



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 30th August 2013 (Friday)
Time : 01:30 P.M. -04:00 P.M.

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 36 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. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Social Studies or Mathematics and Science. Rest of the paper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.

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PAPER - II

Part I **Child Development and Pedagogy**

1. The most important device for inculcating a feeling of national integration among students is

- (A) Mass Media (B) Music
(C) Language (D) Economic

2. A democratic curriculum

- (A) Has variety and flexibility
(B) Is not a subject curriculum alone
(C) Caters to individual aptitudes and abilities
(D) Includes every influence, activity and experience which is educative

3. Which of the following is not the aim of education for international understanding ?

- (A) To prepare citizens for world citizenship
(B) To develop independent thinking
(C) To develop superiority or inferiority complex on the basis of race, colour or creed
(D) To understand the evil effects of nationalism

4. Child centered system of education lays major emphasis on

- (A) Learning without burden
(B) Incidental learning and self expression
(C) Activity based learning
(D) Learning under free environment

5. Which of the following does not fall under the 'minimum level of learning approach'?

- (A) Child centered based teaching
(B) Examination system
(C) Mastery level learning
(D) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

6. Which of these is not a type of 'forgetting' ?

- (A) Fading (B) Blocking
(C) Absent mindedness (D) None of these

7. The perceptual ability is an indication of
(A) Intelligence (B) Attention
(C) Reasoning (D) Interest
8. There are _____ types of heredity
(A) Three (B) Four
(C) Two (D) Five
9. Which of the following is not the reason for girls' non-enrolment in schools ?
(A) Lack of hostel facilities
(B) Girls are unintelligent
(C) Young girls involved in domestic work
(D) Early marriage for girls
10. The total personality of an individual can be assessed through
(A) Projective test (B) Objective test
(C) Situational test (D) Subjective test
11. Inclusive education
(A) Encourages strict examination system
(B) Celebrates diversity in the classroom
(C) Encourages strict admission procedures
(D) Advocates three language formula
12. A deprived child is one who is
(A) Abandoned by parents
(B) Without a parent, guardian or custodian
(C) Without proper parental care or control
(D) All of the above
13. Based on the code for Professional Ethics for teachers, the teacher needs to be loyal to
(A) Local tradition (B) State tradition
(C) National tradition (D) All of these
14. Which of the following does not fall under the objectives of evaluation ?
(A) Diagnosis (B) Prediction
(C) Selection (D) Application

15. Which of the following sentences is true in the context of gifted children ?
- (A) Gifted children do not need recognition
 - (B) The motives of gifted children should not be satisfied
 - (C) Parents and teachers must try to reduce the gap of emotional distance between themselves and gifted children
 - (D) A teacher for gifted children must not be flexible
16. The process of learning includes
- (A) Acquisition of new experience
 - (B) New experiences resulting in a novel pattern
 - (C) Development and modification of experiences
 - (D) All of the above
17. One of the following is not a step of learning
- (A) Motives
 - (B) Goals
 - (C) Condition
 - (D) Response
18. Which of the following is not a technique of motivation in the classroom teaching-learning situation ?
- (A) Praise and blame
 - (B) Discipline and restriction
 - (C) Reward and punishment
 - (D) Success and failure
19. Growth refers to
- (A) Quantitative change
 - (B) Qualitative change
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
20. The period of storm and stress is
- (A) Late childhood
 - (B) Adolescence
 - (C) Young Adulthood
 - (D) Old age
21. Which of the following is not an aspect of moral education ?
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Self-control
 - (C) Partiality
 - (D) Punctuality
22. The best method for study of child behaviour is
- (A) Sociometry
 - (B) Inspection method
 - (C) Observation method
 - (D) Interview method

23. Which of the following stage is most critical in the development of emotion ?
(A) Infancy (B) Childhood
(C) Adolescence (D) Adulthood
24. A child misbehaves in the class; what should the teacher do ?
(A) Punish the child (B) Inform the Headmaster
(C) Counsel the child (D) Inform the child's parents
25. The ideal teacher
(A) Teaches the whole curriculum
(B) Helps the students in learning
(C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide
(D) Maintains good discipline
26. The main objective(s) of CCE is/are
(A) Making evaluation an integral part of the teaching-learning process
(B) Maintaining desired standard of attainment
(C) Providing scope for self-evaluation
(D) All of the above
27. Formative evaluation is
(A) A tool to continuously monitor students' progress in a non-threatening environment
(B) Giving regular feed back and a chance for students to reflect on the performance, take advice and improve upon it
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) The other name for annual examinations
28. Problem solving ability can be developed through
(A) Encouragement of divergent thinking
(B) Practice
(C) Active manipulation
(D) All of the above
29. Which of the following strategies will you use when the purpose is to enable the pupils to have mastery over the subject matter ?
(A) Textbook strategy (B) Discovery strategy
(C) Project strategy (D) Heuristic strategy

30. Cognitive development means
- (A) Development of intelligence
 - (B) Development of child
 - (C) Development of physical skills
 - (D) Development of individual

Part II English

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

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of atmospheric water in the form of rain, hail or snow that reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole of the United States is thirty-six inches per year. It should be understood, however that all precipitation is not measured equally. For example, a foot of snow does not equal a foot of precipitation. According to the general formula for computing the precipitation of snowfall, ten inches of snow equals one inch of precipitation. In upper New York State, for example, where there is typically a large amount of snowfall every winter, a hundred inches of snow in one year would be recorded as only ten inches of precipitation. On the other hand, rain is rain. Forty inches of rain would be recorded as forty inches of precipitation. The total annual precipitation for an area with forty inches of rain and one hundred inches of snow would be recorded as fifty inches of precipitation.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss ?
- (A) Precipitation
 - (B) Snowfall
 - (C) New York State
 - (D) A general formula
32. Which of the following is another word that is often used in place of precipitation ?
- (A) Humidity
 - (B) Wetness
 - (C) Rainfall
 - (D) Rain-Snow
33. The term precipitation includes
- (A) Only rainfall
 - (B) Rain, hail and snow
 - (C) Rain, snow and humidity
 - (D) Rain, hail and humidity
34. What is the average annual rainfall in inches in the United States ?
- (A) Thirty-six inches
 - (B) Thirty-eight inches
 - (C) Forty inches
 - (D) Forty-two inches
35. Which word is not associated with the word snow in the list below ?
- (A) Cold
 - (B) Shiver
 - (C) Winter
 - (D) Fever

B. Read the following two stanzas of the poem carefully and answer the questions given below:

We stood by a pond that winter day,
And the sun was white, as though chidden of God,
And a few leaves lay on the starving sod;
They had fallen from an ash, and were gray

Your eyes on me were as eyes that rove
Over tedious riddles of long ago;
And some words played between us to and fro
On which lost the more by our love

36. The word 'chidden' is not a word used in everyday language, what is the use of such words in poetry called ?
(A) Poetic license (B) Poetic justice
(C) Poetic freedom (D) Poetic grammar
37. What is the connection between the words 'ash' and 'gray' ?
(A) Alliteration (B) Texture
(C) Rhyme (D) Colour
38. The last words that rhyme with each other are found in
(A) Lines 2 & 4 (B) Lines 1 & 4
(C) Lines 6 & 8 (D) Lines 7 & 8
39. 'And some words played between us to and fro' means
(A) Pictures of words were exchanged
(B) The conversation held between the people in the poem
(C) A game of word puzzles was being played
(D) None of the above are true
40. The "starving sod" in the poem means
(A) The hungry person's hands (B) A hungry mouth
(C) The dry soil (D) The poor quality of soil

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

The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters of the paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds, and even evidence for speculation about the climatic conditions that could have instigated such migratory behaviour. Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on earth

about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings.

