlungawi loh theihna tur zawnga lungawina zawn kher i tum lo ang u. Tin kan lungawina chu kan zavaia rampum lungawi rual tlan theihna ber tur leh khawtlang thilah ni se, khawtlang lungawi rualna theihna ber tur rorelna zawng hram hram thei ila, chhungkuaah pawh lungawi tlan theihna ber tur kan zawng theuh tur a ni.

61. Lungawina a hriatthiam hma khan he thu ziate hi engtin nge a awm thin?
- (A) Thinrimnain a khat thin
 - (B) Thlarau khawvelah lungawina a zawng thin
 - (C) Mi lungawinain a tilungawi lo thin
 - (D) Mi lungngaihna thila lo lungawi ve a tum thin
62. A thenawmpa vanga a lungawi lohna chhan kha eng vang nge?
- (A) A thenawmpa a lungawi thin em vangin
 - (B) A thenawmpa aia a retheih avangin
 - (C) A lungawi anga a thenawmpa a lungawi ve loh avangin
 - (D) A lungawina anga awmtir a tum avangin
63. Khawvela sakhaw hrang hrang leh sawrkar hrang hrang te thil tum ber kha eng nge ni?
- (A) Mahni tawka theuha lungawi
 - (B) Mahni tawka hlawhtlin
 - (C) Thenawm ram te tana tangkai
 - (D) Mipuite lungawina tura hmahruaitu nih

64. ‘Mi kamthuah ruala kamthuah ve thei lo’ tih hi eng sawi nan nge he thu ziaktu hian a hman?
 (A) Che muang (B) Che rang
 (C) Chhungte ruala chaw ei ngai lo (D) Rethei
65. Suangpuilawn ban tum ang hrimin vei thuak thuak mah ila ka lungawi zawng a ni tlat. ‘Thuak thuak’ hi parts of speech-ah eng ber nge a nih?
 (A) Adverb of time (B) Double Adverb
 (C) Demonstrative Adverb (D) Adverb of Manner

B. He hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66 - 70 thleng hian hla thu behchhana hmangin chhang ang che.

Chung lumlai a hrang turni khan,
 Ka biahzai lo ngai ve la;
 Tlaitla liam tawh la kawlkungah,
 Kan sumtual lemkhua dai se;
 Chhaktiang tlang lenkaw lrawn khumin,
 Nilen tui ang lo nghak chu;
 No leh zual chhawrthlapui eng ruai,
 A lo chuang kai ve dawn e.

Kan nghak reng che tlaitla liam rawh,
 Nang i ngir ve chhung zawng hian;
 Hrai duhleng zawng ram an tuanna,
 Di tuah lai a rem thei lo:
 Lung ti-leng zan kal engmawii,
 Lo ngir se sumtual enin;
 Duhzawng an run sang kai relin,
 Nuihmawi leng nen zan tlaia’n.

66. He hla phuahtuin ‘dai se’ a tih chu
 (A) Ni sen sa chu a ni (B) A lunglenna
 (C) A khawharna (D) An khua leh In te
67. He hla thua ‘sumtual’ awmzia chu
 (A) An tual chaina (B) A Ngaihawngte in
 (C) An khua sawina (D) An sumhmun
68. He hla thua ni leh thla lo chhuak sawi nana a hman ve ve thu mal chu
 (A) Chuang kai (B) Ngir
 (C) Thingdim (D) Eng ruai
69. He hla thua ‘lung ti-leng zan kal engmawii’ a tih chu
 (A) Chhawrthlapui (B) A ngaihawng
 (C) Zan boruak thiag (D) Ni leh thla leh arsi te
70. He hla phuahtuin ni tlak hun a nghahhlelh chhan chu
 (A) Ni sa vawl vawl chu tawrh hreawm a ti (B) Zan ni thuai se, nula rim a duh
 (C) Zana thla leh arsi te a thlir chak (D) Ram lama hna thawkte lo haw se a duh
71. Primary sikula zirlai tana thiam hmasak ber tur chu

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (A) Ziah | (B) Tawng |
| (C) Ngaihthlak | (D) Chhiar |

