



Education Department

MTET

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST

Guidebook 2026

For Paper-II
(With 9 Practice Tests)

Directorate of Educational Research & Training (DERT)
Education Department
Government of Meghalaya

*Teachers are the architects of our society.
They don't just teach subjects ; they shape the character
and future of our nation.*

-Conrad K. Sangma





Message

Education is the most powerful tool we have to transform the future of Meghalaya. It is the foundation upon which our youth build their dreams and the engine that drives our state's progress. At the heart of this transformative journey is the Teacher.

Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, quality education is now a Fundamental Right for every child. To ensure this right is upheld, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has mandated the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification for all elementary school teachers.

The Meghalaya Teacher Eligibility Test (MTET) 2026 is a significant milestone in our mission to enhance educational standards. The examination is crucial as it includes aspiring candidates working toward fulfilling this mandatory professional requirement. By clearing the MTET, you are not only complying with national standards but also reaffirming your commitment to providing the best possible learning experience for our students.

This CM MTET Guidebook 2026 has been specifically designed to support you in this journey. With its collection of model questions and practice materials, it serves as a practical tool to build your confidence and sharpen your content knowledge and pedagogical skills required to excel in the examination.

As you prepare for this milestone, remember that your professional growth contributes directly to a "Prosperous Meghalaya." By mastering these competencies, you are choosing a lifetime of service and mentorship that will shape the calibre of our next generation.

I encourage you to approach your preparation with diligence and a deep sense of purpose. I wish each of you the very best in your pursuit of excellence.

Sd/-
Conrad K. Sangma
Chief Minister of Meghalaya

15 April 2026



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to present this MTET Guidebook 2026. This publication is more than just a study aid; it is a vital resource designed to support you as you strive to enter one of the most impactful and noble professions in our society.

In accordance with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, quality education is now recognized as a Fundamental Right for every elementary learner. To uphold this standard, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has established the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification. Passing the MTET ensures that our educators possess the foundational knowledge and pedagogical skills necessary to provide our children with the high-quality learning experiences they deserve.

This Guidebook has been meticulously curated by the Directorate of Educational Research & Training (DERT). It provides a comprehensive overview of the syllabus and includes model questions and practice materials tailored to help you navigate the complexities of the examination with confidence and clarity.

Whether you are beginning your journey or seeking to fulfil professional requirements, your dedication to this process is a testament to your commitment to the youth of Meghalaya. By mastering these competencies, you are preparing to lead classrooms that will inspire curiosity and foster excellence in the next generation.

I urge every aspirant to utilize this resource to its fullest potential. I wish you every success in your preparation and look forward to your contributions to the future of education in our state.

Sd/-
Lakhmen Rymbui,
Minister, i/c Education Department,
Government of Meghalaya

15 April 2026

Paper- II

Content

Syllabus

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**MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST
(MTET)**

SYLLABUS FOR PAPER - II

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

(PAPER II : UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL)

Total Marks: 30

The MTET Child Development and Pedagogy syllabus for Class VI–VIII Level assesses teacher candidates' knowledge of child development, inclusive education, learning theories and assessment methods. It aims to equip candidates with the skills needed to meet the learning needs of students in Classes VI–VIII effectively.

Key Competencies

The Child Development and Pedagogy syllabus for MTET aims to ensure that teacher candidates :

1. Demonstrate an understanding of growth and development during childhood and adolescence, along with the factors influencing development in diverse socio-cultural contexts.
2. Analyse various aspects of child development, including physical, cognitive, socio-emotional and moral development and their implications for classroom learning.
3. Understand the concept of gender-development, recognize gender biases in educational practices and promote gender-sensitive classroom approaches.
4. Apply appropriate methods of child study, such as observation, portfolios, reflective journals and case studies, to assess and document children's progress.
5. Develop strategies to support inclusive education and effectively address the learning needs of Children with Special Needs (CWSN).
6. Implement constructivist teaching-learning approaches (e.g., Piaget, Vygotsky) that prioritise learner-centered pedagogy.
7. Use diverse assessment techniques, including formative, summative and school-based assessments, to evaluate student learning outcomes and provide remedial measures.

