

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

**PAPER II**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

***A hnuaia thuziak hi, ngun takin chhiar la thu ziak behchhanin zawhna 1-na atanga zawhna 4-na thleng hian chhang ang che.***

Tin, chutih lai tak chuan, “Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu a riltam lo vang a, tupawh mi ring chu engtikah mah a tuihal lo vang,” tih hi ka lo hre chhuak ta a. Tichuan rin leh a hnena kal tih chu thuhmun a ni a, tupawh a rilrua Krista Chhandamna zawng chuan Krista chu a ring tak tak a ni tih ka lo hre ta a ni. Tin, ka mittui a tla ta zawih zawih mai a, a hnenah chuan, “Lalpa, mi sual kei ang hi min lawmin min lo chhandam duh ang maw?” ka ti a. Tin, ani chuan, “Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu ka hnawtchhuak tawp lo vang,” a ti a. Tin, kei chuan, “Lalpa I hnenah lo kal pawh ni ila, nangmah ka rinna che hi engtingnge ka tih that ang?” tiin ka zawt a. Tin, ani chuan, “Krista Isua chu mi sualte chhandam turin khawvelah a lo kal a, amah chu a ring apiangte tan felna an hmuh theihna turin dan tibangtu a ni si a, kan sual avangin a thi a, thiam kan chan theihna turin a tho leh a; min hmangaih a, kan sual chu ama thisen ngeiin mi silfai a; ani chu mihring leh Pathian inkara palai a ni kum khuain min tawngtaisak thin,” tih thu hian min chhang a. Tin chung zawng zawng chu ka ngaihtuah khawmin amahah chuan felna leh a thisenah chuan, ka sual faina ka zawng tur a ni tih leh a pa thu awi a, thil a tih leh hreawm a tuarte zawng zawng chu ama tan a ni lo va, a chhandamna lawmtu apiangte tan a ni zawk tih ka lo hria a, ka lawm ta em em a. Tin ka rilru chu lawmin a khat a, ka mittui te a tla a, ka rilru chuan mite ka lo hmangaih a, Isua dante chu ka duh ta em em a ni,” a ti a.

1. He thu ziaktuin Lalpa a rinna tihthat dan tur a sawi chu..
  - (a) Amah rin
  - (b) A thisena sual faina zawn
  - (c) A thisena silfai
  - (d) A hnena tawngtai thin
2. He thu ziaktuin thil thuhmun a hriat chhuah tak chu.
  - (a) Chhandamna zawng tu leh Krista ringtu
  - (b) Riltam leh tuihal
  - (c) Amah rin leh a hnena kal
  - (d) Amah rin leh chhandamna zawn
3. Krista Isuan kum khuaa min tihsak thin chu
  - (a) Min tawngtai sak thin
  - (b) Ama thisenin min silfai thin
  - (c) Pathian leh mihring inkarah min palai sak thin
  - (d) Kan nitin sualte min ngaidam thin
4. He thu ziaka “Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu ka hnawt chhuak tawp lo vang,” tih a, ‘Tupawh’ tih hi eng pronoun ber nge a nih?
  - (a) Personal Pronoun
  - (b) Relative Pronoun
  - (c) Indefinite Pronoun
  - (d) Demonstrative Pronoun

***A hnuai hla thu hi nguntakin chhiar la, hla thu behchhana hmangin zawhna 5-na atanga zawhna 8-na thleng hi chhang ang che.***

I sakhmel tawn changin thinlai a êng a;  
I sakhming an sêl leh kâwl ang ka hnîm a;  
A tha par tin kha Bawihte, i tan ka ti,  
Theih chang se i tan si-âr lâk ka huam a;  
Ka thai chang mah lo la, khiangawi mi tâwnah,  
Hmangaih, lung i dum phawt chuan lâwm zel ta' nge.

