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DIRECTORATE OF S.C.E.R.T.

D.M. College, Campus Imphal-795001

N O T I C E

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(N. Debala Devi)
Director/SCERT,
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**QUESTION SAMPLES
FOR
Manipur State Teacher Eligibility Test-2011
(MSTET)**

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Developed by:
**Directorate of SCERT,
(Examination Unit)
Government of Manipur, Imphal.**

Child Development and Pedagogy Marks-30

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 The relationship between growth and development is rightly expressed when we say :
- (A) development is independent of growth.
 - (B) the effect of growth on development is negligible.
 - (C) development is achieved through growth.
 - (D) development is to be made without taking growth level into consideration.
- Q.2 The influences of heredity and environment upon development of a child is rightly expressed when we say.
- (A) It is solely heredity which influences development .
 - (B) It is solely environment which influences development.
 - (C) There is an additive/proportionate influences of heredity and environment upon development.
 - (D) there is an interaction of heredity and environment to influence development.
- Q.3 In Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, which one of the given below has been wrongly stated :
- (A) Sensorimotor stage (B) Preoperational stage
 - (C) Post operational stage (D) Formal operations stage.
- Q.4 The term Vygotsky uses to mean the range of tasks that children cannot yet perform independently but can perform with the help and guidance of others is :
- (A) Zone of proximal development
 - (B) Zone of actual development.
 - (C) Zone of potential development.
 - (D) Zone of maximum development.
- Q.5 Virtually all the psychologists agree that children in any single age group differ in how quickly they acquire new knowledge and skills, and the term which most use to mean this individual difference variable is :
- (A) Aptitude. (B) Thinking (C) Adaptability (D) None of the above.
- Q.6 Who is the psychologist who designed the earliest version of what we now call an intelligence test ?
- (A) Alfred Binet (B) Charles E. Spearman.
 - (C) Lewis M. Terman (D) Louis L. Thurstone.
- Q.7 The ratio obtained by dividing mental age by chronological age and then multiplying by 100 is known :
- (A) Education quotient. (B) Ability quotient
 - (C) Intelligence quotient (D) Achievement quotient.

- Q.8 The Psychologist who suggests that there are least eight different relatively independent intelligences is :
- (A) Howard Gardner (B) Robert J. Sternberg
(C) Raymond B. Cattell. (D) John L. Horn.
- Q.9 Peer pressure has its greatest effects during
- (A) Early childhood (Ages 2-6)
(B) Middle childhood (ages 6-10)
(C) Early adolescence (Ages 10-14)
(D) Late adolescence (Ages 14-18)
- Q.10. All infants, even those who are congenitally deaf and so have never heard a human voice, begin to produce speech like sounds at about 6 or 7 months of age on average, which is known as :
- (A) Babbling (B) Whispering (C) Mooing (D) chattering.
- Q.11 A child may have learning difficulties because of significant difficulties in one or more specific cognitive processes, which one is not one of them :
- (A) Perception (B) Memory (C) Mental retardation (D) Metacognition
- Q.12 One way to determine disadvantaged status of a child as a learner in a school is to see his or her parents' socioeconomic status (SES) or social class which is defined in terms of certain factors which one is not such a factor :
- (A) Income (B) Occupation (C) Education (D) Ethnicity
- Q.13 In meaningful learning, children use a number of processes, which one is not one of them in the list given below ;
- (A) Elaboration. (B) Organization (C) visual imagery (D) Rehearsal
- Q.14 After observing the consequences their hard working classmate experience , that studying hard leads to good grades, children become hard workings, which is a phenomenon known as :
- (A) Vicarious reinforcement (B) Secondary reinforcement
(C) Intrinsic reinforcement (D) Positive reinforcement
- Q.15 Below are given concepts related to learning as a social activity, which one is not related to this :
- (A) Cognitive apprenticeship (B) Mediated learning
(C) Cooperative learning. (D) Discovery learning.
- Q.16 And so on.

(Comprehension)

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow(Q. No 1 to 7) by completing the sentences choosing the right answer from the four alternatives A,B,C&D.

Passage-I

Lila has got everything prepared- for tasty food and giving of gifts. At the luncheon her husband is to share food with his three sisters, two elder and one younger. He is then to distribute gifts to them. The sisters will be accompanied by their children, not the grown ups. They are to stay behind for helping the male members when necessary. It is here that a sense of guilt creeps in Thoithoi's mind. Her father must have expected her to stay behind and help him. But she is tempted to go with her mother. She wants to show off her beautiful frock. Moreover, there must be another gift arranged for her by her grandparents. She does not want to lose it. Above all these, she thinks that her grandparents love her, the best of all their grandchildren.

- Q.1 He is there to distribute gifts to them. **Them** here refers to :-
- (A) the three sisters with their grown up children.
 - (B) the three sisters with all their children.
 - (C) the three sisters only.
 - (D) the three sisters with their young children.
- Q.2 A sense of guilt creeps in Thoithoi's mind because –
- (A) She is big enough to stay behind and help her father.
 - (B) She is determined to stay behind and let her mother go without her.
 - (C) She does not agree to help her mother with the younger children.
 - (D) She is not going as is desired by her grand parents.
- Q.3 She wants to show off her beautiful flock. **Show off** here means –
- (A) to impress others with her flock.
 - (B) display to others her flock.
 - (C) let others see how beautiful is her flock.
 - (D) let others see how her mother loves her.
- Q.4 She does not want to lose it. The affirmative of it is :
- (A) She does wants to lose it
 - (B) She do wants to lose it
 - (C) She wants to lose it.
 - (D) She does wanted to lose it.

Q.5. The passive form of 'He is then to distribute gifts to them' is :

- (A) gifts is then to be distributed to them
- (B) gifts are then to be distributed to them
- (C) gifts are then be distributed to them
- (D) gifts is then to be distribute to them

Q.6 Choose the correct answer,

She thinks that her grandparents love her the best. It can be written as _____

- (A) She thinks that her grandparents do not love others as she
- (B) She thinks that her grandparents love others as she.
- (C) She thinks that her grandparents do not love her as others
- (D) She thinks that her grandparents love others better than her.

Q.7 'A sense of guilt creeps in Thoithoi's mind': 'The sense of guilt' is animated and is shown as

- _____
- (A) Murmuring
 - (B) Staying still
 - (C) Crawling
 - (D) Tempting

(Content)

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow(Q. No 8 to 15)

Passage-II

The people of Israel were called Israelites. They were to fight the Philistines. The Philistines were rough people .They did not believe in God . Saul told the Israelites that the Philistines had a giant named Goliath. He challenged the Israelites to send out a man to fight him. The Israelites were afraid of him.

David's two elder brothers were in the Israelite army. His father sent him to see his brothers. He reached the place. There he heard Goliath say wrong things against the Israelites. David got angry. He went to the king. He asked the king to send him to fight. The King said, "You are only a small boy". David replied , "I take care of my father's sheep. When a tiger or a lion attacks the sheep, I kill the animal. I can kill the animal. I can kill Goliath too." The king replied, "All right, go. May the Lord be with you." David carried a sling and five smooth stones.

Q.8 Four alternatives are given. Tick the correct one

- (A) Saul is the king of Philistines
- (B) The Israelites were rough people.
- (C) David had two brothers fighting in the Israelite army.
- (D) David heard Goliath praising the Israelites.

Q.9 Choose the correct answer.

'I take care of my father's sheep'. David said so because he was a

- (A) Stableman
- (B) cowherd.
- (C) shepherd.
- (D) farmer.

Q.10 The Israelites were afraid of him. Who is "him" referred to?

- (A) Saul.
- (B) David.
- (C) Goliath.
- (D) David's brother.

Q.11 'He went to the King'. The negative form of it is _____

- (A) He do not went to the king.
- (B) He went not to the king.
- (C) He did not go to the king.
- (E) He not went to the king.

Q.12 The king said, 'You are only a small boy'.

The sentence can be written as :

- (A) The king said that David was only a small boy.
- (B) The king said that David is only a small boy.
- (C) The king says David was only a small boy .
- (D) The king was said to be only a small boy.

Q.13 They did not believe in God.

'Did not believe in God' can be substituted by__

- (A) believers.
- (B) non-believers
- (C) agnostics
- (D) devotees.

Q.14 'The Philistines were rough people'. The opposite meaning of rough people is _____

- (A) barbarous.
- (B) civilized.
- (C) primitive.
- (D) ancients.