Topics	Sub-Topics
1. Understanding Child Development	• Meaning and concept of growth and development.
	• Developmental characteristics of childhood and adolescence.
	• Development of children in socio-cultural contexts and its relationship to learning.
	• Factors influencing development.

2. Aspects of Development	• Physical and motor development.
	• Cognitive development (Piaget's theory of cognitive development).
	• Socio-emotional development.
	• Moral development (Kohlberg's theory of moral development).
3. Gender Development	• Difference between gender and sex.
	• Stages of gender development.
	• Stereotypes in gender development.
	• Gender bias and its influence on educational practices.
	• Gender identity within families and in matrilineal societies.
4. Methods of Child Study	• Cross-sectional, longitudinal and case studies.
	• Naturalistic and participant observation.
	• Reflective journals and student portfolios.
	• Anecdotal records, interviews and narratives.
	• Piaget's clinical method of child study.
5. Inclusive Education and Children with Special Needs (CWSN)	• Concepts and meaning of inclusive education.
	• Difference between integrated and inclusive education.
	• Understanding disabilities and types of disabilities.
	• Barriers and challenges to inclusive education.
6. Learning and Pedagogy	• Concept of learning and factors affecting learning.
	• Information processing approaches: Working memory, long-term memory, attention, encoding and retrieval.
	• Piaget's constructivism : Relationship between learning and development.
	• Vygotsky's constructivism : Scaffolding and the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD).
	• Teacher-centred vs. learner-centred approaches to teaching.
	• Teaching skills and activities for active learning.
	• Steps in lesson preparation: Pre-teaching, teaching transactions, post-teaching (including lesson planning).
	• Use of learning resources and teaching-learning materials (TLMs).

7. Assessment of Students' Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of assessment: Assessment for learning, assessment as learning and assessment of learning.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-Based Assessment (SBA.: Purpose, features and techniques.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formative and summative assessment methods.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and techniques for assessment: Activity-based assessments, observation, rubrics and achievement tests.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blueprint design and types of questions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis of learning difficulties and strategies for remedial teaching.

Essential Readings

1. Understanding the Primary School Child, Basic Issues in Child Development – IGNOU.
2. D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR ENGLISH

PAPER II:

Total Marks: 30

The English syllabus for Classes VI–VIII is designed to assess candidates’ knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies to teach English at this level effectively. It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The English syllabus for the MTET aims to ensure that teacher candidates:

1. Demonstrate a strong understanding of the constructivist approach to language learning, including functional and social aspects of language.
2. Develop oral language skills through meaningful and activity-based strategies that promote literacy and engagement.
3. Enhance reading skills by fostering comprehension across various text types and contexts, including content-based and narrative texts.
4. Foster writing skills through purposeful and process-oriented approaches, making connections between reading and writing.
5. Apply effective assessment strategies in constructivist, process-oriented classrooms, including tools like portfolios and reflective journals.
6. Understand and address real classroom dynamics, including the influence of multilingualism, the role of mother tongue and the status of English in India.
7. Demonstrate proficiency in language comprehension, grammar and verbal ability, including interpreting unseen passages and applying grammatical concepts effectively

Topics	Sub-Topics
1. Functional Aspects of Language	• What is language? Purpose and meaningful use of language.
	• Social context of language: Influence of mother tongue, multilingual classrooms and the status of English in India.
2. Oral Language Development	• Strategies for oral language development: Activities for developing extempore speech.
	• Communicative Competence in children - roleplay, recitation, storytelling, debates, extempore speech, etc
	• Developmental stages of reading and writing.