Tha ta nâ chu tlei dang pawh i lêng zûnah,  
Lam sûl-ang hawi ma bil lo'ng ti rawh Parte?  
Chhakah vulmawi senhri par i iang rêng kha,  
Kan hêl kan hêl ang che vangkhua mawi lêng hi;  
Hai ang tar khuareia lênglai hril chang a,  
Lung tum loh 'Lêng Vuaia-te' i tih rêng a'n.

5. He hla phuaktu hian, he hla thu a 'Lung tun loh leng vuaia te i tih rengan,' a tih tawngkam hian a sawi tum tak chu
- (a) Vuaia chu ka tum lo hrim hrim (b) Tlangval nupui hmu zo lo  
(c) Vuaia chu lung tun loh a ni (d) Kan nulat tlangval lai pawha ka duh loh hnu
6. He hla phuaktu hian he hla thua a lawm zelna tur chhan nia a sawi chu.
- (a) A ngaih Zawng chuan pasal atana a neih chu, hmangaih vanga nei a nih chuan.  
(b) A ngaih Zawng chu a nupui ni lo mahse pasal fa nau nei thlenga a dam chuan.  
(c) A ngaih Zawng chu a nupua a neih theih chuan.  
(d) A ngaih Zawng chu khawlaia a tawh apiangin.
7. He hla thu a 'Khangawi' tih tawng kam hi a tluk pui tawng kam danga dah dawn chuan
- (a) Nau awi (b) Khang thing  
(c) Mi dang ngaih Zawng (d) Pasal nei
8. He hla phuaktuin a thinur thinna chhan nia a sawi chu.
- (a) A ngaih Zawng hian tlangval dang ngaih Zawng an sawiin  
(b) Tlangval dangin an lo rim changin  
(c) Mi dangin an rela an sawichhiatin  
(d) An inhmuh loh vang vangin
9. Zirlai naupang ten tawng zirna atan Language Laboratory an hmanin naupang tinin anmahni pual theuha hmanraw chi hrang hrang an neih ngei ngei turte chu.
- (i) Ear phones  
(ii) Micro-phone  
(iii) Telephone  
(iv) Tape-Recorder
- (a) (i) (ii) & (iii) (b) (ii) (iii) & (iv)  
(c) (iii) (iv) & (i) (d) (iv) (i) & (ii)

10. Mizo tawng text book siam dawn / thlan dawna dan tlangpui zawm tur chu.
- (i) Text Book chu Zirna a tum (Aims of teaching mother tongue)-ah a inghat tur a ni.
  - (ii) Curriculum leh Syllabus-ah a inghat tur a ni.
  - (iii) A bu pianhmang a thain mi a hip tawk tur a ni.
  - (iv) A rama michengte hnam zia leh sakhua a chuang tel ngei tur a ni.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(c) (iii), (iv) and (i) (d) (iv), (i) and (ii)
11. Naupang ten Mizo tawng an zirtur text book chhhunga thu emaw sentence emaw a rik dan te chu lam nuam leh awlsam atangin a har chho hret hret tur a ni a, hetianza tawng leh thumal leh grammar zirlai bu atana thlan dan hi \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah.
- (a) Phonological Selection (b) Grammatical Selection  
(c) Vocabulary Selection (d) Semantic Selection
12. A hnauia thu te hi ngun takin chhiar la, tawngkam hman dik tak thlang chhuak rawh.
- (a) Mi pekah chuan a uihawm lutuk (b) Mi pekah chuan a uiawm lutuk  
(c) Mi pekah chuan a uihpui awm lutuk (d) Mi pekah chuan a uipuiawm lutuk
13. Tawng zirtirna hunah zirtirtu chu naupang zirlai topic pakhat (Apple) lemah changin, a tona hmun te, a that duh dan te, miin an ei a, tui an tih dan te naupang hnenah a sawi a, hetianza naupang zirtir hi
- (a) Dramatisation (b) Recitation  
(c) Debate (d) Role Play
14. Tawng zirthiamna bulpui pali (4) te pawimawh indawt dan chu.
- (a) Tawng, Ngaihthlak, Chhiar, Ziak (b) Chhiar, Ziak, Tawng, Ngaihthlak  
(c) Ngaihthlak, Tawng, Chhiar, Ziak (d) Ziak, Chhiar, Ngaihthlak, Tawng
15. Chi leh kuang sawi lova, eng tawng pawh mahni pianpui tawng ang mai a kan hman theih hi, 'mother tongue' a ni, ti tute chu
- (a) Anthropologist (b) Psychologist  
(c) Sociologist (d) Humanist
16. Mizo tawng zirtirtu ni tura zirtirtu nih tur (Qualification) pawimawh tak chu
- (a) Naupang ten tawng an thiam nan zirtirtu chuan tawng dang pawh thiam tel ngei se  
(b) Naupang te hip thei turin zirtirtu chu nula / tlangval hmeltha tak a ni ngei tur a ni  
(c) Tawng zirtir hi naupang ten an nin thin avangin, zirtirtu chu naupangte hlauh zawng tak ni thei ngei sei  
(d) Tawng thiam tak leh tawng zirtira tui mi
17. Lesson plan dan chikhat Harbartian approach a, zirtirtuin a thil zirtira a thupui leh pawimawh lai points a ziah chhuah, naupang ten an lehkhaw an copy hi
- (a) Black Board Summary (b) Recapitulation  
(c) Home Assignment (d) Explanation
18. Benjamin S. Bloom chuan Education hi 'Tripolar Process' ah a ngai ber a, he dan kalhmang zul zuia Lesson plan dan hi 'Bloom's Approach' tiin emaw \_\_\_\_\_ tiin emaw an vuah.
- (a) Learner-centred approach (b) Evaluation approach  
(c) Content centred method (d) Project method

