

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER
UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. JULY, 2015.

PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Educational psychology has
 - (a) Applied psychology
 - (b) Theoretical emphasis
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
2. Psychology is the study of
 - (a) Heredity
 - (b) Emotion
 - (c) Mind
 - (d) Behaviour
3. The knowledge of _____ can increase teacher's efficiency and acquire professional competence in the field of education.
 - (a) Historical development
 - (b) Educational psychology
 - (c) Cultural values
 - (d) Economical development
4. Development indicates _____ and functional aspect of change.
 - (a) Qualitative
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Maturity
 - (d) Improvement
5. The method of education during childhood should be
 - (a) Lecture
 - (b) Dramatisation
 - (c) Story telling
 - (d) Learning by doing
6. Which period of human life is marked with immaturity and helplessness?
 - (a) Infancy
 - (b) Early-childhood
 - (c) Later-childhood
 - (d) Early-adolescence
7. Which of the following is not the main cause of individual differences?
 - (a) Difference in growth rate
 - (b) Difference in socio-economic background
 - (c) Difference in religion
 - (d) Interaction of heredity and environment
8. The sense of _____ is the earliest sense that develops in a normal infant.
 - (a) Smell
 - (b) Touch
 - (c) Sight
 - (d) Hearing
9. Which is the most important education during the first ten years of the life of the child?
 - (a) Moral education
 - (b) Physical education
 - (c) Social education
 - (d) Mental education

10. The knowledge of the law of _____ enables the teacher to know the right cause of the dullness of a child of bright parents
- (a) Regression (b) Similarity
(c) Variation (d) Phenotype
11. We learn something for a short time and forget it after the need of learning is no more there, it is called
- (a) Rote memory (b) Immediate memory
(c) Active memory (d) Passive memory
12. Individual attention is important in the teaching-learning process because
- (a) Teacher training suggested it
(b) It is easy for teacher to discipline
(c) Children always learn better in individual
(d) Children develop at different rate and learn differently
13. Education of children with special needs should be provided
- (a) In differently-abled school
(b) Along with other normal children
(c) By special teacher in special school
(d) By method developed for special child in special school
14. The division of forgetting into two types are
- (a) Normal and informal (b) Formal and abnormal
(c) Normal and abnormal (d) Formal and informal
15. One of the characteristics of attention is
- (a) Aimless (b) Never changing
(c) Vocational (d) Selectivity
16. Who defined interest as behaviour organised around activities?
- (a) Strong (b) Drever
(c) Crow and Crow (d) Woodworth
17. The capacity of a person to give different type of response is called
- (a) Suggestibility (b) Flexibility
(c) Complexity (d) Reliability
18. The remedies which can be adopted by the school for treatment of delinquency is
- (a) School should get improper material for study
(b) Teacher should have self-confidence and make their lessons more interesting
(c) Healthy recreational facilities should not be provided to children
(d) Children should be discouraged to read many good books
19. Examination suited to backward children is
- (a) Objective and essay type (b) Oral test
(c) Assignment and project work (d) A combination of all
20. Delinquency refers to a behaviour which is
- (a) Unfriendly in nature (b) Friendly in nature
(c) Unsocial in nature (d) Social in nature

21. The result of practice and experience is
- (a) Teaching
 - (b) Learning
 - (c) Conditioning
 - (d) Formatting
22. Intelligence is
- (a) Knowledge
 - (b) Mental ability
 - (c) Personality
 - (d) Skill
23. The force which incites or impel individual's actions is
- (a) Regression
 - (b) Sublimation
 - (c) Dominance
 - (d) Motivation
24. The secondary drive is
- (a) Anxiety
 - (b) Hunger
 - (c) Thirst
 - (d) Avoidance of pain
25. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to
- (a) Practice
 - (b) Repetition
 - (c) Experience
 - (d) Learning by doing
26. Education is
- (a) Mere schooling
 - (b) Acquisition of inert knowledge
 - (c) A life-long process
 - (d) To encourage conformity
27. Cliques and gangs are
- (a) Formal agencies of education
 - (b) Informal agencies of education
 - (c) Non-formal agencies of education
 - (d) None of these
28. To educate students to be a good citizen a teacher should
- (a) Provide indirect knowledge about democratic living
 - (b) Discourage co-operative actions
 - (c) Degrade primary group values
 - (d) Provide training in leadership
29. Free and compulsory education is for all children between the age of
- (a) 4-10yrs
 - (b) 5-11yrs
 - (c) 6-12yrs
 - (d) 6-14yrs
30. A feeling that binds the citizen of a country is called
- (a) International understanding
 - (b) National integration
 - (c) Democratic living
 - (d) World citizenship
31. An education which celebrates diversity in the classroom is
- (a) Teacher-centred education
 - (b) Child-centred education
 - (c) Inclusive education
 - (d) Exclusive education
32. In learner-centred education
- (a) The teacher is viewed as infallible source of knowledge
 - (b) The children learn the way the teacher wants them to learn
 - (c) The teacher is at the centre stage
 - (d) The learner occupies the centre stage

