MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
JULY, 2018

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours
Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.
Attempt all questions.

Directions (Questions 1 – 5) : A hnuiaia thu hi ngun takin chhiair la, thu ziak behchhanin, zawhna te hi chhang ang che:

Pianphung, pumrua leh vun rawngte chu inang lo pawh nise, hmeichhe hrin, taksa leh nunna nei, mitthi ni lo tawh phawt chu, a hmei a pain MIHRING kan ni vek a; ngaihtuahna kan neih erawh a inchen lo thei hle thin. Ngaihtuahna nei tha leh thil thui tak thlir phakte mi fing kan tih laiin ngaihtuahna mumal neilo leh midang phak lote chu mi a kan ti thin a. Mihriang thil nei neih zing a hlu ber nunna hi a tawp hma loh chuan, a dawttu ngaihtuahna hian mihring chu a thu hnuiaia dahin, a duh dan danin a kaihruai kumkhua dawn a ni. Chutia nunna dawttu ang hiala kan chhal dawn si chuan ngaihtuahna chu ngaihtuahna vek hmang hian I han chhui zui law law teh ang.

Ngaihtuahna hrang hrang khaikhawmna chu mihring nungchang hi a ni a. A chi tel lova thlai chin a theih loh ang bawkin mihring thil tih te hi chhungrir lam ngaihtuahna chi in tuh atanga lo to chhuak a ni a; thil tihah a kuhmun a lo par chhuakin lawmna leh lungngaihna a lo rah thin a ni. Mitinin mahni dinhmun tur hawnna chahbi kan kawl thehua, kan duh dan ti puitling turin chakna kan nei a, chu chu kan mamawh tawk ang zel in kan la punit leh zel thei bawk a. Kan rilruin a hri kun nungchang chu kimahni tihdanglam theih leh kan siam thei a ni a, mihring nihphungkana kan chak lohna lai leh kan awngrawpna laite thleng pawhin kan duh ang zelin kan siam tha thei bawk a ni.

Tuna a dinhmun chu engtia thleng nge anih inhmu thiam a chu mi atang a sang zawk a inhlan kai tum chu mi fing a ni a, chuti ang mi chuan chakna neihe chu hlawkpui tham in a puntu thin. Ama chungah fing takin thu a nei a, a ngaihtuahna kalphung leh ziarang a hrechiang a, chu nachang hriatna pawh chu mahni inbih chianna leh inhuamna zara awm a lo ni.

1. Mihriang thunun a kaihruai tu ber chu
   (a) Ngaihtuahna
   (b) Rilru
   (c) Nunna
   (d) Thiamna

2. Mihriang rilruin a hrin chhuah pawimawh em em mai, kan duha kan tihdanglam theih chu
   (a) Rilru
   (b) Chakna
   (c) Nungchang
   (d) Ngaihtuahna

3. Lawmna leh lungngaihna lo rah chhuahna chu
   (a) Thilchinah
   (b) Thil tihah
   (c) Kuhnumah
   (d) Ngaihtuahna

4. Miin nachang a hriatna reng reng hi
   (a) Ama chunga fing taka thu a neihna atanga lo awm a ni.
   (b) A ngaihtuahna leh ziarang a hriatna atanga lo awm.
   (c) Mahni inbih chianna a zara lo awm.
   (d) Ama dinhmun atanga lo awm.
5. He thu ziaka ‘Mihring nihphunga kan chak lohna’ tih thua ‘chak lohna’ tih thumal tak hi ziah zawm ngei tur a niin a langa, mahse ziah zawm loh a nhina chhan chu…
   (a) Abstract noun a nih vang a ni.
   (b) Abstract nounah pawh negative lam sawina a nih vang.
   (c) Thumal pakhat pawh nise, syllable tam tak a nih vang.
   (d) Ziah zawm loh a remchan zawk vang.

Directions (Questions 6 – 9) : A hnuaiha hla hi nguntakin chhiar la, hla thu behchhana hmangin zawhna te hi chhang ang che:

   Hmanah pi pu len lai chul hnu, awmhar ka dawn changin,
   Suihlung ruala zamual an liam tinkim ka dawn ngam lo ve.
   Zaleng dawntuai sen sir siar par, saiang an lo ngirna.
   Dawnlung, run hmun leh ramloh zalam tluang a chul zo ta e.
   Ka dawn ngam lo
   Hmangaihna khua a var hmaa fam zawng chu,
   Khua romei tlang kai chang sirva nun hlui a thar leh ta,
   Kan nun thlang puan anga chul tur, awih lai rel ve la aw.

Turnipui kawl en chang khua thal, romei a zam leh ta.
Chhawl lii liai par zaleng lungkuai, tawn mawi sirva lawm lai.
Khawtlang zing riai leh leng khua mawi, vul lai mual an liam thin.
Lentu ngirtling tah lai dunghultu leng ka ngai mange aw.

Fur khaw thiang thingrihnim chhawl lii liai hi a mawi mang e,
Ka tap hmar tlang, chhimhlei, thlang len, chhaktiang zel la aw,
Chul thei lo vangkhuwa leng zawng, thlafam ka dawn changin,
Rairah riang chuang tinkim dawn zo hi, kei mi chhing thei lo ve.

6. He hla phuahthu hian ‘awih lai rel ve la aw’ a tih chu
   (a) Hmangaihna
   (b) Romei zam
   (c) Fur khaw thiang mawi
   (d) Nun hlui mual liam tur

7. He hla phuahthuin ‘Sava ten an lawm lai’ a tih hi
   (a) Ni chhuak eng phung mai
   (b) Thal romei zing chuai
   (c) Ngirtling
   (d) Thing par

8. He hla phuahthuin ‘kei mi chhing thei lo ve’ a tihna chhan chu
   (a) An khuuaa mitthi tawh zawng zawng a ngaihtuah thin vang.
   (b) Chhim leh hmar, Chhak leh thlang thangchhuak rawk khawpa a tah thin vang,
   (c) Rethei bik leh engkim ngaihtuah vek thin a nih vang.
   (d) An khuaaah lungleng ve thin an awmin a hre lo.

9. He hla phuahthuin ‘ka dawn ngam lo ve’ a tih chu
   (a) Lungrual taka an thi zo ta kha.
   (b) Tleirawl rual, lungrual taka an awmkhawm thap thin kha.
   (c) An kwachtchuaaha lungphun thing thup mai chu.
   (d) Pi leh pute nun kalliam tawh hnu.
10. Tawng hian pianhmang (shape of language) chi hnih a nei a, chungte chu.
   (i) Body language
   (ii) Oral language
   (iii) Verbal language
   (iv) Written language
   (a) Body language & Oral language
   (b) Verbal language & Written language
   (c) Body language & Verbal language
   (d) Oral language & Written language.

11. Learned, Acquired and Immitated atanga kan neih/ thiam chu.
   (a) Ngaihthlak
   (b) Tawng
   (c) Chhiar
   (d) Ziak

12. Ziak zirtir dan method chi hrang hrang zinga a tha bera ngaih chu..
   (a) Teaching by Kindergarten Apparatus.
   (b) Kutziaq sa mawi tak entawntira, zirtir (Free hand imitation).
   (c) Ziak sa chhuitir (Tracing Method).
   (d) A chunga mi te khi an dik thei vek.

13. Lesson plan dan chi hrang hrang zinga Thu (prose) zirtir nana tangkai zual bika an sawi chu.
   (a) Morrisson Approacha steps panga hmanga zirtir.
   (b) RCEM hmanga lesson plan dan chi thum hmanga zirtir.
   (c) Bloom’s lesson plan dana ngaihpawimawh bik tur pathum hrereng chunga zirtir.
   (d) Herbartian method steps panga hmanga zirtir.

14. Naupangte zirtirtuin hla a zirtir dan chi khat ‘Model Reading by the teacher’ an tih hi…
   (a) Hlain a thu ken tlangpui thu tluangtlam pangngai (prose) a a sawifiah leh hi.
   (b) Zirtir zawh hnuu hla thu tlangpui (summary) a sawichhuaah hi.
   (c) Zirtirtuin hla thu a chhiar chhuaka naupangin ngun taka an lo ngaithla hi.
   (d) Zirtirtuin hla phuahtu chanchin tlangpui a sawi hma sak hi.