41. What is the passage mainly about ?
(A) The evolution of the horse (B) The migration of horses
(C) The modern-day pony (D) A story of horses
42. Paleontology as referred to in the passage is concerned with
(A) Fossils (B) Migration
(C) Climatic conditions (D) Horses
43. What does the author mean by the statement : "Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings" ?
(A) Horses appeared long before human beings according to the theories of geologists
(B) Both horses and human beings appeared several million years ago, if we believe geologists
(C) The geological records for the appearance of horses and human beings are not very accurate
(D) Horses and human beings cannot be compared by geologists because they appeared too long ago.
44. According to the author, fossils are considered valuable for all of the following reasons except
(A) They suggest how the climate may have been
(B) They provide information about migration
(C) They document the evolution of the horse
(D) They maintain a record of life prior to the Miocene Age
45. The word 'instigated' in the paragraph could best be replaced by
(A) Explained (B) Caused
(C) Improved (D) Influenced
46. A syllabus is a document which consists essentially of a list. The list specifies
(A) Teaching strategies to be adopted in the classroom
(B) All the things that are to be taught in the course
(C) Options for selection of items
(D) Vocabulary to be taught

47. Objectives of language learning must aim at
- (A) Achievement of the students in terms of grades
 - (B) Developing student's language proficiency
 - (C) Developing student's knowledge of the rules of the language
 - (D) Developing the student's ability to learn a new language
48. Previous knowledge of a student depends on
- (A) Age and mental level
 - (B) Class and background
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
49. Structural approach to language teaching follows the principle that
- (A) Mastery of oral skills should follow reading and writing
 - (B) Grammar should be taught deductively
 - (C) Listening and speaking should be taught before reading and **writing**
 - (D) Structures are sequenced by means of conceptual analysis **and taught one at a time.**
50. In communicative language teaching, language techniques are designed to **engage** the students in _____ use of language for meaningful purpose
- (i) Pragmatic (ii) Functional (iii) Authentic (iv) **Syntactic**
 - (A) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (B) (i), (ii), (iv)
 - (C) (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (D) (i), (iii), (iv)
51. Which of the following is best suited for improving the **speaking skill of learners** ?
- (A) Recitation of poetry
 - (B) Reading a prose and drama aloud
 - (C) Oral language drill
 - (D) Debates and group discussions followed by role play
52. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (A) Creating opportunities to use the language for **communication among learners**
 - (B) The teacher talking for most of the time
 - (C) The teacher being alert to spot the errors and **correcting them**
 - (D) Allowing students who are not confident to have the **freedom to be quiet**

53. Which among the following is a feature of a child-centred language classroom ?
- (A) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined
 - (B) *Children interact in the language through various activities*
 - (C) Children work individually to prepare projects
 - (D) Teacher plans assessment every day
54. Which among the following is not an advantage of using pairwork and groupwork in the language classroom ?
- (A) More language practice occurs for students
 - (B) Students are more involved and concentrate on tasks
 - (C) Teacher has complete control of the class
 - (D) Students help each other by sharing ideas and knowledge
55. When a teacher uses "Realia" to teach vocabulary and grammar, it means that the teacher
- (A) Is using role play as a learning device
 - (B) Is using real objects, actions and actual life situations
 - (C) Is using computer technology
 - (D) Is teaching through true stories
56. A teacher can use various tasks such as creating charts, drawing, gathering information and presenting them to the students. This differentiated instructional task
- (A) Helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better
 - (B) Is a way of demonstrating his/her own knowledge
 - (C) Only helps the bright learners
 - (D) Is the best way to prepare students for an assessment
57. A teacher can find out the reading competency of the student by
- (A) Making him/her read the textbook
 - (B) Asking questions from the textbook
 - (C) Asking questions based on the reading passage
 - (D) Asking evaluative questions
58. For assessing essay writing, the most important criteria would be
- (A) Good handwriting
 - (B) Use of correct grammar
 - (C) Originality of thought and expression
 - (D) Use of appropriate vocabulary

59. Which type of question promotes thinking skills in the students ?
- (A) Close-ended questions
 - (B) Open-ended questions
 - (C) Questions based purely on the reading of text
 - (D) Factual questions
60. The first step in the construction of objective-based test in English is
- (A) To determine the area of the syllabus to be tested
 - (B) To determine the skill and objective to be tested
 - (C) To determine the number of question items to be set
 - (D) To prepare a scoring card

Part III Mizo

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

Hnam tin hian ze hrang kan nei a, kan ze hrang neih chu hnam hrang kan nihna tilangtu ber pawh a ni. Hnam zia han tih hian a huam zau viau mai. Incheina, ei leh in siam dan leh kan duhzawng te pawh ziaka chhiar theih a ni. Kan tobul leh thlahtu bulte pawh chiang viau mah ila ze pawimawh ber erawh chu mihring kan nihna dik tak tilangtu, saptawng a 'character' an tih hi a ni.

Mizote hi hnam danglam tak kan ni. Thil thar engemaw dap chhuak rang tak, rem hre tak kan ni a, hnam hmasawn chak tak pawh kan nih phah nghe nghe. Heti ang kan ni nachungin lelohna leh zelthel duhnain kan khat thung. Mi tihdan lachhawng zung zung mi kan ni a; kan thil lakchhawnah, a belhchian dawl leh thate vawng lova, a dik lo leh tha lo lachhawng zawk duh tlat mi kan ni. Heng avang hian kawng tam takah kan hlawhtlin tur angin kan hlawhtling thei lo a ni.