3. Reading Skills	• Types of reading: Reading across the curriculum (content-based and narrative texts).
	• Role of schema in reading comprehension.
	• Reading beyond textbooks: Encouraging critical engagement with diverse texts
4. Writing Skills	• Writing as a process and purpose-driven activity: Emphasis on audience, purpose and process over product.
	• Connecting reading and writing to reinforce comprehension and creativity.
5. Assessment in Language Learning	• Process-oriented assessment in constructivist classrooms : Evaluating content over form and structure.
	• Use of portfolios and reflective journals for ongoing evaluation.
7. Language Comprehension and Grammar	• Reading unseen passages (prose/poetry) for comprehension and inference.
	• Composition and grammar: Application of grammatical rules in writing and speaking.

Essential Readings

1. D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT. Government of Meghalaya: Shillong.
2. Hunsakes, R.A. (1990) Understanding and Developing the Skills of Oral Communication: Speaking and listening, 2nd edition, New York, NY.
3. Parrot. M. (1993) Tasks for Language Teachers Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
4. Crystal, D (1999) The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press : Cambridge.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR MATHEMATICS

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

The Mathematics syllabus for Paper II evaluates candidates' knowledge, understanding and pedagogical skills in mathematics for teaching Classes VI-VIII. It emphasizes developing mathematical thinking, problem-solving abilities and practical applications in real-life scenarios.

Key Competencies

The Mathematics syllabus for the MTET aims to ensure that teacher candidates:

1. Understand the foundational structure of mathematics, including axioms, definitions, conjectures, proofs and counterexamples.
2. Relate mathematical concepts taught in the classroom to real-life applications and foster practical problem-solving skills.
3. Utilise appropriate teaching methods (e.g., inductive-deductive, problem-solving, project-based learning) to make mathematical concepts engaging and accessible.
4. Incorporate ICT tools and resources into teaching to enhance students' mathematical understanding.
5. Apply effective assessment and evaluation techniques to measure students' progress and provide constructive feedback.
6. Appreciate and Utilise community mathematics programs and resources to promote collaborative learning and local context integration.
7. Demonstrate proficiency in key mathematical concepts, including numbers, geometry, algebra and statistics and their relevance to real-world contexts.

Topics	Sub-Topics
1. Foundations of Mathematics	• Building blocks of mathematics : Definitions, axioms, conjectures, proofs and counter examples.
	• Place of Mathematics in the school curriculum.
	• Mathematics outside the classroom: Relating mathematical concepts to daily life.

2. Teaching Methods in Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of teaching mathematics: Inductive-Deductive, Analysis-Synthesis, Problem-solving, Project-based learning and Discovery methods.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT tools and resources: Learning apps, software and interactive tools for teaching mathematics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mathematics: Using local resources and collaborative programs to enhance learning.
3. Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment techniques: Formative and summative assessments and tools for evaluating mathematical understanding and application.
4. Number Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural numbers, whole numbers, integers and rational numbers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime and composite numbers, divisibility, factors and multiples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding LCM and HCF and their applications in real-life problem-solving.
5. Ratio and Proportion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of ratio and proportion and their applications.
6. Algebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to algebra: Variables, coefficients and constants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear equations and algebraic identities e.g., $(a \pm b)^2$, $(a^2 - b^2)$ and their applications.
7. Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lines, angles, triangles and their properties.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symmetry: Reflection, line of symmetry and symmetrical figures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area and perimeter of triangles, rectangles, parallelograms and circles, including applications.
8. Statistics and Data Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of central tendency: Mean, median and mode.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar graphs: Reading, interpreting and representing data graphically.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR SCIENCE

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

The MTET Science syllabus for this Level (Classes VI–VIII) is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates. It emphasizes conceptual understanding, application of scientific knowledge and innovative teaching strategies appropriate for the Upper Primary level.

Key Competencies

The Science syllabus for MTET aims to ensure that teacher candidates:

1. Understand the nature of science and its key aspects, including scientific knowledge, inquiry and attitudes.
2. Apply the objectives of science education as outlined in the NCF 2005, focusing on holistic and contextual learning.
3. Use effective assessment techniques to monitor and support students' progress, including remedial teaching.
4. Employ innovative teaching-learning approaches such as observation, experimentation and concept mapping to connect science to real-life scenarios.
5. Utilise diverse teaching-learning resources, including local materials, ICT, field trips and science exhibitions, to foster a deeper understanding of scientific concepts.
6. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of key scientific concepts, including motion, heat, light, states of matter and biological processes in plants and animals.