Q.15 David carried a sling and five smooth stones.

The sentence can be written as__

- (A) A sling and five smooth stones is carried by David.
- (B) A sling and five smooth stones are carried by David.
- (C) A sling and five smooth stones were carried by David.
- (D) A sling and five smooth stones carried by David.

Directions: Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given.

Q.16 Language teaching starts with_____

- (A) listening and reading
- (B) listening and speaking
- (C) Speaking and writing
- (D) speaking and reading

Q.17 Minimum Level of Learning envisages that learning should start from –

- (A) the basic along with the complex.
- (B) the basic and the easier
- c) the complex followed by the basic
- d) the complex only.

Q.18 For teaching speech teachers create situations in the classroom for –

- (A) students to listen to others speaking only
- (B) students to get opportunities to speak.
- (C) students to watch only as to how others speak
- (D) spend time in the classroom.

Q.19 Reading skill is taught to the learners.

Certain objectives, ABC&D are given. Strike off the irrelevant one :

- (A) It helps the learners to gain further knowledge.
- (b) It improves the learner's ways of thinking and necessary.
- (C) It is a means of language learning.
- (D) It is a means of the learner's way of getting information only.

Q.20 A set of words is given :

Height, wait, weight, gait .

The set is given for the children to –

- (A) Learn the speaking
- (B) to associate letters with sounds
- (C) to differentiate sounds
- (D) to pick the odd one out.

Q.21 Children are taught different ways of communication ; such as polite request . From the following A,B, C and D, choose the one that expresses polite request :

- (A) The door is shut
- (B) Shut the door
- (C) he shuts the door
- (D) please shut the door.

- Q.22 In an exercise of the lesson “Now is March” class II, three pictures are given and learners are asked how they manage winter. The question promotes_____ (choose the correct one)
- (A) rote learning.
 - (B) construction of knowledge .
 - (C) memorization
 - (D) critical thinking
- Q.23 In an exercise of the lesson “Yaosang” class III, learners are made to learn certain form of greetings. Such greetings are exposure to _____
- (A) Communicating requests
 - (B) Communicating through exclamations.
 - (C) Phatic communication
 - (D) communicating through emotional expressions
- Q.24 In an exercise of the lesson “My family” a learner is required to write four sentences about his/her family. Four sentences are provided with blanks. They are to fill in the blanks to tell about the family. The exercise is_____ (strike off the irrelevant).
- (A) not open ended.
 - (B) guided.
 - (C) an example of constructing knowledge.
 - (D) limited.
- Q.25 Participation in a recitation competition helps a learner promote his language skills. Which of the following is not promoted by the participation ?
- (A) Reading
 - (B) Speaking
 - (C) Writing
 - (D) listening
- Q.26 A language is a means of _____
- (A) writing only
 - (B) speech only
 - (C) communication
 - (D) None of the above
- Q.27 There are _____ language skills
- (A) three
 - (B) four
 - (C) two
 - (D) five
- Q.28 The teaching or learning objectives are
- (A) general
 - (B) free
 - (C) open
 - (D) specific
- Q.29 Application is within
- (A) Cognitive domain
 - (B) Affective domain
 - (C) Psychomotor domain
 - (D) none of the above.
- Q.30 And so on.

Direction: උපුටාගත් ප්‍රශ්න හයකට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.

4. ඊළඟ 'උපුටාගත් ප්‍රශ්න' කෙරෙහි පිළිතුරු සලකන්න.
(A) ඊළඟ ප්‍රශ්න සලකා ගන්න.
(B) ඊළඟ ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සලකා ගන්න.
(C) ඊළඟ ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා පිළිතුරු සලකා ගන්න.
(D) ඊළඟ ප්‍රශ්න සලකා ගන්න.
5. පහත පිටත ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(A) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(B) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(C) ප්‍රශ්න-පිළිතුරු ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(D) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
6. පහත V වර්ගයේ ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සලකන්න.
(A) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(B) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(C) ප්‍රශ්න (suffix) වලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(D) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
7. පහත ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(A) Intonation Test
(B) Accent Test
(C) Translation Test
(D) Free Response Test
8. පහත ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(A) Correlation Method
(B) Inductive Method
(C) Text Book Method
(D) Direct Language Method
9. Audio-Visual Aids වලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(A) ප්‍රශ්න (Radio)
(B) ප්‍රශ්න (Tape Recorder)
(C) ප්‍රශ්න (Television)
(D) ප්‍රශ්න (Linguaphone)
10. පහත ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(A) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(B) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(C) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.
(D) ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.

Direction : মথাগী ৰাৰেং মতেক অসি পারণা ঋয়দগী চানবা খন্দুনা হংলিবা ৰাহংশিং (Q.No. 1 to 3) অসিগী পাউখুম পীয়ু।

পৃথিৱীনা চহী যামশিল্লিক্ৰিবা অদুকী মথৈ লম্বী লম্বাঙনবা হেনগৎলক্ৰি। চৎনবা লম্বীনা যাম্বদা লৈপুং ফমজহৌদবা, মীং-না শিংজদবা মীওইশিংদি ফুকৎপা ওল্লরৌইদবা পৃথিৱী লৈমায়সিদা হা-হা চেংবা মতারণি। মসি ফাওবা ঐখোয়না খম্বদবদি ঐখোয় মীওইবনা থৰায় পানবা পূম্বমক্তগী হেল্লি হায়না পোঙজরিবা লৌবা যাদ্ৰবা নাপলসে লাপ্লা লংশেকখিফম থোকই। নাপল তৌদুনা হাই-লম্বখক্তমক হৈবা মগুগ লৈদ্ৰবা অপঙবা অমগুগ্লা তাঙলবা, অনী শুদ্ৰবা, পামই পামদে হায়না খন্দোক-খঞ্জিন যাদ্ৰবা পুি গী মহাও লৈখরৌই খঙলবা মহাপুরুষ কয়ানা পুি গী হিমায় চুমা-চুমা তাইবুং ঙ্গপাক লানখিদবা নত্তে। লানবদু ওম্বা নংদ্রগা ওমদবনা অমনি, লা নবগী উপাইদি লৈ। শান্তি ওইনা নুংঙাইবা হায়বদু যাওদবদগী নুংঙাইবনি হায়না লা থাজদুনা মহাও তংলুবা অশেশ্বা নুংঙাইবশিংদুনা মশাগী অশেংবা মশক তাল্লকপদনি ভোগীনা হা-হা ৰাৰিবসে। নুংঙাইবা অশেংবদি শান্তিনা মশক ওইবা হায়বদি শান্তি লোয়নবা ওইগকদবনি।

- ১। “পৃথিৱীনা চহী যামশিল্লিক্ৰিবা অদুকী মথৈ লম্বী লম্বাঙনবা হেনগৎলক্ৰি।” মসিদা ‘লম্বী লম্বাঙনবা’ না খঙহীংলিবা কৰিনো ?
- (A) মীওইবগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা পান্দবশিং।
(B) মীওইবগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা পান্শৈশিং।
(C) মীওইবগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা থৌওংশিং।
(D) মীওইবগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা ৰাখলশিং।
- ২। “নুংঙাইবা অশেংবদি শান্তিনা মশক ওইবা হায়বদি শান্তি লোয়নবা ওইগকদবনি।” ৰাহৈ পৰেং অসিদা ‘নুংঙাইবা’ হায়বসি ?
- (A) কমন নাউননি।
(B) এবষ্ট্ৰে নাউননি।
(C) মেটৰিয়েল নাউননি।
(D) কলেক্তিভ নাউননি।
- ৩। “মীং-না শিংজদবা মীওইশিংদি ফুকৎপা ওল্লরৌইদবা পৃথিৱী লৈমায়সিদা হা-হা চেংবা মতারণি।” মসিদা ‘চেংবা’ ৰাহৈগী অর্থনি।
- (A) লৈমায়দগী চেংখৎপা।
(B) চৎফম কোয়থি থিবা।
(C) ফুকৎনবা হোৎনবা।
(D) অৰাবা ফোঙদোকপা।