Mizote hi ze nghet lo tak nei kan ni kan han tih hian a nawlpui thu kan sawi tih hria ila. Kan miziaah thatna lai pawh a awm ve tho a, kan chemkalna bika kan ze viau te, thil ngaihtuah chhuak rang tak mi kan nihna te, pi pute hun bikah phei chuan an thil tih kawng hrang hrang a an puithu viau thin te kha a ni. Sakhaw thil piah lamah nun kawnga serh leh sang neih te, thiang lo, neih te hian nun zalen lutuk tur leh pawisak nei lo leka khawsak tur a veng a, a tha a ni. Pi leh pute kha an nun leh thil tih kawng hrang hranga uluk taka thil timi an ni a, sakhaw thuah phei chuan an puithu em em thin. A hlim zawng leh a sahawk bengchheng zawngin an ti ve ngai lo. Puithuna tel lo chuan thlarau dik a chan theih loh avangin kan sakhaw biak thua kan puithu loh lutukna hi kan nuna Pathian thu kan lak luh theih lohna chhan lian ber pakhat chu a ni ngei ang. Thuvawn leh serh leh sang an nun kaihruai tura nghet tak maia vawn an lo nei te kha a va tha em; "A tha lam kawng a chho, a chhe lam kawng a phei" tih te, "Sem sem dam dam, ei bil thi thi" tih te leh "Nu leh pa pawisa lo chu dingchhuak an vang hle" tih te ang chauh pawh hi thangtharte hian vawng nung zel ila a va tha dawn em. Thiang loa an neih zinga mi, 'vantlang kawngpui pin leh nekchep' te, 'tuikhur hauh' ringawt te pawh hi zawm thain ti lo ngam ila, kan tunlai nun khawsakho chu a tinuam sawt ngei ang. Heti ang thufing thate hi chu hnam changkang kan tih zingah pawh thufing thi thei loa an neih a ni fur asin.

Tawngkauchheh uluk lo tak hnam kan ni a. Vawiin aiah vawiin ni tih te, naktip aiah nak tuk tuk zan te kan ti ta mai thin. 'Tawng thar a ni e' kan ti emaw ni, tukthuan aiah zing chaw kan ei a, zanriah ni loin tlai chaw te kan ei ta mai mai bawk a. Thangthar zingah pheih chuan mai mai aia mei mei hmang tawk te, sipai aia sipei, bai aia bei tih hmang zawk tlat te hi kan kat ta nuk mai a ni. Tawng thar kan tih tam tak hi chu 'tawng' pawh ni loin hrilhfiarna lek fang a ni. Thil mak tak chu kan tawng hman dik loh zawng zawng tih theih deuh thawte hi a sei zawk leh a lam harsa zawk an ni deuh vek mai hi a ni. Naktuk zan han tiha a dik lohna 'tuk' tihte hi a chuangtlai leh tiseitu mai a ni. Chutih laiin hnam dang tawng kan lakluh hoah erawh chuan kan thatchhiat vangin lamtawi dan kan zawng reng thung si. Original ti peih lovin 'ori' kan ti a, 'contri', 'scho', 'horti' te kan ti thul. Exercise la loin 'exer' te kan la mai thin bawk. Kan mizia hi hriatthiam har tak chu a va ni em!

61. Sakhaw biaknaa puithu lohnain a hrinchhuah chu eng nge ni ?
- (A) Nu leh pa pawisak loh
 - (B) Tawngkauchheh uluk loh
 - (C) Mi tihdan lakchhawn zung zung
 - (D) Thlarau dik chan theih loh
62. Serh leh sang leh thiang lo neihte hi eng nge a thatna?
- (A) Pawisak nei lo lutuka khawsak tur a veng
 - (B) Puithu takin min nuntir thei
 - (C) Kan hnamin hma a sawn chak phah
 - (D) Kan chemkalna bikah kan zei phah
63. 'Thil mak tak mai' chu eng nge ni ?
- (A) Kan tawng hman dik loh zawng zawng deuh thaw hi a sei zawk leh a lam harsa zawk an ni deuh vek
 - (B) Vawiin tih mai aiah 'vawiin ni' kan ti deuh kher thin hi
 - (C) Thil ngaihtuah chhuak rang tak mi kan nihna hi
 - (D) Thuvawn leh serh leh sang, min kaihruiatu tura kan lo vawn ngheh tlat hi
64. Khawsakho tinuam sawt theitu tur chu han sawi teh
- (A) Kan puithuna tha tak hi vawng nung zel ila
 - (B) Thangtharte hian tawngkam dik tak hmang ila
 - (C) 'Tuikhur hauh' tih ringawt te pawh tha takin zawm ila
 - (D) 'Sem sem dam dam, ei bil thi thi' tih ang chauh pawh hi vawng nung zel ila
65. Kan miziaa kan thatna lai awmvete zinga mi chu
- (A) Kan incheina leh ei leh in siam dan hi
 - (B) Pipute hun bika an thiltih kawng hrang hranga an puithu viau thin kha
 - (C) Tawngkauchheh kan uluk lem lo hi
 - (D) Thiltihna kawng hrang hranga uluk taka ti mi kan nihna hi

B. A hnuuia thu ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang rawh

Miten mawi leh nalh min tih dawn leh dawn loh ngaihtuah hauh lovin, keimahah keima tan lungawina chu ka zawng ve lo thei lo a ni. Mite min hmuh danah chuan miin tek niin lo in la ve mah ila; tin, khawlaia ka han vei vak te hi Suangpuilawn ban tum ang hrimin vei thuk thuk mah ila; tin, ka hmelte chu ka hawi bawih lai ber pawh hian nur neu no mah sela, kei kha ka lungawi miau chuan eng dang nge ngai tawh chuang ang le. Hmelchhiat leh lungawi loh thuah zawng a lungawithlak em mai. Tin kan inchhungte chu tlabal rim rem-in, mi kam thuah ruala kam thuah ve thei lo khawpin lo rethei ta mah ila, kei kha ka lungawi tlat si chuan khawvel duh ber kha ka nei tho tihna a ni.

66. He thu ziaaka tlabal tih awmzia chu
(A) Phuisui lo (B) Tlachhe vek
(C) Insawhchhia (D) Eitur nei lo
67. He thuziak thupui (heading) atana rem ber chu
(A) Lungawina zawn (B) Lungawina
(C) Lungawithlak (D) Lungawilohna
68. He thu ziaaka 'neu no' hi eng adverb ber nge
(A) Double adverb (B) Adjectival adverb
(C) Emphatic adverb (D) Adverb of manner

C. A hnuuia thu ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang rawh

Riah buk bulah chuan tlangval taimaten thing an fawm a, an chhep vum thur mai a, Rualtinkhuma leh Siama chuan zana muh khuk turin tarpilu an zawng a, an va hmu fuh hlahu va, zanriah ei dawnah an lo thleng a. Hlim takin chaw an ei a, an ei khamah chuan Vanapa chuan tlangvalho hnenah "Naute u, in tlawmngaihzia leh in taimakzia ka hmuhin thla in timuang thlawt mai. Mipa fa chu kan pian tirhin kan nu leh paten 'Ral in hal tur' tiin meichher min lo humtir vek tawh a, chuvangin mipa chu mi kawlh sa kawlh hmaah tlanche mai mai tur kan ni lo reng a ni. Kan upa-ten 'Khuavang laiah chhan a awm e', an tih angin, Sar thi tura khuavangin mi lo ruat lawk lem loh chuan thih mai theih a ni bik ngai lo ve. Naktukah pawh sa hliam chu kan va um leh a nga, thlasik anga khel lovin man ngei pawh kan tum tawh anga, chung Pathianin min pui ang a, kan hlawhtling chek ang", a ti a. An mu ta a.

