

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

JULY — 2022

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 14th July, 2022 (Thursday)

Time : 09:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

NOTES

- * This booklet contains 34 pages without cover. Check the booklet before attempting the questions.
- * OMR sheets will be provided to all the candidate. The OMR sheet should not be tempered in any way. Tempered OMR sheets shall not be evaluated.
- * Do not submit the OMR 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/her candidature shall be cancelled and he/she 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 I

PART 1 CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. When children learn to walk, their nervous system, muscle strength and sense of balance have reached the point where walking is possible for them – all factors are controlled by
 - (A) experience.
 - (B) practice.
 - (C) maturation.
 - (D) motivation.
2. Which is the element of narrative?
 - (A) Reading
 - (B) Playing
 - (C) Planning
 - (D) Setting
3. What is the primary factor of development?
 - (A) Ability
 - (B) Heredity
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Maturation
4. _____ is used for development of fine motor skills.
 - (A) Balancing
 - (B) Climbing
 - (C) Colouring
 - (D) Skipping
5. Initiative vs Guilt is experienced at the stage of
 - (A) birth to 1 ½ years.
 - (B) 1 ½ yrs to 3 years.
 - (C) 3 yrs to 6 years.
 - (D) 6 yrs to 12 years.
6. Quickness or rapid expression is a characteristic of
 - (A) attitude.
 - (B) aptitude.
 - (C) emotion.
 - (D) interest.
7. Freud based his theory of personality around the concepts of Id, Ego and _____
 - (A) Instinct.
 - (B) Motive.
 - (C) Super Id.
 - (D) Super Ego.

8. Which one of the following is more prevalent among poor children?
- (A) Adequate medical assistance
 - (B) Sufficient facilities for learning
 - (C) Deficit in childrens nutrition
 - (D) Healthy learning environment
9. Getting information about universities, colleges and schools through internet facilities is an achievement of
- (A) privatisation.
 - (B) globalisation.
 - (C) industrialisation.
 - (D) urbanisation.
10. If a child stays in the company of anti-socials he may turn into a _____ and _____ child.
- (i) delinquent
 - (ii) gifted
 - (iii) creative
 - (iv) problem
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- (A) (i) & (ii)
 - (B) (ii) & (iii)
 - (C) (iii) & (iv)
 - (D) (i) & (iv)
11. The means by which social and cultural continuity are attained is
- (A) culturalisation.
 - (B) industrialisation.
 - (C) globalisation.
 - (D) socialisation.
12. Which is the characteristics of positive school culture?
- (A) Turf guarding is common.
 - (B) The individual successes of teachers and students are recognised.
 - (C) Many teachers feel isolated and devalued.
 - (D) Strong emphasis on standardisation or the following book.
13. _____ parents make few attempts to direct their children's behaviour.
- (A) Authoritative
 - (B) Authoritarian
 - (C) Indulgent
 - (D) Uninvolved

14. Which one of the following is a positive peer influence?
- (A) Bullying or teasing others.
 - (B) Experimenting with drugs.
 - (C) Showing up at the school on time.
 - (D) Skipping the school.
15. A strategy used by group of students to achieve common goals, with mutual collaboration and support is
- (A) cooperative learning.
 - (B) collaborative learning.
 - (C) consecutive learning.
 - (D) exclusive learning.
16. The inclusive practice is not always inclusive but it is a form of
- (A) exclusion.
 - (B) integration.
 - (C) separation.
 - (D) segregation.
17. The decentralised implementation of District Primary Education Programme envisages specific interventions for
- (A) boys.
 - (B) girls.
 - (C) men.
 - (D) women.
18. According to WHO, sex refers to the biological and _____ characteristics that define men and women.
- (A) psychological
 - (B) physiological
 - (C) economical
 - (D) sociological
19. "Heredity has no role in shaping the behaviour of the learner," is the main idea associated with
- (A) behaviourism.
 - (B) cognitivism.
 - (C) constructivism.
 - (D) humanism.
20. The influence of home, parents, school and teachers is an example of _____ factors affecting learning.
- (A) educational
 - (B) environmental
 - (C) internal
 - (D) psychological

21. Lali gets a new toy for every good grade on her report card in first grade. Lali is receiving

(A) extrinsic motivation. (B) intrinsic motivation.

(C) intrinsic reward. (D) need motivation.

22. Evaluation conducted during the course to determine whether learning is taking place is

(A) Comprehensive Evaluation. (B) Formative evaluation.

(C) Summative Evaluation. (D) Macro Evaluation.

23. Principle of _____ implies freedom of school to organise evaluation, freedom with reference to time, needs and convenience, etc.

(A) Accountability (B) Economics

(C) Flexibility (D) Functionality

24. What are the main tools of evaluation for assessing co-scholastic aspects of pupils growth?

(A) Anecdotal Records (B) Cumulative Records

(C) Sociometry (D) Rating Scales

25. For learning the working of legislative assembly, the students dramatise the scene of the assembly by playing specific roles of speaker, minister and MLA's in the classroom, it is an example of

(A) demonstration strategy. (B) discussion strategy.

(C) narration strategy. (D) role playing.

26. Learning activities should inspire _____ among the pupils.

(A) self – esteem (B) self – awareness

(C) self – discipline (D) self – learning

27. According to the code of professional ethics, the teacher shall seek to establish _____ with parents/guardian.

- (A) combative relations (B) cordial relations
(C) mutual respect (D) malicious relation

28. Heredity does not play any role in the formation of

- (A) aptitude. (B) attitude.
(C) emotion. (D) interest.

29. “ The act or state of applying the mind to something”, is the concept of

- (A) attention. (B) emotion.
(C) intelligence. (D) motivation.

30. The important activities for developing values to be undertaken in school are

- (i) celebration of national festivals.
(ii) social service programmes.
(iii) citizenship training programmes.
(iv) de-emphasis on national integration.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

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

Part II English

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (31 - 35) that follow.

