

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF CIRCLE EDUCATION OFFICER UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, SEPTEMBER, 2022

TECHNICAL PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Sustained motivation will not be possible unless the goals are –
 - (a) realistic for the learner
 - (b) promising for the learner
 - (c) beneficial for the learner
 - (d) rewarding for the learner
2. Motivation is a major condition for
 - (a) Success
 - (b) Physical skills
 - (c) Positive personality
 - (d) Learning
3. One important and powerful factor of intrinsic motivation is
 - (a) Reward
 - (b) Interest
 - (c) Success
 - (d) Wealth
4. “For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them” Who is the author of this famous phrase?
 - (a) Plato
 - (b) Montessori
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
5. ‘Learning by doing’ involves engagement of students in
 - (a) Passive learning
 - (b) Rote memorization
 - (c) Active learning
 - (d) Reinforcement
6. ‘Learning by doing’ is also known as
 - (a) Experiential learning
 - (b) Experimental method
 - (c) Group learning
 - (d) Demonstration method
7. To make teaching more purposive, a teacher must always have a definite
 - (a) Methodology
 - (b) Course content
 - (c) Aim/objective
 - (d) Curriculum
8. Whatever material is to be taught by the teacher it should be selected
 - (a) Considering the level of the learner
 - (b) Considering the examination
 - (c) Considering completion of the course
 - (d) Considering the needs of the society
9. The effectiveness of teaching depends largely on the teacher’s ability to
 - (a) Teach the topic
 - (b) Plan the lesson
 - (c) Evaluate outcome
 - (d) Demonstrate in the classroom
10. Individual differences are the ways in which
 - (a) A teacher caters to different students
 - (b) People differ from each other
 - (c) Males differ from females
 - (d) People differ from tribe to tribe

11. In order to address individual differences, a teacher must
 - (a) Have rich background knowledge of psychology
 - (b) Maintain cordial relationship with students
 - (c) Prepare himself well in advance
 - (d) Identify different types of learners
12. What concept is central in 'Operant conditioning'?
 - (a) The concept of exercise
 - (b) The concept of reinforcement
 - (c) The concept of readiness
 - (d) The concept of repetition
13. Reinforcement is a consequence of a behaviour meant to _____ future frequency of that type of behaviour
 - (a) Increase
 - (b) Decrease
 - (c) Maintain
 - (d) Discourage
14. Successful teaching awakens in the students the desire to be
 - (a) Successful
 - (b) Happy
 - (c) Creative
 - (d) A teacher
15. For successful teaching, a teacher must create a _____ environment in the classroom
 - (a) Congenial
 - (b) Autocratic
 - (c) Free
 - (d) Democratic
16. To make the lessons relevant for the students, teachers must know that
 - (a) It is linked to the actual life of the students
 - (b) The examples are easy to understand
 - (c) The lessons are taught in small parts
 - (d) The classroom atmosphere is free of stress
17. According to the principle of recreation, learning should
 - (a) Enable pupils to recreate their own answers
 - (b) Be a source of pleasure to the pupils
 - (c) Help pupils understand their environment
 - (d) Change the behaviour of the pupils
18. Successful teaching cannot take place in a situation that lacks
 - (a) Discipline
 - (b) Cooperation
 - (c) Sympathy
 - (d) Knowledge
19. An instructional method which requires students to work in small groups under the supervision of a teacher is known as
 - (a) Project method
 - (b) Demonstration method
 - (c) Remedial teaching
 - (d) Cooperative learning
20. The objective of revision in teaching-learning is
 - (a) To memorise contents as much as possible
 - (b) To exercise the functioning of the brain
 - (c) To strengthen and increase the cues used by long-term memory
 - (d) To recognize answers to important questions
21. Repetition of learning materials is required for
 - (a) Retention of knowledge
 - (b) Understanding the lesson
 - (c) Achieving high grades
 - (d) Competing with classmates
22. Who propounded the notion that 'Repetition is the first principle of all learning?'
 - (a) M.Gagne
 - (b) B.F. Skinner
 - (c) Robert F. Bruner
 - (d) E.L.Thorndike
23. The formula for remedial teaching is
 - (a) To start early
 - (b) To give preference to slow learners
 - (c) To diagnose students' ability
 - (d) No set formula