33. Social change is
- (a) Not inherent in the society
 - (b) Always at the same rate
 - (c) Evitable
 - (d) In a constant flux
34. Universalisation of retention means
- (a) The child should remain in school till he completes all 8 classes
 - (b) The child should leave the school in between
 - (c) All children must be enrolled in school
 - (d) The school should be easily accessible
35. According to the _____ “If social change on a grand scale is to be achieved without violent revolution there is one instrument, and one instrument only that can be used, *Education...*”
- (a) National Policy on Education, 1986
 - (b) Education Commission
 - (c) Knowledge Commission
 - (d) National Curriculum Framework, 2005
36. The aim of counseling is
- (a) To provide necessary information
 - (b) To facilitate learning
 - (c) Self-realisation and self-acceptance
 - (d) To present specific technique to solve problems
37. Which of the following is the technique of group guidance?
- (a) Achievement test
 - (b) Social evening
 - (c) Aptitude test
 - (d) Class talks
38. A teacher has to encourage children to _____ for language development in pre-school.
- (a) Walk freely
 - (b) Respond freely
 - (c) Write on the board
 - (d) Play freely
39. _____ is better to take steps to develop language skill for pre-schooler.
- (a) National language
 - (b) Third language
 - (c) Bilinguals
 - (d) Mother tongue
40. Pre-school age is also called
- (a) The try-age
 - (b) Gang-age
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
41. The important activities for the development of Gross motor skill is
- (a) Painting
 - (b) Balancing
 - (c) Colouring
 - (d) Pasting
42. The pre-school equipment should meet the following characteristics, except
- (a) Proper size
 - (b) Physically strong
 - (c) Meets child’s needs
 - (d) Breakable material
43. An aanganwadi literally means
- (a) A courtyard grove
 - (b) A garden of children
 - (c) Children’s garden
 - (d) Children’s house
44. Which type of pre-school curriculum lays emphasis on gifts and occupations?
- (a) Day care
 - (b) Montessori
 - (c) Kindergarten
 - (d) Balwadi

45. The underlying principle of Montessori type of pre-school is that the child must
- (a) Be moulded by their peers
 - (b) Be moulded by their parent
 - (c) Be moulded by their teacher
 - (d) Mould himself
46. Modern educators believe in self discipline that the source of control is to be largely within
- (a) The individual
 - (b) The group
 - (c) The Headmaster of school
 - (d) The teacher
47. A good school plan should accomodate
- (a) The gifted only
 - (b) The slow learners only
 - (c) The slow learners and average
 - (d) The gifted, average and slow learners
48. Which of the following activities is related with motor development?
- (a) Music, dancing and fancy dress
 - (b) Spinning, weaving and tailoring
 - (c) Debates, writing competition and symposium
 - (d) Mass prayer, girl guide and NSS
49. The co-curricular activities introduced in the school should find a place
- (a) In the school time table
 - (b) Before the school starts
 - (c) After the school is over
 - (d) Once in a week
50. The school and community are
- (a) Two inseparable agencies of education
 - (b) Two separate institutions for education
 - (c) Only agencies of education
 - (d) Considered the mother of education
51. The school should
- (a) Never allow community involvement in educational process
 - (b) Allow community involvement in educational process
 - (c) Allow community involvement in educational process in certain purposes only
 - (d) Allow community involvement in educational process through P.T.A. only
52. Quality education means a high standard of education that
- (a) Helps us to achieve our goal
 - (b) Can bring cognitive development in a child
 - (c) Helps us to have good result in examination
 - (d) Can bring all round development to human being
53. Which periods in the class are considered the best to teach difficult subject?
- (a) First and third periods
 - (b) Third and fourth periods
 - (c) First and second periods
 - (d) Second and third periods
54. NPE 1986 urges that education policy (curriculum) must be revised every
- (a) Four years
 - (b) Five years
 - (c) Six years
 - (d) Seven years
55. Syllabus must always stand on the three pillars of
- (a) Relevance, equity and co-relation
 - (b) Equity, excellence and integration
 - (c) Relevance, equity and excellence
 - (d) Excellence, equity and emotional

56. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is introduced as one of the measures to bring
- (a) Quantitative improvement in school education
 - (b) Quality improvement in examination system
 - (c) Qualitative improvement in school education
 - (d) Quality assessment in school base activities
57. In CCE, the word 'Comprehensive' implies that:
- (a) Only scholastic achievement is assessed
 - (b) Both scholastic and co-scholastic aspects of growth and development are assessed
 - (c) More weightage is given to co-scholastic achievement in school
 - (d) Cognitive aspects and affective aspects are more important than psychomotor aspects of development
58. The three important techniques of evaluation are:
- (a) Project report, diagnostic test and home work
 - (b) Terminal examination, half yearly test and weekly test
 - (c) Written examination, oral examination and practical examination
 - (d) Observation, checklist and assignment
59. When a student is asked to attempt any five out of given eight questions, it is called
- (a) Over all option
 - (b) Sectionwise option
 - (c) Alternate option
 - (d) Scheme of option
60. A teacher is expected to classify his test items into three levels, namely
- (a) Unit wise, section wise and group wise
 - (b) Essay type, short answer type and objective type
 - (c) Easy, average and difficult
 - (d) Knowledge, understanding and application
61. The central purpose of Evaluation is:
- (a) Diagnosis, feed back and remedy
 - (b) Cognitive development, affective development and psychomotor development
 - (c) Summative evaluation, formative evaluation and placement evaluation
 - (d) To measure the qualities of head, heart and hand
62. Michael Scriven (1967) classified Evaluation into
- (a) Five categories
 - (b) Four categories
 - (c) Three categories
 - (d) Two categories
63. When students are assessed or evaluated after substantial portion of the syllabus is completed for the purpose of grading or certification, it is called
- (a) Formative evaluation
 - (b) Placement evaluation
 - (c) Summative evaluation
 - (d) Diagnostic evaluation
64. Attitude, values, interest and social qualities of a person concern with
- (a) Psychomotor domain
 - (b) Affective domain
 - (c) Cognitive domain
 - (d) End product
65. Which of the following will be best suited for assessing the reading comprehension of students?
- (a) Dialogue
 - (b) Dictation
 - (c) Story telling
 - (d) Precis writing

66. Which of the following is not appropriate for ideal qualities of a teacher?
(a) Mastery over the subject (b) Research minded
(c) Democratic attitude (d) Autocratic attitude
67. Who said, “There are no poor regiments but only poor colonels”?
(a) K.G.Saiyidain (b) General Grant
(c) Gandhiji (d) John Dewey
68. The teacher should play the following roles to develop the child’s moral behaviour
(a) Regularity, punctuality, availability (b) Sense of responsibilities
(c) Self control, partiality, sports (d) Compassion, CCA, devotion to duty
69. Which of the following is not considered to be associated with ethics of professional teacher?
(a) Has obligation to attend seminars, conference related to professional growth and development
(b) To resist ideological pressures
(c) To receive any personal gain or profit from school supplies or equipment
(d) Never fails to recommend those worthy of recommendation
70. The professional school teacher
(a) Upholds the honour and dignity of his profession.
(b) Is partial in the execution of school policies and enforcement of rules and regulation
(c) Should not participate in various activities and organisation
(d) Need not be loyal to local, state and national tradition
71. Which of the following statements stands against the conduct rules of the teacher?
= Every government servant shall/can:
(a) Maintain absolute integrity
(b) Do nothing which is unbecoming of a Government Servant
(c) Maintain devotion to duty
(d) Be a member of any organisation
72. Which of the following arrangement is correct?
(a) DIET, NCERT, IASE, NERIE. (b) NCERT, NERIE, IASE, DIET.
(c) IASE, NERIE, NCERT, DIET. (d) NERIE, NCERT, DIET, IASE.
73. In which year was National Policy on Education established?
(a) 1985 (b) 1992
(c) 1986 (d) 1987
74. In which years was the chain of State institute of Education (SIE) set up in all major states?
(a) 1960 (b) 1962
(c) 1964 (d) 1965
75. Who said?, “Teachers are builders of society”.
(a) Dr. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) W.M.Rrayburn. (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain