

# MIZORAM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



## MIZORAM TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

JULY — 2023

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### PAPER II

**Date of Examination :** 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 (Thursday)

**Time :** 01:30 p.m. - 04:00 p.m.

#### NOTES

- This booklet contains 38 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. A candidate must also attempt either Part V or Part VI depending upon whether he/she has opted for Mathematics and Science or Social Studies. Rest of the paper viz., Part I and Part II are compulsory.





9. The knowledge that quantity is unrelated to the arrangement and physical appearance of objects is
- A. conservation
  - B. operations
  - C. classification
  - D. accommodation
10. Use of multimedia for communication will help inclusion of
- i. students with intellectual intelligence
  - ii. students with giftedness
  - iii. students with autism
  - iv. students with dyslexia
- Choose the correct option
- A. i, ii, iii
  - B. ii, iii, iv
  - C. i, ii, iv
  - D. i, ii, iii, iv
11. Peer groups are the agents of
- A. Secondary socialization
  - B. Anticipatory socialization
  - C. Primary socialization
  - D. Developmental socialization
12. The parents expect their orders to be obeyed without explanation in
- A. Authoritative parenting
  - B. Authoritarian parenting
  - C. Uninvolved parenting
  - D. Permissive parenting
13. If a child has a mental age of 5 years and chronological age of 4 years then what will be the IQ of the child?
- A. 125
  - B. 80
  - C. 120
  - D. 100
14. "Sex" and "Gender" can be defined on the basis of
- A. Environmental factors
  - B. Biological factors
  - C. Sociological factors
  - D. General factors
15. What type of evaluation identifies children with special needs?
- A. Placement
  - B. Summative
  - C. Continuous
  - D. Diagnostic
16. Attitudes and expectations regarding gender roles are based on
- A. Stereotypes
  - B. Inherent gender differences
  - C. Discriminatory policies followed through generations
  - D. Gender typing

17. The individual successes of teachers and students are recognized in  
A. toxic school culture                      B. positive school culture  
C. bureaucratic school culture              D. collegial school culture
18. Through which Amendment of the constitution has education become a Fundamental Right?  
A. 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment                      B. 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
C. 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment                      D. 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
19. While introducing a new topic, a teacher should ask questions which  
A. are from the domains completely unfamiliar from students  
B. are much beyond their cognitive abilities  
C. have no relation with the topic to be taught  
D. relate to the topic to be studied with what the student already knows
20. Socio-constructivist theorists consider the child as  
A. a blank slate  
B. a passive recipient of knowledge  
C. an active being involved in creation of knowledge  
D. a miniature adult
21. “The teacher shall respect and be loyal to the school, community, state and nation,” is the teacher’s relation to  
A. management/administration              B. parents/guardians  
C. colleagues & profession                  D. society and the nation
22. Maslow explained Theory of Motivation in perspective of  
A. Needs    B. Rewards  
C. Expectancies                                      D. Objectives
23. A process of what is being assessed is called  
A. Assessment                                      B. Evaluation  
C. Measurement                                      D. Rubrics
24. CCE mainly aims at promoting  
A. Competition among children  
B. Competition among teachers  
C. Academic excellence among children  
D. Inclusive education

25. Student-centric classroom is meant for
- A. addressing individual differences
  - B. reducing teacher-oriented lectures
  - C. recalling the previous knowledge
  - D. engaging the entire class
26. Which of the following is the most appropriate method to monitor the progress of children with learning disabilities?
- A. Case-study
  - B. Anecdotal records
  - C. Behavioural-rating scale
  - D. Structured behavioural observation
27. Which one of the following methods would never be used by a behaviorist?
- A. Interview
  - B. Projective test
  - C. Personality inventory
  - D. Direct observation
28. The most essential qualities for a teacher is to
- A. be an expert of the subject
  - B. be a learned person
  - C. be a well-dressed person
  - D. have lots of patience
29. You work at a pre-school, the pay is low and working hours are long, but you love being around children and have no desire to look for a higher paying job. Your motivation appears to be
- A. selfish
  - B. external
  - C. extrinsic
  - D. intrinsic
30. The main responsibility of school management lies on the
- A. Principal or Headmaster
  - B. Teachers & Principal
  - C. Manager & Headmaster
  - D. Teachers & Manager

## PART II : ENGLISH

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

A sage once said, “How can there be peace on earth if the hearts of men are like volcanoes?” We can live in harmony with others only when we overcome anger and make room for peace. So how can we set about creating that sense of peace within ourselves? It starts with the realization that we do not have the choice to think and feel the way we want to. If we look at what it is that makes us angry, we might discover there is nothing that has the power to make us feel this way. We can only allow something to trigger our anger –anger is a way in which we respond to an event or person. But because we are so used to reacting on impulse, we forget to choose how we want to feel, and end up reacting inappropriately, leaving ourselves with angry feelings. A single word spoken in anger leaves a lasting impression on a person’s heart and has the ability to ruin the sweetness of any relationship.

Meditation helps us create personal space within ourselves so that we have the chance to look, weigh the situation, and respond accordingly, remaining in a state of self-control. When we are angry, we have no self-control. At that moment, we are in a state of internal chaos, and anger can be a very destructive force. Stability that comes from practice of meditation can create a firm foundation, a kind of positive stubbornness. Others can say whatever they want, and it may also be true, but we don’t lose our peace or happiness on account of that. This is to respect what is eternal within each of us. The experience of inner peace may come naturally. We give ourselves the opportunity to maintain our own peace of mind, because no one is going to turn up at our door with a box full of peace and say, “Here, I think you could do with some of this today!”

