MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST 2014

PAPER II

Date of Examination : 28th March 2014 (Friday)
Time : 01:30 P.M. -04:00 P.M.

NOTES

* This booklet contains 38 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.
1. The earliest sense that develops in a normal infant is the sense of
   (A) Smell (B) Touch
   (C) Sight (D) Hearing

2. Which of the following principle does not correspond to active participation
   (A) Having group discussion (B) Prompting
   (C) Cueing (D) Setting a good example

3. Which of the following is the principle of development?
   (A) It does not proceed at the same pace
   (B) It is a discontinuous process
   (C) It processes are not inter-connected
   (D) It is always linear

4. Flexible time table and seating arrangement is a feature of
   (A) Special education (B) Progressive education
   (C) Child-centred education (D) Teacher-centred education

5. If a learner himself discovers relationship between new and old tasks, ___ will be better
   (A) transfer of learning (B) teaching-learning
   (C) integrated learning (D) optimal learning

6. In a democratic scheme of education a teacher should
   (A) not be free from favouritism
   (B) allow discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion
   (C) not be free from prejudices
   (D) not discourage students’ participation in the teaching-learning process

7. The number of chromosomes we receive from our mother is
   (A) 23 (B) 23 pairs
   (C) 46 (D) 46 pairs
8. Consider the following statements about the skills required of the teachers in an inclusive classroom
(i) Ability to take advantage of children’s individual interest
(ii) Ability to develop question setting technique for formal examination
(iii) Ability to learn how to value all kinds of skills that the students bring to a class, not just the academic skill
The correct statements are
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

9. The most common problems faced by a teacher in practising CCE in Mizoram is
(A) Assessing scholastic area (B) Assessing co-scholastic area
(C) Conducting class test (D) Maintaining record

10. Which one of the following is not suitable for proper emotional development of children?
(A) Instructional methodology (B) Punishment
(C) Adequate provision for various curricular activities (D) Recognition of the place of emotion in the learning process

11. According to Mrs Hurlock, the changes which cover physical, emotional, intellectual and social aspects of human life are roughly divided into four major classes. Which of the following changes is not included?
(A) Changes in size (B) Changes in proportion
(C) Environmental changes (D) Disappearance of new features

12. The highly creative need not necessarily be a man of high
(A) intelligence (B) talent
(C) abilities (D) skill

13. The capacity of a person to give different types of response is called
(A) persistency (B) fluency
(C) flexibility (D) creativity

14. Individual difference is based on difference in
(A) rate of growth and development
(B) learning ability
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
15. Difference in the development of child’s attitude is dependent on
   (A) intelligence (B) home environment
   (C) adjustment (D) interest

16. The most common individual differences identified among human beings are
   (A) growth and development differences
   (B) sex and caste differences
   (C) physical and psychological differences
   (D) social and cultural differences

17. Which one of the following is true to the character of late-childhood?
   (A) Selecting mate
   (B) Learning to get along with mate
   (C) Managing a home
   (D) Achieving a masculine or feminine social role

18. Which of the following statements is not the aim of education for international understanding in school?
   (A) To prepare the students for world citizenship
   (B) To enable the student to understand the evil effects of narrow nationalism
   (C) To develop social justice and national integration
   (D) To develop in the minds of the student love towards peace and hatred towards war

19. According to McDougall, ‘As a lock can be opened with its own key, similarly an instinctive behaviour can be released by a specific type of
   (A) need (B) drive
   (C) incentives (D) stimulus

20. The first Binet-Simon I.Q. test appeared in the year
   (A) 1915 (B) 1905
   (C) 1925 (D) 1935

21. Which among the following implies negative drives and motives in human beings?
   (A) Pleasant, despair and helplessness
   (B) Fatigue, exhaustion and despair
   (C) Exhaustion, despair and unpleasant
   (D) Comfort, unpleasant and fatigue
22. Consider the following:
   (i) Motives energize behaviour
   (ii) Motives are selectors of behaviour
   (iii) Motives direct behaviour
   (iv) Motives discourage behaviour
   The correct three functions of motives in learning process as given by Gates are
   (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)  (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)  (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

23. Bigge classifies teaching learning situation into three levels, these are
   (A) memory, interest and cognitive level
   (B) memory, understanding and reflective level
   (C) understanding, memory and aptitude level
   (D) reflective, memory and attitude level

24. We will seldom fail to notice a fully uniformed policeman dancing on a street. Which one of the following is most appropriate about objective factors in attention?
   (A) Intensity  (B) Novelty
   (C) Systemic form  (D) Size

25. Schools are called social institutions because they
   (A) suggest ways and means of social progress
   (B) are established by the society
   (C) preserve and instil in future generations the knowledge, ideas and customs of our culture
   (D) suggest solutions to social problems

26. A teacher whose expression is very effective is
   (A) a good teacher
   (B) a successful teacher
   (C) a great teacher
   (D) the best teacher

27. Which one is not a factor on which retention depends?
   (A) Mind  (B) Health
   (C) Interest  (D) Behaviour
28. According to the code of professional ethics, teacher in relation to teacher’s association
   (A) shall become a member of the teacher association at the State/National/International level
   (B) shall promote change within the teacher association for its development
   (C) shall be constructive in his/her criticism of the activities of the association
   (D) shall develop mutual respect and trust through his/her professional activities

29. Learning by conditioning is learning by
   (A) association    (B) training
   (C) imitation      (D) trial and error

30. The total personality of an individual can be assessed through
   (A) projective test   (B) objective test
   (C) subjective test  (D) None of these

Part II  English

A. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow

Once it was a farm.
‘Here at Acme we manufacture plastics, everything from wire to elastics.’

I lived here once -- grew up here, in fact.
‘Last year we began to expand; we laid out eighty thousand for this land.’

I milked the cows, planted, dreamed.
‘The factory you are about to enter is an ultra-modern manufacturing center.’

My father owned it, and his father before him.
‘Yes, sir. We're going to create new products here; plastic hats, flowers, and cans for beer.’

When he died I decided to sell.
That money looked awfully good.
But now
Seeing this -- this factory,
I miss that farm.