69. He thu ziaaka tlanche tih hi thumal tihdanglam (modify) a ni
(A) Tlanchhiat (B) Tlanchhiatna
(C) Tlanchhia (D) (A), (B) leh (C) hi a ni vek
70. He thu ziaaka tlawmngaihzia tih leh taimakzia tih hi eng part of speech ber nge an nih
(A) Verb (B) Adverb
(C) Posposition (D) Adjective

71. Tarpilu tih hi ---- a ni
 (A) Khuai bu (B) Rul bu
 (C) Tlumpi bu (D) Sava bu
72. Thlasik anga khel lo tih hi sawina a ni
 (A) Thil lo thleng ngei ngei tur (B) Thlasik lai anga vawt
 (C) Man ngei ngei tur (D) Tanpuina hmuh ngei tur
- D. He hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 73-75 thleng hian he thu behchhan hian chhang ang che**

Ka sâ maw nuar ka chuni nu
 A i emaw kan sual le?
 Ka tuai duh lai banah an kai
 Awmlai a nunrawng mang e

73. He hla phuahtu hian heta sâ a tih hi
 (A) Ramsa a ni (B) A nu leh pa an ni
 (C) A pathian biak a ni (D) Amah siamtu nia a hriat a ni
74. He hla thua 'Awmlai' a tih tluk pui tawngkam dang chu
 (A) Thihna (B) Vanduaina
 (C) Huai (thlarau sual) (D) A chungam mi engmah khi
75. Hla phuahtu hian tu nge a chhân?
 (A) Amah hringtu nu
 (B) A bialnu
 (C) A fa
 (D) A unaupa
76. Chem & Irwin-ten naupangin consonants a lamrik hmasak theih ber an tih chu
 (A) M, L leh B (B) B, D leh M
 (C) B, M leh P (D) D, B leh P
77. Phonetic method tih chu _____ zirtir dan a ni
 (A) Nguntaka ngaihthlaka, sawichhuah ve
 (B) Aw (voice) thununna hmanraw chi hrang hrang hmanga thu lam dan zirtir
 (C) Hawrawp pakhat lamrik dan
 (D) Thu hlawm khat lam rik dan

78. Ziak zirtir dan (method of teaching writing) pathum zinga tel ve lo han thlang chhuak teh
- (A) The angles of letters
 (B) Teaching by kindergarten apparatus
 (C) Tracing method
 (D) Free hand imitation
79. Lehkha chhiar awmze nei tur chuan thil inkawp rem pathum (3) a ngai a, chungte chu
- (i) Symbol
 (ii) Sound
 (iii) Sense
 (iv) Grammar
- (A) (i), (ii) leh (iii) (B) (i), (iii) leh (iv)
 (C) (ii), (iii) leh (iv) (D) (i), (ii) leh (iv)
80. A ri lova chhiar (silent reading) hi _____ atangin hman tan tur a ni
- (A) Primary School (B) Middle School
 (C) High School (D) Pre-Primary School
81. A hnuai tarlante hi, eng teaching method that lohna nge ?
- (i) Tam tak hrilh an ngaia, training lam an tlachham
 (ii) A zirtir a awl nain a tangkai vak lo, an apply thiam duh lo
 (iii) Naupangin an ngaihtuahna an hmang lo
 (iv) Zirtirtu tihsaah an innghatin anmahnia tih tum ve-na an nei lo
- (A) Inductive method (B) Inductive leh deductive method
 (C) Deductive method (D) Sentence method
82. Hla (Poetry) zirtirin a tumte chu
- (i) Naupangten hla thu mawina an hriata, an ngaihsan nan
 (ii) Hla phuah ve chakna an neih nan
 (iii) Hla thu hmanga hnial khan nalh tak tak an hriat nan
- (A) (i) leh (ii) (B) (i) leh (iii)
 (C) (ii) leh (iii) (D) A vaiin
83. 'Orthography' tih hi eng nge a awmzia ?
- (A) Kut ziak dan zirna
 (B) Lam rik dan leh thluk dan zirna
 (C) Tawngkam inremkhawm dan zirna
 (D) Spelling dik zirna

84. Zirlaite an rilru than zel dan evaluate-na (Psychological test) zinga tel ve lo chu
 (A) Achievement test (B) Intelligence test
 (C) Personality test (D) Interest Inventory
85. Morrison-a Lesson Plan-a step panga (5) te hi ___ an ti
 (A) Learner-centred approach to lesson planning
 (B) Teacher-centred approach to lesson planning
 (C) Content centred approach
 (D) Objective-centred approach
86. Ka nuin bal a ___
 (A) Tuh (B) Ling
 (C) Phun (D) Thlak
87. A hnuaia audio-visual aids hman dan tarlante zingah hian, hman dan dik lo pakhat a awm a, hman dan dik lo chu han thlang chhuak teh
 (A) Zirlai (subject matter)-in a tum hre renga zirtir tur
 (B) Naupangten chanvo an neih tam theih dan tur ruahman tur
 (C) Audio-visual aids kha ngaih pawimawh ber fo tur
 (D) Audio-visual aids hman turte chu zirlai thu nen a inmil thei ang ber hman tur
88. Naupangin nursery rhyme/poem a zirthiam zirtirtu leh naupangte hmaah a rawn sawi chhuah hi ___ a ni
 (A) Action song (B) Dramatisation
 (C) Role play (D) Recitation
89. Language laboratory-a hmanraw awm ngei tur han thlang chhuak teh
 (A) Micro-phone (B) Gramophone
 (C) Record player (D) Television
90. Thuphuah (composition) zirtir dan chi khat, naupangten an thil hmuh leh hriat, fiah tak si, tawi kim taka an sawi chhuah dan tur zirtir dan hi an vuah
 (A) Essay writing (B) Epitome emaw precis writing
 (C) Paraphrase (D) Translation

Part IV ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

The piranha is a much-maligned fish. Most people think that this is a deadly creature that swarms through rivers and creeks of the Amazon rainforest looking for victims to tear apart. And woe betide anyone unlucky enough to be in the same water as a shoal of piranhas. It takes only a few minutes for the vicious piranhas to reduce someone to a mere skeleton.

The truth is that the piranha is really a much more nuanced animal than the mindless killer depicted in the media. In fact, piranhas are a group made up of approximately twelve different species. Each piranha species occupies its own ecological niche. One type of piranha takes chunks out of the fins of other fish. Another type eats fruit falling from trees into the river. Each piranha species plays a unique role in the ecology of the rainforest floodplains. So what should you do next time you hear someone talking about the "deadly piranha"? You can remind them that the piranha is not always the notorious killer fish that the tough, muscular heroes of popular nature television shows would have us believe.