Topics	Sub-Topics
Nature of Science	Scientific knowledge and inquiry.
	Scientific methods and attitudes.
Learning Objectives	Aims and objectives of teaching Science as outlined in NCF 2005.
Assessment	Types, purpose, tools and techniques of assessment in Science.
	Remedial teaching strategies.
Approaches to Teaching-Learning	Observation, experiment, hands-on activities and concept mapping.
	Application of inquiry-based and experiential learning methods.

Teaching-Learning Resources	Local resources, ICT, textbooks, laboratories, films and field trips.
	Organization of science exhibitions and use of visual aids.
Science Content Areas	Motion: Different views and principles of motion.
	Heat and Temperature: Concepts and applications.
	Light and Electricity: Understanding basic principles and their real-life implications.
	States of Matter: Properties and applications of solids, liquids and gases.
	Acids, Bases and Salts: Identification, properties and their applications.
	Water and Air: Properties and their importance in daily life.
	Plant and Animal Cells: Structure and functions.
	Biological Processes: Nutrition, respiration, locomotion and movement in plants and animals.

Essential Readings

- D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT. Government of Meghalaya: Shillong.
- MBOSE textbooks for Science (classes VI to VIII)

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

The MTET Social Science syllabus for this Level (Classes VI–VIII) assesses candidates' understanding of key concepts, historical and geographic knowledge, civic principles and pedagogical strategies. It emphasizes critical thinking, reflective learning and interdisciplinary teaching approaches.

Key Competencies

The Social Science syllabus for MTET aims to ensure that teacher candidates :

1. Understand the nature and scope of Social Science, including their distinct purposes and integration in the school curriculum.
2. Apply a variety of pedagogical strategies, such as inquiry-based learning, cooperative learning and contextualization teaching, to make Social Science engaging and meaningful.
3. Demonstrate proficiency in historical, geographic, political and economic concepts, including local, national and global contexts.
4. Utilize diverse learning resources, including print, non-print and digital media, to enhance the teaching-learning process.
5. Design and apply effective assessment tools and techniques, including formative, summative assessments and to evaluate student understanding.
6. Relate Social Science concepts to real-life scenarios, promoting active citizenship and critical thinking in learners.

Topics	Sub-Topics
1. Nature and Scope of Social Science	• Concept of Social Science.
	• Differences between Social Science and Social Science.
	• Aims of Social Science Education.
	• Approaches in Social Sciences: Systematic and Regional Approach.
	• Traditional and Modern Approach.
	• Reconstruction of History through evidences.
	• Inter-Disciplinary Approach.
	• Theme based approach.
	• Inquiry and Reflective Approach.

2. Pedagogical Strategies	• Oral Histories.
	• Issue based learning.
	• Co-operative Learning.
	• Experiential Learning.
	• Concept Mapping and Mind Mapping.
	• Discovery Learning.
	• Problem Solving.
	• Contextualization.
	• Inquiry learning.
	• Digital Pedagogy.
3. Learning Resources	• Print; Non-Print; Digital Learning Resources.
4. Assessment for Social Science	• Formative and Summative Assessment.
	• Assessment Techniques and Tools.
	• Recording, Reporting and Documentation of assessment outcomes.
5. Social Science Knowledge	History
	• Sources of History.
	• Earliest civilizations.
	• The Mughal Empire in India.
	• Indian National Movements and Contributions of Tirok Sing, Kiang Nangbah and Pa Togan Sangma in the Indian National Movement.
	• Partition, Transfer of Power and Making of the Indian constitution.
	• Hill State Movement in Meghalaya.
	Civics
	• The Indian Constitution: Preamble and Salient Features of Indian Constitution.
	• Organs of the Government.
	• Forms of Government: Democracy (Direct, Indirect and Representative Democracy) and Dictatorship.
	• Structure of Government: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential Government.
	• Concept of Nation and State.
	• Social Structure and Social Stratification.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and Socio-Political groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government for Development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Media.
	Geography
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map: Features and Types.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth and its Movements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocks and Minerals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather and Climate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans Currents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features of India & Meghalaya.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources of India (Land and soil, Water, Forest, Minerals).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture of India & Meghalaya.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing Industries of India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Communication of India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography of India and Meghalaya.
	Economics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors of the Indian Economy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Banking; Types of Accounts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Banking; Types of Accounts.