31. What is anger?
- A. It is loss of control over temper
  - B. It is our reaction to an event or person
  - C. It is release of our pent up emotions
  - D. It is an effort to avenge ourselves
32. Why should we not get angry with a friend?
- A. It may give us a heart attack
  - B. It affects our health
  - C. It ruins our relationship
  - D. It damages our mental health

33. Getting angry
- A. affects the clarity of our mind
  - B. gives us a feeling of superiority
  - C. makes us feel ashamed of ourselves
  - D. affects our well-being
34. To overcome anger, meditation helps us by
- A. removing the trigger
  - B. giving us the choice to think
  - C. remaining in a state of self-control
  - D. offering us a wide range of answers
35. ‘A single word spoken in anger leaves a lasting impression on a person’s heart.’  
Here the word ‘lasting’ is
- A. an adjective
  - B. a gerund
  - C. present participle
  - D. an adverb
36. Searching for a telephone number in a directory is an example of
- A. Skimming
  - B. Scanning
  - C. Intensive reading
  - D. Extensive reading
37. Second language acquisition occurs through
- A. formal instruction of the language
  - B. natural use of the language
  - C. unconscious learning of the language
  - D. All of these
38. Intensive reading is needed when we
- A. glance a text in order to find specific information
  - B. read the text with immense pleasure
  - C. try to read with comprehension
  - D. try to draw a gist of it
39. “May you get well soon!” is an
- A. exclamatory sentence
  - B. imperative sentence
  - C. assertive sentence
  - D. optative sentence



40. Which tense is used to express general truths and facts?  
A. Present continuous tense  
B. Present perfect tense  
C. Past perfect tense  
D. Present indefinite tense
41. The best way to teach vocabulary is to  
A. ask students find the meanings of the words in a dictionary  
B. ask students to underline the difficult words in a lesson and find meanings  
C. write all the new words in the blackboard and write their meanings  
D. ask students to group the words into meaningful categories and use them in real life purposes
42. Choose the correct synonym of the word 'banned'  
A. prohibited  
B. denied  
C. avoided  
D. allowed
43. This table is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.  
A. from  
B. of  
C. on  
D. over
44. Liana opened the gate for me. The verb in the sentence is  
A. Transitive verb  
B. Intransitive verb  
C. Weak verb  
D. Modal verb
45. Which of the following is not a visual aid?  
A. Pictures  
B. Model  
C. Tape recorder  
D. Chart
46. The ultimate aim of learning English in India is to  
A. Master language other than one's own mother-tongue  
B. Know more about the syntax of English language  
C. Comprehend and speak English  
D. Know more about English culture and tradition
47. Proper management of time enables an English teacher to  
A. complete the course within a specific time frame  
B. become more effective and productive  
C. have more time for himself/herself  
D. teach more in less time

48. Using 'Role Play' in an English class is intended to
- A. develop students' acting skills
  - B. develop the receptive skills of students
  - C. enable the students to learn about different professions
  - D. provide authentic opportunities to use the language
49. Memorisation is the main technique used in
- A. Direct method
  - B. Structural approach
  - C. Bilingual method
  - D. Grammar translation method
50. Written expression of students can be assessed by
- A. gap filling exercise
  - B. dictation exercise
  - C. picture composition
  - D. writing parallel sentence
51. In a constructivist classroom, language learning would most importantly be based on
- A. minute observation and record of each child's language development
  - B. correction of spelling errors and making sure that they are not repeated
  - C. carefully completing the language syllabus
  - D. group discussion and peer interaction
52. Using only the target language in classrooms for instruction and learning is the characteristic feature of \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. Grammar translation
  - B. Bilingual
  - C. Direct
  - D. Audio-lingual
53. The teacher tells a story about animals. Children make animal noises every time they hear the name of the animal. It is
- A. total physical response
  - B. situational conversation
  - C. role play
  - D. realia
54. While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on
- A. good handwriting
  - B. grammatical aspects
  - C. word limits
  - D. expression
55. The structural approach advocates
- A. using mother tongue
  - B. resorting to fluency
  - C. selection and gradation of material
  - D. assessing learners' performance

56. Reading for comprehension can be best achieved through
- A. teaching learners to run a finger or pencil under the line being read
  - B. asking the children to read the text aloud
  - C. helping learners spell words clearly while reading
  - D. learners reading silently and asking comprehension questions
57. In a language class, learners are engaged in a pair activity taking the roles of a shopkeeper and customer. The activity is called
- A. authentic activity
  - B. simulation
  - C. exchanging notes
  - D. scaffolding
58. Effective language learning takes place when students are
- A. passive
  - B. interactive
  - C. well behaved
  - D. good at memorising
59. Guided writing provides \_\_\_\_\_ to students when writing on their own
- A. review and feedback
  - B. model text and visuals
  - C. opportunities for creativity
  - D. helpful tools, scaffolding and support
60. Grammar should be taught by
- A. asking students to learn rules
  - B. making students do written exercises
  - C. giving clear explanations
  - D. enabling practice in content

### PART III : MIZO

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

Chenpuite nena inrem lohna hi khawvel tihrehawmtu a ni. Khawvela hnam hrang hrangte hian ngaih dan hrang hrang kan nei vek a, inlungrualtlang taka ngaih dan pakhat kan neih chu ‘nu leh pa ngaihsak lo chuan malsawmna an dawng ngai lo’ tih hi a ni. Sum te, thil te kan peipung thin a, hamthatna leh malsawmna leh hlimna peipunna tha ber chu nu leh pa duat leh ngaihsak hi a ni. Nu leh pa ngaihsak lo chu hun a kal a kal a, an fate pawhin an ngaihsak lo ve zel. Nu leh pa duattu chu an fate pawhin an rawn duat ve mai thin. Nu leh pa te laka ti khaw khaw thin mihringte hi mi hlawhtling ziktluak an tam lo hle ang. Mo, pasal chhungte mil thei lo chuan amah mil thei lo mo a nei ve leh mai thin. Nu leh pate pawhin kan hriat tur chu fate rem thei tura kan insiamrem a tul. Fate rawn loa mahni duh dan dana chhungkua herpui chiam hi lung a rual kim lo thin a, kan duh dan min duhpui ve theih dan tur kan dap a tul hle. Kan chenpuite ngaihsak hi kan mawhphurhna lian tak a ni. Tunlai khawvel hian a hla hla ngaihsak turin min fuih a, a hnai hnai kan thlauhthla thung a. Chhungkua hi awm ho thap mah ila kan inbe tam ta lo hle. Mahni mobile phone theuh khawihin kan buai em em a, kan bula kan chenpuite kha biak enah kan en ta mang lo, phone khawih thiam lo upa zawk ten ring deuhin TV an en a, anmahni biak leh chhawunchhahih kan hman lo tial tial. A hnai hnai biak sawm leh ngaihsak kan chin thar a tul hle. Chhungkua hi kan inchhung lo tial tial a, kan pherh telh telh bawk. A chhan ber nia lang chu nih hona kan nei tlem a, mahni duh dan dana nun tumna a lian ta hlawm em a ni. Inngaihsak ila kan hlim tlang chu a ni mai a, inngaihsak lai tak kha kan harsat ber lai chu a ni bawk si a, kan hlim loh tial tial mai loh nakah.