61. The primary purpose of the author is to
- (A) correct misconceptions about the piranha
 - (B) illustrate the importance of piranhas in rainforest ecology
 - (C) describe two different species of piranhas
 - (D) instruct the reader on what to say if someone describes the piranha as "deadly"
62. In paragraph 1, the author most likely uses the old-fashioned expression "woe betide" to
- (A) highlight the danger posed by piranhas
 - (B) suggest that the reputation of the piranha is well-deserved
 - (C) emphasize the sarcastic tone
 - (D) indicate that the passage was written in the 19th century
63. In paragraph 1, the author uses hyperbole-characterized by the use of exaggeration for effect-to describe the piranha. The author most likely uses hyperbole to
- (A) frame an argument that is supported in a later paragraph
 - (B) create ambiguity so the reader cannot be sure which position the writer supports
 - (C) juxtapose the myth of the piranha with the truth about the fish
 - (D) evoke vivid images of nature television shows in the reader's mind
64. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for *unique*?
- (A) irreplaceable
 - (B) important
 - (C) individual
 - (D) unusual

65. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for *notorious* ?
- (A) celebrated (B) disreputable
(C) notable (D) renowned

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

A grid of light and shadow
A shifting band of sun
Ignites the tiny newsstand
Below the wooden track
A thousand pounding footsteps
Commuters on the run
Collect a cup of coffee,
A paper, and a snack
Ten thousand climb the staircase
Ten thousand more come down
The trains' insistent rumble
Sends tremors through the shack
An old man stacks the bundles
His visage wears a frown
With care he counts your quarters
And hands a nickel back.

66. Why do people climb the staircase?
- (A) To take the train (B) To buy a paper
(C) To enter the building (D) To speak to the old man
67. Which of these resources would you use to find another word for tremors?
- (A) A thesaurus (B) An almanac
(C) A rhyming dictionary (D) An encyclopedia
68. What do we learn about the old man?
- (A) He owns the newsstand
(B) He has a scowling expression
(C) He is friendly to the commuters
(D) He greatly enjoys his work
69. What is the grid of light and shadow mentioned in line 1?
- (A) Graffiti covering the walls of the train station
(B) Bars on the windows of the newsstand
(C) An iron grate or manhole cover on the street
(D) The pattern of sunlight through the tracks above

70. In this poem, the word 'visage' is used to mean?
- (A) eyesight (B) attention
(C) illusion (D) face

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

Most importantly, the highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's homeowners. As planned, the new road would cut directly through the middle of the Ellwood Acres sub-division. Not only would this send more cars through the neighbourhood, but these cars would be travelling at much higher speeds, putting children at risk. What is more, homeowners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution that would result from such a heavily trafficked road. Finally, the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current values.

71. This passage would most likely be found in
- (A) An editorial in a newspaper
(B) A brochure for prospective homeowners in Ellwood Acres
(C) An encyclopedia article about the history of highways
(D) A personal letter from a son to his father
72. Where, in the full article, is this paragraph most likely to appear?
- (A) Near the beginning (B) Near the end
(C) In the middle (D) It could appear anywhere
73. As used in the passage, which is the best definition for 'depreciate'?
- (A) To diminish in popularity (B) To decrease in value
(C) To accumulate over time (D) To improve with age
74. Which of the following pieces of information, if included, would provide the best additional support for the author's argument as presented in this passage?
- (A) In 2008, the author's youngest child was killed by a drunk driver
(B) Pollution is harmful to the environment
(C) According to a recent magazine study, white noise (similar to that produced by traffic) was rated the number one cause of daytime napping
(D) In 2011, homeowners who lived near interstate traffic saw a 20% reduction in the value of their homes
75. The word 'trafficked' as is used in the passage is
- (A) A verb (B) An adjective
(C) An adverb (D) The past tense form of 'traffic'

76. The method of teaching grammar which is generally practiced by Indian teachers and where teachers play the central role is
- (A) Deductive Method
 - (B) Inductive Method
 - (C) Inductive and Deductive Method
 - (D) Incidental Method
77. The two aspects of writing are
- (A) Legibility & uniformity
 - (B) Free hand imitation & tracing method
 - (C) Uniformity & attraction
 - (D) Composition & simple handwriting
78. Three things which are essential for reading comprehension are
- (i) Symbol (ii) Sound (iii) Sense (iv) Grammar
- (A) (i),(ii) and (iii) (B) (i),(iii) and (iv)
 - (C) (ii),(iii) and (iv) (D) (i),(ii) and (iv)
79. The disadvantages of a teaching method are given below
- (i) Students need lots of input
 - (ii) Does not provide sufficient opportunities for practice
 - (iii) Students don't use their thinking and reasoning power
 - (iv) Students completely rely on the teacher
- Which teaching method is it?
- (A) Inductive Method (B) Inductive and Deductive Method
 - (C) Deductive Method (D) Sentence Method
80. The general objectives of teaching poetry are
- (i) To inculcate appreciation for beauty
 - (ii) To motivate the students to compose a poem
 - (iii) To recite poems fluently
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)
 - (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
81. 'Orthography' means
- (A) The art of handwriting
 - (B) The study of pronunciation
 - (C) The study of sentence construction
 - (D) The study of correct spelling

82. Which one of these teaching aids is used by language teachers to teach composition writing?
- (A) Gramophone (B) Film strips
(C) Flannel Graph (D) Slide Projector
83. When a child say 'Go away' to someone, he/she is using the functions of language known as
- (A) Interactional (B) Imaginative
(C) Regulatory (D) Personal
84. A good language teacher
- (i) Should have adequate knowledge of child psychology
(ii) Should be proficient in the language
(iii) Should be young and active
(iv) Should have mastery over grammar of the language
- (A) (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii) only
(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (iv) only
85. In teaching prose to elementary school students, majority of the time should be devoted to
- (A) Motivation (B) Asking previous questions
(C) Reading (D) Telling summary of the story
86. The most widely acceptable meaning of 'mother-tongue' is
- (A) The child's first learned language
(B) Native language
(C) The language which one is most comfortable with
(D) Language of the mother
87. One of the objectives of teaching a second language is
- (A) To understand the culture of the native speakers
(B) To imitate the lifestyle of the native speakers
(C) To understand spoken communication in the language
(D) To develop an affinity with the users of that language
88. The most important criteria in judging an extempore speech in a language classroom is
- (A) Coherence in speaking (B) Knowledge of the topic
(C) Ready wit (D) Knowledge of facts

89. Which sentence is not correct with regard to recitation ?
- (A) It is synonymous to reading
 - (B) Dramatic passage can be used for recitation
 - (C) It is useful for developing a favourable attitude towards the language
 - (D) Memorising is essential for recitation
90. Keeping in view the significance of textbook, what should one keep in mind while selecting a textbook ?
- (i) Age, interest and individual difference
 - (ii) The cover should be attractive & qualitative
 - (iii) Textbook should cover the objectives of the subject
 - (iv) The publisher of the book should be well-known
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)
 - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) (D) All of these