People drink a lot of tea. There are many kinds of tea. There is black tea. There is green tea. There is white tea. There is red tea. There is yellow tea.

People drink a lot of tea in China. Some people drink it because it is good for them. It makes them healthy. Other people drink it because it tastes very good. It tastes delicious. People drink a lot of green tea in Japan. People drink a lot of green tea in Korea too. In Vietnam, some people drink coffee before they drink tea. People drink a lot of tea in England. Every afternoon, English people drink tea. English people add milk to their tea. Finally, many people drink tea in the U.S. In the South, people drink “sweet tea.” Sweet tea is cold black tea with sugar.

Most tea comes from China. Some tea comes from India or Sri Lanka. Kenya, Japan, and Indonesia also grow a lot of tea.

31. There is _____ tea and many other kinds of tea
(A) purple (B) green
(C) pink (D) blue
32. People add milk to their tea in
(A) India. (B) England.
(C) Vietnam. (D) Sri Lanka.
33. People drink ‘sweet tea’ in
(A) The Southern U.S. (B) The Northern U.S.
(C) Vietnam. (D) Korea.
34. Things that are delicious
(A) are green. (B) are yellow.
(C) taste very good. (D) are good for you.
35. If you join the two sentences ‘People drink a lot of green tea in Japan’ and ‘People drink a lot of green tea in Korea too’, the sentence will become
(A) People drink a lot of green tea in Japan and Korea.
(B) People drink a lot of green tea in Japan and in Korea.
(C) People drink a lot of green tea in Japan and Korea respectively.
(D) Both Japan and Korea drink a lot of green tea.

36. Reading merely for pleasure is known as
 (A) intensive reading. (B) extensive reading.
 (C) critical reading. (D) shared reading.
37. Receptive Skills in language refer to
 (A) listening and speaking skills. (B) listening and writing skills.
 (C) listening and reading skills. (D) reading and writing skills.
38. The extra force that a speaker puts on a word/syllable of a word is known as
 (A) intonation. (B) juncture.
 (C) stress. (D) rhythm.
39. 'I hope you don't mind _____ joining you.'
 (A) to be (B) I had been
 (C) my (D) that I may
40. Which of the following sentences contains a direct object?
 (A) Cassie left as quickly as possible. (B) Sam ate the brownie before leaving.
 (C) Mike called but nobody answered. (D) Nick arrived to class late.
41. By this time next year, I _____ all my exams.
 (A) will have taken (B) will take
 (C) take (D) have taken
42. Which word in the following sentence is grammatically incorrect?
 'I would rather go to Costa Rica then to Florida for vacation.'
 (A) for (B) then
 (C) rather (D) vacation
43. They have put speed bumps on the road to _____ accidents.
 (A) avoid (B) prohibit
 (C) prevent (D) forbid
44. Her hair is not completely straight. It's slightly _____.
 (A) bent (B) waved
 (C) curl (D) wavy

45. Are you planning to go _____ for the weekend?
- (A) in (B) off
(C) out (D) away
46. Which of the following is not true about language?
- (A) Language is hereditary.
(B) Language has the ability to produce novel sentence any time.
(C) Language can be used to talk about language itself.
(D) Language is culturally inherited.
47. According to _____ method, language learning is a process of habit formation.
- (A) Audio-lingual (B) Grammar-Translation
(C) Direct (D) Bilingual
48. According to this approach, interaction is both the means and the goal of language learning.
- (A) Structural approach (B) Communicative approach
(C) Constructivist approach (D) Cognitive approach
49. Analysing and studying the grammatical rules of a language is the basic approach of _____.
- (A) Direct method (B) Grammar-Translation Method
(C) Communicative approach (D) Bilingual method
50. One of these is true in relation to Communicative approach to language teaching.
- (A) Word is a unit of teaching (B) Use of audio-visual aids is compulsory
(C) Stress on habit formation (D) No interference of grammar
51. English words and sentences are carefully selected, graded and arranged to form a syllabus in the _____.
- (A) Structural approach (B) Constructivist approach
(C) Audio-lingual method (D) Direct method

52. In order to cover the syllabus sufficiently in time, a teacher needs to
- (A) give more number of assignments to the students.
 - (B) be selective in his/her teaching of the syllabus.
 - (C) make plans at the beginning of the year keeping in mind all possible unforeseen circumstances.
 - (D) introduce the strategy of group learning.
53. Which of these is not included in the advantages of using teaching aids?
- (A) It is a means to dispel monotony. (B) It is a means to create humour.
 - (C) It is a means of communication. (D) It is a means to save time.
54. Sangi asks her students to read a newspaper and consult the dictionary for unfamiliar words to enrich their vocabulary. The material used for this activity is known as
- (A) realistic material. (B) Authentic material.
 - (C) original material. (D) external material.
55. When language is taught using lessons in Science and Social Science, the approach can be termed as
- (A) Pluralistic language teaching.
 - (B) Communicative language teaching.
 - (C) Language across the curriculum.
 - (D) Constructivist approach.
56. The main focus of speaking skill is
- (A) accuracy of pronunciation. (B) adequacy of fluency.
 - (C) communicative competence. (D) grammatical competence.
57. Which among the following is not a feature of good handwriting?
- (A) distinctiveness (B) simplicity
 - (C) organisation (D) uniformity

58. Role Play activity in an English class
- (A) enables the students to learn about different professions.
 - (B) develops the receptive skills of students.
 - (C) develops students' acting skills.
 - (D) provides authentic opportunities to use the language.
59. A text most appropriate for training the students in the skill of scanning will be
- (A) a poem.
 - (B) an advertisement.
 - (C) a novel.
 - (D) an essay.
60. A teacher of Class I asks a student to carry out his instructions. In doing this, he is trying to assess the student's
- (A) speaking skills.
 - (B) readiness to obey.
 - (C) knowledge of words.
 - (D) listening comprehension.

PART III

MIZO

A. A hnuaiia thu ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61-na atanga 65-na thleng hian thu ziak behchhan hian chhang ang che.