Direction : ঋায়দগী চানবা পাউখুম খল্লু।

- ৪। লোনবু ‘ নিয়মশিংগী নিয়ম’ হায়না কৌনবগী মরমদি।
(A) লোল অমদি নিয়ম মশীং নাইদনা লৈবননি।
(B) লোল অমদা নিয়মগী য়ান্না কু । মশক লৈবননি।
(C) লোনগী অরুবা নিয়ম মথং মথং য়ান্না লৈবননি।
(D) লোনগী নিয়ম অমগী মনুংদা নিয়ম অমা অমুক লৈবননি।
- ৫। অহানবা লোল লৌশিনবদা মতেং ওইদে।
(A) রাইপেরেং শেশ্বা মওং।
(B) খোলহায় হেংবা মওং।
(C) রাই-পুই চাউহনবা মওং।
(D) গ্রামারগী নিয়ম খঙবা মওং।
- ৬। ক্লাস V ফাওবগী থাজ্ঞা অঙাংশিংবু মমালোল তস্বিবদা ওজানা তাকপিরোইদবদি।
(A) চৈতপ যাওদবা রাইশিং।
(B) চৈতপ যাওবা রাইশিং।
(C) রাতপ (suffix) য়ান্না যাওবা রাইশিং।
(D) তপ্নবা ময়েক যাওবা রাইশিং।
- ৭। ঙাঙবা হৈ-শিংবা (Speaking Skill) গী চাংয়েং নত্তবা করস্বনো ?
(A) Intonation Test
(B) Accent Test
(C) Translation Test
(D) Free Response Test
- ৮। রারেং-শৈরেংনচিংবগা শাগো না গ্রামার তস্বিনবগীদমক শীজি গনি।
(A) Correlation Method
(B) Inductive Method
(C) Text Book Method
(D) Direct Language Method
- ৯। Audio-Visula Aids কী মুনং চল্লি।
(A) Radio
(B) Tap recorder
(C) Television
(D) Linguaphone
- ১০। রেমেডিয়েল টিচিং পাঙথোকপগী মরম নত্তে।
(A) ওজানা মতম চানা চেকশিনহৌদবা।
(B) পারাগী থাক রাংমন্দুনা ছাত্রনা খঙহৌদবা।
(C) ছাত্র য়াস্মনবদগী য়েংশিনবা ওমহৌদবা।
(D) ছাত্রনা ক্লাস যাওহৌদবা।

Paper-I (for classes I to V) Primary stage

Mathematics

Marks-30

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 If a child writes all the odd numbers between 2 and 99 (both inclusive), then the number of such odd numbers he writes is
(A) 48 (B) 49 (C) 50 (D) 51
- Q.2 "From a number 10 is subtracted, the difference is multiplied by 4 and 6 is added to the product and the result is 14. Find the number"
The sequence of operations to be performed in solving the above problem is
(A) subtraction, division and addition
(B) addition, multiplication and subtraction
(C) multiplication, division and addition
(D) subtraction, division and multiplication.
- Q.3 The traditional unit of measurement which is still used to measure the depth of ocean is
(A) metre (B) foot (C) knot (D) fathom
- Q.4 The missing figure in the sequence
2, 5, 10, ____, 26 is
(A) 13 (B) 18 (C) 17 (D) 20
- Q.5 Normally, the President of the USA is elected in a leap year of the Christian era. However, one of the years which was not a leap year but the election was held is
(A) 1984 (B) 2000 (C) 2004 (D) 1900
- Q.6 The number of small divisions on the dial of a clock which is gained by the minute hand over the hour hand in an hour is
(A) 45 (B) 55 (C) 60 (D) 50
- Q.7 A square is always a rectangle with the additional property that
(A) each angle is a right angle. (B) the diagonals bisect each other.
(C) the diagonals are equal in length. (D) the diagonals are at right angles to each other.

- Q.8 In a class the number of boys is double that of the girls and it is agreed that each boy will subscribe as many rupees as the number of boys in the class and each girl also will subscribe as many rupees the number of girls in the class to contribute to the Prime Minister's relief fund. If the total amount so raised is Rs 500, the number of boys and girls in the class are respectively.
(A) 10 and 5 (B) 20 and 10 (C) 30 and 15 (D) 10 and 20
- Q.9 The name of the study of similarity and dissimilarity of the behavior among different species is known as
(A) biology (B) psychology (C) comparative psychology (D) environmental studies
- Q.10 The physical growth and development of a child is called
(A) mobility (B) heredity (C) maturation (D) awareness
- Q. 11 And so on.

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

Q.1 Which is not a non-conventional source of energy ?

- (A) Bio-gas (B) Solar energy (C) Wind-energy (D) wood.

Q.2 Separation of sand from pebbles is most effectively done by

- (A) Washing (B) sheaving (C) winnowing (D) hand picking.

Q.3. Which one of the following is not an air pollutant ?

- (A) Carbon monoxide (B) Sulphur dioxide (C) Nitrogen dioxide (D) Carbon dioxide.

Q.4. When Lata is working in a closed kitchen, smoke from the chulla gives uneasiness to her. When she suddenly opens window of the kitchen smoke gradually escapes through the window. This process in heat transfer is related with –

- (A) Radiation (B) Conduction (C) Convection (D) Absorption

Q.5. In our solar system, the shape of the orbits of inferior planets around the sun are

- (A) Circular (B) Elliptical (C) Parabolic (D) Unpredictable

Q.6. Drinking water supply in the pipeline is, nowadays, not very clear. Even after boiling such water you are not satisfied and keep them in a container for some times so as to separate water and impurities present in it. This process is called

- (A) Decantation (B) Filtration (C) Sedimentation (D) Sublimation

Q.7. The main cause of increasing warming level of earth is due to the

- (A) Increase of the amount of sunlight reaching to our earth.
(B) Decrease of the air density
(C) Increase of the green house gases
(D) Rise of sea water.

Q.8. World Environment Day is observed on

- (A). 5th May (B). 5th June (C). 5th July (D). 5th August

Q. 9. Night blindness is caused by the deficiency of

- (A). Vitamin A (B). Vitamin C (C). Vitamin D (D). Vitamin K

- Q.10. Who was the person who worked for the unwanted, the dying, the orphans and the poor?
 (A). Mahatma Gandhi (B). Mother Teresa (C). Sorojini Naidu (D). Swami vivekanada
- Q.11. Rajarshi Bhagyachandra is also known as
 (A). Pamheiba (B). Charairongba (C). Chingang Khomba (D). Ningthoukhomba
- Q.12. The state Bird of Manipur is
 (A). Peacock (B). Nongin (C). Cuckoo (D). Duck
- Q.13. The national symbols of India does not include
 (A) the National Flag (B) the National Anthem (C) the National Emblem (D) the National Logo
- Q.14. The national Emblem of India has
 (A) wheel below the lions (B) horse to the right of the wheel
 (C) horse to the left of the wheel (D) bull to the right of the wheel
- Q.15. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
 (A) The Peacock is the national bird of India (B) The lion is the national animal of India
 (C) The lotus is the national flower of India (D) Jana gana mana is the national anthem of India
- Q.16. Which of the following teaching aids will be appropriate in teaching the national flower of India?
 (A) A picture of lotus. (B) Low cost artefacts of lotus.
 (C) Real presentation of lotus (D) Lotus made of mud.
- Q.17. Which of the following approaches will be appropriate for teaching Bir Tikendrajit to the student of Lower Elementary Class?
 (A) Giving Project work on the topic.
 (B) Teaching the topic by Storytelling method
 (C) Teaching the topic by Question and answer
 (D) Teaching the topic by Inductive method.
- Q.18. Which of the following is not appropriate for the teacher to do after teaching a topic on Jadonang?
 (A) To teach the next topic.
 (B) To give home assignment of the topic taught.
 (C) To carry out formative evaluation of the topic taught.
 (D) To tell the student to copy the point written on the board.
- Q.19. In Banking, electronic clearing system (transfer of money) is recommended in order to save mainly
 (A) forest (B) Ink (C) energy (D) manpower

- Q.20. Which one of the following is not a method of scientific teaching ?
 (A) Translation (B) Analysis (C) Imitation (D) Grammar
- Q.21. Which one of the following is the most important work of a teacher ?
 (A) Organizing teaching work. (B) Delivering lectures in class
 (C) Taking care of students. (D) Evaluating the students.
- Q.22. CCE stands for
 (A) Continuous and Comprehensive Examination.
 (B) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.
 (C) Conterminous and Continuous Evaluation.
 (D) Continuous and Compact Examination.
- Q.23. Environmental Education must be taught in schools because
 (A) it affects environmental pollution. (B) it provide jobs to teachers.
 (C) it is important part of life. (D) it does not affect environmental pollution.
- Q.24. An area protected for conservation of wildlife is known as
 (A) national park. (B) wildlife sanctuary (C) Zoological garden (D) biosphere reserve
- Q.25. Name the resource which itself is a resource creating factor.
 (A) Air (B) Water (C) Man (D) Soil
- Q.26. Which of the following statements is false ?
 (A) Climate is the average weather condition for many years.
 (B) Natural resources are limited in supply.
 (C) The elements of weather and climate are quite different.
 (D) The Meghalaya plateau is a part of the Deccan plateau.
- Q.27. A teacher tries to make students aware of some cash crops. In the class he will
 (A) draw diagrams of sugarcane, rubber, etc on the blackboard.
 (B) show colour pictures of important cash crops.
 (C) ask the students to list cash crops they know.
 (D) exhibit some plants of sugarcane, rubber and cotton.
- Q.28. Which of the following is the main objective of teaching EVS at Primary school ?
 (A) To make the child understand the world around him.
 (B) To acquaint the children with technical terms.
 (C) To familiarize the basic ideas of different subjects.
 (D) To nurture the child into a worthy citizen.