72. Zirtirtuin Naupangte hla a zirtir dawna, a zirtir tak tak hmain

- | |
|---|
| (A) Naupangte a chhiar rualtir nghal ang |
| (B) Naupangte anmahni irawma chhuak hla a phuah chawptir phawt ang |
| (C) A hla zirtirtur chu a sak rualtir phawt ang |
| (D) A zirtirtur hla chu a phuahthu chanchin leh phuah chhan a hrilh hmasa ang |

73. Kut ziaik tha tehfung zinga tel ve lo thlang chhuak rawh

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Chhiar theih | (B) Hawrawp ziaik dan inang pat |
| (C) Ziah ran theih | (D) Thut dan dik |

74. Class room-a naupangte an chawlhkar tawp hun hman dan sawitir thatna chu

- | |
|--|
| (A) Huaissen leh zam hauh lova thu sawi an thiam nan |
| (B) Zirtirtu tan zirlaite chhungkaw dinhmun dik tak hriat a awlsam |
| (C) Zirlaiten an hunawl an hman that leh that loh hriat nan a tha |
| (D) Thu dik taka sawi an thiam nan |

75. A hnuaia thute atang hian tawng hman dan dik taka ziaik thlang chhuak rawh.

- | |
|--|
| (A) Zirtawpni zanah group committee neih tur |
| (B) Ka lu ka met dawn |
| (C) MTET exam ka pe a |
| (D) Nachin mai khan thlawhna a rawn tum |

76. Naupang Tawng (speaking) thiam tura kan zirtir dan tur pahnih thlang chhuak rawh.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (i) Tawngna hun boruak siam saka, tihphur thin | |
| (ii) Thawnthu phuahchawptir thin | |
| (iii) Zai ho pui thin | |
| (iv) Thawnthu hrilh thin | |
| (A) (i) & (ii) | (B) (ii) & (iii) |
| (C) (iii) & (iv) | (D) (iv) & (i) |

77. Mizo tawng Grammar zirtir nana Inductive method hman thatna chu

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (i) Naupangin an rilru an hmanga, anmahni ngeiin an tih (practice) thin avangin an thiam a chiang | |
| (ii) Naupangin Active part an lak avangin zirtirna an man chiangin, a sawt | |
| (iii) Zirtirtu tan zirtir chiam a ngai lova, a hahdam | |
| (iv) Naupangin nuam an ti | |
| (A) (i) & (ii) | (B) (ii) & (iii) |
| (C) (iii) & (iv) | (D) (iv) & (i) |

78. Hun bi tuk chhunga naupangten hma an sawn theihna tur atana an zirlai puitu an hman tangkai theih chu

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) Role Play | (B) Project work |
| (C) Pair work | (D) Portfolio |

79. Zirtirtuin a zirlaite tawnga an thiam loh leh an harsatna lai tak zawngchhuak tura test a neih thin hi
- (A) Proficiency test (B) Achievement test
(C) Aptitude test (D) Diagnostic test
80. Naupangte hla leh hla chham mi (poetry leh nursery rhyme) kan zirtir nachhan chu
- (i) Naupangin hla an hriat tam nan a tangkai
(ii) Thumal an hriat belh zel nan
(iii) Sikulah lungleng lutuk lova an awm theih nan
(iv) Thumal an lam thiam nana an lei leh hmui sawizawi nan
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (ii) & (iv)
81. Hla emaw thu emaw, mi thusawi emaw tawngkam dang leh chiang zawk, tawngkam hrang si, a kawh thuhmun tho si a sawi chhawn hi
- (A) Translation (B) Epitome
(C) Paraphrase (D) Dictation
82. Tawng zirtir nana Audio visual aids kan hman hian heng hriatna te hi a tangkawp thin.
- (A) Mita hmuh theihna leh khawiha hriatna
(B) Mita hmuh theihna leh beng a hriatna
(C) Beng a hriatna leh rim hriatna
(D) Beng a hriatna leh khawiha hriatna
83. Hei chu ka kawr a ni lo. He ta 'lo' hi eng parts of speech nge a nih.
- (A) Verb (B) Adjective
(C) Noun (D) Adverb
84. A hnuaia thu ziaik hi ngun takin chhiar la, ziah dan tur dik taka ziaik thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Hemi hmunah hian ka lo nghak ang che
(B) He mi hmunah hian ka lo nghak ang che
(C) Hemi hmun ah hian ka lo nghak ang che
(D) He mi hmun ah hian ka lo nghak ang che
85. Herbertian approach lesson plan step panga indawt dan chu
- (A) Introduction, Presentation, Generalisation, Application, Comparision
(B) Introduction, Presentation. Comparision, Generalisation, Application
(C) Introduction, Comparision, Generalisation, Presentation, Application
(D) Introduction, Generalisation, Comparision, Presentation, Application
86. Mizo tawng zirtirin a pan ding (objective) zinga tel ve lo thlang chhuak teh.
- (A) Thu mal leh tawngkauchheh hman dik
(B) Ngaihthlak thiamtir
(C) Lehkha chhiar dan dik thiamtir
(D) Rilrua ngaihtuahte tawngkaa sawi chhuah thiamtir