Essential Readings

- Pedagogy in Social Sciences by S.K. Mangal and U. Mangal.
- D El Ed Curriculum, DERT, 2015.
- MBOSE Social science Textbooks.
- NCERT Social Science Textbooks.
- Source Books on Assessment for Classes VI-VIII.
- Pedagogy in Social Sciences, NISHTHA, NCERT Officials

Additional Readings

- National Curriculum Framework-School Education-2023.
- National Curriculum Framework-2005.
- Learning Curve, Azim Premji Foundation.
- Coded Learning Outcomes (Social Science), DERT Publication.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR KHASI

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Khasi at the Upper Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Khasi Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- Ka jinglah ban shemphang ia ka jingthoh prous bym pat ju iohi da kaba pyniasnoh bad ki jait skima ba u nongpule u la don lypa.
- Ka jinglah ban shemphang ia ka jingthoh poitri bym pat ju iohi da kaba pyniasnoh bad ki jait skima ba u nongpule u la don lypa.
- Ka jingtip bad jingsngewthuh kumno ban pyndonkam ia ka skima bad kumno ka jabieng ka leh haba ngi pyrshang ban sngewthuh ia kaei kaei kaba ngi pule.
- Ka jingtip bad jingsngewthuh ia ki jait jingthoh ba bunjait bad kumno ki iapher kawei na kawei pat.
- Ka jingtip bad jingsngewthuh ia ki rukom hikai ba bun jait ba dei ban pyndonkama katkum ki jait lynnong.
- Ka jingnang ban pynshongdor ia ka jinglah jong ki khynnah da kaba pyndonkam ia ki buit bad tiar pynshongdor kiba iahab katkum ki khep.
- Ka jingtip bad jingsngewthuh ia ki jinglong tynrai jong ka ktien Khasi.

Topics	Sub-Topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ka jingthoh bym pat ju iohi (unseen passage) 	Ban jubab ia ki jingkylli ba la ai halor ka jingthoh prous kaba ym pat ju iohi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ka poim bym pat ju iohi (unseen poem) 	Ka skima (schema. – Kaei ka skima, ki jait skima, rukom pyndonkam ia ka haba pule kot, kumno u nonghikai u tei ia ka ha ki nongpule, kumno u khynnah u pyndonkam ia ka. Ki rukom shemphang ia ka jingthoh ba ngi pule: Top-down model, Bottom-up model bad Interactive model. Ki jait bad rukompule ia kano kano ka jait jingthoh – Summarizing, Skimming, Scanning, Know-Want-Learnt (KWL), Survey-Question- Read- Write and Recite (SQ3R), note- taking, think aloud.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki bynta kiba iasnoh bad ka jingpysrang sngewthuh ia kaei ba ngi pule 	<p>Ki rukom thoh ba bun jait: Ki jait jingthoh creative, expository, expressive, summarizing, arguing/persuading, narrating, evaluating, analyzing, responding, examining/investigating, thoh shithi, thoh application, thoh notice, pyndap form.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki rukom thoh jingthoh ha ki kyrdan ba kham shalor 	<p>Ki rukom hikai ba bun jait ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary</p> <p>Ka plan hikai</p> <p>Ka mind mapping bad concept mapping</p> <p>Ki tiar iarap hikai</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumno ban hikai ia ka ktien 	<p>Continuous and comprehensive evaluation</p> <p>Ki buit (techniques) thew jingtip – Observation, Oral testing, Written Test, Practical work</p> <p>Ki tiar (tools) ban thew jingtip ha ka jingnang ia ka ktien: Port-folio, Questionnaire, Check-list, Rubric, Observation schedule, Rating scale, Anecdotal records worksheet, homework, project work</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki rukom thew jingtip bad pynshongdor 	<p>Ka Kramar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ki adverb 2. Ki dak sangeh <p>3. Ka rukom pyndonkam ia kajuh ka kyntien ha ka dur jong ka Noun ne ka Berb ne kiwei pat ki jait klas kyntien.</p> <p>Ki jinglong tynrai jong ka ktien</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ki Sur sawa ha ka Ktien Khasi 2. Ki Ktien Kynnoh 3. Ki Ktien phawer pharshi 4. Ki Ktien ba iajan jingmut/ĭapher jingmut
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ka kramar bad ki jinglong tynrai jong ka ktien Khasi 	

