

MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

JULY — 2023

PAPER I

Date of Examination : 27th July, 2023 (Thursday)

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

NOTES

- This booklet contains 28 pages without cover. Check the booklet before attempting the questions.
- OMR sheets will be provided to all the candidates. The OMR sheet should not be tampered in any way. Tampered 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. Rest of the paper viz., Part I, Part II, Part V and Part VI are compulsory.

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PAPER – I

PART I : CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

1. Pedagogy is the study of
 - A. Education
 - B. Guiding Students
 - C. Learning process
 - D. Teaching methods

2. What does development imply?
 - A. Unfolding of the individual's inherent traits
 - B. Qualitative changes
 - C. Quantitative changes
 - D. Increases in height, weight and length

3. Which of the following is a negative peer pressure?
 - A. Participating in sports
 - B. Being responsible
 - C. Teasing others
 - D. Being honest

4. The number of teeth a child has by middle childhood is
 - A. 20
 - B. 24
 - C. 28
 - D. 32

5. The learning disability which directly affects the ability to write is
 - A. Dyscalculia
 - B. Dysgraphia
 - C. Dyslexia
 - D. Dyspraxia

6. Development proceeding in the direction of longitudinal axis is known as
 - A. Proximodistal
 - B. Interrelation
 - C. Cephalocaudal
 - D. Continuity

7. Which of the following is not a psycho-motor activity of a child?
 - A. Playing
 - B. Throwing a ball
 - C. Writing
 - D. Thinking

8. The two words utterances often used by a young child between 1.5 to 2.5 years of age is called
 - A. Overextension of speech
 - B. Telegraphic Speech
 - C. Neologism
 - D. Babbling

9. _____ is a sensitive period pertaining to language development
 A. Pre – natal period B. Early childhood period
 C. Middle childhood period D. Adolescence period
10. _____ is experienced at the stage of adolescence.
 A. Shame and doubt B. Initiative Vs Guilt
 C. Industry Vs Inferiority D. Identity Vs Role confusion
11. According to Diana Baumrind, which Parenting Style is most effective?
 A. Authoritarian B. Authoritative
 C. Permissive D. Uninvolved /Neglectful
12. According to Freud, displacement, sublimation and projection are all
 A. psychosocial stages of development
 B. defence mechanisms
 C. psychosexual stages of development
 D. neurotic needs
13. Id is to “Just do it” as superego is to
 A. “Wait till later” B. “Do your own thing”
 C. “Don’t do it” D. “Sit on it”
14. Attachment theory is the joint work of _____ and Mary Ainsworth
 A. B.F Skinner B. Jean Piaget
 C. John Bowlby D. Lev Vygotsky
15. The commitment of the teachers in CCE refers to the principle of
 A. flexibility B. accountability
 C. regularity D. functionality
16. Which practice promotes inclusion in education?
 A. Corporal practice to students
 B. Learning for competitive exams
 C. Respect for diversity
 D. Standardised curriculum
17. Socialization of a child starts from
 A. Social media B. School
 C. Family D. Playground

27. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation mainly aims at
- A. Holistic development
 - B. Scholastic development
 - C. Cognitive development
 - D. Conative development
28. A good teacher is one who
- A. gives useful information
 - B. explains concepts and principles
 - C. gives printed notes to students
 - D. inspires students to learn
29. The highest level of cognitive ability is
- A. Knowing
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Analysing
 - D. Evaluating
30. Which of the following is recommended for Inclusive classroom practices?
- A. Less student passivity
 - B. Less active learning
 - C. More emphasis on competition
 - D. More encouragement of silence

PART II : ENGLISH

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

There is no short cut to success. The route to success is hard and long. Consistent hard work is the main secret of success. Those who shun work are bound to fail. The second ingredient of success is perseverance. Perseverance is the steadfast pursuit of an aim without any let-up or hindrance. There may be difficulties, obstacles, hurdles and barriers in your path, but you don't have to get discouraged, disheartened and frightened. You have to push on with fortitude. Temptations of comfort and enjoyment have to be brushed aside.

Another important indispensable requirement for success is concentration. All your time and energy should be riveted to your aim in life. You should not be able to think of anything except your goal. No digressions and deviations.

31. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. Hard work and success B. Aim of life
C. Shortcut of success D. The secret of success
32. In the above passage, what does the author wants to convey?
- A. Perseverance is essential for success
B. Success is the result of hard work
C. To overcome obstacles to get success
D. All of these
33. The word 'second' in the passage indicates
- A. Addition B. Sequence
C. Emphasis D. Time
34. Hard work _____ success.
- A. results in B. leads to
C. concludes in D. impacts
35. What should be the focus of one's attention and energy for success?
- A. Perseverance
B. Digressions and deviations
C. Aim in life
D. Concentration on barriers

45. Productive skills in a language refer to
- A. listening and speaking skills
 - B. listening and reading skills
 - C. speaking and writing skills
 - D. reading and writing skills
46. The first important step in preparing a lesson plan is
- A. knowledge of the learners
 - B. framing of objectives
 - C. knowledge of suitable teaching method
 - D. selecting appropriate teaching aids
47. Giving cues and offering support to children as and when needed while teaching a foreign language is an example of
- A. scaffolding
 - B. modelling
 - C. reinforcement
 - D. encouragement
48. Which of the following is not a process of writing?
- A. Brainstorming
 - B. Drafting
 - C. Fragmenting
 - D. Publishing
49. Which of the following is not an assessment tool for language learning?
- A. Observation schedule
 - B. Portfolio
 - C. Assignment
 - D. Rhymes
50. The study of the form of words and phrases is called
- A. Etymology
 - B. Morphology
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Ontology
51. The teacher uses authentic material for developing language skills. He/she is using
- A. English textbook
 - B. Supplementary reader
 - C. Newspaper
 - D. All of these
52. Brainstorming in a writing process means
- A. to collect all kinds of ideas on a topic
 - B. to do some mental exercise
 - C. to make effort to understand the text
 - D. to give some kind of stimulus to the brain

53. When students are asked to read aloud in the class, the teacher tries to
- A. enable students to develop reading skill with understanding
 - B. enable students to read with correct pronunciation and stress
 - C. enable students to be fast readers
 - D. draw the attention of students
54. Which approach/method emphasises interaction as the means and goal of language learning?
- A. Constructivist approach
 - B. Communicative approach
 - C. Direct Method
 - D. Audio lingual method
55. A joyful way of learning the sounds of a language is by
- A. playing games
 - B. singing rhymes
 - C. story telling
 - D. action song
56. An effective teaching aid is one which
- A. is colourful and attractive
 - B. activates all the faculties of the learner
 - C. is large enough to be seen by the whole class
 - D. is cost effective and easy to prepare
57. 'Target language' is
- A. the mother tongue of the learner
 - B. the language of the society in which the learner interacts
 - C. a new language the learner attempts to learn
 - D. a language which the learner can read and write
58. Which among the following is not an interactive teaching strategy?
- A. Lecturing
 - B. Role play
 - C. Discussion
 - D. Play way
59. A language teacher asks students to make envelopes with papers by following her instructions. This activity will help the students to develop their
- A. taste in art
 - B. listening comprehension
 - C. paper folding skill
 - D. interpersonal skill
60. Language evaluation should
- A. focus on language proficiency
 - B. focus on textbook knowledge
 - C. focus on writing skill
 - D. focus on grammatical competency

PART III : MIZO

A. *A hnuaia ziak hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 61 – 65 thleng hian thu ziak behchhanin chhang ang che.*

Dawt sawi hi chin dawklak theih tak mai a ni a, sawi thang tawh tan chuti taka pawiin a lang lo. Dawt chu thutak ni lo kha a ni a, thutak chu thil nihna dik tak a ni. Dawt kan sawi chhan a inang lo, him duh vang te, hlawk duh vang te, mite hip duh vang te leh chhan hrang hrang avangin kan daw thin. Mizote zinga kan hriat fo, dawt ni si, dawt ni si lo a awm a, chu chu thukhuh kan tih hi a ni. “A na em?” kan tih a na reng si ‘a na lo’ kan tih hian dawt sawi angin kan ngai lo a, dawt ni mah se dawt sawiin kan ngai lem lo. Dawt hi thil nihna dik tak nen a inmil loh avangin takna a nei lo a, takna nei lo chu amahin a ding nghet thei lo. Thu dik inchherchhuan chho zelah dawt tel ta se, dawt kha a ngêt leh mai dawn avangin thu dik tam tak pawh a tlu chhe tel dawn tihna a ni.

