

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
PRIMARY 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, thuziak behchhan hian zawhna 1-na atanga zawhna 4-na thleng hian chhang ang che.

Thawnthu ziaktute hian a tlangpuiin an thawnthua a changtu atan mihring, mipa leh hmeichhia an hmang ber a. A ziaktu duh dan tar lan nan leh ngaihnan puan chhuah nan hman an ni thin. Thawnthu ziaktuin a changtu atana a thlan leh a hmante hian mihring nungchang dik tak an put a ngai a. A tak tak an ang tur a ni. Mipa leh hmeichhe inkara inlaichinna ang chi te, mihring nun kaihruai fo thintu, hlimna te, lawmna te, lungngaihna te pawh a changtute nunah hian tihlan a ngai a. Chu bakah mihring nunkawng bumboh tak an paltlang dan te, harsatna chi hrang hrang an hmachhawn dan leh an harsatna tawhte su kiang tura kawng hrang hranga an beih dan te, an hlawhtlin dan leh an hlawhchham dan te, an chungaharsatna chi hrang hrang lo thlen dante thlenga ngaihnawm taka tarlan thiam a ngai thin. Tin, mihring nunzia dik tak itsikna te, inhuatna te indona te leh inngirngona chi tinrengte a tar lan rualin a lehlama mihring nuna bet tlat ve tho, inhmangaih tawna te, induhsak tawna te, inlaintna leh hmeichhia leh mipa inhip tawna leh induh tawna te pawh ngaihnawm taka tar lan thiam a tul.

1. He thu ziaktuin mihring nuna bet ve tlat tho mahse mihring nuna bet tlat tia a sawi lan ve loh chu
 - (a) Inhmangaih tawna
 - (b) Inlaintna
 - (c) Induhsakna
 - (d) Inlaichinna
2. Mihring nungchang dik tak put ngai nia he thuziaktuin a sawite chu
 - (a) Thawnthu ziaktute
 - (b) Thawnthua a changtute
 - (c) Thawnthu chhiartute
 - (d) A chungaharsatna mite khi a ni thei vek
3. Thu ziaktuten an ngaihnan puanchhuah nana an hman thinte chu
 - (a) Mihring
 - (b) Thawnthu
 - (c) An thu ziak
 - (d) Mipa leh hmeichhe inhip tawna
4. Thawnthua a changtute a awm ngei ngei tur chu
 - (a) Hlimna
 - (b) Lawmna
 - (c) A tak tak anna
 - (d) Lemchan thiamna

A hnuaia hla thu hi ngun takin chhiar la, hla thu behchhan hian zawhna 5na atanga zawhna 7na thleng hian chhang ang che.

Anka vau zam rual loh Chhura,
Tothli iang a dur e;
“Khuai se, khuai se, khuai keh rum se,
Sial tiatin hawnglang la,”
Haulai changsial ang kaih nuamin,
Bukthlamah ral ang chang e,
A uai duai duai e, Phungpui nu,
“Chhura awm ta lo ve.”

Khua tin hraichawi thinlai thawngtu,
Taunu tawnsam vuan e;
“Lungphang lo lo, Phungpui nu,
Lam nangche nau lawman,”
A zuam nem maw Phungpui nun,
Hringmi leng run kai chu,
Hrinhniang hrai duh lengte then hlauvin,
Sekibuhchhuak hlan e.