Essential Reading :

- D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.
- Khasi textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR GARO

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Garo at the Upper Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Garo Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- Schemani gimin tale u-ia aro uko jakkale poraiae u-iani aro miksonganiko bikotna sapa.
- Poraianio tarisamsoaniko name ma-sie uko nangani kri jakkalna sapa.
- Sentenceara maia, uni niamrangko aro maidakgipa bewalrango jakkala uko u-ie ra-na man-a.
- Dingtang dingtang skiani bewalrang aro skina tarisamsoanirangko jakkale prose aro poetryko skiani bewalrangko jakkalna sapa.
- Dingtang dingtang seani bewalrangko masie ra-na man-a.
- Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation-o pangchake dingtang dingtang porikka ra-ani cholrangko u-ie jakkalna sapa.
- Songsalo agan-me-apa aro Katta Ku-jikseko maikai somoini kri jakkale uarangni ning-tugjipa miksonganirangko aro bewalrangko u-ie ra-ani

Topics	Sub-Topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poraie u-iani aro miksonganiko bikotani- Schema theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miksongani (meaning) • Kam (role) • Schemako jakkalani (activating Schema. Schemako ong-atani (building Schema.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poraianina tarisamsoani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWL • SQ3R • See ra-aniko tariani (Note- taking) • Kan-dike agangopani (Summarising) • Skimming • Scanning <p>Miksonganiko bikotaniko mesokna skigipani gam-e chanchiani</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grammarko skiani 	Poraianio tarisamsoaniko name ma·sie uko nangani kri jakkalna sapa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dingtang dingtang skiani bewalrang aro skina tarisamsoanirangko jakkale maikai prose aro poetryko skigen. 	Sentenceara maia, uni niamrangko aro maidagipa bewalrango jakkala uko u·ie ra·na man·a.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculumko ga·bate Seani (writing across the curriculum) 	Dingtang dingtang skiani bewalrang aro skina tarisamsoanirangko jakkale prose aro poetryko skiani bewalrangko jakkalna sapa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porikka niani (Assessment): Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation 	Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation-o pangchake dingtang dingtang porikka ra·ani cholrangko u·ie jakkalna sapa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A·chik ku·siko bikote seani (Composition) 	Songsaloagan·me·apa aro Katta Ku·jikseko maikai somoini kri jakkale uarangni ning·tugipa miksonganirangko aro bewalrangko u·ie ra·ani

Essential Readings :

1. A·chik Grammar, E.G. Philips, M.A, Tura Book Room, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
2. Handbook on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation: Directorate of Educational Research & Training (DERT). Meghalaya, Shillong.
3. A·chik Composition by Keneth M. Momin. Tura Book Room, Tura
4. D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015) DERT, Government of Meghalaya: Shillong.
5. Garo Textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR HINDI

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Hindi at the Upper Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasises developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Hindi Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- Hindi Bhasa main sahitya ke vibhinna vidhaon/rupon jaise kavita, kahani nivandh, lekh aur natak aadi ko samajh kar padh sakege aur apne rai, vichar, bhav aadi ko tarkik rup main maukhik, sanketik evam likit roop main abhivyakth kar sakege.
- Bhasha Kaushal ke vibhinna rupon ke prabhavi vikas aur Hindi vyakarna ki samajh se sahi aur prabhavshali bhasha paryog main sahayak aur saksham honge.