Khawvel mi ropuite zinga pakhat, ram zau pui pui hnehtu chu Alexander the Great-a hi a ni a, khawvel awm chhung chuan History-ah a hming a dai tawh lo vang. Makedonia ram lal a ni a, BC 356-323 chhung lal a ni. Ram ropui tak tak, Persia ram te, Aigupta ram te, Assuria ram te a hneh a, India ram thlengin a rawn awp a ni. Mi thiltitheih leh ropui tak pakhat leh chu Nepoleon Bonaparte-a (1769-1821) hi a ni. French Emperor a ni a, France rama Revolutionary War a thlen tum khan General-ah a tang nghal a. A thiltitheihna a lo sang zel a, France ram Dictator-ah a tang nghal baw k a, “Ka thei lo tih hi mi a dictionary-ah chauh lo chuan ka hmu ve lo” a ti mai a ni. A hunlai na na na chuan a ropui khawp a, “A ke vei lam a per ringawt pawhin khawvel zahve hi a nghing a ni” tiin an sawi thin.

Hetiang mi ropui leh thiltitheite hi kan ngaisang theuh awm e. Ropui pawh kan ti ang, ram zau pui pui la thei te, mahni khingpui hneh theite hi mi ropui chu an ni teh meuh mai. Chu aia ropui leh chhuanawm chu, “Mahni inhneh thei khawpa mi chak” te hi an ni. Mi tam tak hneh thei khawpa chak, mahni inhneh thei si lo an awm fo. Khawvel wrestler lar leh chak te, Boxer ropui leh chak leh infiam mi, mi lar leh ropui te hian mahni an inhneh loh avangin an mualphovin, ruihhlovin a ei chhe fo thin.

Damapada chuan, “Miin indonaah mi sang tam tak, vawi tam tak hneh thei mahse, mahni inhnehtu chu ‘Hnehtu ropui’ an ni zawk fo ang” a tih hi tihlan a tum ber chu a ni, “Ngunhnam aiin pen-in thil a tithei zawk” tih pawh ka hria. Chu aia thiltitheih mai ni lo, mi chak nih tling chu MAHNI INHNEHTU hi a ni.

India ram mi ropui, khawvel pawhin a ngaihsan chu Mahatma Gandhi-a hi a ni. He mi ropui hi mahni inhneh thei mi chak nih tling a ni. Mahatma Gandhi-a chuan vantlang nun, ram leh hnam siamthatte hi a ngaih pawimawh tak a ni a. Chu siamthatna kawng pawimawh tak chu mahni inhnehna hi niin a hria. Zuk leh hmuam, zu leh drug leh ruihtheih thil leh mipat hmeichhiatna kawngah te, sum leh pai awhna kawngah te fihlim vek turin a zirtir a, chutiang tak chuan awm turin amah a inhneh ta reng baw k a ni. A thuvawn pawimawh tak chu, “Simple Living High Thinking” tih hi a ni a, amah hmutute pawhin a nunah a dik ngei tih an hre thei vek baw k. Sap rama ukil hna zir tura a kal dawnin thlemna chi hrang hrang tawh tur a tam hle dawn tih a lainate pawhin an hria a, kal lo mai se tih pawh an duh hial a ni. Mahse kal a tum tlat a, Jain sakhaw puithiam hmaah chhiachhamin, zu leh mipat hmeichhiatnaah insum thei leh sa ei baw k lo turin a intiam a. Sap ramah chuan a kal ta ngei a, a intiam ang ngeiin a rinawm tluan chhuak vek a ni. Tharum aiin thuhnuairawlhna hi a ralthuam, a hmelma hnehna hmanrua ber chu a ni.

Ruihhlo- in kan thalaite a run mek a. An hmelthatna leh mawina a tihchhiatsak a, an thianghlimna tihbawrhban tumin a hmanhlel a. Nakina kan ram la kaihruaitu tura kan chher te, infiamna lama kan ram chawimawitu tur te, IAS officer tur te, thiamna kawng hrang hranga specialist tur te chu an nih tur ang an nih theih loh nana tihchimih tumin thapui a chhuah mek a. He hmelma chimawm tak hneh tur hian tih hmasak tur kan nei a, chu chu Mahni Inhneh hi a ni.

61. Khawvel mi lar leh mi ropuite ei chhe fo thintu chu
 (A) mahni inhneh theih lohna. (B) chapona.
 (C) ruihhlo. (D) zu leh nawmchenna.
62. Mahatma Gandhi-a sap rama a kal dawn a, a chhung leh khat ten kal lo tura an duhna chhan ber chu
 (A) ukil hna zir lo se an duh vang.
 (B) zu leh mipat hmeichhiatnaah a insum theih loh an hlau.
 (C) sa a ei mai ang tih an hlau.
 (D) thlemna chi hrang tawh tur a tam dawnin an hria.
63. Mahatma Gandhi-a ralthuam ber chu
 (A) thuhnairawlhna. (B) insum theihna.
 (C) mahni inhnehna. (D) rinawmna.
64. He thu ziaka 'Ruihhlo-in kan thalaite a run mek a' tih hi _____ a ni.
 (A) past continuous tense (B) present continuous tense
 (C) present perfect tense (D) past perfect tense
65. He thu zia paragraph hnihna a 'Mahni khingpui' tih thu ep (opposite) han thlang chhuak teh.
 (A) Mahni hmelma (B) Mahni thian tha
 (C) Mahni kawppui (D) Mahni inhneh
- B. A hnuaia hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66-70 thleng hian hla thu behchhanin chhang ang che.

Kan intawhna lam-kawiah,
 Lungualna dai kâwmah;
 Enchim loh Thadângi zûn,
 Aw, thinlâiah a cham.

Tleitirah Tleitiri,
 Thalênga Lêngdâwni,
 Kei ka tân lungrun ngaihzuali,
 Rûn lûm nuthâian ka ti.