- Q.29. In framing questions, which form of question among the following is the most tedious one on the part of a teacher ?
- (A)Objective type (MCQs)
 - (B)Very short answer type.
 - (C)Short answer type.
 - (D) Long answer type.
- Q.30 Which one of the following is the most essential step in order to become a good teacher ?
- (A) Citing examples from immediate surroundings.
 - (B) Lesson planning in advance before class.
 - (C) Explaining the terms of the textbook.
 - (D) Translation of each sentence into mother tongue.

Child Development and Pedagogy **Marks-30**

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 The term used to mean the hereditarily determined ideal time frames for certain environmental experiences to influence development is :
- (A) Appropriate period (B) Sensitive period
(C) Approved period (D) Accurate period.
- Q.2 Tendency of a person, especially after early childhood to seek out environments compatible with his or her genotype is known as :
- (A) Niche picking (B) Canalization
(C) Reaction range (D) Plasticity.
- Q.3 According to Piaget, several abilities essential for sophisticated scientific and mathematical reasoning emerge in :
- (A) Preoperational stage (B) Concrete Operations stage.
(C) Formal operations stage (D) None of the above stages.
- Q.4 The theories of cognitive development of Piaget and Vygotsky differ in one of the themes given below :
- (A) Challenge (B) Readiness
(C) Importance of social interaction (D) role of language in cognitive development.
- Q.5 Thurstone identified seven distinct clusters of primary mental abilities, each more or less independent of the others. Which one is not one of these abilities in the list given below :
- (A) Verbal comprehension (B) word fluency
(C) Reasoning (D) Implications.
- Q.6 J.P. Guilford proposed a three-dimensional model of intelligence. Which one, in the list given below, is not one of the three dimensions of Guilford ?
- (A) Operations (B) Products (C) Content (D) Structure
- Q.7 People are far more likely to think and behave intelligently when they have assistance from their physical, cultural, or social environment, and this phenomenon is known as :
- (A) Distributed Intelligence (B) Analytical Intelligence
(C) Creative Intelligence (D) Practical Intelligence
- Q.8 Three emotional- behavioral disorders are fairly common in children and adolescents, which one is not one of them.
- (A) Depression (B) Anxiety Disorders
(C) Conduct Disorder (D) Emotional Contagion.
- Q.9 The onset of puberty is the most obvious aspect of the physical development in the
- (A) Early Childhood (Ages 2-6) (B) Middle childhood (Ages 6-10)
(C) Early Adolescence (Ages 10-14) (D) Late Adolescence (Ages 14-18)

Q.10 Pre-school children show evidence of self-conscious emotions. Which one is not such an emotion in the list given below :

- (A) Guilt (B) Shame (C) Disgust (D) Pride

Q.11 Some of the most common forms of impairment which may affect learning of children are listed below along with the typical case of each form. Match the forms of impairment with the typical cases :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Sensory impairment | (a) Visual impairment |
| ii) Physical impairment | (b) spina bifida. |
| iii) Health impairment | (c) cystic fibrosis |
| iv) language impairment | (d) Misarticulation |

- (A) i)-(a) ; ii)-(b) ; iii)-(c) ; iv) (d)
(B) i)-(a) ; iii)-(c) ; iii)-(b) ; iv)-(d)
(C) i)-(d) ; ii)-(b); iii)-(a) ; iv)-(c)
(D) i)-(d); ii)-(a) ; iii)(c) ; iv)-(b)

Q.12 The traditional criterion of giftedness is :

- (A) High general intelligence of an IQ score of 130 or higher.
(B) High creativity
(C) Specific aptitude (such as in mathematics or science)
(D) Talent in the arts (such as painting, writing, music, or acting)

Q.13. From constructivist perspective, a child does not simply absorb information from the environment, rather he or she actively and intentionally construct knowledge and understanding. Consistent with this idea, certain principles are given below, which one is not consistent with the idea :

- (A) A child reaching school age is selective about what he/she focuses on and learns.
(B) He/she makes sense of new experiences using what he/she already knows and believes.
(C) He/she is actively involved in his/her learning.
(D) Cognitive processes he/she uses have nothing to do in what he/she learns.

Q. 14 Tanu, a student of class VII, works hard to answer questions the teacher asks in the classroom, because whenever she answers correctly, the teacher always gives her a praise. Here, the reinforce is known as.

- (A) A concrete reinforcer. (B) A social reinforcer.
(C) An activity reinforcer. (D) An intrinsic reinforcer.

Q.15 John Carroll, in his model of school learning, describes teaching in terms of the management of factors to ensure student learning, which one is not factor given in his description of teaching.

- (A) Time (B) Resources. (C) Activities. (D) Quality.

Q.16 And so on.

Paper-II (for Classes VI to VIII) Upper Primary Stage

Language-I (English)

Marks-30

(Each question carries 1 mark)

(Comprehension)

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow(Q. No 1 to 8) by choosing the right answer from the four alternatives A,B,C&D. to complete the given sentences.

Passage-I

Once a dog happened to get into a lion's cage in the zoo. The dog tucked its tail between its legs and crouched in a corner of the cage. The lion went up to it and sniffed at it. The dog rolled over on the back and wagged its tail. The lion nudged it with its paw and rolled it over. The dog jumped up and then stood on its hind legs. The lion looked at the dog, cocked its head this way and that, and did not touch it.

When the keeper tossed the lion a chunk of meat, the lion tore off a piece and left it for the dog. That evening, when the lion lay down to sleep, the dog lay down beside it and rested its head on the lion's paw. From that day on the dog lived in the lion's cage. The lion acted friendly towards it. It slept beside the dog and sometimes played with it.

- Q.1 The dog tucked its tail between its legs. This shows that the dog ____
- (A) wants to play with the lion.
 - (B) is afraid of the lion.
 - (C) dares to challenge the lion.
 - (D) wants to make friend with the lion.
- Q.2 When the lion nudged the dog with its paw, the dog –
- (A) still stayed aloof.
 - (B) was still afraid.
 - (C) was less afraid.
 - (D) was prepared to fight with the lion.
- Q.3 The lion cocked its head this way and that. 'Cocked' here means that____
- (A) the lion behaved like a cock.
 - (B) the lion tilted its head sideways.
 - (C) the lion raised its head high.
 - (D) the lion bent down its head.
- Q.4 The keeper tossed the lion a chunk of meat. The opposite meaning of 'toss' is
- (A) throw something lightly.
 - (B) throw somebody up with the horns.
 - (C) move restlessly up and down.
 - (D) snatched away.

Q.5 The lion tore off the meat. The sentence can be written as ____

- (A) The meat is torn off by the lion.
- (B) The meat is being tore off by the lion.
- (C) The meat was torn off by the lion.
- (D) The meat was tore off by the lion.

Q.6 The lion did not touch the dog just after ____

- (A) the dog tucked its tail between its legs.
- (B) the dog stood on its hind legs
- (C) the dog crouched in a corner.
- (D) the dog wagged its tail.

Q.7 The lion tore off a piece. 'tore off' can be replaced by ____

- (A) torn –off
- (B) tore-at
- (C) removed.
- D) replaced.

Q.8 In the passage the word 'since' can replace a word. Choose the word ____

- (A) once
- (B) when.
- (C) from.
- (D) sometimes.

(content)

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow(Q. No 9 to16)

Passage-II

The fury of storms can cause vast devastations. Storms take the shapes of cyclone, tornado, hurricane and typhoon. Reports of hurricane, tornado, etc. which are different names given to them, are found in dailies and journals and other mass media. On Monday the 11th of May 1953, a terrible tornado struck the city of Waco in central Texas. It hit the residential colonies. Within seconds, two square miles of Waco was either completely destroyed or heavily damaged. Houses collapsed, many died, even in cars, and many were buried alive. Still today news of damages caused by flood and tornado continues to be reported in the media. These devastations are generally called natural calamities.

Besides flood, storm, etc. other natural calamities of lesser dimension take place on the hills and the mountains. These are known as land-slides and mud-slides which can cause havoc to the inhabitants of the hills and the mountains. Such disasters usually happen when the ecological system on mountains and the hills gets disturbed. Torrential rain too adds to the cause of such harmful occurrences.

Mountains and hills have great roles to play as parts of nature. The tall summits of mountains have over the years protected many civilizations. Many people still consider mountains as the abode of the gods. Mountains are sources of inspiration for many epics, classics of literature and famous paintings of the world.

Mountains supply more than half of the fresh water of the world. They are therefore, named the Water Tower of the world. The Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Yamuna have their origins in the Himalayas. The Imphal, the Iril and the Kongba rivers are fed by the water from the hills.

In humid parts of the world people depend on mountain forests for their physical, cultural and economic survival. Forests on mountain slopes help reduce soil erosion and prevent land-slides, avalanches and flood. Forest is also an important source of food, fuel, fibers' and medicine . Mountains are still sanctuaries for a wonderful variety of flora and fauna.

- Q.9 Complete the sentence with the right answer.
Hurricane is a form of –
(A) mud- slide (B) land- slide (C) flood (D) stone
- Q.10 In Waco two square miles of land area was completely destroyed because of ____
(A) land- slide (B) flood (C) avalanches (D) tornado
- Q.11 Put a (X) mark against the alternative that is irrelevant to the given statement 'Mountains are useful to man '
(A) They supply fresh water to the world.
(B) It protected civilization
(C) It is a sanctuary for flora and fauna.
(D) It is the abode of gods.
- Q.12 'Strom' is personified . Pick out the word that helps the personification .
(A) hit (B) fury (C) caused (D) struck
- Q.13 A natural calamity that often occurs on the hills is _____
(A) flood (B) tornado (C) tempests (D) land-slides
- Q.14. Pick out the statement which is incorrect.
(A) Torrential rain does not cause devastations.
(B) Forest on mountain checks soil erosion.
(C) Mud-slide is a natural calamity of lesser dimension.
(D) The Ganges has its origin in the Himalayas.
- Q.15 The synonym of 'summit' is _____.
(A) bottom (B) sidelines (C) meeting (D) top
- Q.16 Storms take the shapes of cyclone, tornado etc. The sentence can be transformed to ____
(A) Does storms take the shapes of cyclone ,tornado , etc.?
(B) Do storms take the shapes of cyclone, tornado etc ?
(C) Do storms taken the shapes of cyclone, tornado etc.
(D) Did storms take the shape of cyclone, tornado etc.

*Directions: Four alternatives are given. Strike off the one which is irrelevant to the given stem
(Question 17 to 21);*

- Q.17 Modern principle of learning is based on the concept that :-
(A) learning should be learner- centred
(B) learning should be activity based.
(C) learning should enable a learner to relate new knowledge to the previous one.
(D) teacher should impart knowledge to learners only through her/his supply of knowledge.

- Q.18 According to the learner-centred approach teachers__
- (A) encourage learners to respond to questions .
 - (B) makes the learners listen only what is told to them.
 - (C) encourage group activities among learners.
 - (D) ask as many as questions as possible.
- Q.19 Lesson planning is a stage where teacher –
- (A) chooses the topic to be learnt by the learner.
 - (B) formulates objectives.
 - (C) prepare notes to be read out to students.
 - (D) select teaching techniques.
- Q.20 When a student recites a poem, the teacher takes note of _____
- (A) stress on words.
 - (B) rhythm.
 - (C) rhyme/alliteration if any.
 - (D) the singing voice of the learner.
- Q.21 Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is useful as it_____
- (A) only prepares the learners for a higher level education.
 - (B) assesses the learner’s achievements.
 - (C) assesses the learner’s weaknesses.
 - (D) while assessing gives knowledge as how to improve the learner as well as the teacher.
- Q.22 There are certain principles to be followed for teaching effectively, below are given certain maxims. Strike off the one which is not the right method or procedure for the preparation or selection of teaching items :
- (A) from particular to general.
 - (B) from abstract to concrete.
 - (C) from easy to difficult.
 - (D) from known to unknown.
- Q.23 Audio-visual aids help effective learning. From the given list pick out the one which is not the audio-visual aid.
- (A) radio (B) television (C) films (D) Video
- Q.24 Co-curriculum activities can promote language learning. From the given list strike off that activity which does not promote language learning.
- (A) dancing (B) word-building (C) debate (D) recitation.
- Q.25 Put a (X) mark against the statement which you feel is incorrect.
- (A) Lessons should be planned according to the needs and interests of learners.
 - (B) Learners need language for effective communication.
 - (C) Teachers knowledge of a language is essential for effective teaching of the language.
 - (D) Teaching and learning objectives are not to be formulated before actual teaching.

- Q.26 A teacher teaches spoken English. He needs to pay attention on certain aspects. Some are listed below. Strike off that which is irrelevant.
- (A) right articulation of sounds
 - (B) structure of words.
 - (C) stress and intonation.
 - (D) rhyme scheme.
- Q.27 Learning a language is a matter of _____
- (A) skill
 - (B) sound
 - (C) theory
 - (D) grammar
- Q. 28 The play way method is very good for
- (A) the beginners only
 - (B) the lower classes
 - (C) the upper classes
 - (D) the middle classes
- Q.29 The Direct method of teaching English came as a reaction against
- (A) the Bilingual method
 - (B) the structural approach
 - (C) the Translation method
 - (D) the substitution Table.
- Q.30 The branch of linguistic science that deals with pronunciation , speech production is called
- (A) syntax
 - (B) Linguistics
 - (C) phonetics
 - (D) morphology

Paper-II (for classes VI to VIII) Primary stage

LANGUAGE - II (MANIPURI)

Marks-30

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Direction : খায়দগী চানবা পাউখুম খল্লু।

১। অহানবা লোল লৌশিনবা (First Language Acquisition) মতমদা অপনবা ওইবা করিনো ?

- (A) লোল লৌশিনবগা মরী লৈনবা হা গী হৈনবী (habit) অমতা লৈতবা।
- (B) খোল্হোক-কায়াংশিং (speech organs) গী হৈনববা মশক লৈতবা।
- (C) রাখল ফোঙদোকপা মওং (expression style) গী অকক্ৰবা মশক লৈরবা।
- (D) রাখল খনবা মওং (thinking style) গী অরে া মশক লৈত্রিবা।

২। মইহৈ য়া া লোল তস্বিবগী মগুণনি হায়নদে।

- (A) ছাত্রশিংদা হোংবা নাইদবা (stagnant) মওংদা তস্বিবা।
- (B) ছাত্রশিংদা ঙ্গিৎ তৌবা (suggestive) মওংদা তস্বিবা।
- (C) ছাত্রশিংদা নুংশিবা উৎপা (sympathetic) মওংদা তস্বিবা।
- (D) ছাত্রশিংদা তৌমি বা উৎপা (cooperative) মওংদা তস্বিবা।

৩। গ্রামারগা মরী লৈননা Direct Language Method না হয়।

- (A) গ্রামারগা লোনগা হকথেংনবা মরী লৈনদে।
- (B) লোনগী গ্রামারবু হকথেংননা পাক-শ া তস্বিগদবনি।
- (C) গ্রামারবু তোপতো া বিষয় ওইনা তোঙা া তস্বিগদবনি।
- (D) গ্রামারবু তোপতো া বিষয় ওইনা তোঙা া তস্বিরোইদবনি।

৪। নীংশিং-চাংয়েং (Recall Test) কী মনুং চন্দবা করম্বনো ?

- (A) চুম্গী নীংশিংবা (Simple Recall)
- (B) মপুং ফাহনবা মওং (Completion Form)
- (C) চাশি হনবা মওং (Matching Type)
- (D) তি হনবা মওং (Associative Form)

৫। অ র প্রাইমারী থাকী ক্লাসতা পুি বারী তস্বিবগী মরু ওইবা পান্দম্মি।

- (A) অথোইবা মীশকশিংগী শীংথানবা য়াবা গুণশিং অমদি খৌরমশিং খঙহনবা।
- (B) অথোইবা মীশকশিংগী অরাংবা পুি -মমল মশক খঙহনবা।
- (C) অথোইবা মীশকশিংগী পুি -বরীদগী লমচং শেমগংনবগী খৌইনশিল ফংহনবা।
- (D) অথোইবা মীশকশিংগী পুি -বরীদা য়ুম্ফম ওইরবা লোনগী হৈ-শিংবশিং ফংহনবা।

৬। ক্লাস VIII ফাওবগী থাকী ছাত্রশিংনা পামজবা তম্ম-লাইরিক (Text Book) মগুণ নত্তে।

- (A) য়েংবদা পুক্ৰিং চিংশি া লাইরিকী মশক ফজবা।
- (B) অইবশিংগী মশক তাকপা লাইরিকশিংগী বারোল হা া।
- (C) রাইপেরেং অমদি পেরেগ্রাফশিং তেস্তক-তেস্তকপা ওইহনবা।
- (D) পারাশিং অরায়বদগী অরুবরোমদা মথংশিংনা শীন্দোকপা।

৭। অৱাংপা মেনখত্ৰুনা তস্মি (Remedial Teaching) দা ওজানা তৌৰোইদবনি।

- (A) অখ বা চাংয়েংনা ছাত্ৰশিংগী অশোনবা মফম খঙদোকপা।
- (B) ছাত্ৰগী অশোনবা মফমশিংদুগী মরম থিদোকপা।
- (C) ছাত্ৰগী অশোনবশিংদু কোকহ বা পাস্বৈশিং শান্দোক্ৰা তাকপা।
- (D) অশোনবশিং কোকহ বা পাস্বৈশিংদু ছাত্ৰদা হ ১-হ ১ তাকপা।

Direction : মখাগী ৱাৰেং মতেক অসি পাৱগা খ্বায়দগী চানবা খন্দুনা হংলিবা ৱাহংশিং (Q.No. 8 to 10) অসিগী পাউখুম পীযু।

ষ ১ও মচানা য়াম্মা খৌৱাংনা যনবীদা মখোম থৰুন্স্বা উৱগা উৰুবা মী পূম্মক হৱাওনৈ, নুংঙাইনৈ। কৱিগুন্স্বা যাত্ৰা মঙ্গল তৌনা থোৱকপদা সবৎসগাতি :- মখোম পীথক্ৰিবা ষ ১ও মপী-মচা উজৱবদি শোয়দ্রে, চংলিবা থবক অদু লেপুমক মঙ্গল ওইৱে। হায়ৱিবা ৱাফম অসি চুম্মগী সনাতনী ভাৱত মচাশিংতগী ৱাফম নংত্ৰি- ভাৱতকী অতৈ অতৈ সম্প্ৰদায়শিংনা, খ্ৰিষ্টিয়ানশিং মুসলমানশিং ফাওবনা অসুকী মতিক চেংনা থাজনৱিবনি মদুদি- ষ ১ওনা মপীদা মখোম থক্ৰিঙৈ দৃশ্য অসিবু উৰুৱবদি, ফনা নুংশিদ্ববসু নুংশিৱে, ফনা তাহ্নোক্ৰিঙলবসু তাহ্নোকপা ওমদ্রে, য়েংদুনা লৈৱে। মসিমক্তি মীওইবগী ৱাখলনি, মীওইবগী ধম্মনি- “মানব ধম্মঃ”। হিন্দুশিংগীদমক্তি- কৱিবু হায়গনি- যনদি লাইমক্ৰি নীংনা পূজা তৌনৱিবনি। খৌদৌ মতা অসিমক্তি যন হায়বা অসিমক্তবু মহৌশাগী ওইনা হিংসা তৌজদবনি, মবুক ত নি অদুগা মঙোন্দগী কা নীংঙাই পোং কয়ামৰুম মীওইবনা ফংনৱিবনি। অদুগীসু মথক্তা পিক্ৰিবা ষ ১ওবু নুংশিনা য়েংনবা হায়বসিমসু মীওইবগী স্তভাবনি।

৮। “ষ ১ও মচানা য়াম্মা খৌৱাংনা যনবীদা মখোম থৰুন্স্বা উৱগা উৰুবা মী পূম্মক হৱাওনৈ, নুংঙাইনৈ।” মসিদা “হৱাওনৈ” হায়ৱিবসিগী নুংগী ওইবা মরম কৱিনো ?

- (A) ষ ১ও মচানা যনবীগী মখোম থৰুন্স্বা উবা।
- (B) চংলিবা থবক অদু লেপুমক মঙ্গল ওইৱগনি খঙবা।
- (C) মচাগী অপান্সা মমাগী মফমদগী ফংজবদু খনবা।
- (D) ষ ১ওনা মপীদা মখোম থক্ৰিঙৈগী দৃশ্যদু উবদা নুংশিবা।

৯। “খৌদৌ মতা অসিমক্তি যন হায়বা অসিমক্তবু মহৌশাগী ওইনা হিংসা তৌজদবনি, মবুক ত নি, অদুগা মঙোন্দগী কা নীংঙা পোং কয়ামৰুম মীওইবনা ফংনৱিবনি।” ৱাহৈপৱেং অসিদা মখাদা লৈইচিংলিবা শৰুক অসি

- (A) মখা পোনবা ক্ৰোজনি।
- (B) মনীং তস্বা ক্ৰোজনি।
- (C) এডজেক্টিভ ক্ৰোজনি।
- (D) এডভৰ্ব ক্ৰোজনি।

১০। মথক্ৰী ৱাৰেং মতেক অসিদা ‘অৱায়বা’ গী ও -তৈনবা অৰ্থ ফোঙদোকপা কৱন্স্বা ৱাহৈগী মওং শীজি বগে ?

- (A) শোয়দবা।
- (B) অৰুবা।
- (C) অৱে ১।
- (D) অচেংপা।

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 The plane figure having an infinite number of lines of symmetry is
(A) straight line (B) sphere (C) Circle (D) an equilateral triangle
- Q.2 The breadth B and height H of each bar of the bar diagram of a data are such that
(A) each one of B and H represents one characteristic of the data .
(B) only B is meaningful.
(C) only H is meaningful.
(D) both have no special significance.
which one of the above is true ?
- Q.3 Considering the angles, triangles can be classified into
(A) Three (B) Two (C) Four (D) Six types
- Q.4 If a plane figure of four sides have its diagonals equal in length then, it can be a
(A) Parallelogram or a square (B) Rectangle or a square
(C) Rhombus or a square (D) Kite or a rectangle
- Q.5 In the following constituents of effective ways of imparting self study in Mathematics Viz
(i) The habit should be developed as early as possible.
(ii) The teacher should encourage independent works.
(iii) the teacher must see that there are equal opportunity.
(iv) the student must utilize the leisure time with profit.
If one or two constituents are not associated with self study, then it (they) is (are)
(A) (iv)
(B) (i) and (ii)
(C) (iii)
(D) (ii) and (iii)
- Q.6 A diagnostic test for remedial teaching must be
(A) summative and formal
(B) formative and informal
(C) both formative and summative
(D) qualitative in nature and should find out the weakness of the child.
- Q.7 Given that the rate of annual depreciation of a car is 10%, the percentage of the current value of a car as compared to its original price after two years is
(A) 80 (B) 81 (C) 121 (D) 90

Q.8 If $(a+b+c)^3 = a^3+b^3+c^3+ 3(P-a)(P-b)(P-c)$, then P is equal to

- (A) 3a (B) 2a (C) a+b+c (D) 3b

Q.9 The basic assumption of Educational Psychology is “ All the students

- (A) behave normally”. (B) learn uniformly”.
(B) can be taught uniformly”. (D) behave differently”.

Q.10 The human nature is known as the resultant of

- (A) Cultural Process (B) Heredity
(C) Environmental effect (D) Maturity

Q.11 And so on.