31. Which of the following statements is true about the poet?
   (A) He was greedy
   (B) He still lives on the farm
   (C) He dreamed of building a factory on the farm
   (D) He was paid eighty thousand dollars for the farm
32. From the poem, we know that the farm
   (A) is worthless
   (B) is now deserted
   (C) is owned by the poet’s siblings
   (D) had been in the poet’s family for a long time

33. The farm has sentimental value to the poet for the following reasons except
   (A) He grew up there
   (B) He once worked there
   (C) He does not like the factory
   (D) It was left to him by his father

34. The words in italics in the poem are most probably spoken by the
   (A) poet
   (B) poet’s children
   (C) manager of the factory
   (D) Acme

35. Acme bought the land to
   (A) expand its factory
   (B) build houses for its workers
   (C) supply raw materials for its factory
   (D) extract the minerals from the land

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

A state rich in culture and history, Kelantan sees a strong influence from neighbouring Thailand and the predominantly Muslim population along its border. Kelantan is renowned for its wonderful handicrafts, especially the skill of its silversmiths, songket weavers and kite makers. Don’t forget to pick up some cottage industry products and sample true traditional cuisine such as keropok or budu. In Kelantan, you can expect a rich fusion of traditional Malay and Thai food, as well as a number of historical sites and architectural wonders worth visiting. The local economy is primarily agricultural, with the production of rice, rubber and tobacco contributing significantly. Often, in between paddy planting seasons, you can see a mass of black smoke on the horizon as farmers clear out what’s left behind after the harvest with flame and scythe.

36. The word predominantly shows that the Muslim population is
   (A) large
   (B) small
   (C) growing
   (D) well-known

37. The word renowned as used in the passage means
   (A) called
   (B) known
   (C) located
   (D) attracted
38. *Keropok* and *budu* are examples of Kelantanese
   (A) architecture       (B) handicraft
   (C) history            (D) food

39. You can do the following interesting things in Kelantan except
   (A) visit historical places (B) sample Kelantan food
   (C) visit Kelantan cottages (D) watch kite makers at work

40. In between paddy planting seasons, you can see a mass of black smoke because
   the farmers are
   (A) clearing the rice fields (B) harvesting the paddy
   (C) planting the crops      (D) fogging the fields

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

Cricket, to use a cliché, is ‘in my blood’. My father was a good club cricketer in his
days and a keen student of the game. Even now we have interesting discussions on various
aspects of the game and I find his advice invaluable in the development of my career. And, as I
have already said, I have had the privilege of having a cricketing mother, who helped me to take
the first steps in the game I have come to love. My uncle, Madhav Mantri, who played for India
in four ‘official’ tests, though not very successfully, was a force to reckon with in the first-
class games. Whenever I went to my uncle's house my favorite pastime used to be to take out
his pullovers and caress them with a sense of longing. I was so attracted by the India test
pullovers that once I even dared to ask him if I could take one, since he had so many. My uncle
told me that one has to sweat and earn the India ‘colours’ and I too should work hard to earn the
distinction. That is a lesson I have never forgotten. Looking back, I am glad that my uncle did
not succumb to my childish fancy and instead, taught me that there was no short-cut to the top.
I was also fascinated by the many souvenirs he had and the large number of trophies he had
won. What I liked the most was the stump bearing the autographs of the 1952 India and En-
gland teams, and I loved to linger over the autograph of every player.

41. In the passage, when the author says “cricket is in my blood” he means that
   (A) he gives his blood to play cricket
   (B) his family has taught him the game
   (C) he has inherited interest in the game from his family members
   (D) it is a dangerous game

42. ‘There is no short cut to the top’ means
   (A) you cannot have a high position in life through short-cuts
   (B) you must work hard to succeed in life
   (C) you cannot reach the top of a mountain by taking short stops
   (D) to succeed in life, you must take big jumps
43. From the passage we understand that the author
   (A) does not find his father’s advice valuable
   (B) finds his father’s advice interesting
   (C) finds his father’s advice extremely valuable
   (D) finds his father’s advice helpful

44. It is stated in the passage that
   (A) the author found his uncle’s trophies repulsive
   (B) his uncle’s trophies intimidated the author
   (C) the trophies aroused the author’s curiosity
   (D) the author was greatly attracted by his uncle’s trophy

45. The synonym of ‘linger’ as used in the passage is
   (A) dawdle       (B) hesitate
   (C) hurry        (D) stop

46. In order to cover the syllabus sufficiently in time, a teacher needs to
   (A) make plans at the beginning of the year keeping in mind all possible unforeseen circumstances
   (B) be selective in his/her teaching of the syllabus
   (C) give more number of assignments to the students
   (D) introduce the strategy of group learning

47. This method/approach is based on the principle that there is more learning from doing and experience than only from reading and listening
   (A) Direct Method       (B) Playway Method
   (C) Communicative Approach (D) Oral Approach

48. A text most appropriate for training the students in the skill of scanning will be
   (A) a poem           (B) an advertisement
   (C) a newspaper headline (D) an essay

49. When a teacher asks the students to give oral summary of a story, the real purpose is to find out
   (i) the speaking competence of the students
   (ii) the reading competence of the students
   (iii) the grammatical competence of the students
   (iv) the students’ command of vocabulary
   (A) (i)                      (B) (ii) and (iii)
   (C) (i) and (ii)             (D) (i) and (iv)
50. A teacher can have a learner-centred classroom environment by
   (A) giving the students lots of activities selected by the teacher
   (B) giving full freedom to the students to engage in whatever interests them
   (C) letting the students choose the teacher’s style of teaching
   (D) allowing the students to learn in their own style under the supervision of the teacher

51. The primary purpose of using teaching aids while teaching is to
   (A) make the lesson interesting
   (B) help the students form direct connection between forms and meanings
   (C) have better relation with the students
   (D) supplement teacher’s lack of competence

52. Which of these questions is used for assessing the writing ability of the students?
   (A) Fill in the blanks using appropriate prepositions
   (B) Briefly describe Gulliver’s experience in the Land of the Lilliputs
   (C) Give the past form of ‘wear’
   (D) Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner what you would do if you were in Gulliver’s shoes

53. If a person is able to get more meaning out of cohesive devices used in speech, one can say he has a
   (A) fairly developed listening skill
   (B) good knowledge of grammar
   (C) greater concentration level
   (D) good speaking skill

54. A student is asked to write a small paragraph on his first day in school. He is being trained on his
   (A) receptive skill (B) recognition skill
   (C) productive skill (D) aural-oral skill

55. Minimal pair of words is popularly used for teaching
   (A) new words (B) pronunciation
   (C) rhyming words (D) reading
56. Teacher facilitates language learning by not
   (A) correcting every mistake of the students
   (B) giving more talk time to the students
   (C) telling correct pronunciation to the students
   (D) telling stories to the students

57. Communicative competence means
   (A) ability to speak fluently
   (B) mastery of different structures
   (C) effective use of language for communications
   (D) None of the above

58. The aspect of giving greater prominence to some of the syllables while speaking is called
   (A) juncture
   (B) intonation
   (C) stress
   (D) rhythm

59. English is taught principally as a language of comprehension because
   (A) the study of the literary aspect is useless
   (B) students need to comprehend writings in English
   (C) majority of books are written in English
   (D) reading skill is the most important language skill

60. ‘In English, the sound does not always reflect the spelling. Beginning with the sound may therefore lead to faulty writing habit’. This is a criticism of the
   (A) Direct Method
   (B) Structural Method
   (C) Oral Method
   (D) Situational Method
A. A hnuia thzuak hi ngun takin chhiair la, a tawpa zawhnate hi chhang ang che

