A hnuai a thu ziak hi, ngun takin chhiai la thu ziak bechhhanin 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 tuiallo 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 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 engtinnge 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 ngei ni mi silfai a; ani chu mihring leh Pathian inkara palai a ni kum khauihin min tawngtiaisak thin,” tih thu hian min chhang a. Tin chung zawng zawng chu ka ngaihtuah khaomah amahah chuan felna leh a thisenah chuan, ka sual faina ka zawng tur a ni tih leh a pa thu a wii a, thil a tih leh hrewm 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 a. Tin ka rilru chu lawmin a khat a, ka mittui te a tla a, ka rilru chu mite ka lo hmangaih a, Isua dante chu ka duh ta em a ni,” a ti a.

1. He thu ziauki Lalpa a rinna tihththat 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 ziauki thil thuhmun a hriat chhuah tak chu.
   (a) Chhandamna zawng tu leh Krista ringtu
   (b) Riltam leh tuial
   (c) Amah rin leh a hnena kal
   (d) Amah rin leh chhandamna zawn

3. Krista Isuan kum khaa min tihsak thin chu
   (a) Min tawngtai sak thin
   (b) Ama thisenin min silfai thin
   (c) Pathian leh mihring inkara min palai sak thin
   (d) Kan nitin sualte min ngaidam thin

4. He thu ziaka “Tupawh ka hnena lo kal chu ka hnawtchhuak 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 èng a;
I sakhming an sêl leh kâwl ang ka hñîm a;
A tha par tin kha Bawihte, i tan ka ti,
Theih chang se i tan si-år lâk ka huam a;
Ka thai chang mah lo la, khiangawi mi tawnah,
Hmangaih, lung i dum phawt chuan lâm zel ta’nge.

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

5. He hla phuahtu 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 phuahtu hian he hla thu a lawm zelna tur chhan nia a sawi chu.
   (a) A ngaihzawng chuan pasal atana a nei chu, hmangaih vanga nei a nih chuan.
   (b) A ngaihzawng chu a nupui ni lo mahse pasal fa nau nei thlenga a dam chuan.
   (c) A ngaihzawng chu a nupuia a nei theih chuan.
   (d) A ngaihzawng chu khawlaia a tawh apiangin.

7. He hla thu a ‘Khiangawi’ tih tawng kam hi a tluk pui tawng kam danga dah dawn chuan
   (a) Nau awi  
   (b) Khiang thing
   (c) Mi dang ngaihzawng  
   (d) Pasal nei

8. He hla phuautuin a thinur thinna chhan nia a sawi chu.
   (a) A ngaihzawng hian tlangval dang ngaizawnga 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 nei nghei nghei 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)
   (i) Text Book chu Zirnain a tum (Aims of teaching mother tongue)-ah a inghat tur a ni.
   (ii) Curriculum leh Syllabus-ah a innghat 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, hetianga 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 hnauiia 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 uhpui 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, hetianga naupang zirtir hi
   (a) Dramatization  
   (b) Recitation  
   (c) Debate  
   (d) Role Play  

14. Tawng zirtheimna bulpui pali (4) te pawimawh indawt dan chu.
   (a) Tawng, Ngaithlak, Chhiar, Ziak  
   (b) Chhiar, Ziak, Tawng, Ngaithlak  
   (c) Ngaihlthlak, Tawng, Chhiar, Ziak  
   (d) Ziak, Chhiar, Ngaithlak, Tawng  

15. Chi leh kuant 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 se  
   (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 chhuhah, naupang ten an lehkhubia an copy hi
   (a) Black Board Summary  
   (b) Recapitulation  
   (c) Home Assignment  
   (d) Explanation  

   (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 hmunawm 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 hnu, 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 chunga 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 prepares 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
(b) Science kit  (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) Symphathy 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

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