



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2013

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 18th December 2013 (Wednesday)
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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Part I Child Development and Pedagogy

1. The result of the interaction between maturation and learning is
(A) Environment (B) Heredity
(C) Development (D) Growth

2. Children's emotions, as compared to adults, are marked by
(A) Flexibility (B) Intensity
(C) Rigidity (D) Stability

3. Human behaviour is, to a great extent, controlled by the
(A) Sensory organs (B) Nervous system
(C) Mid-brain (D) Endocrine glands

4. An important indication of a child's social maturity is
(A) Motor co-ordination
(B) Rapid growth in height
(C) Being able to read and write
(D) Awareness of the presence of others

5. The development of concepts in human mind is
(A) Slow (B) Active
(C) Gradual (D) Passive

6. During childhood, boys and girls seem to be more
(A) Aggressive (B) Disciplined
(C) Thoughtful (D) Understanding

7. One of the following does not fall under the factors affecting the physical growth and development of the child
(A) Single or multiple birth
(B) Environment at home
(C) Cultural experience of the mother
(D) Social adjustment of the child

8. Which of the following is not included in the three laws of heredity ?
- (A) Similarity (B) Variation
(C) Repression (D) Regression
9. "Environment covers all the outside factors that have acted on the individual since he began life". Whose definition is this ?
- (A) Galton (B) Mac Iver
(C) Woodworth (D) Sigmund Freud
10. All students ___ be benefited by a particular method of instruction and a uniform and rigid curriculum
- (A) Can (B) Cannot
(C) Must (D) Must not
11. An academically talented student is original in his thinking and uses good but
- (A) Usual methods (B) Unusual methods
(C) Simple methods (D) Complex methods
12. The enrichment programmes which aim to bring additional educational opportunities for the gifted children are
- (A) Special assignment (B) Independent library reading
(C) Independent project (D) All of these
13. Creativity means
- (A) Deep thinking (B) Divergent thinking
(C) Convergent thinking (D) Abstract thinking
14. Children from the under-privileged sections of the society can get more benefit if they are
- (A) Exempted from home assignment
(B) Given simpler learning task
(C) Provided with training for self-employment
(D) Provided with better learning environment
15. Which of these do not fall under the educational guidance or treatment of backwardness ?
- (A) Checking truancy and non-attendance
(B) Separation from other children
(C) Controlling negative environmental factors
(D) Rendering guidance and service

16. Which of these is not one of the main objectives of CCE ?
- (A) Making sound judgement
 - (B) Finding out the differences of learners
 - (C) Providing scope for self-evaluation
 - (D) Maintaining desired standard of attainment
17. The principle of flexibility implies
- (A) Freedom of school to organise evaluation
 - (B) Evaluation should be time consuming
 - (C) The element of the commitment of teacher
 - (D) Evaluation should be workable in existing situation of the school
18. To promote international understanding in school, a teacher should not
- (A) Develop independent thinking
 - (B) Encourage cultural exchange programmes
 - (C) Motivate people to work together
 - (D) Impose learning of regional language on students
19. When past learning of one subject facilitates the learning of another subject, we call it
- (A) Formal transfer
 - (B) Informal transfer
 - (C) Negative transfer
 - (D) Positive transfer
20. What is not a part of E.L. Thorndike's laws of learning ?
- (A) Law of readiness
 - (B) Law of experience
 - (C) Law of effect
 - (D) Law of exercise
21. What is the first step in the process of learning ?
- (A) Attractive goal
 - (B) Obstacle or block
 - (C) Motives or drives
 - (D) Situation or environment
22. Memory is the power of _____ of the past events
- (A) Rationalisation
 - (B) Redirection
 - (C) Recollection
 - (D) Recognition
23. _____ helps a teacher to classify students as bright, dull or average
- (A) Army beta test
 - (B) Intelligence test
 - (C) Army alpha test
 - (D) Projective test

24. A person who is neither extrovert nor introvert is called
(A) Obstinate (B) Ambivert
(C) Pervert (D) Isolate
25. The mother of attention is
(A) Interest (B) Alertness
(C) Promptness (D) Intelligence
26. Maturation and learning are closely interwoven in the development of
(A) Motivation (B) Emotion
(C) Expression (D) Association
27. The procedure of giving reinforcement in learning is called
(A) Comprehension (B) Generalisation
(C) Conditioning (D) Understanding
28. It is a kind of forgetting
(A) Passive and active (B) Passive and natural
(C) Active and morbid (D) Morbid and abnormal
29. The teacher should realise the need for self-direction and _____ among the members of the teaching community
(A) Self-control (B) Self-discipline
(C) Self-expression (D) Self-reliance
30. What is the most important work for a teacher?
(A) To evaluate students
(B) To organise co-curricular activities
(C) To organise teaching work
(D) To take care of children