Topics
Unit I: PADYA
1. Pushpa Ki Abhilasha
2. Christmas ka Bara Din
3. Basanti Hawa
4. Krishna Ki Chetavani
Unit II: GADYA
1. Namak Ka Daroga
2. Galta Loha
3. Bharatmata
4. Adarsh Mahila-Sita
Unit III: Vyakaran Aur Rachana
1. Bhasha Kaushal Vikas
2. Sarvanam
3. Visheshan
4. Kriya
5. Sandhi
6. Paryayavachi Shabda
7. Vilom Shabda
8. Muhavare Aur Lokoktiyan

Essential Readings :

- D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.
- Hindi textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR ASSAMESE

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Assamese at this Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Assamese Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- Asamiya bhasha aru Asamat basabas kara bibhinna janagosthir bishaye jyan labh Kariba pariba
- Asamiya sahityar Jonaki jugar bibhinna sahittikar sahittik nidarshan samparke jyan labh Kariba pariba
- Matribhashar prayojaniyata aru iyar upajogitar bishaye buji paba
- Natta Bidhi aru Shatta Bidhir niyam samuh jani loi iyaksuddhakoi byabahar Kariba pariba
- Sandhir bibhinna prakarsamuhar bishaye jani loi Asamiya bhasha kaote aru likhote nar Shuddha byabahar Kariba pariba
- Pratay samparke jani loi iyar Shuddha byabahar Kariba pariba

Topics	Sub-Topics
Asamiya bhasha aru Asamar janagosthi	a. Asamiya bhashar Parichay b. Asamar bibhinna janagosthisamuhar parichay
Asamiya Sahityar Buranji [Jonaki jug]	Lakshinath Bejbaruah, Chandra Kumar Agarwala, Hemchandra Goswami ittadi (all others sahittik)
Matribhashar prayojaniyata aru upajogita	
Shraban, Kirtan, Pathan, Likhan, Uccharan adir dharana	

Natta Bidhi aru Shatta Bidhi	Natta Bidhi aru Shatta Bidhir niyamsamuh
Sandhi prakaran	Swar sandhi,Byanjan sandhi,Bisarga sandhi
Pratay	Krit pratay,Taddhit pratay

Essential Readings

- D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015) DERT, Government of Meghalaya: Shillong.
- Assamese Textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.
- Asamiya Sahityar Samikkhatmak Itibrita, by Satyendranath Sharma
- Asamiya matribhashar sikkhan paddhati by Haliram Das
- Bhashabijyan by Upendranath Goswami

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR BENGALI

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Bengali at the Upper Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Bengali Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates:

1. Exhibit understanding of the constructivist approach in language learning.
2. Promote reading skills and comprehension across various texts, types and contexts.
3. Foster writing skills purposefully.
4. Display proficiency in applying grammatical concepts effectively.

Topics	Sub-Topics
• Dhvani paribartan	a. Swarsangati, Swarbhakti, Apinihiti, Abhishruti Bomobiparjoy Swaragam, Bornodwitto, Samibhabon.
• Sandhi Bicched	
• Sadhubhasa theke cholita bhasay O Chalita theke sadhu bhasay paribartan.	
• Somaccharita Bhinnartak Shobdo	
• Arthasaha Bagdhara	
• Shabda bhandar	Tatsama Shabda, Tadbhava Sabda, Ardha Tatsama Shabda
• Samas	Byas bakya soha somar nirnoy
• Bakya Songkochon (Ek Kothay Prakash)	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sahityik Parichiti 	Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Micheal Madhusudan Dutta Rabinranath Thakur, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Tarashankar Bondyapadhyay Shanka Gosh.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nirbachita Gadya O Padya 	Gadya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postmaster -by Rabindranath Tagore Samudrer swadh-by Manik Bandyopadhaya Bharatbassha-by S. Wazed Ali Padya Bharat tirtha- Rabindranath Tagore kandari hushiyar- Nazrul Islam Banglar mukh- by Jibonananda Dash

Essential Readings

- D.El.Ed Curriculum Meghalaya (2015). DERT, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.
- Nepali textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR URDU

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Urdu at this Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasizes developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Urdu Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- To understand and reflect on objectives of language teaching in terms of language skills-listening and speaking, reading, writing, grammar vocabulary and so on.