87. Classroom drama leh role play zirtirtuin naupangte a tihpui thin hian
(A) Midangte ngaihpawimawhna, hun vawn dik, taimakna te an chhar chhuak
(B) Mihringte kan inmamawhtawn zia an zir
(C) Tawng zirtir nan a hmang
(D) Boruak tizangkhaia, class tihhlimawm a tum
88. Lesson plan dan chikhat ‘ learner-centred approach to lesson planing’, an tih hi
(A) Morrisson’s approach a ni (B) Bloom’s approach a ni
(C) Herbartian approach a ni (D) RCEM approach a ni
89. Naupang tawng lama an than dan zirtu Smith’s Study atanga a lan dan chuan, nausen kum khat mi chuan
(A) Thumal pakhat mah an thiam lo (B) Thumal pakhat an thiam
(C) Thumal pahnih an thiam (D) Thumal pathum an thiam
90. Thu zia (written work) hian hawizawng pahnih a neia, chung a hawi zawng chi hnih chu han thlang chhuak teh.
(A) Penmanship and Tracing Method
(B) Simple handwriting and Free hand imitation
(C) Tracing method and Free hand imitation
(D) Penmanship and Simple handwriting



Part IV Alternative English

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

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police (IGP).

61. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Fairs and festivals | (B) Habits and traditions |
| (C) Usual practices and religious rites | (D) Superstitions and formalities |
62. A suitable title for the passage would be
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (A) The function of the army | (B) Laws and people's rights |
| (C) The fear of the law and citizen's security | (D) The functions of the police |
63. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
- (A) Law protects those who respect it
- (B) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally
- (C) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law
- (D) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones
64. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
- (A) To protect the privileges of all citizens
- (B) To check violent activities of citizens
- (C) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights
- (D) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances
65. Which one of the following statements reflects the main thrust of the passage?
- (A) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order
- (B) It highlights the role of the police as superior to that of the army
- (C) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances
- (D) It points to the responsibility of the minister and the Inspector General of Police
66. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law:
- (A) Helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens

- (B) Assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed
 - (C) Initiate process against offenders of law
 - (D) Safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost
67. Out of the following which one has the opposite meaning to the word 'restrained' in the passage?
- (A) Promoted
 - (B) Accelerated
 - (C) Intruded
 - (D) Inhibited
68. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
- (A) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police
 - (B) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
 - (C) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens
 - (D) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law
69. The last sentence of the passage implies that:
- (A) In every state, maintenance of public peace is under the overall control of the responsible minister
 - (B) The IGP is the sole authority in matters of law and order
 - (C) A minister and the State Assembly direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order
 - (D) The IGP is responsible to the state assembly in maintaining law and order

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

I tried a smile-there was no response. I offered the customary gifts-he waved them aside. I tried the few words I knew-and with a gesture of dignity and scorn he handed me a present, a solitary egg; white and chilled it nestled in my palm. I smiled again but even I felt that my smiles had become mechanical. There was obviously nothing for it: I would have to put on my little act, which in my opinion is worth a whole Platoon of Assam Rifles as a safety measure. I removed my dentures. There was a roar of interest and excitement from the crowd. I put them back. Another roar. After I had conducted this humiliating performance several times, there was at least a reaction. The Chief's lips began to twitch, and finally he broke into a hearty laugh. Pointing to his grey hair, he declared, 'I am an old man too' and soon he was sitting beside me very affably.

70. At first the author was treated by the chief as
- (A) a person of lower status
 - (B) a person of higher status
 - (C) an old friend of the community
 - (D) a possible enemy
71. The removing of dentures by the author was intended to show that
- (A) he was not frightened.
 - (B) he was old and weak in some ways.
 - (C) he knew a lot of tricks to amuse people.
 - (D) he did not wish to be treated as a friend.
72. The crowd was made up of
- (A) the soldiers from Assam Rifles
 - (B) the tribal people
 - (C) the man who had accompanied the author
 - (D) the chief's bodyguard

73. The passage suggests that
(A) it is impossible to make friends with the tribal
(B) it is quite easy to be accepted by the tribal
(C) with a little effort, it is possible to befriend the tribal
(D) only a gift can win over the heart of the tribal
74. The chief laughed heartily when
(A) the author offered the usual gifts
(B) the crowd roared with interest and excitement
(C) the author removed his dentures again and again
(D) the author received the present and smile
75. The last word of the passage, 'affably' means
(A) boldly
(B) cordially
(C) feebly
(D) quietly
76. The type of reading where students read in detail with specific learning aims and tasks is called
(A) intensive reading
(B) skimming
(C) extensive reading
(D) scanning
77. While teaching language at the elementary stage, priority should be given on the development of
(A) Listening and writing (B) Listening and speaking
(C) Speaking and reading (D) Writing and speaking
78. Which among the following is not a quality a good language teacher should have?
(A) Knowledge of psychology (B) Patience
(C) Tolerance (D) Religious minded
79. Which among the following is not the goal of English language learning at the elementary stage?
(A) Attainment of basic proficiency
(B) Using language as an instrument for language acquisition
(C) Acquiring knowledge from the content
(D) Developing speaking skill
80. The method of teaching grammar where you move from examples to principles is
(A) inductive method (B) direct method
(C) deductive method (D) grammar translation method
81. Role play can be used effectively to develop
(A) Listening and reading (B) Listening and speaking
(C) Speaking and reading (D) Writing and speaking
82. Story telling can be used effectively to develop
(A) Listening (B) Speaking
(C) Speaking and listening (D) Writing

83. Rearranging jumbled sentences can be used for teaching
(A) Grammar (B) Poetry
(C) Vocabulary (D) Composition
84. A collection of pieces of students' work is called
(A) Report Card (B) Portfolio
(C) Case Study (D) File
85. What two language skills are called productive skills?
(A) Listening and reading (B) Listening and speaking
(C) Speaking and reading (D) Writing and speaking
86. Assessment of learning should be done by
(A) The teacher and the students (B) The teacher and the Headmaster
(C) The teacher and the parents (D) The teacher only
87. Which of the following can be used for teaching vocabulary?
(A) Skimming (B) Phonic sound
(C) Extensive reading (D) Flash Cards
88. Ability to comprehend written text is the objective of
(A) Listening (B) Speaking
(C) Reading (D) Writing
89. Which of the following is not a factor in second language learning?
(A) Age (B) Nationality
(C) Attitude (D) Motivation
90. First language is
(A) Always taught formally (B) Not liked by the learners
(C) Mostly acquired (D) Influenced by foreign language

adda247

Mathematics

- ~ 17 ~

100. The ages in years of 10 teachers of a school are: 32,41,28,54,35,26,23,33,38,40. What is the age of the youngest teacher?
 (A) 21 years (B) 25 years
 (C) 22 years (D) 23 years
101. Find the next alphabet in pattern.
 $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow F \rightarrow J \rightarrow \boxed{?}$
 (A) O (B) P
 (C) N (D) M
102. The monthly salary of Mr. Vanlawma is Rs 6723.50 and his monthly expenditure is Rs 3854.27. How much does he save in one year?
 (A) Rs 34555 (B) Rs 34430
 (C) Rs 34025 (D) Rs 34425
103. The difference between the highest and the lowest value of an observation in a data is called
 (A) mean (B) range
 (C) total frequency (D) sum of observation
104. In a dice, the numbers on the opposite faces add up to 7. Which amongst the following will fold into a dice?
- (A)

1	6
3	
2	
4	5

(B)

2	
3	5
1	
4	6
- (C)

	3	
2	1	5
	4	
	6	

(D)

	3	
6	1	5
	4	
	2	

107. As per the vision statement of NCF 2005, School Mathematics does not take place in a situation where children
- (A) learn to enjoy mathematics
 - (B) see mathematics as a part of their daily life experience
 - (C) pose and solve meaningful problems
 - (D) memorize formulae and algorithms
108. Communication in mathematics class refers to developing ability to
- (A) interpret data by looking at bar graphs
 - (B) give prompt response to questions asked in the class
 - (C) contradict the views of others on problems of mathematics
 - (D) organise, consolidate and express mathematical thinking
109. To teach the Pythagoras theorem, a teacher has distributed a sheet on which four right-angled triangles were drawn and asks the child to find the relationship between the sides of a triangle. In the above situation, the teacher use
- (A) Inductive method
 - (B) Deductive method
 - (C) Lecture method
 - (D) Laboratory method
110. What is the purpose of remedial teaching?
- (A) Helping students to overcome their learning difficulties
 - (B) Helping teachers to develop proficiency in class-room management
 - (C) Helping teachers to record learning difficulties of students
 - (D) Helping teachers to take extra classes for satisfying the Headmaster
111. Place of mathematics education in the curricular framework is positioned on twin concerns
- (A) What mathematics education can do to improve the score of students' summative examination and how it can help to choose right stream in higher classes
 - (B) What mathematics education can do to improve communication skills of every child and how it can make them employable after school
 - (C) What mathematics education can do to engage the mind of every student and how it can strengthen the students' resources
 - (D) What mathematics education can do to retain every child in school and how it can help them to be self-dependent
112. The purpose of a diagnostic test in mathematics is
- (A) to fill the progress report
 - (B) to plan the question paper for the end term examination
 - (C) to know the gaps in children's understanding
 - (D) to give feedback to the parents
113. Which principle is followed in the use of deductive method in teaching?
- (A) proceeds from unknown to known
 - (B) proceeds from known to unknown
 - (C) proceeds from particular to general
 - (D) proceeds from general to particular
114. What should formative assessment ensure?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Relevance
 - (D) All of the above

115. Which teaching technique is not suitable for primary stage?
(A) Questioning (B) Drill
(C) Symposium (D) Explanation
116. The importance of mathematical language is
(A) in the development of physical skills
(B) in the development of communicative skills
(C) in the development of reasoning skills
(D) both (a) and (c)
117. Mathematics is a language because
(A) it can communicate a range of meanings
(B) it has its own symbols, words and rules of sentence
(C) it describes the concepts of science
(D) all of the above
118. Which of the following is not a contributing factor responsible for mathematics anxiety?
(A) Curriculum (B) Nature of subject
(C) Gender (D) Examination system
119. 'Problem solving' as a strategy of doing Mathematics involves
(A) activity based approach (B) estimation
(C) extensive practice (D) using clues to arrive at a solution
120. In a mathematics classroom, emphasis is placed on
(A) problem solving strategies
(B) mathematical algorithms and processes
(C) mathematical content
(D) mathematical content, process and reasoning

adda247

Part VI**Environmental Studies**

121. Which one of the following is an underground stem?

- (A) Maize
(C) Ginger

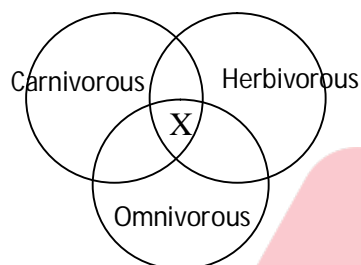
- (B) Coconut
(D) Dragon fruit

122. Animals, who are awake at night, see objects in

- (A) red
(C) green

- (B) black and white
(D) yellow and green

123. Study the Venn diagram given below



Which of the following organism can be placed at X?

- (A) Cow
(C) Cockroach

- (B) Tiger
(D) Silkworm

124. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I		List II	
(i)	Autotrophs	(a)	Deer
(ii)	Secondary consumer	(b)	Photosynthesis
(iii)	Primary consumer	(c)	Microbes
(iv)	Decomposer	(d)	Tiger

Codes:	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(B)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)
(C)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)
(D)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(b)