Doctor hnena dawt sawi hi a fuh lo hle. Enkawlna dik lo pawh a hring hial thei. Min puitu leh enkawltu dawt kan hrilh pawh hi a tha chuang hek lo. Counsellor in mi thenkhat an puiah hian ngawlvei zingah counsellor bum duh an awm thin. Chutiang mi chu hmasawnpui an har hle. An tih pawhin “Ka ti” ti law law se, enkawlna thiam a awl zawk ngei ang. Mahni himna tur emaw hlawkna tur emawa dawt sawi hi kan himpui tuantling chuang lo a, kan hlawkpui tak tak hek lo. Eirukna hi dawt a ni a, dawt chu a ngêt leh thin miau avangin sum ngah thur pawh ni se, a lehlamah a hlawk tuan tling chuang lo. Mi thenkhat chuan dawta thil an tihsual phena bihrukna turin thutak an zawng a, thutak phenah biru theiin inngai pawh ni se, anmahni inhriatnaah pawh thiam an chang pumhlum thei chuang lo. Dawtin a thlen hlimna pawh hian a daih rei chuang lo va, chutiang hlimna beiseitu erawh an kiam phah chuang lo hi a pawl lai tak chu a ni.

Dawta nung te hian dawt pawizia an ngaihtuah tawh lem lo. Dawt kha an tan thil thar a nih tawh loh avangin an nunpui thin. An nunpui avangin dawt kha a pawl ta lo tihna a ni chuang lo, dawt hian a sawitu leh a titu nun a ei chhe tho tho. Nuna dawt a beh ngheh tawh chuan a titu leh a sawitu ngei pawhin an awih thei a, chutiang dinhmuna din tawh chuan dawt ngawl an vei tihna a ni. Nun dan tha taka nung lem lo zingah dawt duh miah lo an awm a, chung mite chuan kawng dik zawh theihna an nei sang bik. Dawt pawisakna tel lo nun chu dinna mumal nei lo nun a nih avangin han ding rei thei zia a ni lo ve.

Pathian chu thutak a ni a, dawt chu Pathian hmelma a ni. Dawta nung chungin tuman “Pathian mi ka ni” a ti thei lo. Thutak leh dawt tel lo nun hi Pathian nen kan inzawmna kawng a ni a, chutah chuan awm kan tum tur a ni. Eiruk te, dawt sawi te hi Pathian nihphung nen a inkalh tlat avangin Pathian

Nakinah khua a lo la var ang,
Tih ka hriatin ka tah lai ka bang thin.
Lei hrehawmna min tuamtute hi,
Ka pel ang, chu ram ka thlen hun chuan.

Chutah hmana tuara hliam hnute,
Hlim takin an leng e rethei fate;
Chhandamtu leh a tlansate nen,
Aw, then lova kan len hun tur chu.

66. He hlaa a lung tileng em em tu kha eng nge?
A. Pialral
B. Lalpa
C. Beram No leh a tlansate
D. Chhandamtu leh a tlansate
67. He hla phuahtuin a tap a banna chhan nia a sawi kha eng nge?
A. Khua a la var dawn avangin
B. Chhandam a nih avangin
C. Lei hrehawm a kalsan dawn avangin
D. Then lohna hmun a thlen dawn avangin
68. Engtikah nge khawvel boral tur kha a chhuahsan dawn?
A. Chatuan khawvar hunah
B. Nunna thing par tlana a len hunah
C. Lungngaih awm tawh lohna hmunah
D. Pialral ram nuam a thlen hunah
69. “Nakinah khua a lo la var ang” heta ‘ah’ hi Grammar-ah engtin nge an sawi thin?
A. Noun
B. Pronoun
C. Postposition
D. Conjunction
70. “Nakinah khua a lo la var ang” ‘var’ hi Parts of speech-ah eng nge a nih?
A. Noun
B. Adjective
C. Adverb
D. Interjection
71. Mihringah tawng a lo irh chhuahna bul ber chu _____ a ni.
A. Rilru
B. Ngaihtuahna
C. Mitthla
D. Ngaihruatna