15. Naupangte thumal chhiar (spelling) inzirtir hian thil pathum che a awma, chung zinga mi nibe lo chu
    thang chhuak teh.
   (a) Mita hmuhna (sight)
   (b) Ri hriatna (sound/hearing)
   (c) Rim hriatna (smell)
   (d) Taksai/kut chetna (mascular activity)

16. Syllabus hi zirtuten an zirtur (course) tina an tihtur chin bithliaj fel a, kum khat chhunga zirtur chin bik
    thliar fel leh remkhwam hi a ni a, chutichuan syllabus chu….
   (a) Zirnain a thilultum bulpui (aims & objective)-ah a inng hat tlat tur a ni.
   (b) Text bu-ah a innhgat tlat tur a ni.
   (c) Zirtur course chhungah a innghat tlat tur a ni.
   (d) Curriculum-ah a innghat tlat tur a ni.

17. A hnuaia mizo tawngkam zingah hian hman dan dik lo han thlang chhuak teh.
   (a) Puanpui chhawm tur kan tah.
   (b) Pawnchhe hngakhai hi a rimchhia.
   (c) Puan chhawm tur lein bazar kan kal.
   (d) Pawnpui tanhi a hahthlaik hle.

18. Tawng zirtirna atana audio-visual aids hman lar em em, Radio leh tape recorder hmanga tawng thiamma
    bulpui pali zinga mi zirtir ve theih loh chu…
   (a) Listening skill (Ngaihthlak thiamna)
   (b) Speaking skill (Tawng thiamna)
   (c) Reading Skill (Chhiar thiamna)
   (d) Writing skill (Ziak thiamna)

19. Sikula an zirlai an thiam leh thiam loh hriatna a tana, duh hun huna a khat tawka naupangte thiam leh
    thiam loh hriat nana, test buatsaih emaw, ram pum huapa pawl bik tana zawhna siama test buatsaih
    hi…..
   (a) Aptitude test
   (b) Achievement test
   (c) Personality test
   (d) Intelligence test
   (i) Zirtna nuna inhlak danglam lo awm (change of behavior)
   (ii) Zirnaa naupangin a laipui an channa (child center)
   (iii) Hriatna (knowledge) ringawt ai chuan a tiha tih (action)
   (iv) Zirtna nuna danglamna (change of behaviour) chu a teha teh (evaluation)

(a) (i) and (ii)  
(b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iv)  
(d) (iii) and (iv)

21. It is said that Mathematics is the mirror of Civilization. This shows the
   (a) Practical value of Mathematics  
   (b) Cultural value of Mathematics
   (c) Disciplinary value of Mathematics  
   (d) Knowledge value of Mathematics

22. Accuracy, exactness and precision come under the educational value of mathematics known as
   (a) Practical value  
   (b) Social value
   (c) Cultural value  
   (d) Disciplinary value

23. Which one of the following is not included in the objectives of teaching mathematics in Primary stage?
   (a) To give a start to the students in studying mathematics
   (b) To create in them an enduring interest and faith in mathematics to develop a love for it.
   (c) To develop in them a taste and confidence in mathematics
   (d) To enable them to solve deductions and relations

24. The main goal of NCF 2005 regarding mathematics at elementary stage is
   (a) developing children’s abilities for mathematisation
   (b) enjoy mathematics rather than fear it
   (c) learning without burden
   (d) children see mathematics as something to talk about

25. Teacher proceeds logically from specific to general and from concrete to abstract. This method of teaching is
   (a) Inductive method  
   (b) Deductive method
   (c) Playway method  
   (d) Heuristic method

26. Which one is a psychological method of teaching?
   (a) Deductive method  
   (b) Playway method
   (c) Heuristic method  
   (d) Inductive method

27. Which one of the following is not included in a Mathematics Kits?
   (a) Spike Abacus  
   (b) Dominoes
   (c) Textbook  
   (d) Napier Strips

28. Which one is a projected teaching aid?
   (a) Film strips  
   (b) Charts
   (c) Flannel board  
   (d) Magnetic board

29. What will be the next step if a learner’s problem in a particular topic is identified?
   (a) Go to the next higher topic  
   (b) Have remedial teaching
   (c) Do not allow him to sit in the class  
   (d) Punish the student

30. Which one of the following is not used to discover the learner’s problem?
   (a) Achievement test  
   (b) Locating the area of difficulty
   (c) Identifying causal factor  
   (d) Analysis of textbook
31. A good mathematics teacher should know the laws of learning. This means that he/she should possess a fair knowledge of
(a) Mathematics (b) Educational Psychology
(c) Language (d) Legal Subject

32. Which one of the following is not the personal characteristic possessed by a good mathematics teacher?
(a) good health (b) a sense of humour
(c) in-service training (d) a sense of justice

33. In Mathematics subject, special enrichment programmes are often suggested for
(a) Mentally challenged (b) Gifted children
(c) Slow learners (d) Failed students

34. If a child develops a negative attitude towards mathematics and stops studying it, which one of the following is most responsible?
(a) rude behaviour of the teacher (b) quarrels between parents
(c) lack of textbook (d) poor handwriting

35. Team teaching is a teaching in which
(a) more than one teacher involved in the same subject sharing responsibility
(b) a teacher teaches more than one student
(c) two or more classes are combined together
(d) teachers from different schools work together in the teaching

36. Which one of the following is not included in Natural Sciences?
(a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) Biology (d) Political science

37. The curiosity and questions in the minds of children can be fulfilled by science. This is the
(a) Knowledge value of teaching science (b) Cultural value of teaching science
(c) Psychological value of teaching science (d) Moral value of teaching science

38. Science is a systematised body of knowledge which come out as a result of
(a) Experimentation and research (b) Learning
(c) Explanation (d) None of the above

39. Which one of the following aims of teaching science reflects the organisation of Science Club, Science exhibition and Field trip?
(a) Cultural aim (b) Knowledge aim
(c) Vocational aim (d) Providing works for leisure

40. Which one of the following is the objective of teaching science in Primary School?
(a) to inculcate the love of nature and their environment
(b) to inculcate the interest in scientific hobby
(c) to influence the mind of students by telling the life and works of scientists
(d) to realise the role of science in the changing world.

41. Which one of the following methods will be most useful to draw the attention of students while teaching science in Primary school?
(a) Lecture method (b) Project method
(c) Heuristic method (d) Historical method

42. Heuristic method is the best method applied in teaching science
(a) to inculcate scientific attitude in the students (b) to correlate incidents in the past and present
(c) to inspire the pupils (d) for quick revision
43. Some people consider diseases such as plaque as the scourge of God. To develop scientific attitude amongst these people, what will be the role of a science teacher?
   (a) to create interest in science literatures  
   (b) to quench curiosity of students  
   (c) to remove superstition  
   (d) to improve his personality

44. Consider the following statements about the role of a science teacher in developing scientific attitude in the children of primary school.
   (i) He should be logical and truth loving
   (ii) He should remove superstitions
   (iii) He should ignore scientific literatures
   (iv) He should decorate science laboratory
   Which of the above statement(s) is/are true?
   (a) i, ii and iii  
   (b) i, iii and iv  
   (c) i, ii and iv  
   (d) All of the above

45. Which one of the following teaching aids is most effective in teaching science?
   (a) Visual  
   (b) Aural  
   (c) Activity  
   (d) Audio-visual

46. A science teacher wants to present the subject matter in a realistic manner. Which one of the following aids is best for the teacher?
   (a) Chart  
   (b) Diagram  
   (c) Models  
   (d) Pictures

47. Which one of the following combination forms the parts of a compound microscope?
   (a) Concave mirror, objective, eyepiece  
   (b) Convex mirror, lens, objective  
   (c) Glass slide, lens, eyepiece  
   (d) Stain, glass slide, lens

48. In the laboratory acids are placed in glass containers because
   (a) Glass is transparent  
   (b) Glass are easy to clean  
   (c) Glass do not react with acid  
   (d) None of the above

49. Many Greek letters are used for symbols in science subject. This shows the correlation of science with
   (a) Art  
   (b) Music  
   (c) Language  
   (d) Social Studies

50. Which one of the following subjects tells us the development in science and technology of the past?
   (a) Hygiene  
   (b) History  
   (c) Mathematics  
   (d) EVS