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 The amount of heat required to convert 20 gm of ice at 0° Celsius into water is
(A) 200 Cal (B) 80 Cal (C) 160 Cal (D) 150 cal
- Q.2 The optical density of a transparent medium with respect to air is 1.33, what will happen to the direction of a ray of light coming out from this medium to air ?
(A) the ray of light will be nearer towards the normal.
(B) the ray of light will be deviated away from the normal.
(C) the ray of light will move along the same direction of incident ray.
(D) the ray of light will be vanished.
- Q.3 The motion of an object moving in a circular path of radius 20 m has a constant speed of 5 m/s. The motion described by the object is called –
(A) Non- uniform motion (B) Uniform motion
(C) Retarding motion (D) Linear motion
- Q.4 In a winding watch, the hands of the clock moves. It is due to the
(A) utilization of stored kinetic energy
(B) Conversion of kinetic energy into Potential energy.
(C) Conversion of potential energy into kinetic energy.
(D) greater value of kinetic energy than potential energy.
- Q.5 The Protective shield of ozone layer in our atmosphere lies mainly in the region of
(A) Troposphere (B) Mesosphere (C) Thermosphere (D) Stratosphere.
- Q.6 Which of the following is not favorable characteristic of combustion of an object ?
(A) The substance must be combustible.
(B) The temperature of the substance must be equal to or higher than its ignition temperature.
(C) The ignition temperature of the object is higher than the heat supply.
(D) There must be an adequate supply of oxygen.
- Q.7 An electromagnet used in many electric circuits has magnetism
(A) Permanently
(B) only when the coil winding around the substance is thick.
(C) when magnet is placed parallel to the substance.
(D) only when there is current.

- Q.8 The number of images that will be formed for an object which is kept between two plane mirrors inclined each other at angle 60° is
(A). 4 (B). 5 (C). 6 (D). 2
- Q.9 A domestic appliance working on a three pin plug, will continue working even if the top pin removed because
(A). the third pin has no purposes.
(B). the third pin has the purpose to hold the plug tightly.
(C). the third pin is used only as a safety device.
(D). the third pin is neutral.
- Q.10 Cell division is regulated by
(A). Cycling (B). Carbohydrate (C). Synapses (D). Chromosome number
- Q.11 Denitrification is the process of
(A). converting nitrate to N_2 gas
(B). Converting nitrate to Ammonia.
(C). nitrates binding to soil
(D). Converting nitrate to make nitrogen compounds .
- Q.12. In adults, a severe deficiency of Vitamin D Causes.
(A). Rickets (B). night blindness (C). Osteomalacia (D). Skin cancer
- Q.13 The dry weight of a green leaf will
(A). be greater in the morning
(B). be lesser in the noon
(C). be almost the same through the day
(D). be greater in the afternoon.
- Q.14 Which one of the following is not a chemical change ?
(A) Dissolution of glucose (B) Digestion of food
(C) Decomposition (D) Bunning of paper.
- Q.15 The substance which show allotropism is
(A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen (C) Sodium (D) radium
- Q.16 Gold is alloyed with copper to make it
(A) soft (B) hard (C) more ductile (D) more beautiful
- Q.17 Which one is not associated with lead ?
(A) Soft (B) Cheap (C) Highly corrosive (D) Bluish grey
- Q.18 Which one is not a source of phosphorus ?
(A) Liver (B) Milk (C) Egg (D) Proteins

- Q.19 Achievement tests are
(A) teacher made test (B) Non-standardized test
(C) Standardized test (D) Both (A) and (C)
- Q.20 Curriculum is developed in view of
(A) National development (B) Educational Objectives
(C) Child development (D) Scientific development
- Q.21 Heuristic method of science was propagated by
(A) Yound (B) Wrightstone (C) Armstrong (D) Justman
- Q.22 Formative Assessment should ensure
(A) Objectivity (B) relevance (C) diagnosis (D) all the above
- Q.23. Teaching of science can be given by
(A) Human beings (B) instruments (C) machines. (D) all the above
- Q.24. If you are going to teach "Self Pollination" which plant you will pluck
(A) Plant with unisexual flower.
(B) Plant with bisexual flowers.
(C) Plant without flowers.
(D) Plant which does not produce flower
- Q.25 A good method of teaching will have
(A) Dictation and Seminar (B) Assignment and Seminar
(C) Seminar and Project (D) Lecture and dictation
- Q.26 The questions that are made by class teachers to assess the learning level in class room is
(A) for summative evaluation (B) for formative evaluation
(C) for making the teaching standardized (D) for ordinary testing
- Q.27 Remedial teaching of students is direct follow up actions after the prescription from
(A) Summative evaluation (B) Formative evaluation
(C) Placement evaluation (D) Diagnostic evaluation
- Q.28 The test item administered to group of students sometimes may have different opinion from different persons. Such item is due to
(A) lack of validity (B) lack of usability
(C) lack of reliability (D) Comprehensibility

- Q. 29 The main objective of teaching aids in class room situation is
- (A) for a symbolic manifestation of the teachers ability.
 - (B) for a help to communication between the teachers and students effective.
 - (C) control the class situation.
 - (D) for the development of aesthetic sense
- Q.30 In Herbartian model of lesson plan, the appropriate sequence of steps is _____
- (A) Introduction, generalization, recapitulation presentation.
 - (B) Introduction, recapitulation, presentation, generation.
 - (C) Introduction, presentation, generalization, recapitulation
 - (D) Introduction, generalization, presentation, recapitulation

Paper-II (for Classes VI to VIII) Upper Primary Stage

Social Science

Marks-60

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Choose the right/most appropriate answer from among the four options /alternatives given.

- Q.1 Rapid increase in population and technical advances for economic development have led to
(A) environmental degradation. (B) environmental pollution.
(C) environmental disaster. (D) environmental hazards
- Q.2 The total population of Manipur in 1901 was
(A) 5.77 lakhs (B) 2.84 lakhs (C) 3.84 lakhs (D) 14.20 lakhs
- Q.3 In India the Economic Reform Policy was introduced in
(A) 1990 (B) 1991 (C) 1992 (D) 1995
- Q.4 The World Trade Organization (W.T.O) was set up in
(A) 1991 (B) 1994 (C) 1995 (D) 1947
- Q.5. During the last decade, the attention of the World Bank has been diverted more to
(A) Developed countries. (B) Less developed countries
(C) only the member countries . (D) all the countries without exception.
- Q.6 Which of the following is not a fundamental right ?
(A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom.
(C) Right to freedom of religion . (D). Right to exploitation.
- Q.7 The terrorist attack on World Trade Centre in USA took place on
(A) 11 August, 2001. (B) 11 September, 2001.
(C) 26 November, 2001 (D) 10 December, 2002.
- Q.8 South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was set up for mutual Co-operation and assistance
(A) in solving different socio-economic problems facing the region.
(B) in trade between two member countries.
(C) in solving border dispute between countries.
(D) to improve social and cultural relation in the region.
- Q.9 The Manipur Merger Agreement contained
(A) seven articles. (B) nine articles.
(C) ten articles. (D) eleven articles.

Q.10 The Supreme commander of the defense forces of the Union of India vests in
(A) the Chief Justice of India. (B) the Chief of the Army
(C) the President of India (D) the Prime Minister of India.

Q11 Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

- | I | II |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Archaeological | Study of material remain of the past |
| (B) Inscriptions | Study of record or writing on seals, pillars, rocks, etc. |
| (C) Numismatics | Study of Numerology |
| (D) Folklore | Traditional beliefs, stories and customs of a community |

Q12 Which of the following Indus Valley Civilisation is found in India?

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Mohenjodaro
- (C) Chanhu daro
- (D) Kalibangan

Q13 Which of the following are the important gods of the early Vedic period?

- (A) Indra, Agni and Varun.
- (B) Vayu, Varu and Shiva.
- (C) Indra, Varun and Shiva
- (D) Indra, Varun and Vishnu.

Q14 Which of the following are mentioned in the Eight fold path of the Buddha?

- (A) Right Conduct, Right Speech and Right Livelihood.
- (B) Right Conduct, Right Speech and Right and Right Suffering.
- (C) Right Conduct, Right Suffering and Right Livelihood.
- (D) Right Conduct, Right Livelihood and Right Suffering

Q.15 Which of the following is not correct?