24. Definition of creativity must
- (a) Be gender sensitive
 - (b) Be across all levels of education
 - (c) Be culturally inclusive
 - (d) Be confined to formal education
25. Emphasis on promoting creativity should be for
- (a) Self learning
 - (b) Joy of learning
 - (c) Academic success
 - (d) Growth and development
26. Essential component for fostering creativity effectively in schools is
- (a) Infrastructural upgradation
 - (b) Use of modern technology
 - (c) Appointment of more teachers
 - (d) Training of teachers and leaders
27. One form of creativity is
- (a) Self learning
 - (b) Self expression
 - (c) Self motivation
 - (d) Cooperation
28. Knowledge of maxims of teaching helps a teacher to proceed in his teaching
- (a) Systematically
 - (b) Purposefully
 - (c) Successfully
 - (d) Smoothly
29. When a teacher uses actual tools to teach students how to use them, he is using the maxim of teaching known as
- (a) Known to unknown
 - (b) Unknown to known
 - (c) Actual to representative
 - (d) Definite to indefinite
30. When students use fingers for calculation, which maxim is used?
- (a) from concrete to abstract
 - (b) from known to unknown
 - (c) from definite to indefinite
 - (d) from abstract to concrete
31. A wise teacher should always proceed from
- (a) unknown to known
 - (b) known to unknown
 - (c) complex to simple
 - (d) definite to indefinite
32. Who said this “Our lessons ought to start in the concrete and end in the abstract”?
- (a) Montessori
 - (b) Pestalozzi
 - (c) Jean Piaget
 - (d) Froebel
33. When the pupils’ interests, abilities, aptitudes, development level, needs and reactions are considered in selection of the subject matter, the maxim used is
- (a) Abstract to concrete
 - (b) Psychological to logical
 - (c) Particular to general
 - (d) Actual to representative
34. Heuristic method is an approach to finding solution to a problem using –
- (a) Experimental method
 - (b) Assessment method
 - (c) Practical method
 - (d) Trial and error method
35. The first principle of the heuristic method is
- (a) Making a plan
 - (b) Understand the problem
 - (c) Diagnose the problem
 - (d) Analyse the problem
36. Who is the inventor of Play-way method?
- (a) Montessori
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Froebel
 - (d) Pestalozzi

37. The Play-way was first used as a method of teaching by
(a) Cadwell Cook (b) Pestalozzi
(c) Montessori (d) Rousseau
38. In Analytic method, one proceeds from
(a) Simple to complex (b) Whole to parts
(c) Known to unknown (d) Unknown to known
39. In Synthetic method, one proceeds from
(a) Known to unknown (b) Unknown to known
(c) Simple to complex (d) Complex to simple
40. The deductive method of teaching is more efficient than inductive method for teaching
(a) Large number of students (b) Heterogeneous group of students
(c) Homogeneous group of students (d) Large number of facts and concepts
41. Inductive method of teaching helps students in
(a) More active involvement (b) Arousing their interest
(c) Extrinsic motivation (d) Improving rote learning
42. In learner-centred approach of teaching, priority is given to
(a) Completion of course content (b) Academic achievement of learners
(c) Interests and likes of the learners (d) Teacher's preference
43. The role of a teacher in learner-centred approach of teaching is
(a) A friend (b) A facilitator
(c) A supervisor (d) An instructor
44. Who is the father of behaviourist approach to teaching?
(a) E.L.Thorndike (b) Pavlov
(c) Kohler (d) J.B. Watson
45. The Behaviourist approach to learning studied changes in behaviour that are caused by
(a) a person's direct experience of their environment
(b) a person's learning
(c) a person's inherited traits
(d) a person's capabilities
46. According to Arends constructivism believes in personal construction of meaning by the learner through
(a) knowledge (b) experience
(c) achievement (d) heredity
47. According to advocates of constructivist approach, learning is
(a) A social activity (b) An individual activity
(c) A formal activity (d) An informal activity
48. Social constructivism was developed by
(a) Jean Piaget (b) B.F. Skinner
(c) Lev Vygotsky (d) Arends
49. The best assessment method for constructivist approach is
(a) Objective type questions (b) Multiple choice questions
(c) Essay type questions (d) No test