19. Tawng zirtir nan Audio-Visual Aids hman that lohna ber chu
- (a) Naupang ten hmuhdawm an ti lutuk thin
  - (b) Zirlai mil tur aids hmuh a harsa
  - (c) Zirtur ber aiin audio aids kha naupangin an ngaipawimawh thin
  - (d) Electric current a hek
20. Grammar inzirtir dan chikhat, a dan tlangpui inzirtir hnua, a mawl te te a luh dan ( Principle to example) hi \_\_\_\_\_ an vuah.
- (a) Deductive-Inductive Method
  - (b) Deductive Method
  - (c) Inductive Method
  - (d) A chungam mi te khi a dik lo vek
21. Which of the following is not a part of aesthetic value?
- (a) Beauty
  - (b) Entertainment
  - (c) Art
  - (d) Satisfaction
22. Students change in their way of living is a part of
- (a) Intellectual values
  - (b) Vocational values
  - (c) Moral values
  - (d) Cultural values
23. Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational objectives include
- (a) Cognitive, affective and psychology
  - (b) Cognitive, affective and psychomotor
  - (c) Cognitive, psychology and psychomotor
  - (d) Affective, psychology and psychomotor
24. According to NCF 2005, the main goal of mathematical education is
- (a) Developing children's abilities for mathematisation
  - (b) Children learn to enjoy mathematics rather than fear it
  - (c) Children learn important mathematics: Mathematics is more than formulas and mechanical procedures
  - (d) Children see mathematics as something to talk about, to communicate through, to discuss among themselves, to work together on
25. If a teacher asks the students to solve a question 'Prove that the opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal', the teacher uses
- (a) Deductive method
  - (b) Inductive method
  - (c) Analytic method
  - (d) Synthetic method
26. The methods of teaching which proceeds from concrete facts to abstract rule is
- (a) Deductive
  - (b) Analysis
  - (c) Inductive
  - (d) Synthesis
27. For teaching characteristics of pyramid with square base, the most appropriate teaching aids is
- (a) 2D aids
  - (b) 3D aids
  - (c) Flannel
  - (d) Charts
28. In steps of lesson planning, the step which follows right after presentation is
- (a) Recapitulation
  - (b) Application
  - (c) Home assignment
  - (d) Blackboard summary
29. In unit plan the central importance is given to
- (a) Length of the content
  - (b) Teaching aids
  - (c) Teaching method
  - (d) Need and contemporary goals of the learners