72. Ṭawng hi _____ a ni.
 A. Taksa pianphung tiṭhangliantu
 B. Mihring rilru tipuitlingtu
 C. Pianpui finna leh theihna tiṭhangliantu
 D. Ngaihtuahna
73. _____ te hi ṭawng zirtirtu ṭha an ni.
 A. Thu leh hla tui kawp
 B. Hla phuah thiam
 C. Thu ziak mi
 D. Kut ziak mawi leh nalh
74. Lehkha awmze neia chhiar tura thil inkawprem ngai te chu
 A. Symbol, sign, sense
 B. Sign, sense, sound
 C. Symbol, sound, sense
 D. Sign, symbol, sound
75. Naupangin ṭawng (speaking) ah hma an sawn nan _____ uar hmasak ber tur a ni.
 A. Inbiakna ṭawngkam
 B. Zawhna
 C. Ngaihthlak
 D. Ziak
76. Naupangte kut ziak a chhiatna chhan chu
 A. Inthlahdah vang
 B. Thatchhiat vang
 C. Hmanhmawh vang
 D. Zirtirtu kut ziak chhiat vang
77. Prose zirtirnain a tum (General aim) te zing a mi chu
 A. Fiah taka thu sawi thiam nan
 B. Nun dan ṭha an hriat belh nan
 C. Thu mal hriat belh nan
 D. Taksa leh rilru ṭhanlen nan
78. Ṭawng dik leh ziah dan dik tak kan thiam nana min puitu chu
 A. Ṭawng zirtirtu
 B. Ṭawng zirna hmanrua
 C. Prose & poetry
 D. Grammar
79. Naupangten an thil hmuh leh an hriat, fiah tak, tawi kim taka an sawi chhuah thiam nana zirtir hi
 A. Essay
 B. Dictation
 C. Epitome
 D. Narration

80. Hriatna hlui leh thar insuih zawmtir hi thil zir tur thiam theihna awlsam ni a ngaitu chu
 A. Henry C. Morrison B. Benjamin S. Bloom
 C. Johan Friedrich Herbert D. John Dewey
81. Mitthi lumennaah nula leh tlangvalte an _____ thin.
 A. Tlai var B. Tleivar
 C. Tlaivar D. Tlei var
82. Mizo ṭawng ziah dan dik thlang chhuak rawh
 A. Inchhirin lo haw mahse ka ngaidam thei lo ang
 B. Inchhirin lo haw mah se ka ngaidam thei lo ang
 C. Inchhirin lo haw mase ka ngaidam thei lo ang
 D. Inchhirin lo haw ma se ka ngaidam thei lo ang
83. Hmeichhia an naupanlai hun an kal pela, nula tia sawi an la nih hma si hun hi _____ a ni.
 A. Tleitir B. Rawlthar
 C. Tleirawl D. Lenglai
84. Ṭawng zirtir nana zirtir tur thu mil zel milem a indawta entir hi _____ a ni.
 A. Flannel graph B. Films
 C. Film strips D. Record player
85. Naupangte vantlang zinga nun an thiam leh thiam loh tehna hi _____ a ni.
 A. Case study B. Records & Reports
 C. Autobiography D. Sociometry
86. Naupangten hma an sawn theih nana mi tih dan zira lem an chan thin hi
 A. Drama B. Pair work
 C. Role play D. Project work
87. Ṭawng thluk mawi leh dik, rilru hneh thei tura thuchham hi _____ a ni.
 A. Recitation B. Elocution
 C. Debate D. Extempore speech
88. Thil khêk thei lo, khêk lova ei zo zung zung sawi nana an hman thin chu
 A. Bapui bun ang hul hul
 B. Bakin phingphihlip a rep thei lo
 C. Ar nghal ven
 D. Zu khawn chang lo

89. Mizo ṭawng dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.
- A. Ka sam ka ziat kawlh
 - B. Ka sam ka tan kawlh
 - C. Ka lu ka ziat kawlh
 - D. Ka sam ka met kawlh
90. Mizo ṭawng dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.
- A. Engtikin nge i lo thlen?
 - B. Eng nge i hming?
 - C. Engtikah nge i lo thlen?
 - D. Ka muthilh a chhuak

PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (61 – 69) that follow:

The first detailed description of plastic surgical procedures is found in the clinical text on Indian surgery, the Sushruta Samhita which incorporates details of surgical tools and operative techniques. Sushruta wrote, based on the lectures of his teacher, the famous surgeon king, Devadas.