50. In asking questions to the students in a classroom, the teacher must avoid
- (a) Rhetorical questions
 - (b) High order questions
 - (c) Medium order questions
 - (d) Low order questions
51. It is always easier to attract the attention of a classroom full of students if the teacher possesses the skill of
- (a) Illustrating with examples
 - (b) Using blackboard
 - (c) Concluding the lesson
 - (d) Stimulus variation
52. Reinforcement strengthens the connection between
- (a) The teacher and students
 - (b) The lesson and the lecture
 - (c) The stimulus and response
 - (d) The motivation and interest
53. Core teaching skills are _____ skills that every teacher should have to work in a productive teaching learning environment
- (a) Effective
 - (b) Positive
 - (c) Fundamental
 - (d) Essential
54. The most comprehensively used pedagogical methods in educational institutions is
- (a) Demonstration method
 - (b) Playway method
 - (c) Lecture method
 - (d) Online teaching
55. Lecture method mainly focuses on
- (a) Achieving cognitive objectives
 - (b) Achieving affective objectives
 - (c) Delivery of contents
 - (d) Course objectives
56. The role of a teacher in the demonstration method of teaching is
- (a) An instructor
 - (b) A facilitator
 - (c) A supervisor
 - (d) A model
57. The first step in the demonstration method is
- (a) Presentation of subject matter
 - (b) Planning and preparation
 - (c) Evaluation
 - (d) Introducing a lesson
58. Discussion method is
- (a) A group explanation method
 - (b) A lecture method
 - (c) A constructive process
 - (d) An analytical method
59. The main emphasis of the discussion method is
- (a) Learning
 - (b) Teaching
 - (c) Instructing
 - (d) Training
60. Problem solving method starts with
- (a) Identifying a problem
 - (b) Introducing content
 - (c) Building rapport
 - (d) Felt difficulty or problem
61. An important aim of the problem solving method is
- (a) To help students solve their own problems
 - (b) To help students academically and mentally
 - (c) To develop divergent thinking among students
 - (d) To develop convergent thinking among students
62. Project method of teaching is based on
- (a) The philosophy of pragmatism
 - (b) The philosophy of realism
 - (c) The philosophy of idealism
 - (d) The philosophy of existentialism

63. In the project method, learning becomes
- (a) Student centred
 - (b) Realistic and experiential
 - (c) Interesting and engaging
 - (d) Difficult and boring
64. Field study method provides opportunity for
- (a) Outside exposure
 - (b) Team learning
 - (c) Demonstration learning
 - (d) First hand experiences
65. One important advantage of field study method is that it
- (a) Promotes gifted children
 - (b) Gives opportunities for travel
 - (c) Encourage active involvement of all students
 - (d) Strengthen the bond between teachers and students
66. Programmed Instruction is a new strategy of teaching which gives importance to –
- (a) Generalized instruction
 - (b) Individualized instruction
 - (c) Channelized instruction
 - (d) Software approach
67. Programmed learning is related with the law of –
- (a) Readiness
 - (b) Repetition
 - (c) Defect
 - (d) Effect
68. In programmed learning, the learner progress
- (a) According to teacher's instruction
 - (b) At his own pace
 - (c) Along with his peers
 - (d) Very slowly
69. Computer Assisted Instruction involves
- (a) Hardware, Software and Courseware
 - (b) Hardware, Software and System analysis
 - (c) Software, System analysis and courseware
 - (d) Hardware, System analysis and courseware
70. In Computer Assisted Instruction, assessment is done by
- (a) The learner himself
 - (b) Computer
 - (c) The teacher
 - (d) The system
71. Information Technology (IT) Act came into force on
- (a) 17th October 2000
 - (b) 9th June 2000
 - (c) 1st June 2000
 - (d) 1st October 2000
72. The use of technology to enhance learning process is called –
- (a) Information Technology
 - (b) Information Communication Technology
 - (c) Communication Technology
 - (d) Instructional Technology
73. TLM in education stands for
- (a) Teacher-Learner Methods
 - (b) Teacher-Lesson Management
 - (c) Teaching-Learning Methods
 - (d) Teaching-Learning Materials
74. The fast growing technology has enabled education to spread at a faster rate through the use of –
- (a) Mobile phones
 - (b) Internet
 - (c) Mass media
 - (d) Computers
75. Which of the following is not a social network?
- (a) LinkedIn
 - (b) Twitter
 - (c) Facebook
 - (d) Ebay