A heh lah chul zozâm iang.
 A ãawnsam ãha sei hniang;
 A sakhmêl a iang awm maw,
 A ãâng nê m vûr ang vâ.
 Chim loh ãha bûngdâwn tuai,
 I zûnah val ka uai,
 Rêl thang dâwn lo nêmrâng puan aw,
 Nêmrâng puan min zâwn rawh.
 A zûn a zâmin a châm,
 Thinlâi lunglâi a kham;
 Hrai tin châwiah hual ang che,
 Hual rawh Khuanu ka tân.
 Annê m ãha Thanghniangi,
 Tawh châng ni her leh rawh,
 Biahthu hrui ang thlun zâi rêlin,
 Khua tlai i dâwn lâwm ni ?

66. He hla phuahtu hian Tleitiri chu eng atan nge a duh?
 (A) Khuanu hual atan. (B) Nupui atan.
 (C) Riahpui atan. (D) Awmpui atan.
67. Durra Chawngthu hian tu chu nge ‘tawh chang ni her leh rawh’ a tih ?
 (A) Tleitirah Tleitiri (B) Annem tha Thanghniangi.
 (C) Tha bungdawn tuai. (D) Thadangi.
68. He hla phuahtu Durra Chawngthu hian rawn her chhuak leh se a duh em em kha eng nge ni ?
 (A) Tawh chang ni. (B) Dawn chang ni.
 (C) Pawm chang ni. (D) Tawn chang ni.
69. He hla phuahtuin “Lengdawn “ a tih hi
 (A) len chhuah tum a sawina. (B) nula a sawina.
 (C) tleirawl a sawina. (D) hmeichia a sawina.

70. He hla thu tlar hmasa ber “ Kan intawhna lam-kawiah” tih a lam-kawiah tih hi _____ a ni.
- (A) Demonstrative adverb (B) Adverb of Manner
(C) Adverb of time (D) Adverb of Place
71. Chi leh kuang sawi lova, eng tawng pawh pianpui ang chiaha kan hman theih apiang hi “Mother tongue” a ni titute chu :
- (A) Anthropologist (B) Phychologist
(C) Sociologist (D) Economist
72. Tawng nihna dik tak chu
- (A) Mi dangte thusawi awmze hriatna a ni.
(B) Ngaihtuahna ri awmze neia puan chhuahna a ni.
(C) Mihring ka atanga ri lo chhuak.
(D) Rilrua kan thil ngaihtuahte hi a ni.
73. Elementary sikula Mother tongue zirtirnain a tum ber chu
- (A) nal taka tawng theihtir.
(B) tawng thiamtira ziah thiamtir bawk.
(C) chhiar thiamtira ziah thiamtir bawk.
(D) ngaihthlak leh tawng thiamtir a, ziah leh chhiar thiam teltir bawk.
74. Tawng zirtirtuin Class room chhungah tawng zirtir nan an zirlai bu a mi pakhat nungchang leh mi zia zirlai naupang pakhat a chan chhuahtir hi _____ a ni.
- (A) Role play (B) Recitation
(C) Extempore speech (D) Debate
75. Zirtirtuin naupangte ziah a zirtir nan black- board-ah mawi leh nalh taka a ziah sa chu naupangte entawnin a ziahtir ve hi _____ a ni.
- (A) Teaching by Kindergarten apparatus
(B) Modern teaching method
(C) Free Hand Immitation Method
(D) Tracing method

76. Elementary Sikul zirlai naupangin tawng thiamna (speaking skill) a thiam leh thiam loh endikna pawimawh deuh deuh te chu
- (i) an tawng chhuahin an aw ri pangngai (original voice) an hmang thei tur a ni.
- (ii) an aw milin an kut zaizir pawh an hmang thiam tur a ni.
- (iii) mi ruala an zaiin mi aw milin an zai thei tur a ni.
- (iv) an aw chhuak a chiang tha tur a ni.
- (A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)
- (C) (iii) & (iv) (D) (iv) & (i)
77. ‘Piallei dawh cham’ awmzia chu
- (A) lei chung. (B) leihlawn.
- (C) mitthi khua. (D) pialral.
78. Lesson plan dan chi khat- objective centred method duang chhuaktu chu
- (A) Henry C.Morrison. (B) Benjamin S.Bloom.
- (C) John Dewey. (D) Johan Friedrich Herbart.
79. Lesson plan hmang ngeia zirtir thatna point pahnih han thlang chhuak teh.
- (i) Lesson plan hian zirtirtu inthlahdah tur a veng.
- (ii) Lesson plan hian zirtir leh zir chhan tihlawhtling turin a pui.
- (iii) Lesson plan hian zirtirtu chu a topic kalsan lo turin a veng.
- (iv) Lesson plan hian zirtirtu chu teaching experience tha tak a pe.
- (A) (i) & (iii) (B) (ii) & (iv)
- (C) (ii) & (iii) (D) (i) & (iv)
80. Evaluation tools & devices zinga chi khat “ Naupangte finna lama an san leh san loh” tehna hi _____ a ni.
- (A) Aptitude test (B) Personality test
- (C) Interest inventory (D) Intelligence test

81. Hla (poetry) zirtir dan tur zinga pakhat han thlang chhuak teh.
- (A) Zirtirtu chuan a hla zirtir tur chu a thluk a thiam bel hle tur a ni.
- (B) A phuahtu leh a phuah chhan a sawi hmasa ang.
- (C) A hla zirtir tur chu a sa chhuak phawt ang.
- (D) Hla thu chu naupangte a thiamtir vek hnuah a zirtir chauh ang.
82. Elementary sikula thu (prose) zirtirin a tum tlangpui (general aims) zinga pakhat thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Naupangte rilru leh ngaihtuahna tichangkang zel turin.
- (B) Thawnthu an hriat hnem a, an tui nan.
- (C) Ram leh hnam hmangaihna rilru an put theih nan.
- (D) Mi dangte nen chenko dan an thiam theih nan.
83. Naupangten tawng an thiam dan enna zinga pakhat “Diagnostic test” an tih hi
- (A) naupang tawng dang zirin a thiam dan chin teh nana hman deuh bik a ni.
- (B) zirtur bi tuk chin an thiam leh thiam loh hriatna a ni.
- (C) naupangte harsatna lai leh an mutan lai tak hriat chhuahna a ni.
- (D) naupangte hmasawn dan hrim hrim hriat chhuah nana hman a ni.
84. Text bu chhung a mi emaw, chhiar tur dang eng emaw chhiartir a, an lam dan te, an thluk dan te, punctuation an hman dik thiam dan te, tawng endikna (technique of assessment) zinga pakhat chu _____ a ni.
- (A) Written technique (B) Proficiency test
- (C) Achievement test (D) Oral technique
85. 5 E Lesson plan dana, Zirlaiten anmahni thiam dan chin an inenletna leh, zirtirtu pawhin zirlaite thiam dan chin an enletna stage chu _____ tih a ni.
- (A) Engage (B) Evaluate
- (C) Elaborate (D) Explain