He taught his pupils to try their knives first on natural as well as artificial objects resembling diseased parts of the body before undertaking the actual operations. It is interesting to note that modern surgery stresses, so much upon simulation, models and cadaver training before actual performance to increase and improve patient safety.

He stressed on both theoretical and practical training and had famously remarked once: “The physician who has only the book of knowledge (Sastras) but unacquainted with the practical methods of treatment or who knows the practical details of the treatment but from self-confidence, does not study the books, is unfit to practice his calling.” Sushruta considered surgery to be the most important branch of all the healing arts, and had performed and described in detail several complicated operations. This includes operations for intestinal obstruction, hernia repairs, bladder stone, but more importantly, several plastic surgical operations, which are performed virtually unchanged even today from his descriptions about 3000 years ago!

61. Sushruta’s training consisted of
 - A. apprenticeship under a guru
 - B. focusing on non – surgical procedures
 - C. acquiring complete theoretical knowledge
 - D. practice on objects similar to human body parts

62. The paragraph focuses on the
 - A. methods of plastic surgery in India
 - B. life of Sushruta and his work
 - C. evolution of medicine in India
 - D. India’s contribution to plastic surgery

- B. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions (70 – 75) that follow:**

THOSE WINTER SUNDAYS

Sundays too my father got up early
And put his clothes on in the blueblack cold,
Then with cracked hands that ached
From labor in the weekday weather made
Banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.

I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking.
When the rooms were warm, he'd call,
And slowly I would rise and dress,
Fearing the chronic angers of that house,

Speaking indifferently to him,
Who had driven out the cold
And polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know
Of love's austere and lonely offices?

- Robert Hayden

70. The word 'too' in the first line of the poem suggests
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. continuity of action | B. change of circumstances |
| C. brevity of existence | D. freezing of good fortune |
71. The word 'chronic' suggests that it is
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. well considered | B. hurried |
| C. long lasting | D. unjustification |
72. What is the weather like on these Sunday mornings?
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Stormy | B. Freezing cold |
| C. Warm and rainy | D. Cloudy and chilly |
73. The attitude of the son can be equated with _____
- | |
|---|
| A. the harshness of the cold |
| B. his father's warm and loving actions |
| C. his recollection of the times gone by |
| D. the overcoming of the cold by the blazing fire |

83. Which of the following will help in the best way to learn vocabulary?
A. Reading
B. Writing
C. Talking and Reading
D. Watching movies
84. Assessment of writing skills cannot be done by making the learners to
A. arrange jumbled words
B. take dictation
C. write a poem or play
D. write a picture composition
85. Visual aids used in teaching / learning process help in the attainment of which of the following objectives of teaching?
A. Cognitive, affective and psychomotor
B. Only cognitive and affective
C. Only cognitive
D. Only affective
86. The second language should be taught through
A. mother tongue and translation
B. learner's background and talent
C. using the target language as much as possible
D. grammar and rules of language
87. A purposeful collection of student's work that demonstrates their efforts, progress and achievement in a given area is called a/ an
A. Anecdotal record
B. Portfolio
C. Checklist
D. Rating scale
88. An effective language teacher begins a lesson by
A. writing important points on the chalkboard
B. motivating and recapitulating through fun activity
C. asking students to read the lesson to get the main idea
D. explaining the objectives of the lesson.
89. Introducing drama in a classroom helps in developing
A. Receptive skills
B. Productive skills
C. Communicative skills
D. Study skills
90. The main purpose of prose passage in a language lesson is to help learners
A. comprehend its content and language
B. develop the habit of reading
C. to appreciate language arts
D. explore the linguistic and conceptual aspects of a written text

PART V : MATHEMATICS

91. How many number of faces does a solid sphere have?
A. 1
B. 2
C. Many
D. None
92. Which of the following can be the other name of a cylinder?
A. A triangular prism
B. A rectangular prism
C. A vertical prism
D. A circular prism
93. Write the next number in the following sequence
100 , 90 , 91 , 81 , 82 , _____
A. 72
B. 78
C. 73
D. 74

94. What does this pattern show?



- A. Repeating pattern
B. Decreasing pattern
C. Growing
D. Reducing
95. The annual salary of Sanga is Rs. 1,20,000, what will be his monthly salary?
A. Rs. 10,000
B. Rs. 12,000
C. Rs. 11,000
D. Rs. 13,000
96. Simplify: $3 - (5 - 6 \div 3)$
A. 3
B. 0
C. 1
D. 9
97. Convert 26 m 6 cm into Centimeter
A. 2606 cm
B. 20 cm
C. 2066 cm
D. 206 cm
98. Subtract 67 m 86 cm from 96 m 76 cm
A. 28 m 90 cm
B. 2 m 9 cm
C. 2 m 90 cm
D. None of these

99. The weight of one iron rod is 3kg 125gms. How many iron rods will make one quintal?
A. 30
B. 25
C. 32
D. 15
100. How many hours are there in the month of April?
A. 30
B. 240
C. 744
D. 720
101. Siama had spent Rs. 25 in a market and he was left with Rs. 25. How many rupees did he have in the beginning?
A. Rs 25
B. Rs 5
C. Rs 50
D. Rs 40
102. How many diameters can be drawn in a circle?
A. 1
B. 3
C. 2
D. Infinitely many
103. Co-prime numbers are numbers whose common factor is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 0
D. their product
104. A pictorial representation of data is called
A. Attractive graph
B. Pictograph
C. Bar graph
D. Pie diagram
105. Find the length of a cuboid whose volume is 120 cm^3 , breadth is 6cm and height is 5 cm
A. 4 cm
B. 2 cm
C. 6 cm
D. 8 cm
106. The main goal of Mathematics education is
A. to formulate theorems of geometry and their proofs independently
B. to help the students to understand mathematics
C. to develop useful capabilities
D. to develop children's abilities for mathematisation

107. Which of the following is an important characteristic of a good Mathematics textbook at Primary Level?
- A. Concepts should be introduced through context
 - B. It should only contain numerous exercises to give rigorous practice.
 - C. It should be attractive and colourful
 - D. It must be thick and large
108. 'Mathematics Puzzles' at Primary level help in
- A. identifying brilliant students
 - B. providing fun to students
 - C. testing problem-solving skills
 - D. promoting problem-solving skills
109. _____ is the method which goes from general to specific.
- A. Inductive
 - B. Deductive
 - C. Analysis
 - D. Synthesis
110. Which of the following type of test lacks standardization and objectivity?
- A. MCQs
 - B. Oral
 - C. Written
 - D. Essay
111. A teacher is teaching addition to class 2 students, which one of the following strategies is most suitable?
- A. Word problem should not be done in class 2
 - B. Addition should be introduced through word problems
 - C. Word problems should be done at the end of the chapter
 - D. None of these
112. In the NCF-2005, the sequence of Mathematics is
- A. before language
 - B. after language
 - C. after Science
 - D. after Social Science
113. What is the important aid used for giving geometric conceptions?
- A. Geoboard
 - B. Prezi
 - C. Animator
 - D. Clinometers
114. The project method was propounded by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. William Kilpatrick
 - C. Ballard
 - D. None of these

115. A unit plan should
- A. be flexible
 - B. consist of familiar topics
 - C. provide variety
 - D. All of these
116. Meaning of the word 'Heurisco' is
- A. to know
 - B. to learn
 - C. to think
 - D. to find out
117. Criterion-Reference test relate the performance of child to
- A. A norm group
 - B. A certain behavior
 - C. Learning experiences
 - D. All of these
118. Which of the following is a Centre point of lesson plan?
- A. Principal
 - B. Teacher
 - C. Student
 - D. None of these
119. Teaching strategy is similar with
- A. Teaching method
 - B. Teaching tactics
 - C. Teaching process
 - D. Teaching techniques
120. Major educational values of mathematics are
- A. Utilitarian values
 - B. Disciplinary values
 - C. Cultural values
 - D. All of these