51. Which one of the following is the central theme of social studies?
   (a) socio-economic and occupational usefulness
   (b) prepare the child for social living
   (c) a new dimension with man at the centre of activity
   (d) commitment to democratic means of solving problem

52. Curriculum must be based on__________.
   (a) Teachers experience  
   (b) Pupils experience  
   (c) Academic subject  
   (d) Knowledge experience
53. The curriculum of social studies should lay emphasis on __________.
   (a) National and mankind unity  (b) National and International unity
   (c) National and world unity    (d) National and cultural unity

54. __________ are “Any devices, objects or machine used by a teacher to clarify or enliven a subject.”
   (a) Instructional Aids  (b) Project Aids
   (c) Teaching Aids      (d) Activity Aids

55. Which shows the location, boundaries and place details of different countries?
   (a) Physical Globe  (b) Political globe
   (c) Floating globe  (d) Slate globe.

56. The most effecting in stimulating the children level of perception is
   (a) Media  (b) ICT
   (c) Laboratory  (d) Library

57. Which one of the following technique is used to evaluate the knowledge of student in regard to the subject?
   (a) Discussion  (b) Lecturing
   (c) Questioning  (d) Problem solving

58. __________ is a previous knowledge of pupils relevant to the topic as well as to introduce the lesson.
   (a) Developing questions  (b) Evaluative question
   (c) Questioning and answering  (d) Introductory questions

59. Which method is common to all social studies subject?
   (a) Subject explanation  (b) Observation
   (c) Survey project  (d) Excursion

60. Students use their own imagination and thus improve their creativeness in __________.
   (a) Demonstration  (b) Case method
   (c) Reflective thinking  (d) Role playing / Playing

61. The step to be followed first in project method is
   (a) Planning  (b) Purposing
   (c) Providing a situation  (d) Executing the plan

62. Indicate what students will learn and how they will reveal what they learn?
   (a) General objectives  (b) Instructional objectives
   (c) Common objectives  (d) Primary objectives

63. The objectives of teaching social studies under the cognitive domain deals with
   (a) Recall or recognition of knowledge  (b) Appropriate adjustment
   (c) Development of appreciation  (d) Change of behavior

64. Social studies carry a normative responsibility of creating a strong sense of __________.
   (a) Social values.  (b) Political values.
   (c) Economic values.  (d) Human values.

65. __________ needs evaluation at the end?
   (a) Assessment  (b) Activity
   (c) Discussions  (d) Knowledge
66. ________ are generally treated as assessment standards and equated with the expected levels of learning on the part of children.
   (a) Learning indicators   (b) Learning outcomes
   (c) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation   (d) Co-curricular Activities

67. Which article deals with free and compulsory education to all children below 14yrs of age?
   (a) Article 42   (b) Article 43
   (c) Article 44   (d) Article 45

68. What does NCERT stands for?
   (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training
   (b) National Curriculum of Educational Research and Training
   (c) National Council of Elementary Reform and Training
   (d) National Council for Educational Research and Training

69. What is the scheme of midday meal in a school programme of the Government of India?
   (a) Nutritional status of school age children nationwide
   (b) Nutritional status of school age children in north-east
   (c) Nutritional status of school age children for scheduled tribe
   (d) Nutritional status of school age children below poverty

70. Who are responsible for the management of the education system and teacher accreditation?
   (a) NEUPA and NCTE   (b) NEUPA and NCERT
   (c) NCERT and NCTE   (d) NCTE and CABE

71. Which state become the first Indian State to achieve 100% primary education initiatives in the world?
   (a) Kerela   (b) Mizoram
   (c) Tamil Nadu   (d) Karnataka

72. In which year Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has been enforced?
   (a) 2008   (b) 2009
   (c) 2010   (d) 2011

73. What programme was launched to universalise primary education in India by reforming and vitalising the existing primary education system?
   (a) District Education Revitalisation Programme (DERP)
   (b) District Primary Education Project (DPEP)
   (c) Primary Curriculum Reform Project (PCRP)
   (d) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR)

74. Which day is observed as the National Education day in India?
   (a) November 10   (b) November 11
   (c) November 12   (d) November 13

75. National Curriculum Framework in India was framed by
   (a) SCERT   (b) NERIE
   (c) NCTE   (d) NCERT

* * * * * * *