Part V Social Studies

91. The division of a society in terms of classes is called
- (A) Social change (B) Social system
 - (C) Social stratification (D) Social mobility
92. Natural resources like _____ are non-renewable
- (A) Soil (B) Mineral
 - (C) Air (D) Forest
93. Who is the head of the State government ?
- (A) The Governor (B) The Chief Minister
 - (C) The Mayor (D) The Prime Minister
94. India being a sovereign country
- (A) We are our own masters
 - (B) Another country governs us
 - (C) We cannot practise our own religion
 - (D) None of the above
95. The last dynasty to rule the country of India was
- (A) Mauryan dynasty (B) Khilji dynasty
 - (C) Mughal dynasty (D) Gupta dynasty

96. Which of the following statements is not a duty of the citizen ?
(A) To safeguard public property
(B) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
(C) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
(D) None of the above
97. A state which is governed by elected representatives is called
(A) Monarchy (B) Republic
(C) Oligarchy (D) Aristocracy
98. Gandhiji called the untouchables as 'Harijans'. Harijan means
(A) Other backward classes (B) Scheduled tribe
(C) Scheduled caste (D) People of God
99. Water on earth is found in three states. These are
(A) Solid, liquid and gaseous (B) Saline, pure and liquid
(C) Solid, gaseous and pure (D) Saline, fresh and pure
100. The foundation of Indian National Congress was laid in 1885 by
(A) Allan Octavian Hume (B) WC Banerjee
(C) Pherozeshah Mehta (D) Badruddin Tyabji
101. One important way of conserving soil resources is
(A) Creating awareness among the people regarding the importance of forests
(B) Controlling shifting cultivation
(C) Recycling of minerals
(D) Checking forest fires
102. Decline of the Harappan civilization was due to
(A) Volcano
(B) Earthquake
(C) Repeated flooding of towns located on the river banks
(D) Invasion from outside
103. The subject that deals with chemical composition of the earth is called
(A) Physical chemistry (B) Organic chemistry
(C) Geochemistry (D) Biochemistry

104. The Right to Information Act came into force in
(A) November 2005 (B) October 2005
(C) October 2006 (D) November 2006
105. Which factor is responsible for soil degradation ?
(A) Soil Erosion (B) Salination
(C) Deforestation (D) All of these
106. Where was the first oil well found in India ?
(A) Gujarat (B) West Bengal
(C) Assam (D) Karnataka
107. The long established process of purifying waste water discharged by industries is called
(A) Filtration (B) Distillation
(C) Treatment (D) Recycling
108. Plains and lowlands are shown on the maps in
(A) Red colour (B) Blue colour
(C) Green colour (D) Brown colour
109. The condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time is called
(A) Climate (B) Weather
(C) Temperature (D) Humidity
110. A map which shows natural features, such as mountains, plateaus, plains or rivers is called a
(A) Physical map (B) Political map
(C) Sketch map (D) Thematic map
111. _____ forests are found in the high Himalayan areas, below the snowline
(A) Evergreen (B) Deciduous
(C) Coniferous (D) Thorny
112. If the value of resources does not change with time, it may make a resource
(A) Redundant (B) Reliable
(C) Renewable (D) None of these

113. Which of the following is not a water borne disease ?
(A) Asthama (B) Cholera
(C) Typhoid (D) Dysentry
114. The toothpaste we use to clean our teeth contains a mineral called
(A) Phosphate (B) Silica
(C) Salt (D) Fluoride
115. Satyagraha was based on the principle of
(A) Love and harmony (B) Truth and non-violence
(C) Peace and harmony (D) Love and brotherhood
116. Which of the following is/are caused by noise pollution ?
(A) Stress and irritation (B) Digestive problems
(C) Loss of hearing (D) All of these
117. Due to unhygienic work environment, a person can suffer from
(A) Gastrointestinal disorder (B) Kidney stone problems
(C) Scurvy (D) Goitre
118. If a cyclone warning is sounded one should immediately
(A) Stay away from all buildings and move to open areas
(B) Listen to the radio and television for weather forecasts and warnings
(C) Store enough clothes in waterproof bags
(D) Spread panic and rumours
119. Soil which has been used mostly in house building is
(A) Alluvial soil (B) Red soil
(C) Laterite soil (D) Desert soil
120. Surveying and searching for resources in mining operation is called
(A) Exploitation (B) Exploration
(C) Development (D) Prospecting
121. Industries that use agricultural products as raw materials are known as
(A) Agro-based industries (B) Mineral-based industries
(C) Forest-based industries (D) None of these

122. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability ?
(A) Article 14 (B) Article 17
(C) Article 16(1) (D) Article 38
123. Education is placed under the category of the
(A) Union List (B) Concurrent List
(C) State List (D) Central Government
124. The word "Monsoon" is associated with
(A) Weather (B) Climate
(C) Variation of season (D) Temperature
125. I am the solid outermost shell of a rocky planet. Who am I ?
(A) Atmosphere (B) Hydrosphere
(C) Troposphere (D) Lithosphere
126. The highest mountain peak and the world's most populous countries are found in
(A) Europe (B) Asia
(C) Africa (D) North America
127. The most important obligatory function of municipality is/are
(A) To establish primary schools
(B) To establish public hospitals
(C) Scavenging, removal and disposal of rubbish
(D) All of the above
128. Reason for poverty in urban areas is
(A) Migration of rural youth towards cities
(B) Child marriage tradition
(C) Literacy
(D) Lack of capital
129. There can be no soil without
(A) Water and rocks (B) Insects and bacteria
(C) Plants and animals (D) All of these
130. Which of the following is not a fossil fuel ?
(A) Coal (B) Firewood
(C) Mineral oil (D) Natural gas

131. Social Sciences and Social Studies share
- (A) A common body of content (B) A different body of content
(C) The same approach (D) None of these
132. The primary object in Social Sciences is
- (A) Instructional utility (B) Political utility
(C) Social utility (D) Economic utility
133. Which quality is developed in man by the study of Social Studies ?
- (A) Cooperation (B) Forbearance
(C) Unprejudiceness (D) All of these
134. The scope of Social Studies refers to
- (A) Subject matter
(B) Extent of learning experiences
(C) The relationship of man with the environment
(D) The teaching learning material
135. Social Studies teacher can develop social values among students by
- (A) Developing sense of discipline
(B) Telling them about political leaders
(C) Behaving ideally
(D) Giving proper guidance
136. As a Social Studies teacher, how will you make your teaching interesting and effective ?
- (A) By making them memorize the notes given
(B) By using audio-visual aids
(C) By telling jokes
(D) By giving class work
137. Which of the following is most appropriate for showing the sequence of events in a historical period ?
- (A) Chart (B) Poster
(C) Drawing (D) Map