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

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the flu lasts. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in although the symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come. Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

31. According to the passage, knowing the cause of scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches
- (A) Reduces the likelihood of catching cold
 - (B) Sometimes doesn't help patients lessen the severity of symptoms
 - (C) Encourages patients to buy over-the-counter medications
 - (D) Will shorten the duration of the flu
32. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively
- (A) The virus which causes the disease has to be identified
 - (B) Patients should only use over-the-counter medications
 - (C) One should take the necessary medications upon catching the disease
 - (D) There is no reason to see a doctor
33. It is pointed out in the reading that
- (A) Fever is the most important feature of a cold
 - (B) Flu symptoms are not as severe as cold symptoms
 - (C) The flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine
 - (D) Over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu
34. It is pointed out in the passage that
- (A) It is best to consult a doctor as soon as one gets scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches
 - (B) A cold doesn't last long
 - (C) No medicine is required if one has a cold or a flu
 - (D) Taking drugs can prevent flu

35. When one has 'a scratchy throat' it means
- (A) A rough throat (B) An itchy throat
(C) A swollen throat (D) A painful throat

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

Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

36. It is stated in the passage that women
- (A) Are unwilling to discuss personal subjects
(B) Are more interested in discussing relationship problems than men are
(C) Never talk about other men and women
(D) Don't like gossiping about anything
37. According to the passage, men
- (A) Need to learn to communicate better
(B) Like talking about movies and television as much as women do
(C) Are not likely to gossip on anything
(D) Get frustrated more whenever they try to converse with women
38. The passage mainly discusses
- (A) What women's conversational topics are
(B) The conversational topics of men and women
(C) The topics men like discussing
(D) Why women talk more than men

39. The synonym of 'striking' as used in the passage is
(A) Important (B) Notable
(C) Great (D) Popular
40. It can be inferred from the passage that
(A) Women have more things to share with each other than with men
(B) Men and women are not likely to become friends
(C) Relationship between men and women gets strained due to differences in interests
(D) Children of both gender share similar interests

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

Apparently with no surprise
To any happy flower,
The frost beheads it at its play
In accidental power
The blond assassin passes on,
The sun proceeds unmoved
To measure off another day
For an approving God

41. Which of the following most nearly describes the author's attitude towards nature as expressed in this poem ?
(A) Delight (B) Dismay
(C) Indifference (D) Reverence
42. The poem implies that the attitude of the flowers towards the frost is one of
(A) Fear (B) Horror
(C) Acceptance (D) Reverence
43. The tone of the poem implies that the speaker probably regards God as
(A) Benevolent (B) Just
(C) Cruel (D) Angry
44. 'The blond assassin' is an example of
(A) Simile (B) Imagery
(C) Metaphor (D) Alliteration

45. Examples of rhyming words in the poem are
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Play-day | (ii) Power-flower |
| (iii) God-on | (iv) Surprise-flower |
| (A) (i) and (iv) | (B) (ii) and (iii) |
| (C) (i) and (ii) | (D) (iii) and (iv) |
46. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (A) Poetry recitation
 - (B) Creating opportunities to use the language for communication among the learners
 - (C) The teacher being alert to spot the errors and correcting them
 - (D) Using the language by the learners while playing
47. Child-centred language classroom is characterized by
- (A) Learners teaching other learners under the supervision of the teacher
 - (B) Teacher doing everything for the learners
 - (C) Spoon -feeding the learners
 - (D) Learners interact in the language through various activities
48. Group work is very useful in learning a language because
- (A) More language practice occurs for learners
 - (B) Teacher has complete control of the class
 - (C) Learners can rely on their peer's knowledge
 - (D) Good students can be identified
49. Which skill, among the ones listed below, cannot be tested in a formal written examination ?
- (A) Reading for information
 - (B) Meaning of words and phrases
 - (C) Reading for pleasure
 - (D) Inferential comprehension
50. Communicative language teaching is concerned with
- (A) Teaching vocabulary and grammar through the rules of a language
 - (B) Teaching language to learners for written test
 - (C) Interpreting grammatical rules to suit the audience
 - (D) Enhancing receptive and productive language skills