Lehkhabu hi mihring mize hriatna hmanraw tangkai tak a ni. Mi ina luh pah hian an lehkhabu dahna emaw hi han en ila, an lehkhabu chhiair duh zawng atangin an mize tlangpui a hriat theih thin a, lehkhabu ngaina leh mi inzir mi an nih leh nih loh thlengin an hriat theih thin. Kohhrana inhmang Pathian thu lama tu tak inah chuan Pathian thu ziaakna lehkhabu a tam deuh va. Dan lama tuimi inah chuan dan hriatna lehkhabu a tam deuh zel bawk. Lehkhabu tha chhiair tur neilo an nih erawh chuan pawn lama thil inti hre viau mahse an thil hriat a riil lova, mahni hmasial taka thil ngaithuah thin, chik taka thil zir ngai lo an ni fo thin. In ropui leh nuam tak anga lang, lehkhabu chhiair tur nei si lo chu pawn lama an lan ang hu in an zahawm lova, pawn lama an lan dan aiin chhungril lamah hriatna tlachham ru an ni fo thin.

Chuti angin lehka zir sang tak tak te pawh hi an lehkhabu neih atangin mithiam tak tak an ni nge ni lo tih awlsam takin a hriat theih bawk. Lehkhabu tha chhiair chhunzawm ngailo mi chu an thil hriat a tawi a, thiamna tak tak nei lova zir sang, rawn tlak loh, mahni ngaiha mithiam, an thiamna midang chungthlakna atana hmang thin, mi chapo, mi hmusit ching an ni duh hle.

Kan ram hi ziaak leh chhiair thiamah chuan kan sang hle a. Amaherawhchlu lehka chhiair peih leh inzir zau peih erawh kan nei tlem hle a, mithahnem ngai ten lehkhabu tha tak tak pawh chhuah thin mahse, a hralhna a harsa leh fo thina, lehkhabu ziaak mite tan a beidawnthlak em em thin. Hei hi leina tur pawisa kan neih loh vang ai mahin a hlutna leh tulna kan hriat loh vang niin a lang.

61. Lehkhabu ziaak mite tana beidawn thlak em em mai chu
   (A) ziaak leh chhiair thiam kan tam tawk lo
   (B) lehkha chhiair peih leh inzir peih kan tlem
   (C) hralhna a harsa
   (D) pawisa kan nei tawk lo

62. Pawn lam lan dan aia chhungril lama hriatna tlachham ru te chu
   (A) lehkhabu tha chhiair tur nei lo te
   (B) pawn lama in ropui tak anga lang nei te
   (C) chik taka thil zir ngai lote
   (D) mahni hmasial taka thil ngaithuah thinte

63. Lehkhabu hralhna a harsat fo thinna chhan nia lang chu
   (A) lehkha kan chhiair peih lo
   (B) a hlutna leh tulna kan hre lo
   (C) a leina kan nei lo
   (D) lehkhabu chhiair thiam an tlem
64. Mi thil hre tawi leh thiamna tak tak nei lova, mahni ngaiha mithiam ni ve ngawt leh midang hmusit ching te hi ___ an ni duh hle
   (A) mi lehkha zir sang
   (B) dan lama tui mi
   (C) lehkhabu tha chhia tur nei lo
   (D) lehkhabu tha chhia chhunzawm ngai lo

65. Mihring mize tlangpui hriat theihna tha tak mai chu
   (A) lehkhabu atangin
   (B) an lehkhabu dahna a lehkhabu awm atangin
   (C) an lehkhabu chhia duhzawng atangin
   (D) lehkha an chhia tam leh tam loh atangin

B. A hnuai a thuziak hi ngun takin chhia tur la, a tawpa zawnate hi chhang ang che

   Mi, a thiamna leh theihna, a remhriatna leh finna kan tehsak a; tuna a dinhmun hi a phu tawk aia sang chang ta nia ngaih theih an awm bawk. Chu mi chuan a dinhmun chu a tumruhna, leh huaisenna, tlawm mai tum lova harsa tak chung pawha a beih talhna avangin a chang thei chauh a ni a. Amah i hmuh dan leh i hriat atanga i teh a, chang pha lo tura i ngai anih chuan chu pa chu i lo hre chuang hauh lo a ni; chu chauh a ni lo, i tluk loh pa a ni bawk.

66. He thuziak tuin he thuziak atanga 'tuna a dinhmun' a tih hian .... a ni
   (A) dinhmun hniam
   (B) mi pangngai dinhmun
   (C) dinhmun tha
   (D) a vai khian a ni thei vek

67. He thuziaka, tumruhna leh huaisenna te hi
   (A) Adjective
   (B) Adverb
   (C) Verb
   (D) Abstract noun

68. Miin a phu tawk aia sanga dinhmun tha a chan theih thinna chhian chu
   (A) a vanneih vang
   (B) a phu tawk a ni
   (C) tumruhna leh huaisenna nena a beih talna vang
   (D) pawisak nei lova a beih vak vang
C. \textit{A hnuaiia thuziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, a tawpa zawhnaite hi chhang ang che}

Kapkima nâ chu a zual ta tulh tulha, an puithiam Chhunthanga chu an va kova, putar hrawl pui, hmuimhul leh khabehmul tuak var vo tawh hi a ni a, a lo luta, damlo mar chu a han dek vung vunga, “I mar a va lian em! Ram mar a nih hi, ramhuai leh tuihuaiin an man che a nih hi le! Daibawlin thawi che i la i dam leh mai ang,” a tì a.

69. He thuziaka hrawl hi
   (A) Verb \hspace{1cm} (B) Adverb
   (C) Double adverb \hspace{1cm} (D) Adjective

70. A chunga thuziak kan chhiara hrawl tih tlukpui (synonym) chu
   (A) lian \hspace{1cm} (B) te
   (C) rapthlak \hspace{1cm} (D) sang

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

Kan va tih luattukah lengin kan zir sual e,
Ka pa van hnuai thang tur, a than ni bang kir e.
Hmawng ang i pem tur hrian hrui ang mi zawt lo ve,
Kei chuan phal lem ing maw, tuahtir ka lung di e
Hmawng ang i pem hnuan i run ram ang ka fan,
Senhri pual hmul ang thlau lumlagn an runah e.
Mahriaka ram va tuan, lunglai ka mawl mange,
I zun phur hninghniang chhawl thing nem hnuaih e.
Thu leh biahzai chah hma’n val dang chhai rem lo ve,
Puarlenga sum tin tuak, chiah chhangin ngai rih e.