30. Which of the following qualities comes under professional qualities of an ideal mathematics teacher?
- (a) Self confidence (b) Good health  
(c) Knowledge of subject matter (d) Capacity to leadership
31. Which of the following contributes to the cause of defects in the present day teaching of mathematics?
- (a) Students (b) Teachers  
(c) Teaching environment (d) All of these
32. Which of the following type of curriculum can be used in case of gifted children?
- (a) Suggested curriculum (b) Enrichment curriculum  
(c) Additional curriculum (d) Substantial curriculum
33. When a child have backwardness in mathematics, he/she has
- (a) Specific backwardness (b) General backwardness  
(c) Major backwardness (d) Minor backwardness

34. Consider the following statements

- (i) It involves working systematically: observing, diagnosing, remediating, evaluating.  
(ii) Working purposefully and intensively with a pupil.  
(iii) Providing information to the child and the persons involved.  
(iv) Re-teaching.

Which of the following sets are characteristics of remedial teaching?

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
35. Which of the following teaching aids use most of our sense organs?
- (a) Audio aids (b) Visual aids  
(c) Audio-visual aids (d) Activity aids
36. Which of the following is not under natural science?
- (a) Biology (b) Political science  
(c) Astronomy (d) Chemistry
37. Consider the following objectives of teaching Science
- (i) To inculcate the love of nature in their surrounding environment  
(ii) To inculcate interest in scientific hobby  
(iii) To develop the habit of cleanliness and good manner  
(iv) To realise the role of science in the changing world and the life of people

Which of the above are the objectives of teaching science in Middle School?

- (a) (ii) and (iv) (b) (i) and (ii)  
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iii)
38. The value of teaching science to students for various professions is under
- (a) Moral value (b) Vocational value  
(c) Knowledge value (d) Psychological value
39. "The spirit of teaching science lies in placing the students in the position of original investigators".  
What is the method towards which this statement hints?
- (a) Project method (b) Topic method  
(c) Heuristic method (d) Lecture method

40. Which of the following methods lies within the area of teacher-centred method?
- (a) Historical (b) Project  
(c) Assignment (d) Discussion
41. The step of lesson plan which can be compared to the stage when a farmer pre-pares his land for growing crops is
- (a) Application (b) Formulation and generalisation  
(c) Presentation (d) Introduction and preparation
42. Which one is an aural aid?
- (a) Slide projector (b) Radio  
(c) Whiteboard (d) Flip Chart
43. Apparatus used in Physics practical is
- (a) Magnet (b) Pipette  
(c) Spirit lamp (d) Conical flask
44. An ideal science teacher tries to teach the students according to their
- (a) Social requirements (b) Psychological requirements  
(c) Physiological requirements (d) Vocational requirements
45. To develop scientific temper among the students of middle school, which of the following approaches is most effective?
- (a) Covering the syllabus (b) Identifying the gifted children  
(c) Encouraging the students to ask questions (d) Conducting tests frequently
46. Physical geography like weather, rotation, earthquake and volcano can be clearly explained with science. This shows the correlation of science with
- (a) Arts (b) Mathematics  
(c) Craft (d) Social Studies
47. Pinhole camera can be made as a model of camera for the improvisation of material aid for teaching science in the topic of
- (a) Heat (b) Light  
(c) Sound (d) Telescope
48. The success or failure of science education depends mainly on good
- (a) Science textbook (c) Science laboratory  
(c) Science kits (d) Science teacher
49. Which of the following is most important to give opportunities for the development of power of reasoning while teaching science in Middle school?
- (a) Science laboratory (b) Science kit  
(c) Effective teaching method (d) Good textbook
50. To be an ideal science teacher one must know the interest, aptitude and stages of development. Which of the following is needed to achieve this?
- (a) Pleasing personality (b) Knowledge of psychology  
(c) Sympathy and broad-mindedness (d) Vocational efficacy
51. Which of the following part of human affairs does Social Studies deal with?
- (a) Practical (b) Theoretical  
(c) Cultural knowledge (d) Human relationships