Thenawm khaw veng leh mahni mihringpuite ngaihsak apiang hian nun an hmang nuamin an rilru a hlim emaw tih tur a ni. Mihringpuite ngaihhlut nachang hre lo te hi mi hlim tak an ni ngai lo a, hring nun puitlinna lam kawngah an thanglian thei bawk hek lo. Hlimna hi keimahni chhung lama irh chhuak a ni ngawt lo va, keimahni pawn lam atanga rawn insiam a nih tlangpui avangin mi dangte chungka kan sukthlek leh nun dan khan keimahniah sawhkhaw a rawn nei leh thin a ni zawk. Thil hi a thangkawk kual vel a, keimahni lam atanga chhuak kha a that phawt chuan thil thain min rawn deng leh dawn tihna a ni. Pathian thu pawhin tuh rah seng a sawi uar hle a, keimahni lam atanga kan pek chhuah kha a thangkawk kual a, keimahniah bawk a lo let leh dawn tih pawm mai ila, kan chungka thleng tura kan duh ang kha pek chhuah kan tum ve zel tur a ni. Mi dang nen inlaichinna tha siam te hi mi nihlawh tak an ni.

Mahni inhre bawk si lo, mi dang hrilh var chuang bawk si loin kan inhriat dan leh mi min hriat dan inmil lo deuhin a awm theih. Tuin nge mi chapo a ni tih hrilh ang a, chapo lo turin engtin nge a inbuatsaih ang? Kan mi zia hi a dik leh dik loh tehna tur kan nei em? A thlakna tha zawk kan nei em? A tehna leh thlakna tha ber chu Pathian zawm hi a ni lo thei lo. Pathian nena inzawmna dik neitu chuan a nun teh zel tur a nei a ni.

61. Malsawmna leh hlimna peipunna tha ber eng nge?
  - A. Pathian tih
  - B. Nu leh pa duat leh ngaihsak
  - C. Inrenchem thiam
  - D. Nu leh pa thuawih
  
62. Kan nun hona kawngah eng nge kan mawhpurhna lian tak ni ta?
  - A. Chenpuite ngaihsak
  - B. Eizawmna ngelnghet neih
  - C. Chhungkaw enkawltu tha nih
  - D. Pathian ngaihsak
  
63. Chhungkua kan inhlathret hret zelna chhan ni a lang ta chu
  - A. Sum leh pai vang
  - B. Kan induhsak tawn tawk loh vang
  - C. Nih hona kan nei tlem
  - D. Phone leh TV vang
  
64. Mahni mobile phone khawihin kan buai em em a.  
 'em em' tih hi Parts of speech ah eng nge a nih?
 

A. Adjective	B. Verb
C. Adverb	D. Conjunction
  
65. Hlimna hi khawi atanga rawn insiam tan nge a nih?
  - A. Chhungkua atangin
  - B. Mimal nun atangin
  - C. Inngaihsak tawmna atangin
  - D. Pawn lam atanga rawn insiam

B. *A hnuia hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, zawhna 66 – 70 thlengin zawhnate hi hla thu behchhanin chhang ang che.*

Pathian ralthuam hmangtute chu,  
Chatuan tlang chhipah an chawl.  
Buaina piah ralmuang hmun an thleng  
Lungngaih reng an tuar tawh lo.

Lei leh van Lal hnam tin tana thi chu  
Thuin an fak seng lo,  
Chawimawina dar an vua,  
Tlantu zaiin an awi.

An bang lo vang, chatuan thlengin,  
Fakna a zau zual zel ang.  
Thisen puan var sinin an leng;  
Nunna lallukhum an nei.

Kei pawh khawvel ka awm chhungin,  
Kalvari tlanga lengin,  
Felna thuam famkim chu lain,  
Ral lian ka do thei ang.

A hneh ang a, ka chawimawi ang,  
Chatuan Lal hmangaih ropui;  
Mi sual ka tana tuar hnu kha,  
Khawvelah hian ka awi ang.

66. Tu nge khawvela a awih tur nia a sawi kha?  
A. Isua Krista                              B. Thlarau thianghlim  
C. Hmangaih Pathian                      D. Ral lian
67. Chatuan tlang chhipa chawl tur kha tute nge?  
A. Hnehtute  
B. Pathian hmangaihtute  
C. Pathian ralthuam hmangtute  
D. Hnam tinte
68. Thisen puan var sinte khan eng nge an neih?  
A. Lungawina kim                        B. Nunna lallukhum  
C. Hlimna                                    D. Chatuan nunna

69. Ral do turin eng nge a mamawh?  
 A. Huaisenna  
 B. Thlarau thianghlim leh phaw  
 C. Felna silhfen  
 D. Felna thuam famkim
70. “Ral lian ka do thei ang”  
 ‘do’ hi Parts of speech ah eng nge a nih?  
 A. Noun  
 B. Adverb  
 C. Verb  
 D. Interjection
71. Ṭawng hi \_\_\_\_\_ min petu a ni.  
 A. Finna leh hriat zauna  
 B. Ṭhian ṭha  
 C. Mahni inrintawkna  
 D. Lungawina
72. Ṭawng pawimawhna eng nge?  
 A. Rualpawl nan  
 B. Hnam nun zia rang an hriat a, an ngaihsan a, an vawn him zel nan  
 C. Thlahtu bul chhui nan  
 D. Hnam dangte nen kan inpawh zel nan
73. Ṭawng zirtirtu ṭha ni tura pawimawh em em chu  
 A. Naupangte tih tlangnel thiam  
 B. Naupang hui khawm thiam  
 C. Naupang Psychology hriat  
 D. Naupangte ngaihpawimawh
74. \_\_\_\_\_ thiam chu ṭawng thiamin a zui a ngai.  
 A. Zia  
 B. Ngaihtuah  
 C. Sawi  
 D. Ngaihtlak
75. Lehkha kan chhiar hian \_\_\_\_\_ a ṭangkawp vek.  
 A. Mit, beng, hmui  
 B. Beng, hmui, rilru  
 C. Lei, beng, rilru  
 D. Mit, rilru, beng
76. Ṭawng kalmang thiamtir tur zawnga thu ziak hi  
 A. Simple handwriting  
 B. Prose writing  
 C. Penmanship  
 D. Essay writing