86. Text bu chhunga thu awmte zir chiang a, zirlaite tan zir tlak a ni em? An zir zelna turah a tangkai ang em? Education-in a tum leh zir chhuak tura a beiseite a tihlawhtling ang em? tih hre tura text book zirchianna hi
- (A) Book preiew. (B) Content analysis.
(C) Text book analysis. (D) Action research.
87. Grammar dan leh a kalhmangte kan inhrilh fiah vek hnua chumi zulzui chuan entirinate pe a grammar in zirtir hi _____ a ni.
- (A) Deductive method (B) Grammar teaching method
(C) Inductive method (D) Deductive-inductive method
88. A hnuaia thu ziah hrang hrangte hi ngun takin en la, Mizo tawng ziah dan tur dik taka ziah thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Engang chiah maw lo ni a. (B) Engang chiah maw lo ni a?
(C) Eng ang chiah maw loni a. (D) Eng ang chiah maw lo ni a?
89. Tawngkam hman dik loh thlang chhuak rawh.
- (A) Thing nge i hman mau? (B) Eng nge i hming?
(C) Exam ka bei. (D) Interview ka hmachhawn.
90. Tawng zirtirna atana audio-visual aid hman tangkai theih chu
- (A) Mobile phone. (B) Record player.
(C) Gramophone. (D) Tape recorder.

PART IV ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (61 - 70) that follow :

Just before Christmas in 1944, a letter arrived at our house in Philadelphia. The postmark was from Tuskegee, Alabama, so we all knew who it was from. We excitedly gathered around Mother as she opened it at the kitchen table.

My Dear Mother,

I did not get the leave I expected for Christmas. I will miss all of you. Please leave the Christmas tree up until I make it back. I hope to be home by March.

Love from your son,

Clifton

I was 17 years old at the time. My heart sank. I felt a profound sadness that my favourite brother would not be home for Christmas. He was one of the Tuskegee Airmen and was responsible for maintaining the airplanes flying off to fight in World War II.

My mother, being the optimist she always was, said, “Well, it looks like we’ll get to have two Christmases this year!”

After Christmas, my sister and I worked together to make sure we kept that Christmas tree looking as pretty as possible. This was no easy feat. By mid-January, the branches drooped so low to the ground that they became a sliding board for the decorations. Each day, ornaments would come crashing to the ground and there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor. My sister and I took turns sweeping them up. We repositioned the ornaments to the stronger branches on the tree, hoping they would stay on.

Each time we freshened that tree up, my sister and I were full of thoughts about Clifton and how happy we would be to see him again. It made us feel that he was close by, even though he was hundreds of miles away.

On March 5, the doorbell rang. We ran to the door and gave Clifton a big hug. As he hugged Mother, I could see him peek over her head at the Christmas tree. “It’s beautiful,” he said. “Thank you.” Clifton opened his presents and told us all sorts of stories about his work in Tuskegee.

That night as we slept, we heard a crash in the living room. We all ran to see what had happened. The tree had toppled onto the sofa and there were needles and broken ornaments everywhere. We all had a good laugh. It was fortuitous Clifton got home when he did!

61. After Clifton’s letter is read to the family, the narrator’s mood shifts from

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) arrogant to humble. | (B) sad to joyful. |
| (C) uncertain to clear. | (D) excited to disappointed. |

62. In the middle of the story, we learn that the mother is an optimist. This means she
- (A) is not easily upset.
 - (B) upholds high standards.
 - (C) maintains a positive viewpoint.
 - (D) considers all outcomes before making a decision.
63. What can we conclude about Clifton by reading the letter?
- i. He will not be home for Christmas.
 - ii. He will be home by March.
 - iii. He is one of the Tuskegee Airmen.
- (A) i only
 - (B) i and ii
 - (C) ii and iii
 - (D) i, ii, and iii
64. Which of the following words best describes the work the sisters did to help keep the tree looking pretty?
- (A) miracle
 - (B) disaster
 - (C) drudgery
 - (D) teamwork
65. What is the most likely reason the narrator compared the tree limbs to a “sliding board”?
- (A) They were so high in the air.
 - (B) The ornaments were slipping off.
 - (C) The sisters liked to play on them.
 - (D) The branches looked ugly without their needles.
66. The main reason the narrator found it necessary to maintain the Christmas decorations so carefully was because she
- (A) holds a deep respect for Christmas.
 - (B) needed something to take her mind off Clifton.
 - (C) wanted the decorations to look good for Clifton.
 - (D) did not want to disappoint her mother.