5. He hla thua ‘Anka vau zam rual loh Chhura’ tih awmzia chu
- (a) Chhura chu tawngkaa vau zam mai mai theih a ni lo
 - (b) Chhura chuan tawngka mai chuan a vau zam thei lo
 - (c) Chhura chu tawngka lo chuan vau zam chi a ni lo
 - (d) Chhura tawngkam chuan a vau zam mai thei lo
6. He hla thu hi ngun taka kan ngaihtuah chuan Chhura hian
- (a) Phungpui nu hi tlawng lungawi a tum
 - (b) Phungpui nu hi sial anga kaih hawn a tum
 - (c) Phungpui nu hi naupang chaitir a tum
 - (d) Phungpui nu hi pi pu uaitir a tum
7. Phungpui nun Sekibuhchhuak Chhura a pek nachhan ber chu...
- (a) Chhura a hlauh lutuk vang.
 - (b) A fate then a hlauh vang.
 - (c) Mihring hmeh hmuh a hlauh vang.
 - (d) Chhuran a dil tlat vang.
8. Mother tongue tih hi a ngial angana kan sawi dawn chuan
- (a) Hnam tawng tihna a ni
 - (b) Pian pui tawng tihna a ni
 - (c) Kan tawng thiam ber tihna a ni
 - (d) Nu tawng tihna mai a ni
9. A hnuaia thu tarlan zinga tawng zirtirnain a tum ni ve lo chu
- (a) Naupangin lehkha chhiar nuam an tih nan
 - (b) An pianpui finna tithanglian turin
 - (c) Naupangin ama chungchang thiam taka a sawi chhuah theih nan
 - (d) Inhnialna thu mawi leh nalh an thiam nan
10. A hnuaia tawngkam hrang hrang te hi ngun takin chhiar la tawngkam hman dik loh thlang chhuak rawh.
- (a) Kawi ka ngah mai
 - (b) Ka pen ka hloh
 - (c) Pen ka nei ngah mai
 - (d) Sawrkar ngelnghet neih a tul

11. Lesson plan dan chikhat step panga – Introduction, Presentation, Comparison and Association, Generalisation leh Application te rawn tichhuaktu chu
- (a) Henry C.Morrison (b) Johan Friedrich Herbart
(c) Benjamin S.Bloom (d) An vai khian an ni lo vek
12. Teaching Aids zinga mi ni lo han thlang chhuak teh
- (a) Text Book (b) Syllabus
(c) Radio (d) Television
13. Zirlai ten an zir tur chin bi tuk fela, hlawm fel taka zir tur tlangpui siam fela, kum 1 chhunga pawl tinte zirtur chin bik thliar fel leh remkhawm hi
- (a) Syllabus (b) Text Book
(c) Curriculum (d) Course
14. Thil a nihna, a ziarang sawifiah zawnga essay ziak hi
- (a) Epitome essay (b) Narrative essay
(c) Reflexive essay (d) Descriptive essay
15. Naupang thuphuah zirtirtuin naupang thu ziak tur a thlansak dawna, an kum, an pawl zat leh an tihtheih tawk awm hre renga, an thu ziak tur a thlansak hi _____ an ti.
- (a) Principle of Selection (b) Principle of Experience
(c) Principle of Sequence (d) Principle of Gradation
16. Hla (Poetry) zirtirin a tum zinga mi thlang chhuak rawh.
- (i) Naupang ten hla thu mawi tak hmanga inbiak an thiam nan.
(ii) Naupang ten an hla thu zirlai an thiam chhuah vek theih nan.
(iii) Naupang ten hla phuahu rilru an puta, hla phuah an chak nan.
(iv) Mahni hnam rohlu an hriata ngaihsan nachang an hriat nan.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (iv) and (i)
17. Lesson plan dan chikhat Bloom’s approach hian thil pathum ngaih pawimawh deuh deuh a neihte zinga telve lo chu
- (a) Educational objectives (b) Institutional objectives
(c) Learning experience (d) Change in behaviour
18. Naupangin tawng a thiamna tura kailawn hmasa leh pawimawh hmasa chu
- (a) Tawng thiamna (Speaking Skill) (b) Chhiar thiam (Reading)
(c) Ziak/ Ziah (Writing) (d) Ngaihtlak (Listening Skill)
19. Tawng reng reng hian dan leh kalhmang a nei vek a, chung dan leh kalhmangte chu.
- (a) Thu (Prose) (b) Hla (Poetry)
(c) Grammar (d) A chung a mite khi a dik lo vek
20. ‘Khi in khi Lala te in a ni’. He thu ziaaka, Khi...
- (a) Demonstrative Adjective (b) Possessive Adjective
(c) Adjective of Quality (d) Adjective of Number
21. Which of the following corresponds to cultural value of mathematics?
- (a) Self reliance (b) Characteristics of verification of results
(c) Similarity to the reasoning of life (d) Accuracy and exactness