71. He hla phuahthu hian a pa hmingthanna hliahtu nia a sawi chu
   (A) a ma hmelthatna
   (B) a ngaihzawng chanchin
   (C) a thil thiam loh thiam tuma a zir mek
   (D) a ngaihzawng nen an khawsak dan

72. He hla thua zun tih awmzia hi
   (A) tlangval hmeltha
   (B) nula hmeltha
   (C) mihringa duhawm riauna leh in it tawnna
   (D) nula leh tlangval inhmangaih tawnna
73. He hla thu atanga a lan dan chuan hlaphuahtu ngaihzawng pem bo chhan hi
   (A) nupui man tuak turin
   (B) a ngaihzawng hi nupui a a duh lo
   (C) an hmingchhiet lutuk vang
   (D) a ngaihzawng nu leh pa a hlauh vang

74. Hla phuahtuin a ngaihzawng sawi nana a hman tawngkam pathum zinga tel ve lo han thlang chhuak teh
   (A) Pualenga                          (B) Ka lung di
   (C) Pual hmul                        (D) i zun

75. A hla phuahtuin he hla thua “Senhri pual hmul ang thlau” a tih hi ___ a ni
   (A) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Vapual hmul
   (B) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Ar fep
   (C) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina senhri par
   (D) a tlangvalpa a puin a thawina Lapaw sen

76. Naupangten thumal an la hriat ngai loh zirtirin a tum ber chu
   (A) naupangin thiam taka a chhiar theih nan
   (B) naupangin thiam taka a ziah theih nan
   (C) naupang ten an thumal zirthiam te tawng danga an lehlin thiam nan
   (D) naupangin thumal a hriat tharte a hman theih nan

77. Naupangten tawng an thiamna atana zirtirna tha ber chu
   (A) naupang pianpu tawng ngei hmanga zirtir
   (B) zirtirtu tawng hmanlai ngei hmanga zirtir
   (C) class room leh an infiamna hmunah tawng dik hamantir
   (D) English emaw Hindi emaw duh zawk zawk hmanga zirtir

78. Tawng thiamna bulpui palite pawimáwh dan indawt chu
   (A) ngaihthlak, chhiar, tawng, ziak
   (B) ngaihthlak, tawng, ziak, chhiar
   (C) ngaihthlak, tawng, chhiar, ziak
   (D) ngaihthlak, ziak, tawng, chhiar
79. Lesson plan dan chikhat RCEM approach chuan analysis, synthesis leh evaluation te kha creativity tiin khaikhawm vek a ni a. Heng analysis, synthesis leh evaluation te hi tu taxonomy ber nge
(A) Morrison   (B) Bloom
(C) John Dewey  (D) Herbartian

80. Thu phuah dan chikhat, naupangin hla emaw thu emaw, mi thusawi emaw mawl zawk leh chiang zawk a tawngkam hrang si, a kawh tum thuhmun tho si a an sawi chhawn hi
(A) translation  (B) dictation
(C) essay       (D) paraphrase

81. Naupangten an zirlai atanga inhnial fiamna (debate) an neih dawn hian
(A) thupui thlansa tur a ni
(B) a tlachawpin thupui hi thlan tur
(C) an thupui sawi tur chu lehkha themah ziaha pawh chawp tur
(D) a remchan dan ang anga buatsaih mai tur

82. Tawng zirtirma hmunah hian zirlai naupangte thiam dan a inang vek lova, hetiang hunah hian zirtirtu chuan naupang chak lo deuh te chu
(A) an inah kalin homework tihpui tur
(B) midangte aia tam homework pek a, a thiam hma chu homework tam zawk pek zel tur
(C) an in lamah nasa zawka, lo zirtir turin an nu leh pate hrilh
(D) a bika zirtirma pek a, midangte a phak theihna tur zawn

83. Tawng zirtirtu chu incheina/thuamhnaw chungchangah chuan, hetiang mi hi a ni tur a ni
(A) inchei peih
(B) inchei uluk peih
(C) tunlái deuha inchei thiam
(D) hmanlai incheina anga inthuaam thei reng

84. Zirtirtuin thu prose a zirtir dawn hian
(A) a thu tlangpui a sawi hmasa thin tur a ni
(B) a ziaktu chanchin a sawi hmasa thin tur a ni
(C) naupangte lo inbuatsaih lawk turin homework-ah te a pe hmasa thin tur a ni
(D) a chunga mi zawng zawng khi a ti vek tur a ni
85. Naupangin thu hlawnkhat (sentence) a en a, zirtirtuin a chhiartir nghal tawp dan (method) hi
   (A) Pronounce method       (B) Playway method
   (C) Sentence method         (D) Spelling games

86. A dik ber thlang rawh
   (A) Vawiin innehna chu turu tak a ni
   (B) Vawiin innehna chu ropui rapthlak tak a ni
   (C) Vawiin innehna chu pui tak a ni
   (D) Vawiin innehna chu ropui tak a ni

87. Heng hmanrua atang hian Audio Aids thlang chhuak rawh
   (A) Illustration       (B) Gramophone
   (C) Television         (D) A vaiin

88. A dik ber thlang rawh
   (A) Nikum kum leh khan ka lehkhabu ka hlauh
   (B) Nikum hmasa khan ka lehkhabu ka hlauh
   (C) Nikum kum leh khan ka lehkhabu ka hloh
   (D) Nikum hmasa khan ka lehkhabu ka hloh

89. Thu phuah zirtirnaa principle of sequence an tih chu
   (A) zirtirtuin naupangte thuphuah an zir chhan chiang taka a hriattir hi
   (B) leikhza ziak thiamte tihdan pangngaianga thu hmasa tur dah hmasaka, a hnuhnung tur dah hnuhnun hi a ni
   (C) thuphuah endik saka, a diklo lai siam dik sak a, tihdan tha leh tawngkam mawi zawk hman dan zirtir dan hi
   (D) zirtirtu rilrua a thil lo lut hnaivai apiang zirtirna dan hi a ni

90. Lesson plan-a step pakhat naupang ten an zirlai an thiam ngei em tih fiahna atana zirtirtuin
   zirlai chhung zawhna a ennawn pui hi
   (A) Specific objective
   (B) General objective
   (C) Recapitulation
   (D) Blackboard summary
Part IV  Alternative English

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

What writers struggle to express through numerous columns, the cartoon did in a pointed one-liner. Little wonder then, that the first thing most of us like to see when we pick up a newspaper is the cartoon. Simple though it may seem, making a cartoon is an art that requires a combination of hard work, training and a good sense of humour. Cartoonists say that the cartoons that make us laugh the most are in fact the cartoons that are hardest to make. Even celebrated cartoonists like R. K. Laxman admit that making a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman says he has to wait for over six hours, which includes spending a lot of time scanning newspapers and television channels before any idea strikes him. Established cartoonists are of the view that no institute can teach you to make a cartoon. While basics, like drawing and sketching can be learnt in an art college, these alone will not make a good cartoonist.

61. What is the typical quality of a cartoon?
   (A) Elaborateness   (B) Vivid details
   (C) Sharpness   (D) simplicity

62. The greatest difficulty cartoonists face is
   (A) getting an idea   (B) giving a caption
   (C) publishing   (D) sketching

63. What are considered as the basic qualities to become a good cartoonist?
   (A) training and hard work   (B) Sense of humour
   (C) Hard work and humour   (D) Art schools and colleges

64. Who are the ones who hold the view that no institute can teach you make a cartoon?
   (A) All cartoonists   (B) All well-known cartoonists
   (C) Most of the cartoonists   (D) Every cartoonist

65. The major source of ideas for a cartoonist is
   (A) newspapers   (B) television
   (C) history   (D) media

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

Ah! Whatever could be said was said and all held him guilty: even his own mother who claimed to understand him. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell, he never, for a moment, lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an angel to come, plead not guilty for him and free him from his miseries
66. The statement which does not indicate he had a sparkling hope is
(A) he had never lost faith in God
(B) he was sure there was goodness
(C) he could have evidence in his favour
(D) he knew that truth must prevail

67. In darkness, he waited for
(A) an angel
(B) his own mother
(C) God
(D) the jailer

68. Truth must prevail means
(A) he was true
(B) the angel will reveal truth
(C) we must fight till the end for truth
(D) truth wins in the end

69. Whatever other said about him, he
(A) betrayed no one
(B) thought over the problem
(C) never lost faith
(D) raised his voice against injustice

70. After everything was said, he was
(A) sent to jail
(B) betrayed
(C) waiting for God
(D) held guilty by all

C. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions 71-75
Spring pools
These pools that, though, in forests, still reflect
The total sky almost without defect.
And like the flowers beside them chill and shiver,
Will like the flowers beside them soon be gone
And yet not out by any brook or river,
But up by roots to bring dark foliage on.
The trees that have it in their pent-up buds
To darken nature and be summer woods-
Let them think twice before they use their powers
To blot out and drink up and sweep away
These flowery waters and these watery flowers
From snow that melted only yesterday

71. What time of the year is portrayed in this poem?
(A) winter
(B) spring
(C) summer
(D) fall
72. What is the theme of the poem?
   (A) different seasons   (B) trees and flowers
   (C) beauty of nature   (D) life in the forest

73. What does the poet think will happen to the pools?
   (A) they will be filled up with water
   (B) the trees will drink them up
   (C) they will be covered with snow
   (D) they will dry up

74. What is the poet asking the trees to do?
   (A) to pull out their roots
   (B) to darken nature
   (C) think twice before using their powers
   (D) stand up tall

75. The poet compares the pool with
   (A) flowers   (B) the trees
   (C) the sky   (D) nature

76. When a teacher teaches a prose lesson in class VII, the teacher is trying to develop the
   (i) aesthetic aspects   (ii) linguistic aspects
   (iii) semantic aspects   (iv) grammatical aspects
   (A) both (i) and (ii)   (B) only (i)
   (C) only (iv)   (D) both (ii) and (iii)

77. Visiting and utilizing a language laboratory can develop
   (A) writing skill   (B) loud reading skill
   (C) silent reading skill   (D) listening skill

78. Essays or long writing tasks, especially on a discursive issue should help
   (A) students develop their literary skills
   (B) students with grammar
   (C) them to improve their handwriting
   (D) them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points
79. Poetry teaching does not involve
   (A) pronunciation drill (B) model recitation
   (C) imitation recitation (D) comprehension question

80. Role-playing would be most effective for English language learners who have ______ learning style?
   (A) visual (B) tactile
   (C) auditory (D) kinesthetic

81. Use of multimedia in teaching English will
   (A) cultivate students' interest in learning
   (B) make English easier
   (C) make students computer literate
   (D) make teacher lazy

82. Teaching __________ means teaching reading with understanding.
   (A) grammar (B) poem
   (C) play (D) prose

83. Remi is a seven-year-old girl who is just starting to learn English. Her first language is
Mizo and she knows a few grammatical terms in Mizo. She should be taught English
   grammar
   (A) by focusing on rules and grammatical terms
   (B) by using language to communicate and get practical things done
   (C) through grammar translation method
   (D) by drills

84. The grammar rule is presented and the learner engages with it through the study and
   manipulation of examples. This method is known as
   (A) Inductive method (B) Direct method
   (C) Deductive method (D) Translation method

85. Which one is not among the aims of teaching drama?
   (A) To produce chances for self-expression
   (B) To make attractive costumes
   (C) To help them speak good English
   (D) To make them play different roles and to build their characters
86. In a poem, ‘diction’ means
   (A) rhyming words
   (B) the number of lines in the poem
   (C) the poet’s choice of words
   (D) comparison

87. Sangi finds it difficult to pronounce English sounds like sh in ‘ship’ because she could not find any similar sound in Mizo, her first language. This problem can be referred to as
   (A) mother tongue interference
   (B) emphysema
   (C) superiority of English over Mizo
   (D) dyslexia

88. One factor that does not affect the learning of a second language is
   (A) age
   (B) motivation
   (C) competency
   (D) text books

89. Mawii speaks two languages and is comfortable in using both Hindi and Mizo. However, she finds it easier to express herself more freely and comfortably in Mizo. Mizo can be referred to as her
   (A) first language
   (B) second language
   (C) target language
   (D) stronger language

90. This activity has to be done without preparation
   (A) role play
   (B) drama
   (C) extempore speech
   (D) debate
Part V Social Studies

91. To locate places on the globe, horizontal lines are drawn parallel to the equator. These lines are known as
   (A) longitudes    (B) latitudes
   (C) meridians    (D) axis

92. The Indian Oil Corporation is a successful example of
   (A) private sector industry    (B) joint sector industry
   (C) public sector industry    (D) co-operative sector industry

93. Babur, the first Mughal Emperor used the term ‘Hindustan’ to mean
   (A) the areas of the North India
   (B) only the areas of the whole of Punjab
   (C) only the Hindus
   (D) whole of the Indian subcontinent

94. The earth seems to be shining with a bluish tinge from the space due to the presence of
   (A) water    (B) mountains
   (C) forests    (D) rocks

95. The symbol ++++1++++ on a map shows
   (A) international boundary    (B) interstate boundary
   (C) railway line    (D) unmetalled road

96. The smallest ocean in the world is the
   (A) Arctic ocean    (B) Indian ocean
   (C) Atlantic ocean    (D) Antarctic ocean

97. The Prairies have an extreme climate because they
   (A) have a coastal location
   (B) are located at a high altitude
   (C) are located in the interior
   (D) are located at a low altitude

98. A ‘brand name’ is given to a new product as it has something to do with our
   (A) emotions    (B) occupation
   (C) opinion    (D) attitude
99. A diagram which gives an idea of a location and is drawn without any scale is called a
(A) map  (B) sketch
(C) globe  (D) plan

100. Which of the following is known as ‘Continent of Extreme’?
(A) Asia  (B) Africa
(C) North America  (D) South America

101. By studying the Himalayas, we can learn a lot about
(A) environment created by man
(B) changes in environment
(C) the structure of the mountain
(D) the variety of land features

102. The process of boiling water and condensing pure steam which then can be reused is called
(A) distillation  (B) filtration
(C) treatment  (D) recycling

103. The heat zone farthest from the equator is the
(A) torrid zone  (B) frigid zone
(C) tropical zone  (D) temperate zone

104. Which of the following is an example of intrusive rock?
(A) basalt  (B) rhyolite
(C) graphite  (D) granite

105. Monuments are a great source for reconstructing history of the past as
(A) it tell us much about engineering skills
(B) they show different styles of architecture
(C) the palaces highlight the splendour and lavish lifestyle of the royal families
(D) All of the above

106. Public hearing (Jan sunwais) became a powerful means for people to express their
(A) ideas  (B) opinion
(C) grievances  (D) gratitudes
107. English and French trading companies became rivals in India during the reign of
   (A) Shah Jahan    (B) Aurangzeb
   (C) Akbar        (D) Sher Shah Suri

108. Which part of the Indian Constitution will you look for to ascertain how the provision
     of equal pay for equal work has been laid down?
   (A) The Preamble    (B) Fundamental Rights
   (C) Fundamental Duties (D) Directive Principles

109. Who amongst the following said, 'one caste, one religion, one God for men'?
   (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar    (B) Sri Narayan Guru
   (C) Mahatma Gandhi       (D) Jotiba Phule

110. Swadeshi means
    (A) of one's own country    (B) drain of wealth
    (C) holding fast to truth   (D) belief in self

111. The term 'secular' denotes the threefold relationship between
    (A) man, society and economy
    (B) man, state and religion
    (C) man, state and economy
    (D) man, nation and religion

112. Cultural and Educational Right is protected by
    (A) Article 23    (B) Article 24
    (C) Article 29    (D) Article 26

113. Which of the following is not one of the main aims behind the introduction of western
     education in India?
    (A) To increase expenditure on administration
    (B) To reduce expenditure on administration
    (C) Propagation of Christianity
    (D) To expand the market for English goods

114. The resources having legal, ethical and aesthetic values are termed as
    (A) utilitarian resources    (B) non-utilitarian resources
    (C) renewable resources     (D) non-renewable resources
115. Which of the following is a high quality coal burning almost without flame?
(A) Brown coal  (B) Bituminous coal  
(C) Anthracite coal  (D) Lignite

116. Which of the following is not a non-metallic mineral?
(A) Manganese  (B) Mica  
(C) Phosphate  (D) Gypsum

117. At present, the world gets 90% of energy needs from
(A) hydroelectricity  (B) nuclear power  
(C) fossil fuels  (D) solar energy

118. Minerals like petroleum and natural gas have to be extracted from deep wells by the process of
(A) open-cast mining  (B) drilling  
(C) shaft mining  (D) quarrying

119. Biogas is obtained from biomass particularly agricultural waste like
(A) maize  (B) sugarcane  
(C) rapeseed  (D) wheat

120. The Dandi March signalled the beginning of the
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(C) Quit India Movement  
(D) Bardoli Movement

121. Who amongst the following raised the famous slogan ‘Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it’?
(A) Bipin Chandra Pal  (B) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

122. The word ‘Parliament’ is derived from the French word ‘Parler’ which means
(A) to listen  (B) to talk  
(C) to discuss  (D) to observe

123. Which of the following acts as a court of record?
(A) Supreme Court  (B) High Court  
(C) Civil Court  (D) Criminal Court
124. Fundamental Rights not only gives freedom to the individual, but also check the misuse of power by the
   (A) people  (B) individual  (C) government  (D) Supreme Court

125. Which one of the following does not form part of the right to equality as provided in the constitution?
   (A) Equality before the law  
   (B) Equal share in the national wealth  
   (C) Equality of opportunity in life  
   (D) Equality of status in society

126. Which part of the Indian constitution prescribes that any practice “derogatory to or damaging the dignity of women” should be rejected?
   (A) Directive principles of State policy  
   (B) Fundamental Duties  
   (C) Fundamental Rights  
   (D) The Preamble

127. During the medieval period Hindus preferred to marry off their daughters at a very tender age in order to
   (A) follow Hindu religious scriptures  
   (B) spend less money  
   (C) safeguard the honour of their women  
   (D) follow their tradition

128. Which one of the following is a commercial advertising?
   (A) Say No to Drugs  (B) Smoking kills  
   (C) Lane driving is sane driving  (D) Eco-friendly, way to cleanliness, sintex.

129. The owner of a restaurant does not allow a group of Harijans to enter his restaurant. Which right of the Harijans is being violated in this situation?
   (A) Right against exploitation  
   (B) Right to equality  
   (C) Right to freedom of Religion  
   (D) Right to assemble at a place
130. In a coniferous forest, the snow after falling on the trees slip and falls on the ground and the tree is not damaged as the leaves are
(A) thin and pointed like needles
(B) thick and pointed like needles
(C) thin and are not pointed
(D) just thick enough

131. A well-defined programme of Social Studies has to be broad enough
(A) to acquaint the children with wide range of human activities
(B) to study about the past
(C) as it is the advanced studies of human society
(D) as it is concerned with the future

132. Social Studies deals with the _____ aspect of human affairs
(A) theoretical (B) technical
(C) practical (D) sociological

133. Social Studies establishes relationships between
(A) present and future  (B) present, past and future
(C) present and past  (D) past and future

134. For developing an effective evaluation programme for Social Studies, a teacher must be acquainted with the
(A) varied purposes of evaluation
(B) content of the subject
(C) comprehensive information about the Social issues
(D) student’s ability to learn

135. The essence of the organisation of activity is to carry out a useful activity in a group in which all the students work
(A) individually  (B) cooperatively
(C) continuously  (D) separately

136. For evaluating the qualitative aspects of expression of thought, which of the following is most suitable?
(A) Objective type test  (B) Short-Answer type test
(C) Essay type test  (D) Oral test
137. After the primary stage, subjects such as History, Geography and Civics are to be taught as
(A) one discipline      (B) an integrated course
(C) a compact whole    (D) separate disciplines

138. Giving training in desirable pattern of conduct implies
(A) providing opportunities for training in cooperation and toleration
(B) acquainting the child with social institutions
(C) helping the child develop critical thinking
(D) making one’s own contribution

139. To participate constructively as a member or leader in group discussions one need to possess
(A) understanding     (B) skills and abilities
(C) knowledge         (D) desirable attitudes

140. Which of the following is one of the most important methods of teaching Social Studies, particularly the history part of this subject?
(A) Discussion method   (B) Lecture method
(C) Story-telling method (D) Project method

141. The finest technique in the technology of teaching Social Studies is
(A) Questioning         (B) Explaining
(C) Describing         (D) Narrating

142. Learning activity given to the students should have desirable utility and should be according to the
(A) availability of teacher’s time  (B) prescribed syllabus
(C) local conditions and needs     (D) teacher’s interest

143. A teacher can easily identify talented students who have potential for becoming good leaders through
(A) Discussion method
(B) Conversation method
(C) Question and answer method
(D) Role playing method
144. A Social Studies teacher uses story telling method as it is believed to be the best method for
(A) developing team spirit
(B) clarifying and sharpening the issues
(C) solving the problem of indiscipline
(D) inculcation of virtues among pupils

145. Which of the following methods of teaching is likely to be dominated by a few students?
(A) Problem solving (B) Discussion
(C) Unit method (D) Source method

146. For giving a definite mental picture of the object to the pupils, which of the following technique is useful?
(A) Narration (B) Explanation
(C) Description (D) Exposition

147. What evaluation tool will the teacher use for recording teacher’s observations about personal and social qualities of students?
(A) Progress report card (B) Anecdotal record card
(C) Cumulative report card (D) Check list

148. For showing some important landmarks of the period ranging from the Mughal to Aurangzeb, what teaching aid will the Social Studies teacher use?
(A) Chart (B) Time line
(C) Table (D) Graph

149. Which of the following would be best suited for outlining the topic to be studied?
(A) Bulletin Board (B) Chalk Board
(C) Chart (D) Tables

150. Which of the following form of discussion would be best suited to teach ‘Democracy in India is more formal than real’?
(A) Informal discussion (B) Classroom discussion
(C) Debate (D) Symposium
91. Naturally, Mathematics can be considered as a language in which we mostly use
   (A) Alphabets & Numerals  (B) Hindi & Arabic
   (C) Symbols & Ideograms  (D) Variables & Constants

92. Provision of ‘knowledge and skill’ in Mathematics comes under
   (A) cultural value  (B) disciplinary value
   (C) moral value    (D) practical value

93. Which of the following is not a higher aim of Mathematics education according to
    NCF 2005?
   (A) Mathematical reasoning  (B) Number operations
   (C) Pursuing assumptions   (D) Handling abstractions

94. NCF 2005 mentions an essential ‘life skill’ at the upper primary stage which includes
    (A) data handling, representation and interpretation
    (B) spatial reasoning and visualisation
    (C) algebraic notation
    (D) All of the above

95. The study of radio waves and molecular structure are done using Mathematics, this
    defines an example of the nature of Mathematics which is
   (A) science of calculation  (B) science of logical reasoning
   (C) study of patterns     (D) study of measurement

96. When we start with what is to be found out and then proceed to connect the unknown
    with the known to get the desired result, we are using
   (A) Analytic method  (B) Deductive method
   (C) Inductive method (D) Synthetic Method

97. This instructional material is so important that it is considered as the ‘second tongue’
    in teaching mathematics
   (A) Instrument box  (B) Black board
   (C) Mathematics kit (D) Graphed board

98. A child having problem in factors and multiples will likely develop problem in
    (A) quadratic equation  (B) symmetry
    (C) central tendency  (D) set theory
99. In teaching of Mathematics backward children are usually defined on the basis of
   (A) Intelligence Quotient  (B) Deformity
   (C) Educational Achievement (D) Diagnostic test scores

100. In this type of test, errors committed by students are remedied collectively at class level
   (A) Achievement test  (B) Diagnostic test
   (C) Objective test    (D) Prognostic test

101. Identify an irregular polygon from the following figures:
   (A) △  (B) □
   (C)  (D) □

102. A number with four or more digits is divisible by 8 if
    (A) the sum of the digits is divisible by 8
    (B) the number in the last digit is divisible by 8
    (C) the number formed by the last two digits is divisible by 8
    (D) the number formed by the last three digits is divisible by 8

103. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{(A) } & \quad \frac{7}{2} \\
\text{(B) } & \quad \frac{5}{2} \\
\text{(C) } & \quad \frac{2}{7} \\
\text{(D) } & \quad \frac{7}{12}
\end{align*}
\]

104. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
    (A) Every number is a factor of itself
    (B) Every number is a multiple of itself
    (C) Number of factors of a given number is infinite
    (D) Number of multiples of a given number is infinite
105. How many vertices does a square prism have?
(A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 10 (D) 12

106. \((12 + 4) \times 2 = (12 \times 2) + (4 \times 2)\) is an example of a property of an integer, which is
(A) Associative property (B) Closure property
(C) Commutative property (D) Distributive property

107. A teacher divides a piece of wire whose length is 1 metre into ten equal pieces and distribute it to his students. The length of each divided piece can be expressed as
(A) 1 centimetre (B) 1 decametre
(C) 1 decimetre (D) 1 hectometre

108. “A boy playing with marbles gain 4 more after sometime and then distribute all he had with two of his friends.” The algebraic expression for the given statement is
(A) \(\frac{x + 4}{2}\) (B) \(\frac{x + 4}{3}\)
(C) \(\frac{x}{2} + 4\) (D) \(\frac{x}{3} + 4\)

109. Which of the following is not an alternate angle?
(A) 3 and 5, 4 and 6
(B) 1 and 7, 2 and 8
(C) 3 and 5, 2 and 8
(D) 1 and 6, 4 and 7

110. What will be the value of B in the given addition?
(A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 9

111. The supplementary angle of an angle measuring 62\(^{0}\) is
(A) 28\(^{0}\) (B) 118\(^{0}\)
(C) 198\(^{0}\) (D) 318\(^{0}\)

112. If \(x + \frac{1}{x} = 5\), the value of \(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\) is
(A) 23 (B) 25
(C) 27 (D) 625
113. The following double bar graph represents predicted and actual rainfall in a city for 6 months. Which month gives the most accurate prediction?