52. Inculcating desirable attitudes and appreciation comes under the category of
- (a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain  
(c) Psychomotor Domain (d) Cognitive and Affective Domain
53. Which of the following presents the highest level of learning outcomes in the cognitive domain?
- (a) Application (b) Analysis  
(c) Evaluation (d) Synthesis
54. Which of the following can help the teacher in discovering students who have a potential for becoming good leaders?
- (a) Project method (b) Role playing method  
(c) Observation method (d) Discussion method
55. Using of Story Telling method in Social Studies is the best way to
- (a) uphold the dignity of labour (b) inculcate virtues  
(c) encourage teamwork (d) solve the problem of indiscipline
56. Which of the following methods of teaching Social Studies gives training for social adjustment?
- (a) Discussion method (b) Observation method  
(c) Project method (d) Story Telling method
57. One of the best methods for conducting a current events period in Social Studies is
- (a) Laboratory method (b) Telling method  
(c) Socialised recitation (d) Topical method
58. Which of the following is correct regarding the technique of questioning?
- (a) The student should be named first and then the question asked  
(b) The question should be asked first and then ask the student to answer it  
(c) The inability of a child to answer a question should be neglected  
(d) Questions should be unevenly distributed
59. Questions which are asked to test the readiness of the student's mind is called
- (a) Preliminary Questions (b) Open-ended Questions  
(c) Developing Questions (d) Recapitulatory Questions
60. One of the most valuable devices for making the teaching of Social Studies concrete and understandable is
- (a) Charts (b) Periodicals  
(c) Flimstrips (d) Chalk Board
61. Which of the following teaching aids give the student an idea of the actual shape and size of the article under discussion?
- (a) Models (b) Pictures  
(c) Charts (d) Bulletin Board
62. Under which of the following Fundamental Rights does the abolition of untouchability come?
- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality  
(c) Right to Freedom of Religion (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
63. In which part of the Constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined?
- (a) Part III (b) Part IV  
(c) Part V (d) Part VI

64. Which of the following steps should come first while preparing a Lesson Plan in Social Studies?  
(a) Announcement of the topic (b) Objectives  
(c) Testing of previous knowledge (d) Introduction
65. A large segment of subject matter having a common fabric of knowledge is called  
(a) Annual Plan (b) Lesson Plan  
(c) Unit Plan (d) Work Plan
66. Which Article deals with Right to Education Act, 2009?  
(a) Article 45 (b) Article 21A  
(c) Article 51A (d) Article 21
67. Teacher Education in India is regulated by  
(a) NCERT (b) UGC  
(c) NCTE (d) Govt. of India
68. Which of the following committees on education is considered as the Magna Carta of Western Education in India?  
(a) Wood's Despatch (b) Raleigh Commission  
(c) Saddler Commission (d) Hunter Commission
69. The main concern of NCF 2005 brought out by the NCERT has been  
(a) revision of the goals of education (b) introduction of new methods of teaching  
(c) reducing the academic burden of children (d) vocational education
70. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) caters to  
(a) Early child care and Education alone  
(b) Early child care and Education with five other components  
(c) Early child care and Education with four other components  
(d) Early child care and three other components
71. Government Policy on Education regards Education a unique  
(a) Consumption (b) Investment  
(c) Source of income (d) Expenditure
72. Basic Education was conceptualised by  
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr. D.S.Kothari
73. RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children  
(a) up to the age of 14 years (b) up to the age of 18 years  
(c) in the age group of 6 – 14 years (d) in the age group of 6 – 18 years
74. The first National Policy on Education was introduced in  
(a) 1986 (b) 1964  
(c) 1968 (d) 1966
75. This article provides promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of the society  
(a) Article 45 (b) Article 29  
(c) Article 46 (d) Article 30