77. Poetry zirtirin a tum ber chu  
 A. Zai an tui a, an thiam nan  
 B. Naupangte tihlim a, an rilru tizangkhai turin  
 C. Hla phuah an thiam nan  
 D. An lunglen hnemtu atan a la t̄angkai dawn avangin
78. Grammar zirtir dawna, a dan tlangpui a t̄anga a mawl te tea leh dan hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
 A. Inductive method                      B. Inductive-deductive method  
 C. Deductive method                      D. Introduction method
79. Thu emaw hla emaw chiang zawk leh t̄awngkam awl zawk, a kawh thuhmun tho si a dah chhuah hi  
 A. Paraphrase                              B. Translation  
 C. Dictation                                 D. Sequence
80. Lesson plan ah step pathum te Input, Process leh Output ngaipawimawha duangchhuaktu chu  
 A. Benjamin Bloom  
 B. Regional College of Education Mysore (RCEM)  
 C. Henry C Morisson  
 D. Johann Friedrich Herbart
81. Hliampui tuarte hi an \_\_\_\_\_ t̄hin hle.  
 A. Khawngaihthlakawm                  B. Lainatthlakawm  
 C. Khawngaihthlak                        D. Lainatthlak
82. Mizo t̄awng ziak dan dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.  
 A. Chingpirinu hi sava lian tak a ni  
 B. Ching pi rinu hi sava lian tak a ni  
 C. Chingpiri nu hi sava lian tak a ni  
 D. Ching pirinu hi sava lian tak a ni
83. L̄engkhawm zai tui tak sawina chu  
 A. Puan ven sawi chhing                  B. Puallawi  
 C. Sa husual                                 D. Puankawp sawr ang
84. T̄awng zir nana language laboratory kan hman t̄hin hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.  
 A. Visual aids                                B. Audio-Visual aids  
 C. Audio aids                                 D. A ni lo vek



85. Naupangte chemkalna, an tuipei zawng leh an thiam zawng bik tak enfihsakna chu
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Aptitude test     | B. Interest inventory |
| C. Intelligence test | D. Psychology test    |
86. Naupangte ṭawng zirtirna atana inhnial fiamna buatsaih ṭhin hi \_\_\_\_\_ a ni.
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Role play | B. Discussion |
| C. Drama     | D. Debate     |
87. Naupangten hun tiam chhunga ngunthluk leh chik zawka thil an zir hi
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Group work   | B. Pair work  |
| C. Project work | D. Field trip |
88. ‘Ṭhi beh lo thu’ tih awmzia chu
- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Inchei ngaina lo | B. Mi rethei                    |
| C. Mipa sawina      | D. Mi naran, mi pawisawi lo thu |
89. Kan ṭhenawm kuate nen kan inkalpawhna ber \_\_\_\_\_ dawh motorin a zawh chim hlah mai.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Lei      | B. Leilawn  |
| C. Leihlawn | D. Lei lawn |
90. Mizo ṭawng dik ber thlang chhuak rawh.
- |                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| A. Mi mal tin mal min sawm ang che |
| B. Chiangkuang takin sawi rawh     |
| C. Mi tlaklai lo tak a ni          |
| D. I nikhua hle mai                |

## PART IV : ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

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

Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship refers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control when dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents.

The four elements of sportsmanship are the state of being in good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical, and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will create problems as the person believes he is a good sportsman, but is defeating the purpose of the idea as he is ignoring the two key components of sportsmanship. When athletes become too self-centred, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning, and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society.

Since every sport is rule driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called a "sore loser", while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a "bad winner". Sore loser behaviour includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and citing unfavourable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat. A bad winner acts in a shallow manner after his or her victory, such as gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face of the opponent, and attempting to lower the opponent's self-esteem by constantly reminding the opponent of his/her "poor" performance.

61. Sportsmanship is associated with
- A. winning/losing responsibly
  - B. the desire to win
  - C. respect for rules of the game
  - D. All of these

62. If one does not accept responsibility for one's defeat, one is called a
- A. sore loser
  - B. bad winner
  - C. good loser
  - D. prudent sportsman
63. From the passage, give the antonym of the word 'deep'
- A. Sore
  - B. Elite
  - C. Immature
  - D. Shallow
64. According to the passage, when does the spirit of sportsmanship die?
- A. When the sportsman becomes too self-centred
  - B. When the player loses the will to live
  - C. When the sportsman behaves badly
  - D. When the sportsman becomes a bad winner
65. "...not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat." Here, defeat is a/an
- A. Adverb
  - B. Noun
  - C. Gerund
  - D. Transitive verb
66. In today's sporting culture, what takes precedence over sportsmanship?
- A. Lack of understanding about the importance of sportsmanship
  - B. Elite athletes prioritize competition and winning
  - C. Insufficient emphasis on virtues like fairness and self-control
  - D. Inadequate role modelling by sports authorities
67. What should be the main focus of sportsmanship?
- A. Winning at all costs
  - B. Maintaining self-control and treating others fairly
  - C. Gaining an unfair advantage over opponents
  - D. Demonstrating physical prowess in sports situations
68. Which of the following is not a virtue associated with sportsmanship?
- A. Respect for opponents
  - B. Persistence
  - C. High self-esteem
  - D. Self-control
69. Why do athletes at the elite level play a significant role in setting the standards for sportsmanship?
- A. They are highly skilled and successful in their respective sports
  - B. They are seen as role models in society
  - C. They have a deep understanding of fairness and self-control
  - D. They are required to maintain a high level of sportsmanship as part of their contracts

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

**The Chimney Sweeper**

When my mother died I was very young,  
And my father sold me while yet my tongue  
Could scarcely cry 'Weep! weep! weep! weep!'  
So your chimneys I sweep, and in soot I sleep.

There's little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head,  
That curled like a lamb's back, was shaved; so I said,  
'Hush, Tom! Never mind it, for, when your head's bare,  
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair.'

And so he was quiet, and that very night,  
As Tom was a-sleeping, he had such a sight!--  
That thousands of sweepers, Dick, Joe, Ned, and Jack,  
Were all of them locked up in coffins of black.

And by came an angel, who had a bright key,  
And he opened the coffins, and set them all free;  
Then down a green plain, leaping, laughing, they run  
And wash in a river, and shine in the sun.

Then naked and white, all their bags left behind,  
They rise upon clouds, and sport in the wind;  
And the angel told Tom, if he'd be a good boy,  
He'd have God for his father, and never want joy.

And so Tom awoke, and we rose in the dark,  
And got with our bags and our brushes to work.  
Though the morning was cold, Tom was happy and warm:  
So, if all do their duty, they need not fear harm.

70. What is the tone of the poem?
- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Pessimistic         | B. Grief and mourning death  |
| C. Cheerful experience | D. Gentle innocence and hope |
71. In whose perspective is the first stanza of the poem written?
- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Tom Dacre | B. An old man     |
| C. The Angel | D. A little child |

72. Tom was “happy and warm” because
- A. the angel set him free
  - B. the morning was cold
  - C. the angel told him he would have God for his father
  - D. his hair grew back
73. Nature in the poem is a metaphor for
- A. freedom and redemption
  - B. innocence
  - C. life from poverty to wealth
  - D. God’s salvation
74. What does 'coffins of black' signify?
- A. The dark and tight places that the boys work in
  - B. Closeness to death due to unhealthy nature of their work
  - C. The physical and emotional state of being confined in life as a chimney sweeper
  - D. All of these
75. "They rise upon clouds, and sport in the wind." Here, 'sport' is a
- A. Gerund
  - B. Noun
  - C. Verb
  - D. Preposition
76. When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the teacher should
- A. tell a story or conduct an interesting activity
  - B. ask them to sit quietly for some time
  - C. allow them to go out and play
  - D. ask them to sleep for a while
77. Generally speaking, the first language is
- A. marked by characteristic difficulty in mastering it
  - B. influenced by the grammar and style of second language
  - C. marked by the accent and regional expressions of the area where students grow up
  - D. marked by the influences of the school environment the child is studying in
78. One of the objectives of teaching vocabulary is not to
- A. be able to use words in different contexts
  - B. enable learners to use the dictionary
  - C. develop active and passive vocabulary
  - D. understand the meaning of words

79. After a story telling session, the learners are asked to change the ending of the story. This will help the learners
- A. understand grammar better
  - B. develop library reference skills
  - C. evaluate the teacher's originality
  - D. become imaginative and creative
80. What is the system of rules that governs how words can be meaningfully arranged to form phrases and sentences?
- A. Phoneme
  - B. Language
  - C. Syntax
  - D. Morpheme
81. Pedagogical grammar is
- A. learning of rules first and then the meanings of words
  - B. learning of grammar in context through use
  - C. learning of meanings through form
  - D. learning of grammar through prose and poetry
82. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is
- A. Preposition
  - B. Content words
  - C. Imagery
  - D. Ellipsis
83. The main purpose of assessment is
- A. to improve the teaching learning process
  - B. to give practice in writing
  - C. to measure achievement of learners
  - D. to decide pass and fail
84. Direct method is also known as
- A. Inductive method
  - B. Deductive method
  - C. Natural method
  - D. Oral method
85. A good teacher is one who
- A. explains concepts and principles
  - B. gives ample opportunities to learn
  - C. gives lots of information to the students
  - D. gives interests to the learners

86. The purpose of remedial teaching is to
- A. introduce new language items
  - B. test recently taught items
  - C. teach again the language items not properly learnt
  - D. teach again the language items already learnt
87. When students are asked to listen and follow directions, they are trained on their
- A. Productive skill
  - B. Recognition skill
  - C. Acting skill
  - D. Receptive skill
88. Which one of the following is not a poetic device?
- A. Metaphor
  - B. Alliteration
  - C. Morpheme
  - D. Imagery
89. The Communicative Approach to teaching of language is related to
- A. teaching of grammar through principles of language and dictation
  - B. teaching of language for written test
  - C. narrating the grammatical principles according to the needs of the audience
  - D. honing the abilities of listening, speaking, reading, writing and meaning making
90. The type of reading where the students read in detail with specific learning aims and tasks is called
- A. Intensive reading
  - B. Extensive reading
  - C. Skimming
  - D. Scanning

**PART V : MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE**

91. On a number line, when we add a negative integer, we  
A. move to the right                      B. move to the left  
C. do not move at all                      D. None of these
92. \_\_\_\_\_ gives the number of times a particular entry occurs.  
A. Organisation of Data                      B. Collection of Data  
C. Representation of Data                      D. Frequency distribution table
93. The sum of all interior angles of a hexagon is  
A.  $720^\circ$                                       B.  $540^\circ$   
C.  $360^\circ$                                       D.  $180^\circ$
94. If a polygon has 8 sides, then the number of diagonals it has is  
A. 8    B. 16  
C. 20    D. 24
95. How many pairs of identical faces does a cuboid have?  
A. 2    B. 3  
C. 4    D. 1
96. The width or size of the class interval 20 – 30 is  
A. 10    B. 20  
C. 30    D. 5
97. Which of the following 2 angles are classified as complementary?  
A.  $100^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$                               B.  $75^\circ$  and  $15^\circ$   
C.  $180^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$                               D.  $65^\circ$  and  $35^\circ$
98. If  $A : B : C = 3 : 5 : 8$ , then the ratio  $(A + B + C) : C$  is equal to  
A. 1 : 2    B. 2 : 1  
C. 4 : 1    D. 8 : 1
99. The lid of a rectangular box of sides 20 cm by 10 cm is sealed all around with tape. What is the length of the tape required?  
A. 30 cm    B. 20 cm  
C. 60 cm    D. 40 cm



100. Three numbers are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and their HCF is 12. The numbers are  
A. 2 : 4 : 6  
B. 120 : 240 : 360  
C. 12 : 24 : 36  
D. 3 : 6 : 9
101. A piece of cloth is  $\frac{1}{5}$  red,  $\frac{1}{3}$  green and the rest is white. If the white piece is 7 m long then the length of the piece of the cloth is  
A. 29 m  
B. 15 m  
C. 14 m  
D. 28 m
102. On allowing two successive discounts of 20% and 15%, the selling price of an article becomes Rs. 3060. What is the marked price of the article?  
A. Rs. 4000  
B. Rs. 4100  
C. Rs. 4200  
D. Rs. 4500
103. Find the principal if the compound interest is charged on the principal at the rate of  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  per annum for two years and the sum becomes Rs. 196.  
A. Rs. 140  
B. Rs. 144  
C. Rs. 150  
D. Rs. 300
104. A sum of Rs. 53 is divided among A, B and C in such a way that A gets Rs. 7 more than what B gets and B gets Rs. 8 more than what C gets. The ratio of their shares is  
A. 27:20:12  
B. 27:17:09  
C. 25:18:10  
D. 23:19:11
105. The average of 35 raw scores is 18. The average of the first seventeen of them is 14 and that of the last seventeen is 20. Find the eighteenth raw score.  
A. 42  
B. 46  
C. 52  
D. 56
106. The area of a trapezium is  $480\text{ cm}^2$ , the distance between two parallel sides is 15 cm and one of the parallel sides is 20 cm. The other parallel side is  
A. 20 cm  
B. 34 cm  
C. 44 cm  
D. 50 cm
107. A polygon that has a minimum number of sides is  
A. Triangle  
B. Square  
C. Rectangle  
D. Angle

108. **Statement 1:** The number of lines of symmetry of a regular polygon is equal to the vertices of the polygon.

**Statement 2:** The number of lines of symmetry of a scalene triangle is one

- A. Both statement are true
- B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false
- C. Both Statement are false
- D. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

109. The angles of rotations (rotational symmetry) of an equilateral triangle are

- A. 90 degree, 180 degree, 270 degree, 360 degree
- B. 60 degree, 120 degree, 180 degree
- C. 120 degree, 240 degree, 360 degree
- D. 60 degree, 120 degree, 180 degree, 240 degree, 300 degree, 360 degree

110. How many  $\frac{1}{10}$  are in  $\frac{6}{5}$  ?

- A. 5
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 8

111. In class VI, in the unit of “Understanding Quadrilaterals”, important results related to angle – sum property of quadrilaterals are introduced using paper folding activity followed by the exercise based on these properties. At this level, proof of the angle property is not given, as the students of class VI are at Van Hiele level of

- A. Level 1 – Analysis
- B. Level 2 – Informal Deduction
- C. Level 3 – Deduction
- D. Level – Visualization

112. The following is a line from class VI textbook: “Write a pair of integers whose sum gives negative integer.” The above instruction refers to

- A. Closed – ended question
- B. Reflective question
- C. Multi – disciplinary question
- D. Open – ended question

113. The four stages of language development in mathematics classroom in order are
- Everyday language → Symbolic language → Language of Mathematics problem solving → Mathematized situation language
  - Everyday language → Mathematized situation language → Language of Mathematics problem solving → Symbolic language
  - Everyday language → Language of Mathematics problem solving → mathematized situation language → Symbolic language
  - Everyday language → Language of Mathematics problem solving → Symbolic language → Mathematized situation language
114. The following is a question from Class VII textbook: “A map is given with a scale of 2 cm = 1000 km. What is the actual distance between the two places in kms, if the distance on the map is 2.5 cm?” This problem is
- investigatory in nature
  - based on higher order thinking skills
  - to enhance problem solving skills
  - interdisciplinary in nature
115. As per NCF 2005, the goal of mathematics teaching in school curriculum is that children learn ‘Important Mathematics’. Important Mathematics implies
- understanding appropriate use of learnt mathematical techniques
  - knowing mathematical procedures and algorithms
  - verifying geometrical theorems in Maths Lab
  - solving mathematical games and puzzles
116. In class VIII time table, for teaching Mathematics which period will be the most appropriate for students learning?
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. First period  | B. Fifth period  |
| C. Fourth period | D. Second period |
117. Which of the following is the major problem of teaching Mathematics?
- Teaching method of mathematics teacher
  - Ability to use mathematical tools
  - Class room operations
  - Knowledge of teaching methods

118. Which one of the following is not the first step in the development of a lesson plan?
- A. Introduction  
B. Initiation  
C. Motivation  
D. Testing of previous knowledge
119. Which of the following is not an advantage of unit planning?
- A. It helps teachers in organizing time and resources available with him  
B. It helps in giving a balanced emphasis to various aspects of content  
C. It helps in designing a systematic, sequential and graded arrangement of content  
D. It helps students to manage their teaching learning experiences
120. Which of the following teaching-learning resources in mathematics cannot be used for visually challenged students?
- A. Tiles  
B. Geoboard  
C. GeoGebra  
D. Taylor's abacus
121. A food web is formed by interconnection of different
- A. Ecosystem  
B. Food chain  
C. Species  
D. Nutrient cycle
122. Pick the odd one out in terms of their nutrition.
- A. Rabbit  
B. Deer  
C. Cat  
D. Goat
123. Take two glasses X and Y. Put tap water in X and salt water in Y. Put one egg in each glass. In which of the glass will the egg sink?
- A. X  
B. Y  
C. Both X and Y  
D. None
124. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. Soap gives lather with hard water  
B. Soap gives lather with soft water  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of these

125. Which aquatic animals do not have gills?

- A. Shark
- B. Fish
- C. Dolphin
- D. Octopus

126. Photosynthesis generates which of the following nutrients?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Glucose
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Oxygen

127. The audible frequency range of the human ear is

- A. 10 – 10,000 Hertz
- B. 100 – 10,000 Hertz
- C. 20 – 20,000 Hertz
- D. 200 – 20,000 Hertz

128. In the following table, the readings of an odometer at different times of a journey are given.

Time	Odometer reading (km)
8:00	6640
8:30	6658
9:00	6676
10:00	6712

The speed of the vehicle in kilometre per hour is

- A. 36
- B. 10
- C. 18
- D. 20

129. LED and CFL are commonly used as a source of light in homes. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. CFL is better because LED contains toxic materials
- B. LED is better because CFL contain toxic materials
- C. Both are equally free from toxic materials
- D. None of them is good because they both contain toxic materials

130. A magnet will attract materials made from  
A. Copper  
B. Aluminium  
C. Gold  
D. Nickel
131. The zone where earthquake is most likely to occur is known as  
A. Seismic zone  
B. Richter zone  
C. Hazard zone  
D. Seismos zone
132. Which of the following cannot be easily charged by friction?  
A. Plastic scale  
B. Wollen cloth  
C. Copper rod  
D. Inflated balloon
133. What is called a poor man's timber?  
A. Teak  
B. Sandalwood  
C. Dil palm  
D. Bamboo
134. What human activities lead to an increase in the carbon content in the atmosphere?  
A. Riding vehicle  
B. Breathing process  
C. Burning of waste  
D. All of these
135. In a meal, Mawia consumed Bean, Potato, Rice and Brinjal. Which food item contains the highest amount of protein?  
A. Brinjal  
B. Bean  
C. Potato  
D. Rice
136. The features which enable a plant or animal to live in a particular habitat is called  
A. Acclimatisation  
B. Habitation  
C. Hosting  
D. Adaptation
137. What is the unit of temperature?  
A. Celsius  
B. Fahrenheit  
C. Kelvin  
D. All of these
138. When an electric current is passed through a metallic conductor, amount of heat produced in the conductor depends on its  
A. material and length  
B. length and thickness  
C. material and thickness  
D. material, length and thickness

139. Choose the set that represent only biotic component of a habitat
- A. Tiger, deer, grass, soil
  - B. Aquatic plant, fish, frog, insects
  - C. Sand, turtle, crab, rock
  - D. Insects, water, aquatic plant, fish
140. What is the most abundant non-renewable source of energy on earth?
- A. Coal
  - B. Natural gas
  - C. Petroleum
  - D. Nuclear power
141. Scientific attitude is related to which of the following clause?
- A. Belief in cause and effect relationship
  - B. Willingness to put in hard work
  - C. Potential to memorize
  - D. Willingness to spend more time in laboratory
142. Which of the following is not the aims and objectives of teaching Science?
- A. To develop inquiring minds
  - B. To develop skills to reject hypothesis
  - C. To help pupils to solve problem
  - D. To develop interest in science
143. Which of the following method is considered as discovery method?
- A. Inquiry approach
  - B. Lecture method
  - C. Demonstration method
  - D. Activity approach
144. The following shows various steps in organizing activity in a classroom. Pick the step that a good science teacher will follow
- A. Selection of Material – Selection of activities – Organising activities
  - B. Selection of Material – Organising activities – Selection of activities
  - C. Organising activities – Selection of material – Selection of activities
  - D. Selection of activities – Selection of material – Organising activities

145. Survey – comprehensive examination used to determine general academic standing is called
- A. Educational Achievement Test
  - B. Educational Intelligence Test
  - C. Educational Personality Test
  - D. Comprehensive Academic Test
146. Objectives written in behavioral terms to be achieved by students of a particular class level are called
- A. Specific objectives
  - B. Target objectives
  - C. Learning outcomes
  - D. General outcomes
147. Choose one of the following actions that promote equity in a science classroom.
- A. Give students equal attention
  - B. Give students equal feedback
  - C. Cater pupils according to needs
  - D. Encourage pupil as a spoke person for his gender
148. Which one is the indicator of science museum?
- A. Science Kit
  - B. Experimental equipment
  - C. Sample of dead insects and animals
  - D. Advanced scientific instruments
149. In teaching the topic ‘Parts of flower’, the best pedagogical process is
- A. Lecture method
  - B. Discussion method
  - C. Demonstration method
  - D. Scientific method
150. The first step in scientific method is
- A. Forming a hypothesis
  - B. Making an observation
  - C. Conducting an experiment
  - D. Predicting the result of experiment



## PART VI : SOCIAL SCIENCE

91. The period for which we have no written records is known as  
A. History  
B. Geology  
C. Pre-History  
D. Archaeology
92. How did ancient people travel?  
A. By buses  
B. By ships  
C. By trains  
D. On foot
93. Why were the dead buried with animals in Mehrgarh?  
A. For playing  
B. To serve as food in the next world  
C. To protect them in the next world  
D. Both A and B
94. When did Harrapan cities develop?  
A. About 4700 years ago  
B. About 3700 years ago  
C. About 2700 years ago  
D. About 1700 years ago
95. The language of the Veda is  
A. Hindi  
B. Urdu  
C. Vedic Sanskrit  
D. Tamil
96. What was the early name of Gautam Buddha?  
A. Siddhartha Gautama  
B. Ashoka  
C. Mahavira  
D. Parsvanatha
97. Who was the first emperor of the Cholas?  
A. Aditya Chola  
B. Rajendra Chola  
C. Vijayalaya Chola  
D. Uttam Chola
98. Who was the first slave king of Delhi sultanate?  
A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak  
B. Iltutmish  
C. Raziyya Sultan  
D. Alauddin Khalji
99. The Mughal Emperor who was defeated by Sher Shah Suri was  
A. Babur  
B. Humayun  
C. Akbar  
D. Jahangir

100. Associations or Unions of persons of any particular craft were termed as  
A. Emporium  
B. Factor  
C. Guilds  
D. Sthapatis
101. Mongols were hunter gatherer tribes inhabited in  
A. Easter Asia  
B. South Asia  
C. Western Asia  
D. Central Asia
102. Who led the British army at the time of Battle of Plassey?  
A. Vasco-da-Gama  
B. Robert Clive  
C. Lord Wallesley  
D. Warren Hastings
103. In which year was the Permanent Settlement of Bengal introduced?  
A. 1763  
B. 1773  
C. 1783  
D. 1793
104. The Sepoy mutiny started from  
A. Meerut  
B. Delhi  
C. Agra  
D. Bareilly
105. In which century did the India's textile industry decline?  
A. 17<sup>th</sup> Century  
B. 18<sup>th</sup> Century  
C. 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
D. 20<sup>th</sup> Century
106. Who had argued that English education had enslaved Indians?  
A. Rabindranath Tagore  
B. Mahatma Gandhi  
C. Subash Chandra Bose  
D. Acharya Vinoba Bhave
107. Who was the first Indian Governor General of free India?  
A. Mahatma Gandhi  
B. Jawaharlal Nehru  
C. C Rajagopalachari  
D. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
108. Which Indian mass movement began with the famous 'Dandi March' of Mahatma Gandhi?  
A. Khalifat movement  
B. Non-cooperation movement  
C. Civil disobedience movement  
D. Quit India movement
109. The earth is called a blue planet because of the presence of  
A. Water  
B. Blue color  
C. Trees  
D. Blue sky