67. “Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor.” “My sister and I took turns sweeping them up.” Which of the following is the best way to combine the above sentences while keeping their meaning the same as used in the story?
- (A) Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor; despite this, my sister and I took turns sweeping them up.
 - (B) Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor, and so my sister and I took turns sweeping them up.
 - (C) Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor because my sister and I took turns sweeping them up.
 - (D) Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor unless my sister and I took turns sweeping them up.
68. For the sisters, caring for the tree came to represent
- (A) a continual hardship.
 - (B) a way of being close to their brother.
 - (C) the hope that the war would end soon.
 - (D) an on-going Christmas celebration.
69. What title would best fit this passage?
- (A) “Flying Home”
 - (B) “A Christmas War”
 - (C) “Granting Clifton’s Wish”
 - (D) “The Disappointing Letter”
70. Which of the following describes fortuitous circumstances?
- i. getting the last seat on the bus
 - ii. having an umbrella when it unexpectedly begins to rain
 - iii. receiving a passing grade on a test you studied hard for
- (A) i only
 - (B) i and ii
 - (C) ii and iii
 - (D) i, ii, and iii

- B. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions (71 – 75) that follow:

SYMPATHY

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!
When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;
When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,
And the river flows like a stream of glass;
When the first bird sings and the first bud opes,
And the faint perfume from its chalice steals-
I know what the caged bird feels!

I know why the caged bird beats his wing
Till its blood is red on the cruel bars;
For he must fly back to his perch and cling
When he fain would be on the bough a-swing;
And a pain still throbs in the old, old scars
And they pulse again with a keener sting-
I know why he beats his wing!

I know why the caged bird sings, ah me,
When his wing is bruised and his bosom sore —
When he beats his bars and he would be free;
It is not a carol of joy or glee,
But a prayer that he sends from his heart's deep core,
But a plea, that upward to Heaven he flings—
I know why the caged bird sings!

- Paul Laurence Dunbar

71. Which of the following words best describes the feeling created by the description in line 3?
- (A) peaceful (B) surprised
(C) impatient (D) suspenseful






72. In line 4, the phrase “like a stream of glass” suggests the water is
- (A) cold. (B) deep.
(C) dirty. (D) smooth.
73. In line 5, what do the “first bird” and the “first bud” most likely represent?
- (A) the cage (B) the springtime
(C) the bud’s beauty (D) the bird’s ancestor
74. Which of the following words best describes the tone of the poem?
- (A) fearful (B) apologetic
(C) passionate (D) wondering
75. Which meaning of the word *faint* is used in line 6?
- (A) exhausted (B) whispered
(C) lacking courage (D) barely noticeable
76. Second language may best be described as
- (A) language that is primarily spoken at home.
(B) language studied in the school in addition to the language spoken at home.
(C) language that is used by non-native persons.
(D) language understood by a person in addition to his mother tongue.
77. As children enter the school
- (A) they should be told that the school has a different language and they are not allowed to speak in their mother tongue at all.
(B) parents should try to use only the language of the school at home.
(C) they should be allowed to speak in their mother tongue because the expression is important.
(D) they should be fined for not speaking the language of the school.

78. At the primary level, grammar should be taught using the
- (A) Textbook Method. (B) Inductive Method.
(C) Translation Method. (D) Deductive Method.
79. The teacher asked the students to arrange the following sentence in the correct order using appropriate punctuation: ‘market i am mother with going to the my’ This is an example of
- (A) Guided writing. (B) Free writing.
(C) Controlled writing. (D) Descriptive writing.
80. Zama was reading fast, looking for specific information in the User’s Manual of a mobile handset. What is this sub-skill of reading known as?
- (A) Skimming (B) Scanning
(C) Intensive (D) Extensive
81. The teacher plays a video clip in the classroom to teach a lesson. She is using
- (A) audio aid. (B) visual aid.
(C) audio visual aid. (D) pictorial aid.
82. While teaching, a good language teacher gives a number of examples
- (A) to attract student’s attention. (B) to make the class more lively.
(C) to break the monotony. (D) to explain the lesson.
83. When a teacher uses language games to encourage students to acquire an interest in words, students are more likely to develop
- (A) whole language. (B) vernacular style.
(C) word consciousness. (D) speech fluency.
84. “Going by the _____ that many hands make light work, the school _____ involved all the students in the task.”
- (A) principal, principle (B) principal, principal
(C) principle, principle (D) principle, principal

85. When we test students' writing skill, we are assessing students' ability
- (A) to present the matter in a well-organised manner.
 - (B) to reproduce the contents of their textbooks.
 - (C) to understand the main thought.
 - (D) to make conclusions from the given extract.
86. In her classroom, Miss Kimi conducted classroom interactions using only the target language, this method is known as
- (A) Grammar-Translation Method. (B) Bi-lingual Method.
 - (C) Direct Method. (D) Communication Method.
87. _____ involves active cognitive processing of the spoken form of the language.
- (A) Listening (B) Reading
 - (C) Speaking (D) Writing
88. Miss Ruati often tells stories in her language class and the students always enjoy it. As a method of language teaching, story-telling aims at
- (A) learning the morals of the story. (B) learning to retell the story.
 - (C) engaging learners with language. (D) testing the memory of learners.
89. Miss Rini collects and reads the classwork of her students then plans and adjusts the next lesson to meet the students' needs. She is doing
- (A) Assessment of learning. (B) Assessment on Learning.
 - (C) Assessment for Learning. (D) Assessment at Learning.
90. Which of the following is true about portfolio assessment?
- (A) It is a valid and reliable traditional assessment.
 - (B) It involves students in developing test questions.
 - (C) It can determine the growth and development of students.
 - (D) It serves as evidence for teacher's performance.