125. Gir National Park is in

- (A) Gujarat
(C) Uttarakhand

- (B) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan

126. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of
(A) Calcium (B) Vitamin C
(C) Iron (D) Iodine
127. I lay my eggs in a crow's nest. The crow hatches them along with its own egg. Who am I?
(A) Koel (B) Barbet
(C) Sunbird (D) Owl
128. The ban on felling of trees of the Himalayan forest is the result of
(A) Bishnoi Movement (B) Silent Valley Movement
(C) Baliyapal Movement (D) Chipko Movement
129. The state bird of Mizoram is
(A) Vapual (B) Vavu
(C) Varihaw (D) Vakul
130. A tiger can immediately come to know the presence of another tiger in its area by
(A) the smell of the urine (B) the smell of skin
(C) the smell of faeces (D) the mark left on the ground
131. Bihu is the festival of
(A) Nagaland (B) Assam
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Karnataka
132. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
(A) Pochampali - Andhra Pradesh
(B) Khejadi tree - Rajasthan
(C) Desert Oak - Sahara
(D) Hornbill Festival - Nagaland
133. An organism that can live independently with no relationship with other organisms are
(A) Producers (B) Herbivores
(C) Omnivores (D) Carnivores
134. Different seasons are formed because
(A) the earth rotates around its axis (B) the earth revolves around the sun in its orbit
(C) the moon revolves around the earth (D) All of the above

135. Consider about our National Flag mentioned in Column A and B

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
(a) Saffron	(1) Life in movement and death in stagnation
(b) White	(2) Peace and truth
(c) Green	(3) Strength and courage
(d) Ashoka Chakra	(4) Fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land

The correct match is

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) (a) and (1) | (B) (b) and (2) |
| (C) (c) and (3) | (D) (d) and (4) |

136. Which of the following gases are responsible for global warming?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) CO_2 and CH_4 | (B) CO_2 and O_2 |
| (C) O_2 and H_2 | (D) N_2 and PH_3 |

137. EVS is introduced as a separate subject from

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Class I to IV | (B) Class II to IV |
| (C) Class III to IV | (D) Class III to V |

138. NCF 2005 has not recommended any prescribed curriculum and textbooks for EVS for Class I and II. The appropriate reason for this is

- (A) EVS is only for Class III onwards
(B) Class I and II cannot understand the concept of EVS
(C) To provide contextual learning environment
(D) To reduce the load of curriculum

139. According to Vygotsky, children learn

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (A) by maturation | (B) when reinforce is offered |
| (C) by imitation | (D) by interacting with adults and peers |

140. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (A) Piaget | (B) Kohlberg |
| (C) Pavlov | (D) Skinner |

141. As an EVS teacher, if you are asked to organise a field trip to a zoo, then what should be the major objective?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Provide fund and enjoyment to children | (B) Satisfy parents on quality of education |
| (C) Offer active learning experience to children | (D) To change monotony of the routine studies |

142. The aim of good assignment in EVS is

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) revision | (B) extensive learning opportunities |
| (C) keep students engaged | (D) better utilisation of time |

143. Which one of the following is not included under Formative Assessment in EVS at primary stage?
- (A) Grading and Ranking (B) Enhancing learning of students
(C) Identifying learning gaps (D) Identifying deficiencies in learning
144. What is the objective behind including poems and stories in textbooks of EVS?
- (A) Complete up the textbooks (B) Encourage imaginative & creativity of students
(C) Have a change in routine content (D) Fulfil demand of poets and storytellers
145. A folder containing assessment records or information details of children is
- (A) Register (B) School bag
(C) Bookshelf (D) Portfolio
146. An approach to learning that involves exploring the world which leads to asking questions, testing ideas and making discoveries in search for solution is called
- (A) Project (B) Field visit
(C) Inquiry (D) Demonstration
147. "Hello, we are very good food for your body, we help you in fighting against Iron Deficiency". This is how a teacher teaches his students about fruit. Which one of the following teaching strategies of teaching is used by the teacher?
- (A) Discussion (B) Role play
(C) Story telling (D) Inquiry
148. Which one of the following is a deductive approach of teaching EVS?
- (A) Teacher proceeds from specific to general (B) Traditional approach of teaching
(C) Teacher proceeds from general to specific (D) Experimental approach
149. What factor acts as a major challenge for teacher while teaching EVS?
- (A) Lack of resources in schools (B) Individual differences of learners
(C) Lack of entertainment for learners (D) Difficulty in making use of community sources
150. Which of the following is not true about an integrated approach of EVS?
- (A) Comprehend relationship between natural, social and cultural environment
(B) It is theme based
(C) It is suggestive and prescriptive
(D) Encouraging retention of maximum information