22. The value of preparing pupils for various profession is known as
(a) Training in scientific method (b) Vocational value
(c) Development of scientific attitude (d) Utilitarian value
23. Aims of teaching mathematics is regarded as
(a) Immediate goals (b) Mid term goals
(c) Short term goals (d) Long term goals
24. While writing objectives in behavioural terms, 'Define' comes under
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehension
(c) Application (d) Creativity
25. The best method for teaching a formula is
(a) Inductive method (b) Deductive method
(c) Inducto-deductive method (d) Heuristic method
26. Which of the following is suitable for all round development?
(a) Project method (b) Playway method
(c) Discovery method (d) Heuristic method
27. Television is an example of
(a) Projected aids (b) Non projected aids
(c) Activity aids (d) All of these
28. The most suitable teaching aid for teaching characteristics of a cone is
(a) Flannel (b) Chart
(c) 2D model (d) 3D model
29. The aim of remedial teaching is
(a) To give additional help (b) To evaluate students
(c) To assess students (d) To teach for higher grade
30. Before giving a remedial teaching, a teacher must conduct a/an
(a) Achievement test (b) Diagnostic test
(c) Observation (d) Interview
31. Apart from professional degree, a mathematics teacher has to undertake _____, which is considered as one the qualities of an ideal teacher.
(a) Self training (b) Laboratory training
(c) Academic degrees (d) Administrative training
32. Which of the following is not a part of qualities of a teacher?
(a) Individual qualities (b) Professional qualities
(c) Social qualities (d) Cultural qualities
33. To develop interest in mathematics, a teacher should
(a) Have high professional degree
(b) Emphasize practical work
(c) Have good working relationship with the teachers
(d) Be self-centric

34. The problem of teachers qualification in Mizoram was reduced by
(a) Recruiting new teachers (b) Conducting in-service orientation training
(c) Introduction of SSA (d) Introduction of VRS
35. Which of the following contribute(s) to defects in the present day teaching of mathematics?
(a) Teacher's attitude (b) Method of teaching
(c) Lack of equipment (d) All of these
36. By the study of the life and work of great scientists we not only know about their great works but also draw inspiration for the study of science. This is
(a) Cultural value of teaching science (b) Vocational value of teaching science
(c) Practical value of teaching science (d) Aesthetic value of teaching science
37. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching science in Primary school?
(a) To inculcate the love of nature in their environment
(b) To inculcate the habit of careful observation
(c) To develop the habit of cleanliness and good manner
(d) To realise the role of science in changing the world and the life of people
38. We need to study science for the study of agriculture, medicine and engineering. This is
(a) Moral value (b) Psychological value
(c) Knowledge value (d) Vocational value
39. The desired values and qualities which is expected after completion of specific stage in school is
(a) Aims (b) Aims and objectives
(c) Objectives (d) Goal
40. A teacher tries to develop his subject by following the stages through which the subject has passed in the actual course of development from early beginnings. This method of teaching science is
(a) Historical (b) Project
(c) Assignment (d) Lecture-cum-demonstration
41. Which of the following is based on 'Learning by doing'?
(a) Historical method (b) Topic method
(c) Heuristic method (d) Lecture method
42. It is said that 85% of knowledge comes through
(a) Activity (b) Audio-visual
(c) Aural (d) Audio
43. Which of the following is not commonly used in Chemistry practical?
(a) Screw gauge (b) Pipette
(c) Spirit lamp (d) Conical flask
44. Which of the following is needed by a science teacher in order to present the subject matter in a realistic manner?
(a) Chart (b) Model
(c) Overhead projector (d) Diagram
45. The best method applied in the classroom to inculcate scientific attitude in the student is
(a) Historical method (b) Topic method
(c) Lecture method (d) Heuristic method

46. Many science formulas and symbols are taken from Greek and Latin alphabets. This shows the correlation of science with
- (a) Arts (b) Mathematics
(c) Social Studies (d) Language
47. Improvisation of material aids has become a necessity in Mizoram as a result of
- (a) Directions from government (b) Lack of equipment and apparatus
(c) Existence of RTE (d) Introduction of CCE
48. In science laboratory, spirit lamp is used for
- (a) Testing spirit (b) Burning
(c) Heating (d) Lamp lighting
49. Which of the following contributes towards development of scientific attitude?
- (a) Objective outlook, removal of superstition, aesthetic appreciation
(b) Spirit of enquiry, removal of superstition, aesthetic appreciation
(c) Objective outlook, removal of superstition, spirit of enquiry
(d) Spirit of enquiry, objective outlook, aesthetic appreciation
50. By teaching science the student will recognise instruments and tools and handle these correctly. Then the aim of teaching science is
- (a) Knowledge aim (b) Skill aim
(c) Training in scientific method (d) Cultural aim
51. Which of the following statements is correct about Social Studies?
- (a) It is an advanced studies of human society
(b) It is a combination of basic elements of different Social Sciences
(c) Finding out new truths about human relationships
(d) It is a study of abstract things
52. Valuing is an important objective of teaching Social Studies under the
- (a) Affective Domain (b) Cognitive Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain (d) Cognitive and Affective Domain
53. The objectives of teaching Social Studies under the Psychomotor domain is
- (a) Imparting Knowledge (b) Developing Understanding
(c) Inculcating Desirable Attitudes (d) Development of Essential Skills
54. While conducting discussion, the teacher should ensure that discussion is
- (a) subjective – oriented (b) objective – oriented
(c) a competitive quarrel (d) dominated by a few students
55. The step to be followed first in Project Method is
- (a) Planning (b) Choosing and purposing
(c) Providing a situation (d) Executing the plan
56. Which of the following methods act as a motivating force for further enquiry?
- (a) Source method (b) Observation method
(c) Discussion method (d) Question – Answer method
57. A Social Studies teacher uses role playing method as it is believed to be useful for
- (a) inculcation of virtues among pupils (b) developing team spirit
(c) examining and clarifying values and beliefs (d) upholding the dignity of labour

58. Which of the following stages of questioning enables the teacher to follow the maxim 'From known to the unknown'?
- (a) Preliminary Questions (b) Natural Questions
(c) Recapitulatory Questions (d) Developing Questions
59. In the teaching of Social Studies which type of teaching aid is economical both in terms of time and money?
- (a) Pictures (b) Models
(c) Bulletin Board (d) Chalkboard
60. There are _____ main sources of information regarding current events.
- (a) three (b) four
(c) five (d) six
61. Which of the following add spice to the teaching of Social Studies and break the monotony of classroom lessons?
- (a) Field Trips (b) Project work
(c) Assignments (d) Symposium
62. Film strips fall under which type of teaching aid?
- (a) Printed aids (b) Visual aids
(c) Audio aids (d) Audio – visual aids
63. Which of the following is not the correct use of the Audio – visual aids?
- (a) used only when required
(b) treated as the means to an end
(c) exhibited before the students for a short period of time
(d) exhibited before the students for a sufficiently longer time
64. Social Studies contents should be selected on
- (a) Logical basis (b) Practical basis
(c) Psychological basis (d) Theoretical basis
65. Social Studies curriculum should be
- (a) rigid (b) comprehensive
(c) book centred (d) split up into watertight compartment
66. Which among the following is not a feature of the Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution?
- (a) They are above ordinary laws
(b) They are absolute
(c) They are justiciable
(d) They are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
67. The national flagship programme – 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' provides for
- (a) Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 0 – 14 years
(b) Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 0 – 18 years
(c) Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years
(d) Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 – 18 years
68. NCF 2005 lays emphasis on
- (a) Behaviourism (b) Naturalism
(c) Pragmatism (d) Constructivism

69. As per RTE Act, 2009
- (a) Physical punishment and mental harassment of children has been banned
 - (b) Physical punishment and mental harassment of children has been partially banned
 - (c) Physical punishment and mental harassment of children has been left to the discretion of the headmaster
 - (d) Physical punishment and mental harassment of children has been allowed with the consent of parents
70. CCE has been introduced for
- (a) Assessing cognitive development comprehensively
 - (b) Allowing children to pass easily
 - (c) Assessing the growth of children in all aspects of their personality
 - (d) Assessing non – cognitive development of children
71. Education is the subject of the _____ in the Constitution.
- (a) State List
 - (b) Union List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) All of these
72. The national leader, whose birthday is observed as the National Education Day on November 11, is
- (a) J.B.Kriplani
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - (d) Sarojini Naidu
73. The name of Yashpal Committee Report (1993) is
- (a) Joyful Learning
 - (b) Learning without Burden
 - (c) Learning through Play
 - (d) None of these
74. Fundamental right to education has been brought through
- (a) 83rd Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (b) 86th Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (c) 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (d) 96th Constitution (Amendment) Act
75. Education Commission in Independent India which comprehensively covered all segments of education was chaired by
- (a) Dr. A.L.Mudaliar
 - (b) Dr. D.S.Kothari
 - (c) Dr. S.Radhakrishnan
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

* * * * *