138. The primary purpose of pictures in the teaching of Social Studies is
- (A) To stimulate interest and aid the imagination
 - (B) Expanding one's conception of the earth
 - (C) Serves as a perpetual magazine for the students
 - (D) To provide a sense of participation
139. Which of the following is an example of visual aid ?
- (A) Radio
 - (B) Film
 - (C) Model
 - (D) Tape Recorder
140. Graphs fall under which type of teaching aid ?
- (A) Printed aids
 - (B) Visual aids
 - (C) Audio aids
 - (D) Audio - Visual aids
141. Positive statements by the teacher tend to
- (A) Decrease hostility in the classroom
 - (B) Increase hostility in the classroom
 - (C) Increase emotional disturbance in the classroom
 - (D) Increase tension in the classroom
142. The knowledge of teaching learning helps a teacher
- (A) In attainment of objectives
 - (B) In developing teaching skills of pupil teachers
 - (C) In evaluating teaching
 - (D) All of the above
143. In teaching Social Studies, question answer technique is effective as it ensures
- (A) That students come into class well prepared
 - (B) A more disciplined class
 - (C) An active participation by learners
 - (D) Student's ability to respond better in examination
144. Which of the following is the most modern teaching method ?
- (A) Story telling method
 - (B) Lecture method
 - (C) Unit method
 - (D) Laboratory method
145. Which of the following is not a technique of observation ?
- (A) Field trips
 - (B) Community survey
 - (C) Community service project
 - (D) Symposium

46. For undertaking a project of social studies what step would you follow first ?
 (A) Planning (B) Choosing and purposing
 (C) Providing a situation (D) Executing
47. What type of test is generally administered when a learning problem is indicated ?
 (A) Unit test (B) Diagnostic test
 (C) Term test (D) All of these
48. What techniques of observation will you assign to your students for securing information, developing appreciation and promoting ideas ?
 (A) Field trips (B) Community survey
 (C) Question - Answer method (D) Community service project
49. Which of the following is an evaluation technique ?
 (A) Questionnaire (B) Checklist
 (C) Interview (D) All of these
50. What evaluation techniques can be used for the assessment of pupils growth in co-scholastic areas ?
 (A) Observation (B) Peer Appraisal
 (C) Self Appraisal (D) All of these

Part VI Mathematics and Science

91. The method based on scientific method is
 (A) Induction (B) Speech
 (C) Project (D) None of these
92. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$, the value of $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$ is
 (A) 23 (B) 25
 (C) 527 (D) 529
93. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 8. The number obtained by interchanging its digits is 18 more than the original number. Then the original number is
 (A) 26 (B) 35
 (C) 53 (D) 62

94. $\frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right]$ is equal to

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

95. If $217 \times 15 = 3255$ then 2.17×0.15 is equal to
(A) 32.55 (B) 0.3255
(C) 3.255 (D) 325.5

96. The value of $10 - \frac{5}{1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4}}}}$ is

- (A) $9\frac{5}{8}$ (B) $9\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $9\frac{3}{8}$ (D) $6\frac{1}{8}$

97. Central angle of cement expenditure for pie chart (from the given table) is

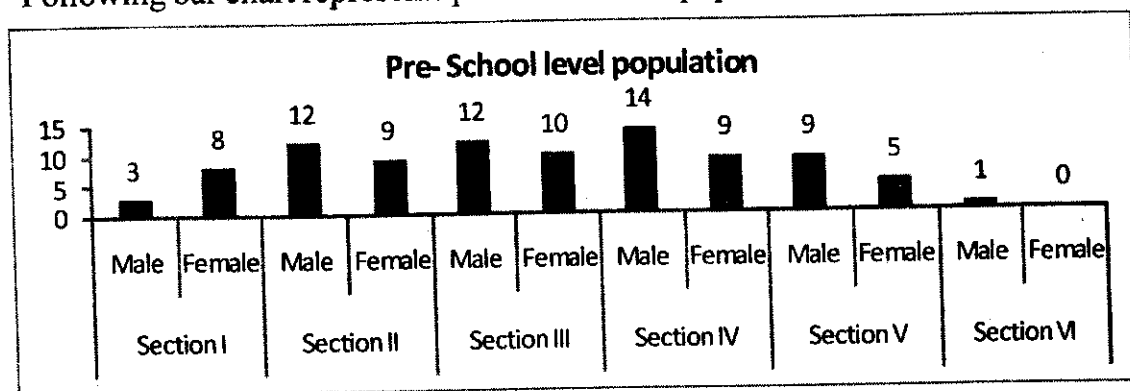
Item	Expenditure in %
Brick	15
Cement	20
Steel	10
Labour	25
Others	30

- (A) 20° (B) 42°
(C) 72° (D) 200°

98. The marks (out of 100) obtained by a group of students are 40, 75, 90, 68, 83, 57, 26, 34, 45 and 72. Then the mean marks obtained by the group is
(A) 57 (B) 58
(C) 59 (D) 60

99. A company gives options regarding salary to its employees as follows
- (i) 10% increase followed by 10% decrease in salary
 - (ii) 10% decrease followed by 10% increase in salary
 - (iii) Neither increase nor decrease in salary
- What option will you choose if you are an employee of this company?
- (A) (i)
 - (B) (ii)
 - (C) (iii)
 - (D) Either (i) or (ii)

100. Following bar chart represents pre-school level population of a certain village



Which section has the highest pre-school level population ?

- (A) Section II
- (B) Section III
- (C) Section IV
- (D) Section V

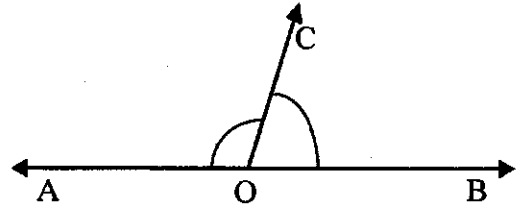
- 101.

Class Interval (Daily income in rupees)	Frequency (Number of labourers)
100-125	20
125-150	25
150-175	70
175-200	30
200-225	25
225-250	45
250-275	55
275-300	50
Total	320

What is the upper limit of (100-125) in the given frequency table ?