(A) January  (B) April  (C) May  (D) June

114. If \( \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} = \frac{p}{q} \), then \( q(ax + b) = p(cx + d) \). This process is called
(A) cross multiplication  (B) transposition  (C) factorisation  (D) linear equation

115. A man was calculating the product of \( 3.14 \times 21 \times 21 \times 80 \). He is trying to find out
(A) volume of a cube  (B) volume of a sphere  (C) volume of a cylinder  (D) volume of a cone

116. Which of the following numbers is a perfect square?
(A) 321486  (B) 321487  (C) 321488  (D) 321489

117. A 3-D object has three faces and two edges; the object is called
(A) cylinder  (B) prism  (C) cone  (D) cuboid

- 33 -
118. The value of $\angle FHD$ in the figure is
   (A) $140^\circ$
   (B) $80^\circ$
   (C) $60^\circ$
   (D) $40^\circ$

119. If supplementary angles are in the ratio 3:2, the angles are
   (A) $36^\circ$ and $144^\circ$
   (B) $50^\circ$ and $130^\circ$
   (C) $63^\circ$ and $117^\circ$
   (D) $72^\circ$ and $208^\circ$

120. The value of $m\sqrt{a} \times n\sqrt{b}$ is equal to
   (A) $(m+n)\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$
   (B) $n\sqrt{a} \times m\sqrt{b}$
   (C) $(m \times n)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})$
   (D) $(m \times n)\sqrt{ab}$

121. The following are the main steps that are adopted in order to solve a scientific problem
   (i) Collection of related problems
   (ii) Procedure for solving the problem
   (iii) Stating the problem
   (iv) Careful observation and making conclusions
   Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above steps to be followed for this purpose?
   (A) (i), (iii), (ii) (iv)  (B) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
   (C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  (D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

122. Which method of teaching science involves finding out instead of being merely told?
   (A) Concentric method
   (B) Heuristic method
   (C) Lecture method
   (D) Assignment method
123. Which one of the following is not a desired objective of teaching science in middle school stage?
(A) To develop the ability to practice their knowledge and experience in their daily life
(B) To inculcate interest in scientific hobby
(C) To perform better in competitive examinations
(D) To realise the role of science in the changing world

124. To develop scientific temper among the students of middle school stage, which one of the following approaches is most effective?
(A) Covering the prescribed syllabus
(B) Identifying the gifted children
(C) Encouraging the students to ask questions
(D) Conducting tests frequently

125. Which one of the following is needed by a science teacher in order to present the subject matter in a realistic manner?
(A) Diagram (B) Flip chart
(C) Models (D) Pictures

126. Which one of the following is the most important to give opportunities for the development of power of reasoning while teaching science in middle school?
(A) Science room (B) Effective teaching method
(C) Good textbook (D) Science kit

127. Which one of the following is not commonly used in chemistry practical?
(A) Pipette (B) Funnel
(C) Screw gauge (D) Scientific balance

128. The following steps are generally followed in science lesson plan
(i) Presentation
(ii) Application
(iii) Introduction and preparation
(iv) Formulation and generalisation
The correct sequence for the above is
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
129. To be an ideal science teacher one must know the interest, aptitude and the stages of mental and physical growth. Which one of the following qualities is needed to achieve the above?
(A) Sympathy and broad-mindedness
(B) Vocational efficacy
(C) Pleasing personality
(D) Knowledge of pyschology

130. The best method applied in the classroom to inculcate scientific attitude in the students is
(A) Lecture method
(B) Project method
(C) Heuristic method
(D) Lecture cum demonstration method

131. The hereditary units of chromosomes which are responsible for the transmission of characters from parents to the offspring are
(A) DNA
(B) RNA
(C) Gametes
(D) Genes

132. Which is an antibiotic obtained from bacteria?
(A) Penicillin
(B) Griseofulvin
(C) Chloromycetin
(D) Chlorellin

133. In the given diagram, the parts of flower are marked by the letters A, B, C and D

The correct labelling of A, B, C and D is
(A) A-petal  B-stamen  C-sepal  D-pistil
(B) A-pistil  B-petal  C-stamen  D-sepal
(C) A-sepal  B-stamen  C-petal  D-pistil
(D) A-sepal  B-petal  C-stamen  D-pistil

134. In the burning of flame there are four zones viz. (i) dark zone  (ii) luminous zone (iii) blue zone  (iv) non-luminous zone. The correct sequence from top to bottom of flame is
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)  (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (i)
(C) (iii), (i), (ii) and (iv)  (D) (iv), (ii), (i) and (iii)
135. Which one of the following is not a property of nylon?
(A) It is very strong and fairly elastic
(B) It absorbs very little water, hence dry up rapidly
(C) It is not attacked by moths and mould
(D) It burns at high temperature

136. The major air pollutants are
(A) sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen monoxide
(B) carbon dioxide, ozone, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid
(C) smoke, silver nitrate, sodium hydroxide, carbon monoxide
(D) sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, water, carbon dioxide

137. The movement of plants towards gravity is
(A) Phototropism
(B) Geotropism
(C) Hydrotropism
(D) Thigmotropism

138. The lower and upper limit of Fahrenheit scale is
(A) 0°F and 100°F
(B) 273°F and 313°F
(C) 32°F and 212°F
(D) 34°F and 214°F

139. Example of non-luminous sources are
(A) moon, earth and glass
(B) sun, man and plant
(C) torch light, bulb and mirror
(D) wood, candle and animal

140. The requirements of plants to manufacture their own food in the process of photosynthesis are
(A) chlorophyll, sunlight and oxygen
(B) nitrogen, chlorophyll and water
(C) sunlight, carbon dioxide and water
(D) sunlight, chlorophyll and soil

141. Leprosy is caused by
(A) Bacillus bacteria
(B) Coccus bacteria
(C) Spirillum bacteria
(D) Vibrio bacteria

142. The wine industry and bread industry are based on fermentation activity of
(A) Algae
(B) Yeast
(C) Rhizobium
(D) Nostoc

143. A non-metal used in vulcanisation of rubber is
(A) Phosphorus
(B) Sulphur
(C) Chlorine
(D) Graphite
144. Choose the correct statement
   (A) Rabi crops are grown during the monsoon season
   (B) Rabi crops are grown during winter season
   (C) Kharif crops are grown during the summer season
   (D) Kharif crops are grown during the spring season

145. Given below are the reactions of different metals with acids. The incorrect chemical reaction is
   (A) $2Na + 2HCl \rightarrow 2NaCl + H_2$
   (B) $Zn + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + H_2$
   (C) $Mg + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow MgSO_4 + H_2$
   (D) $NaOH + HCl \rightarrow Na_2Cl + H_2O$

146. Escheria Coli that lives in our intestine synthesise
   (A) Vitamin A-complex          (B) Vitamin B-complex
   (C) Vitamin D                  (D) Vitamin C

147. Which of these is a non-magnetic substance?
   (A) Iron                        (B) Aluminium
   (C) Nickel                     (D) Cobalt

148. Which of the following statements about the nature of a real image is not correct?
   (A) It can be obtained on a screen
   (B) The rays of light, after reflection or refraction meet at a point
   (C) It is always erect but laterally inverted
   (D) It is always inverted

149. Which of these is a weedicide?
   (A) Bordeaux mixture      (B) Blitox
   (C) Dithane               (D) 2, 4-D

150. Consider the following factors
   (i) temperature           (ii) humidity
   (iii) speed of wind        (iv) nature of liquid
   The factor(s) affecting the rate of evaporation is/are
   (A) (i) only             (B) (i) and (ii)
   (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)  (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)