76. Statistics mainly refers to
(a) Numerical facts (b) Research
(c) Measurement (d) Grading
77. Statistics is the science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting
(a) Data (b) Sample
(c) Geometrical data (d) Graphical image
78. The measures of central tendency which divides a group into two equal parts is –
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Rank (d) mode
79. Which measure of central tendency uses every item in the series?
(a) Range (b) Mode
(c) Mean (d) Median
80. Which measure of central tendency is defined as the size of a variable which occurs most frequently?
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Range (d) Mode
81. Arithmetic Mean is
(a) The most reliable measures of central tendency (b) The exact mid-point of a series
(c) The most reliable measures of variability (d) The most recurring score or items in a series
82. Measures of variability is also known as
(a) Measures of standard value (b) Measures of dispersion
(c) Measures of equal value (d) Measures of error value
83. _____ is used when the distribution is skewed containing very few extreme scores
(a) Mode (b) Average deviation
(c) Quartile deviation (d) Dispersion
84. If we need to compute further statistics, we have to first compute
(a) Standard deviation (b) Average deviation
(c) Quartile deviation (d) Variability
85. The squared deviation used in computing the standard deviation are always taken from the
(a) Average deviation (b) Mean
(c) Median (d) Variability
86. The term curriculum has been derived from _____ word ‘currere’
(a) Latin (b) Greek
(c) Sanskrit (d) French
87. “Curriculum is a tool in the hands of the artist (teacher) to mould his material (pupils) according to his ideas (aims and objectives) in his studio (school)” is a definition given by
(a) T.P. Nunn (b) Crow and Crow
(c) Froebel (d) Cunningham
88. Which of the following is *not* a function of curriculum?
(a) Development of individuals
(b) Helping students pass annual examinations
(c) Producing responsible citizens
(d) Preservation and transmission of cultural heritage

89. Which of the following is *not* a principle for curriculum construction?
- (a) Principle of child centredness (b) Principle of flexibility
(c) Principle of motivation (d) Principle of integration
90. According to the principle of correlation in curriculum construction, there should be
- (a) Relationship between the school and the society
(b) Relationship between the teachers and the community
(c) Proper coordination among curriculum planners
(d) Relationship among different subjects
91. Any educational programme that is required by all students is known as
- (a) Subject-centred curriculum (b) Core curriculum
(c) Learner-centred curriculum (d) Problem-centred curriculum
92. Curriculum evaluation is mainly concerned with the assessment of
- (a) Learner's progress (b) Analysis of problems
(c) Programme of a study (d) Diagnosis of failure
93. Curriculum evaluation which occurs during the course of curriculum development is known as
- (a) Diagnostic evaluation (b) Summative evaluation
(c) Draft evaluation (d) Formative evaluation
94. When the final effects of curriculum are evaluated on the basis of its stated objectives, it is known as
- (a) Summative evaluation (b) Formative evaluation
(c) Annual evaluation (d) Review
95. When a curriculum is updated from time to time to account for additions or deletions of some contents, it is termed as
- (a) Curriculum reform (b) Curriculum updation
(c) Curriculum change (d) Content evaluation
96. When significant changes in the learning content and teaching methodology is made, it can be considered as
- (a) Curriculum reform (b) Curriculum updation
(c) Curriculum innovation (d) Curriculum development
97. When the head of a school/institution is the first one to realize the need for curriculum change, it is referred to as
- (a) The traditional approach (b) The modern approach
(c) The administrator approach (d) The teacher-centred approach
98. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 is the _____ NCF
- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth
99. The National Education Policy 2020 aims to devise _____ different National Curriculum Framework for different levels/types of education
- (a) Four (b) Two
(c) Three (d) One
100. Which, among the following is not emphasised in the NCF 2005 for schools?
- (a) Language (b) Mathematics
(c) Value Education (d) Science