- (A) Haider usurped the throne of Mysore in 1762.
- (B) Haider captured Bellary, Gooty and Chitaldrug from the Nizam
- (C) The British with the Nizam attacked Haider.
- (D) Haider invaded Carnatic with the help of the Nizam.

Q16 Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

- | I | II |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) 1814 | Ram Mohan Roy founded Amitya Sabha |
| (B) 1827 | Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Sabha |
| (C) 1829 | Sati was abolished |
| (D) 1833 | The activities of Brahma Samaj carried on by Devendranath Tagore |

Q 17 Which Instructional Medium will be most suitable in teaching the chronology of the Anglo-Mysore Wars?

- (A) Picture depicting fighting between Tipu Sultan and the English.
- (B) Map of South India showing places where the fighting broke out between the rulers of Mysore and the British.
- (C) Time-line of the genesis of the Wars between the rulers of Mysore and the British.
- (D) Showing artefacts of the weapons used by the rulers of Mysore and the British.

- Q .18 What type of social skill in co-scholastic aspect of teaching can be imparted to the student from the lesson Raja Ram Mohun Roy?
- (A) Raja Ram Mohun Roy called for removal of social and religious evils.
 - (B) Raja Ram Mohun Roy was against the practice of Sati.
 - (C) Raja Ram Mohun Roy's teaching against the discrimination to women should be imbibed by the student
 - (D) Time-line of Raja Ram Mohun Roy should be shown to the student.
- Q. 19 After teaching the topic, the Old Stone Age, the teacher is NOT expected to
- (A) teach the new topic on the Middle Stone Age.
 - (B) assess the topic taught to the learner.
 - (C) assess the learner whether they had learnt the topic
 - (D) give assignment to the learner.
- Q.20 For teaching Japanese invasion of Manipur the appropriate Cognitive domain of Instructional Objectives that can be imparted to the students is to
- (A) understand the causes of Japanese invasion of Manipur.
 - (B) draw the routes taken by the Japanese in their invasion of Manipur.
 - (C) read books related to the Japanese invasion of Manipur.
 - (D) observe the Japanese invasion of Manipur.
- Q. 21 For teaching the topic, 1939 Nupilan of Manipur, what type of Group Centred Instruction can be imparted to the students?
- (A) Simulation Method of 1939 Nupilan of Manipur.
 - (B) Brainstorming of 1939 Nupilan of Manipur.
 - (C) Lecture on 1939 Nupilan of Manipur.
 - (D) Group Discussion of 1939 Nupilan of Manipur.
- Q.22 Sea water is always in motion, which of the followings does not movement of water ?
- (A) Waves (B) Tides (C) Ocean currents (D) Water cycle
- Q.23 When it is 12 noon at Greenish what will be the local time at Guwahati ?
- (A) 5.30 AM (B) 6.30 AM (C) 5.30 PM (D) 8.30 PM
- Q.24 Which of the following is a secondary Occupation ?
- (A) Cultivation of rice (B) Teaching activities
 - (C) Extraction of coal (D) Manufacturing of candle
- Q.25 Why does Ladakh become a desert ?
- (A) Very cold and heavy snowfall in winter.
 - (B) Overgrazing by sheep and Pashmina goat.
 - (C) Rain shadow area of S.W. Monsoon.
 - (D) Located to the north of the Great Himalaya.
- Q.26 What type of forest prevails in regions having the climate of hot and dry in summer and, warm and wet in winter ?
- (A) Evergreen forest. (B) Mediterranean forests.
 - (C) Coniferous forests (D) Deciduous forests .

- Q.27 The type of coal that contains a higher percentage of carbon than the rest is
(A) Peat (B) Lignite (C) Anthracite (D) Bituminous
- Q.28 Which of the following is not a characteristic of plantation farming ?
(A) Huge capital investment (B) Scientific technique of cultivation
(C) Food crop on a large scale (D) Heavy manual labour
- Q.29 What is the crucial amount of annual rainfall that marks the maximum for cultivation of wheat and the minimum for cultivation of rice ?
(A) 50 Cm (B) 100Cm (C) 150Cm (D) 200 Cm
- Q.30 Migration involves change of residence. Which the following is an act of emigration ?
(A) Ukhrl to Imphal (B) Silcher to Kolkata
(C) Imphal to New York (D) Dhaka to Jiribam
- Q.31 During the period from 1981 till present, the growth rate of India's population has started slowing down gradually. This is due to
(A) downward trend of birth rate.
(B) increase in the mean age at marriage.
(C) improved quality of life of females.
(D) better nutrition and health services.
- Q.32 Certain steps are to be followed in framing a good question paper. Which of the following should be the first step ?
(A) framing and editing of the question paper.
(B) Preparation of a design of question paper.
(C) Preparation of a blue print.
(D) Preparation of question-wise analysis.
- Q.33 In the light of the NCF 2005, the new social science textbooks
(A) demand new methods to make learning a joyful activity.
(B) encourage traditional teachers' role learning method
(C) fail to provide the children acquire gainful knowledge.
(D) do not demand the Orientation of teachers in Manipur.
- Q.34 You are asked to teach on "factors influencing temperature" and you possess the temperature chart of Imphal and Mao. Which of the following factors will you explain best for the difference in temperature between the two ?
(A) They lie at different latitudes.
(B) They are located at different altitude.
(C) Moderating influence of sea is absent on them.
(D) Obliquity of the sun's rays is not the same.
- Q.35 Unit test, class test and home assignments in Social sciences will help a teacher understand
(A) the areas of pupil's strength and weakness.
(B) the topic the pupil has not touched.
(C) the process for classification of his pupils.
(D) the room for further improvement in teaching.

Q.36. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The New Stone Age people grow vegetables like barley, wheat, rice, etc
2. The New Stone Age people lived far from their fields.
3. More and more families of the New Stone Age people started living together.
4. The New Stone Age people usually built village along the banks of the river or lakes.

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 2, 3 and 4

Q.37 Which of the following is correct?

- (A) The New Stone Age people used polished stone tools
- (B) The New Stone Age people used metal to fell trees and cut grass.
- (C) The New Stone Age people learnt of the art of making bamboo vessel.
- (D) The New Stone Age people hardened the pot by firing them in the kiln

Q.38. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Battle of Plassey established the British supremacy in Bengal.
2. The Battle of Plassey paved way for the British supremacy in Bengal
3. Before the Battle of Plassey, the British signed secret treaty with Mir Qasim.
4. 50,000 strong Nawab of Bengal soldiers were defeated by 3,000 British soldiers in the Battle of Plassey.

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 2, 3 and 4

Q.39 Which of the following approaches in teaching social sciences is gaining momentum in recent years ?

- (A) Discipline based approach
- (B) Interdisciplinary approach
- (C) Integrated approach
- (D) Theme based approach

Q.40 And so on.

SCORING KEYS

Paper-I

I. Child Development and Pedagogy.

1.C 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.A 7.C 8.A 9.C 10.A
11.C 12.D 13.D 14.A 15.D.

II. Language -I (English)

1.D 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.C 9.C 10.C
11.C 12.A 13.B 14.B 15.C 16.B 17.B 18.B 19.D 20.D
21.D 22.B 23.C 24.C 25.C 26.C 27.B 28.D 29.A.

III. Language-II (MIL)-Manipuri

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.D 5.D 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.C 10.B

IV. Mathematics- 15 Questions.

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.C

V. Environmental Studies.

1.D 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.B
11.C 12.B 13.D 14.B 15.B 16.C 17.B 18.A 19.A 20.C
21.A 22.B 23.C 24.B 25.C 26.C 27.C 28.A 29.A 30.B.

SCORING KEYS

Paper-II

I. Child Development and Pedagogy.

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.D	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.C
11.A	12.A	13.D	14.B	15.D					

II. Language -I (English)

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.D	12.B	13.D	14.A	15.D	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.C	20.D
21.A	22.B	23.A	24.A	25.D	26.D	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.C

III. Language-II (MIL)-Manipuri

1.C	2.A	3.D	4.C	5.C	6.B	7.D	8.C	9.B	10.D
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V. Mathematic.

1.C	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.A
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IV. Science.

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.B	12.C	13.D	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.D	19.D	20.C
21.C	22.D	23.D	24.B	25.C	26.B	27.D	28.C	29.B	30.C

VI. Social Science .

1.A	2.B	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.A	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.A	20.A
21.C	22.D	23.C	24.D	25.C	26.B	27.C	28.C	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.D	36.C	37.B	38.B	39.C	