PART V MATHEMATICS

91. Complementary angles equal to
(A) 90° (B) 180°
(C) 270° (D) 360°
92. The number of diagonals in a Septagon/Heptagon is
(A) 10. (B) 15.
(C) 13. (D) 14.
93. A cuboid has _____ faces.
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 8 (D) 4
94. One billion is equal to
(A) 100 million. (B) 10 million.
(C) 1000 lakhs. (D) 10000 lakhs.
95. In a cricket match, Sri Lanka made 235 runs. India has made 123 runs. How many more runs does India need to win?
(A) 113 (B) 103
(C) 123 (D) 133
96. If $AB \times B = 9B$, then $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
(A) 9, 4 (B) 9, 2
(C) 9, 3 (D) 9, 1
97. There are 7 Octopus, how many legs are there?
(A) 49 (B) 56
(C) 42 (D) 63
98. I have 676 sheep. I want to divide them into groups and the number of groups should be equal to the number of sheep in the group. To how many groups can I make?
(A) 25 (B) 35
(C) 26 (D) 24

99. Kilogram is the SI base unit of
- (A) Mass. (B) Amount of Substance.
(C) Luminous. (D) Electric Current.
100. How many grams is equal to 12 milligrams?
- (A) 0.012 (B) 0.112
(C) 0.120 (D) 0.0012
101. Liana worked from 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon and then from 1:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. How many hours did he work on that day?
- (A) 5 hours (B) 6 hours
(C) 7 hours (D) 5 hours 30 minutes
102. We calculate the volume of a prism by
- (A) Base X Height. (B) Base + Height.
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ Base X Height. (D) Area of Base X Height.
103. In one class of a school, there are 50 students. Out of 50, 37 were girls and are in the age group of 12 – 15. Where 15 students are 14 years of age, and 12 were 15 years, while 7 students were 13 years old, and 3 students were 12 years. Among the boys, 8 students were 15 years, and 3 students were 14 years while 2 students were 13 years. Which year has the maximum frequency of a data?
- (A) 15 (B) 14
(C) 13 (D) 12
104. What will be the next pattern?
- 
- (A)  (B) 
(C)  (D) 
105. Rupees 10 and 2000 paise makes
- (A) Rs. 12. (B) Rs. 210.
(C) Rs. 102. (D) Rs. 30.

106. Consider the following statements about the objectives of teaching Mathematics in Primary School:

- (i) Help students understand and acquire basic Mathematical concepts and computational skills.
- (ii) Help students develop number and spatial sense and the ability to appreciate patterns and structures of numbers and shapes.

Which of the statements is true?

- (A) Only (i) is true
- (B) Both (i) and (ii) are true
- (C) Only (ii) is true
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii) is true

107. A way to use authentic assessment in Mathematics in the classroom is

- (A) Performance Assessment.
- (B) Short Investigations.
- (C) Open – response Questions.
- (D) All of these.

108. The purpose of Anecdotal Records is to

- (i) Provide information regarding a student's development.
- (ii) Capture observations of significant behaviours.

Which of the statements is true?

- (A) Both (i) and (ii) are true
- (B) Only (i) is true
- (C) Only (ii) is true
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii) is true

109. A process of removing a pupil's learning distortions or subject matter difficulties is

- (A) Self – assessment.
- (B) Diagnostic Testing.
- (C) Remedial Teaching.
- (D) Micro – teaching.

110. In Mathematical reasoning, we use a logical approach where we progress from general ideas to specific conclusions know as

- (A) Abductive induction.
- (B) Deductive method.
- (C) Inductive method.
- (D) Intuition.

111. In Van Hiele's model of geometric thinking, we have
- (i) Visualization (ii) Analysis
- Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Only (i) is true (B) Only (ii) is true
 (C) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct (D) Both (i) and (ii) are true
112. This technique of teaching mathematics is good for beginners.
- (A) Oral or Mental Work (B) Group Work
 (C) Drill Work (D) Self - study
113. Mathematical communication skills refer to the student's ability to
- (i) arrange and link their mathematical thinking through communication.
 (ii) communicate their logical thinking to others.
 (iii) analyse and assess mathematical thinking and strategies used by others.
- Which of the above statements is true?
- (A) All of these (B) Statement (i) and (ii)
 (C) Statement (ii) and (iii) (D) Statement (i) and (iii)
114. Learning Mathematics is a means to develop logical and _____ thinking abilities.
- (A) qualitative (B) quantitative
 (C) inductive (D) deductive
115. It is observed that children use various methods of problem-solving strategies like
- (i) Counting (ii) Direct Modelling (iii) Number Facts
- Sequence from which children pass through while developing problem-solving strategies
- (A) $i \rightarrow ii \rightarrow iii$ (B) $iii \rightarrow i \rightarrow ii$
 (C) $ii \rightarrow iii \rightarrow i$ (D) $ii \rightarrow i \rightarrow iii$
116. The objectives related to various aims of teaching Mathematics at Primary Stage are
- (A) knowledge and understanding. (B) skills and abilities.
 (C) personal qualities. (D) all of these.

117. Identify the open – ended process.
- (A) Mawii makes a cuboid of dimensions 4cm, 2cm, 4cm. How many such minimum cuboids are required to form a cube?
 - (B) Find the cube root of 512 using prime factorization method.
 - (C) Write any 5 numbers whose cube is more than 8.
 - (D) Find the cube of 15.
118. Rubrics of assessment for the geometry lesson on points and lines can
- (A) differentiate between line and line segment, mark a point, draw a line segment of given length accurately.
 - (B) measure the line in centimetres and inches accurately and name the line.
 - (C) measure the line segment in centimetres and inches accurately, mark end points of line segment.
 - (D) differentiate between line, ray, and line segment and define them.
119. If students commit mistake like
- $$\begin{array}{r} 483 \\ +27 \\ \hline 51010 \end{array}$$
- The above example is classified in
- (A) Conceptual error
 - (B) Procedural error
 - (C) Factual error
 - (D) Compensating error
120. Mathematical Reasoning does not include
- (A) Deductive Reasoning.
 - (B) Abductive Reasoning.
 - (C) Reasoning by Analogy.
 - (D) Effective Reasoning.