- (A) 99
- (B) 100
- (C) 124
- (D) 125

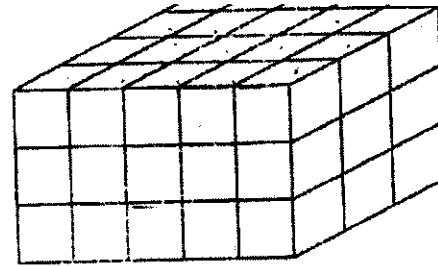
102. Find the value of $\angle AOC$ and $\angle BOC$ where $\angle AOC = (3x+5)^\circ$ and $\angle BOC = (2x-25)^\circ$
- (A) $\angle AOC = 120^\circ$ and $\angle BOC = 60^\circ$
(B) $\angle AOC = 125^\circ$ and $\angle BOC = 55^\circ$
(C) $\angle AOC = 100^\circ$ and $\angle BOC = 80^\circ$
(D) $\angle AOC = 155^\circ$ and $\angle BOC = 25^\circ$



103. Number of edges in a triangular pyramid is
- (A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 4 (D) 5

104. The figure shown below is made up of cubic blocks of 1 cm^3 . Find the number of small blocks

- (A) 24
(B) 32
(C) 45
(D) 60



105. Mathematics can play significant role in developing skills like
- (A) Estimation and approximation
(B) Visualisation and representation
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
106. To enjoy Mathematics, a teacher must ensure that the students
- (A) Must practice their exercise
(B) Have sense of success
(C) Must do exactly as is written in their textbooks
(D) Must memorise all the formula and steps
107. Internal qualities of a good Mathematics book are
- (A) Good printing
(B) Psychological presentation of subject matter
(C) Suitable font type and size
(D) All of the above

108. For evaluation a teacher should use
- (A) Oral test (B) Objective type questions
(C) Essay type questions (D) All of these
109. Which of the following is not an open-ended question ?
- (A) Find a set of 6 numbers with a median of 4
(B) Draw a rectangle with perimeter 20cm
(C) What are the factors of 10?
(D) Tell me one property of triangles
110. The product of two numbers equal its
- (A) $HCF \times LCM$ (B) $HCF \div LCM$
(C) $HCF + LCM$ (D) $HCF - LCM$
111. If $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b}$ this is called
- (A) Closure property (B) Commutative law of addition
(C) Associative law of addition (D) Distributive law
112. $\left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^m \right\}^n$ is equal to
- (A) $\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{mn}$ (B) $\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{m-n}$
(C) $\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{m+n}$ (D) $\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{m \div n}$
113. Which is not a property of perfect square ?
- (A) A number ending in 2,3,7 or 8 is never a perfect square
(B) A number ending in any number of zeros is a perfect square
(C) The square of an even number is always even
(D) The square of a proper fraction is smaller than the fraction
114. The next Fibonacci number in the sequence 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21 is
- (A) 22 (B) 33
(C) 44 (D) 55

115. The number of times a particular observation occurs in a given data is called its
(A) Mean (B) Range
(C) Frequency (D) Median
116. An angle whose measure is more than 180° but less than 360° is called
(A) Obtuse angle (B) Straight angle
(C) Reflex angle (D) Complete angle
117. The main goal of Mathematics education according to NCF 2005 is
(A) Learning without burden
(B) Developing children's abilities for mathematisation
(C) Inculcating scientific temper
(D) Engaging every child to learn mathematics
118. According to Thorndike, the highest intellectual performance of the mind is
(A) Mathematics (B) Analysis
(C) Synthesis (D) Logical reasoning
119. An instrument mainly used for comparing two line segments is
(A) Compass (B) Protractor
(C) Set squares (D) Divider
120. Project method of teaching is based on
(A) John Dewey's philosophy of pragmatism
(B) Froebel's kindergarten method
(C) Montessori's didactic approach
(D) Armstrong's heuristic method
121. Which one is a kharif crop ?
(A) Wheat (B) Bajra
(C) Mustard (D) Gram
122. Sunken stomata is found in
(A) Mesophytes (B) Hydrophytes
(C) Xerophytes (D) Bryophytes

123. Argentum is the Latin name of
(A) Argon (B) Mercury
(C) Silver (D) Aluminium
124. Deficiency of vitamin A causes
(A) Scurvy (B) Rickets
(C) Nightblindness (D) Beri-beri
125. Acid present in vinegar is
(A) Lactic acid (B) Malic acid
(C) Acetic acid (D) Tartaric acid
126. The Red Data Book gives an account of
(A) Endangered plants (B) Extinct animals
(C) Endangered animals (D) Endangered plants and animals
127. Plant cell does not have
(A) Lysosome (B) Vacuoles
(C) Cell wall (D) Leucoplast
128. It is not a part of the female reproductive system
(A) Ovary (B) Oviduct
(C) Uterus (D) Embryo
129. Which physical quantity of a body always remains constant ?
(A) Mass (B) Weight
(C) Speed (D) Velocity
130. The special shape of the body due to which it experiences least fluid friction is called
(A) Oval (B) Buoyancy
(C) Streamlined (D) Spherical
131. The incident ray makes an angle of 60° with a plane mirror. The angle of reflection is
(A) 60° (B) 30°
(C) 45° (D) 90°
132. When electric current is passed through acidulated water the gases produced are
(A) Hydrogen and oxygen (B) Hydrogen and ozone
(C) Hydrogen and nitrogen (D) Hydrogen and helium

133. If an ebonite rod rubbed with flannel is brought near a glass rod rubbed with a silk piece, they
- (A) Will lose electrons (B) Will repel each other
(C) Will attract each other (D) May attract or repel each other
134. Greenhouse effect is caused due to excessive release of
- (A) Methane (B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Carbon monoxide (D) Ozone
135. The S.I. unit of current is
- (A) Volt (B) Ampere
(C) Coulomb (D) Newton
136. Gobar gas contains mainly
- (A) Carbon dioxide (B) Methane
(C) Ethanol (D) Acetylene
137. Which of these is an electrolyte ?
- (A) Alcohol (B) Benzene
(C) Sulphuric acid (D) Sugar
138. The closest planet to the Earth is
- (A) Mars (B) Venus
(C) Mercury (D) Saturn
139. AIDS is a
- (A) Fungal disease (B) Viral disease
(C) Bacterial disease (D) Algal disease
140. The normal temperature of a healthy person is
- (A) 38.4°C (B) 34.8°C
(C) 37°C (D) 38°C
141. Which of these is not included in Natural Sciences ?
- (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
(C) Biology (D) Political Science
142. Teaching of Science should be
- (A) Theoretical (B) Textbook-centred
(C) Child-centred (D) Examination oriented

143. An improvised arrangement for preserving the creatures living on the surface of the earth and below the earth for study is
- (A) Aquarium (B) Vivarium
(C) Terrarium (D) Replicas
144. "The real spirit of teaching Science lies in placing the students in the position of original investigators". What is the method towards which this statement hints ?
- (A) Project method (B) Analytic method
(C) Heuristic method (D) Problem method
145. The maxim 'from concrete to abstract' is best applied in
- (A) Lecture method (B) Assignment method
(C) Topic method (D) Demonstration method
146. It is said that 85% of knowledge comes through
- (A) Visual (B) Activity
(C) Aural (D) Audio-visual
147. The area of a school science laboratory should not be less than
- (A) 40' x 25' (B) 20' x 15'
(C) 15' x 12' (D) 18' x 15'
148. The success or failure of science education depends mainly on good
- (A) Science laboratory (B) Science kits
(C) Science teacher (D) Science textbook
149. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good system of examination?
- (A) Reliable (B) Subjective
(C) Objective (D) Comprehensive
150. By the study of the life of great scientists we not only know about their great works but also draw inspiration for the study of Science. This is a
- (A) Vocational value of teaching Science
(B) Cultural value of teaching Science
(C) Practical value of teaching Science
(D) Aesthetic value of teaching Science