PART VI : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

121. The spirit of team work is learnt from which of the following
- A. Family
 - B. Sports and family
 - C. Family, sports and society
 - D. Conducting competition
122. An egret bird is often seen on a buffalo's back. This is because the egret
- A. feeds on the insects present in the grass
 - B. feeds on parasites on the buffalo's back
 - C. loves to sing while sitting on the buffalo's back
 - D. the egret bird has a hidey-hole to rest in
123. The water obtained through precipitation which does not percolate down into the ground and remains confined in lakes, streams etc. is
- A. ground water
 - B. potable water
 - C. drinking water
 - D. surface water
124. Techniques of incineration, landfills, source reduction, composting and recycling are related with
- A. disposal of solid wastes
 - B. extraction of soil
 - C. mining of coal
 - D. decomposition of fossil
125. A lemon sinks in normal water but floats in salty water because the density of
- A. lemon increases in salt water
 - B. lemon decreases in salt water
 - C. salt water is more than normal water
 - D. normal water is more than salt water
126. Which one of the following places in our country is a 'Cold Desert'?
- A. Jaisalmer
 - B. Thar desert
 - C. Spiti
 - D. Ladakh
127. There is a Species 'A' of plants that grow in a huge number but is found only in 'B' part of India in the whole world. Which type of species is it?
- A. Endangered
 - B. Abundant
 - C. Endemic
 - D. Exotic

135. In the hot climate areas, houses are often painted with light colours because
- A. they do not absorb sunlight
 - B. they do not reflect sunlight
 - C. they do not refract sunlight
 - D. they do not protect sunlight
136. The syllabus for EVS is woven around
- A. Five common themes
 - B. Six common themes
 - C. Seven common themes
 - D. Four common themes
137. A whole-hearted purposeful activity carried out in a social environment is
- A. Discussion
 - B. Experiment
 - C. Field trip
 - D. Project
138. Games and riddles are important for EVS teaching and learning as
- A. they provide a break from classroom monotony
 - B. they provide fun time for learners
 - C. they allow learners to discover patterns on their own
 - D. they are easy to transact in the classroom
139. The four major principles of Bruner's theory include
- A. Motivation, structure, sequence, knowledge
 - B. Motivation, structure, sequence, reinforcement
 - C. Motivation, structure, objection, pre-requisite
 - D. Motivation, sequence, knowledge, objective
140. Which of the following is the best resource to discuss the issue of 'water scarcity' and its impact on any region?
- A. Textbooks
 - B. Audio aids
 - C. Encyclopedia
 - D. Newspaper reports
141. Which process skill is involved in the five senses to describe what is seen, heard, felt, smelt and tasted?
- A. Inferring
 - B. Measuring
 - C. Observing
 - D. Analyzing

142. National Curriculum Framework 2005 strongly recommends that the teaching of EVS at Primary stage should aim at
- A. developing basic concept of the subject
 - B. linking classroom learning to life outside the school
 - C. memorizing basic principles of the subject
 - D. acquiring skills to carry out experiments
143. Siama wants to emphasize more on social issues like poverty, illiteracy and inequalities in his class. Which one of the following learning experiences will be most effective in achieving his objective?
- A. Organising special lectures on related issues
 - B. Asking the students to undertake group projects to collect and analyze related information
 - C. Asking the students to write slogans on related issues
 - D. Asking the students to prepare charts on related social issues
144. When a teacher provide opportunities for the students to assess themselves it is known as
- A. Assessment for learning
 - B. CCE
 - C. Assessment as learning
 - D. Assessment of learning
145. Which of the following is not an indicator for learning in EVS?
- A. Questioning
 - B. Concern for justice and equality
 - C. Co-operation
 - D. Remembering
146. Collection and gathering of information at the local level by conducting primary survey is
- A. Field trip
 - B. Field study
 - C. Field visit
 - D. Field survey

147. Pre-operational stage in Jean Piaget theory of cognitive development characterizes

- A. centration in thought
- B. hypothetico deductive thinking
- C. ability to conserve and seriate objects
- D. development of abstract thinking

148. The different tools and techniques that can be used by teachers for assessing children's learning are

- i. photographs, picture reading
- ii. drawing, narratives
- iii. discussion, portfolio
- iv. measurement, classification

Choose the correct option

- A. i & ii only
- B. i, ii & iii
- C. i only
- D. i & iv only

149. In EVS concepts and issues have not been compartmentalized into science and social-science. Why?

- A. The child looks at her/his environment in a holistic manner
- B. It is a good teaching-learning strategy
- C. It is for decreasing the syllabus load
- D. Syllabus of EVS has been prescribed as such by CBSE

150. In order to address the 'alternative beliefs' carried by students, it is important to

- A. Create the circumstances where students feel restricted to express their views
- B. Deliver the content to be taught through teacher-centric pedagogies
- C. Generate situations where alternative beliefs carried by students can be expressed
- D. Ignore the role of socio-cultural context of students in the learning process