PART VI ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

121. Maximum amount of gas found in air is
(A) oxygen. (B) carbondioxide.
(C) hydrogen. (D) nitrogen.
122. Which of the following plays an important role in the cause of rainfall ?
(A) Evaporation (B) Condensation
(C) Both evaporation and condensation (D) Filtration
123. Many Orchids are epiphytes and they grow on trees . This is an example of
(A) Competition. (B) Commensalism.
(C) Parasitism. (D) Symbiosis.
124. What is the name of a species that is highly connected to the entire food-web and whose loss may result in ecosystem collapse?
(A) Top species (B) Vital species
(C) Keystone species (D) Limiting species
125. The famous Chipko Movement is related with
(A) Protection of Bengal tigers. (B) Protection of Trees.
(C) Protection of Wetlands. (D) Protection of Chimpanzees.
126. Choose the correct option from the given food-chain
(A) Grass ——— Chameleon ——— Insect ——— Bird.
(B) Grass——— Fox ——Rabbit —— Bird.
(C) Phytoplankton —— Zooplankton——Fish.
(D) Fallen leaves ——Bacteria——Insect larvae.
127. What is the National River of India ?
(A) Brahmaputra (B) Narmada
(C) Yamuna (D) Ganges
128. Bharatanatyam is a dance that belong to the State
(A) Odisha. (B) Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Tamil Nadu. (D) Kerala.

129. Mr and Mrs Khuma live at home with their aged parents, children and grandchildren. They are a typical example of a traditional

- (A) nuclear family. (B) enlarged family.
(C) extended family. (D) compact family.

130. The deficiency of Vitamin K can cause

- (A) Haemorrhage. (B) Bleeding gums.
(C) Rickets. (D) Skin diseases.

131. Weight lifters are generally required to build more muscle and body mass. For this purpose they need to take a diet which is rich in

- (A) Carbohydrates. (B) Vitamins.
(C) Proteins. (D) Fats.

132. If you are travelling from Aizawl to Siaha, you have to cross the longest bridge in Mizoram at Kawlchaw village. What is the name of the bridge?

- (A) Tuichang bridge (B) Kolodyne bridge
(C) Tuirial bridge (D) Vaseikai bridge

133. Consider the following two columns

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Female Anopheles Mosquito | (1) DDT |
| (ii) Plasmodium | (2) Dengue |
| (iii) Aedes Mosquito | (3) Vector |
| (iv) Insecticide | (4) Malaria |

Select the correctly matched answer using the codes given below

- (A) (i)- (3), (ii)- (4), (iii)- (2), (iv)- (1)
(B) (i)- (4), (ii)- (3), (iii)- (2), (iv)- (1)
(C) (i)- (2), (ii)- (4), (iii)- (1), (iv)- (3)
(D) (i)- (1), (ii)- (3), (iii)- (2), (iv)- (4)

134. Which of the following group of animals has excellent sight and can see things four times more than humans?
(A) Bees, Mosquitoes, Butterflies (B) Tiger, Leopard, Bulls
(C) Snakes, Silkworms, Lizards (D) Kites, Eagles, Vultures
135. Jobs that involve high degrees and level of innovations are known as
(A) secondary activities. (B) quarternary activities.
(C) quinary activities. (D) primary activities.
136. Which of the following is/are important in constructing knowledge in EVS by the students?
(i) Active participation of the students.
(ii) Community members.
(iii) Textbook of EVS.
(iv) Description and definition given in EVS textbook.
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (iii) only
137. Which one of the following represents the objective of teaching EVS at Primary School?
(A) To inform the learner about the books they should read to expand their knowledge.
(B) To connect the experiences of the learners with the outside world.
(C) To make learners aware of technical terms and definitions.
(D) To assess technical terms related to EVS.
138. Learning indicators in EVS are
(A) activity oriented. (B) class oriented.
(C) learning oriented. (D) process oriented.
139. Out of the following phrases, the most effective way to arouse curiosity in class V students is to
(A) provide more hands on experience.
(B) give them more practice in written work.
(C) asking probing and imaginative questions.
(D) conduct frequent unit tests.

140. In order to find out the learning progression of students and their level for different criteria which of the following option is most appropriate?
- (A) Oral Test (B) Rubric
(C) Worksheet (D) Written Test
141. According to Vygotsky, Zone of Proximal Development is
- (A) zone demarking the support offered by the teacher.
(B) the gap between what the child can do independently and what they can potentially master with assistance.
(C) the amount and nature of support provided to the child to achieve full potential.
(D) what the child can do on his/her own.
142. A teacher shows two identical glasses filled with an equal amount of water. She emptied them in two different glasses one of which is taller and the other wider. She asks her class to identify which glass would have more water in it. Students reply that the taller glass have more water. The students have difficulty in dealing with
- (A) accommodation. (B) conservation.
(C) decentring. (D) egocentrism.
143. A purposeful collection of student's work in different learning areas that stretch over a period of time for the purpose of evaluating learning progress and academic achievement is
- (A) anecdotal record. (B) portfolios.
(C) assignment (D) projects.
144. Which of the following Principle of Learning is followed in EVS?
- (A) Global to local (B) Abstract to concrete
(C) Unknown to known (D) Known to unknown
145. EVS curriculum at Primary Stage have been developed to include Science as well as Social Science concept. This has been done primarily to
- (A) enable the learner to look at the environment in a holistic manner.
(B) reduce the number of subjects to be studied.
(C) reduce the load of schooling.
(D) reduce the requirement of subject teacher.

146. Which of the following is a sub-theme under the theme suggested in the EVS syllabus?
- (A) Family and friends (B) Food
- (C) Animals (D) Things we make and do
147. While making groups for an activity, an EVS teacher should
- (A) make two groups only, each with a lot of students.
- (B) make groups according to their mark.
- (C) ensure separate groups for boys and girls.
- (D) ensure co-operation and participation of all students.
148. Which of the following is/are higher order process skills in EVS.
- (i) Measurement (ii) Communication
- (iii) Prediction (iv) Inference
- (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) only (iv)
- (C) (ii) and (iv) only (D) (i), (iii) and (iv) only.
149. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Audio-Visual aids are useful for students in understanding the concept.
- (B) Charts and graphs are audio-visual aids.
- (C) Charts are useful only in social studies.
- (D) Audio-Visual aids are not important for efficiency in teaching.
150. Consider the following :
- (i) Essay Tests (ii) Performance Tests
- (iii) Discussion (iv) Quiz

Which of the above is/are tools and technique for assessing learning in EVS?

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