110. What divides the earth into two equal parts – the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere?
- A. Tropic of Capricorn                      B. Tropic of Cancer  
C. Equator                                      D. Arctic Circle
111. A year with 366 days is called
- A. Leap Year                                      B. Julian Year  
C. Lunar Year                                   D. Vague Year
112. When is the World Environment Day celebrated every year?
- A. 25<sup>th</sup> December                              B. 23<sup>rd</sup> June  
C. 26<sup>th</sup> January                                 D. 5<sup>th</sup> June
113. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called
- A. The crust                                      B. The outer core  
C. The inner circle                              D. The mantle
114. Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food?
- A. Oxygen                                        B. Carbon dioxide  
C. Nitrogen                                       D. Ozone
115. The average salinity of sea water is about
- A. 35 grams per litre                              B. 25 grams per litre  
C. 40 grams per litre                              D. 45 grams per litre
116. Which type of vegetation grows in sandy soils?
- A. Coniferous trees                              B. Grasslands  
C. Cactus and thorny bushes                      D. Evergreen trees
117. Where did the early men live?
- A. On trees and caves                              B. In huts  
C. In kuchcha houses                              D. In pucca houses
118. Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called
- A. human made resources                      B. natural resources  
C. cultural resources                              D. renewable resources
119. Which is not an example of ground water?
- A. Water flowing in river                              B. Water through wells  
C. Water through hand pumps                      D. Water through submersible pump

120. Which country is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables?  
A. India  
B. USA  
C. China  
D. Brazil
121. Using resources carefully and judiciously, giving them time to get renewed is called  
A. Resource development  
B. Sustainable development  
C. Sustainable conservation  
D. Resource conservation
122. The right to vote enables people to elect their  
A. Law  
B. Parliament  
C. Constitution  
D. Representatives
123. Panchayati Raj system was put into force in the year  
A. 1990  
B. 1992  
C. 1998  
D. 2000
124. In urban administration, the responsibility of replacing street light belongs to  
A. Municipal Council  
B. Police Department  
C. Revenue Department  
D. Public Works Department
125. According to Universal Adult Franchise, every adult have  
A. No vote  
B. One vote  
C. Two votes  
D. Multiple votes
126. Which of the following is used for election of President of India?  
A. Open ballot system  
B. Single transferable vote system  
C. Direct election  
D. Collective vote system
127. The system where father is the head of the family is called  
A. Hierarchy  
B. Matriarchy  
C. Patriarchy  
D. Monarchy
128. Which of the following is not allowed in government schools?  
A. Sing national anthem  
B. Sing Rashtriya Geet  
C. Celebrate any religious festival  
D. Extra-curricular activities

129. Consider the following statements:

- i. Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India
- ii. The India parliament comprises of the President and two houses
- iii. The Upper house is called Rajya Sabha
- iv. The Prime Minister has the power to dissolve Lok Sabha

**Choose the correct option**

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

130. The minorities are forced to live on the margins of economic and social development. This is known as

- A. Malnourished
- B. Marginalisation
- C. Displaced
- D. Reservation

131. Social studies is supposed to study

- (i) Economic relations of man
- (ii) Political relations of man
- (iii) Social relations of man
- (iv) Social geographical relations of man

**Choose the correct option**

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

132. Which one of the following is the new concept in Social Science?

- A. Accumulation of factual information
- B. Study of social customs
- C. The study of human relations and betterment of society
- D. The study of International relations

133. The main aim of Social Science teacher should be
- A. to develop competition among students
  - B. to develop an awareness of connections between all elements that shape society
  - C. to make learners memorize the socio-historical facts
  - D. to prepare learners in maintaining and accepting all decisions of the government
134. The term 'social science' means that society
- A. is captured
  - B. has concrete structure
  - C. is structured
  - D. is stratified
135. The earliest city discovered in India was
- A. Harappa
  - B. Punjab
  - C. Mohenjodaro
  - D. Sindh
136. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a state?
- A. Motivated by profit
  - B. Sovereign power
  - C. Monopoly on the legitimate use of power
  - D. The power to make laws for all citizens
137. Citizenship of India cannot be acquired by
- A. Birth
  - B. Registration
  - C. Naturalisation
  - D. Migration
138. The highest density of the world's population is in
- A. Europe
  - B. South America
  - C. South Central Asia
  - D. Africa
139. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel, etc. are the examples of
- A. Biotic resources
  - B. Abiotic resources
  - C. Renewable resources
  - D. Non-renewable resources
140. Stock exchange is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ for securities.
- A. primary market
  - B. secondary market
  - C. capital market
  - D. fixed market

141. Which one of the following is a merit of teaching learning project method?
- A. It is a short term learning method
  - B. It helps to develop the discovery attitude
  - C. It discourages divergent thinking
  - D. The emphasis is on individual student achievement and not team work
142. Which one is not the advantage of discussion method of teaching social science?
- A. Training on self-expression
  - B. Development of democratic way of thinking
  - C. Participation by everybody
  - D. Improve writing skills
143. Story telling method is commonly used for teaching
- A. lower classes
  - B. higher classes
  - C. university students
  - D. adults
144. Which technique is mostly used in traditional research?
- A. Questionnaire
  - B. Interview
  - C. Observation
  - D. Sociometry
145. Which approach puts students in their own learning, developing creativity in solving problems?
- A. Discussion
  - B. Narration
  - C. Discovery
  - D. Comparision
146. Which one is not among the three main types of teaching aids?
- A. Audio aids
  - B. Radio aids
  - C. Visual aids
  - D. Audio – visual aids
147. A data sourced from the place of origin is called \_\_\_\_\_ data.
- A. secondary
  - B. primary
  - C. secondary and primary
  - D. fundamental

148. When evaluation takes place at the end of the semester, it is said to be

- A. Summative evaluation
- B. Questionnaire evaluation
- C. Formative evaluation
- D. Class Test

149. Evaluation is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

- A. Qualitative
- B. Quantitative
- C. Both qualitative and quantitative
- D. None of these

150. Which one of the following is not the technique of evaluation?

- A. Observation
- B. Resources
- C. Interview
- D. Testing