Topics	Sub-Topics
[A] Language comprehension	Unseen passages : Two passages one prose or drama and one poem with questions on comprehensions,inference,grammer and verbal ability (prose passage may be literary,scientific or discursive) [Gair nazri iqtabasat padhna] : 2 ektibas,ek nasar ya drama aur ek nazm jis me tafheem,maakhaj,qawaid aur zabani salahiyaton per mubni sawalaat pooche jayenge.(nasri iqtibaas, adbi,scienci,wazahati ya istadaali ho sakta hai

<p>[B]. Pedagogy of Language Development:</p>	<p>Zaban ki nash-o-nama ka ilm Tadrees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learning and acquisition (aamojash aur iktisab / hasuli) 2. Principles of language teaching (tadrees zaban ke asool nazaryat) 3. Role of listening and speaking, function of language and how children use it as a tool. (sunne aur bolne ka kirdar,zaban ka kaam,aur bache zaban ko bator waseela kaise istemal karte hain) 4. Critical perspective on the role of Urdu grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form. (zabani aur tehreeri taur per khiyalaat ki tarseel keliye zaban ki aamojash me qawayed ke kirdaar ka tanquidi pehlu) 5. Challenges of teaching urdu language in a diverse classroom, language difficulties, error and disorder (kaseer laasani zamayat me zaban ki tadrees ke masail, zaban ki pecheedgiyan, galtiyan aur naqayes) 6. Language skills (zabani maharatein) 7. Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing Urdu language. (zaban ki tafheem aur salahiyat ka andaj-o-qadar karna,urdu adab sunna,bolna,parhna aur likhna. 8. Teaching-Learning material: Textbook, multi- media, material, multilingual resource of the classroom. (Tadreesi, aamojashi, mawad dari kitaab, multimedia mewaad, class room ke kaseer laasani wasayal.) 9. Remedial teaching. (islaahi tadrees)
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Essential Readings

- Urdu textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

MEGHALAYA TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (MTET)

SYLLABUS FOR MIZO

PAPER II

Total Marks: 30

This syllabus is designed to assess the knowledge, skills and pedagogical competencies of teacher candidates for teaching Mizo at the Upper Primary Level (Classes VI to VIII). It emphasises developing language proficiency, applying pedagogical approaches and fostering reflective and inclusive classroom practices.

Key Competencies

The MTET Mizo Paper II syllabus aims to assess the following key competencies in teacher candidates :

- read, and learn to seek information, gain knowledge and learn how to apply in practical life. Helps them to know and understand the meaning of life and responsibility.
- help in reciting poems, words, poetical words and phrases, learn more words, pronunciation, correct reading and knowledge.
- use and learn correct words and grammatically correct sentences. Helps to know more new words and knowledge.

Topics	Sub-Topics
Prose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sihchangnei i thawnthu 2. Zuk leh hmuam 3. Thailungi 4. Ho Mai Mai 5. Nungcha 6. Liandova te unau
Poetry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lawmthu Kan Hrilh Che 2. Bei La, Beinawn Rawh 3. Aw Chhandamtu Sual Leh Buaina Karah - 4. Tlawmngaihna Hlu 5. Kanu Hmangaihna Aw Nern Chuan 6. Zotui Thiang Te
Grammar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender 2. Comprehension

Essential Readings

- Thanseia-MBSE
- R.C.Thanga-MBSE
- C. Saikhuma-MBSE Zosaphara-MBSE Suakliana-MBSE Thanga-MBSE Rokunga- MBSE
M.S.Dawngliana-MBSE
- C. Chhuanvawra-MBSE Kaphleia- MBSE
- Lettu-Biakliana-MBSE
- Mizo School textbooks (Classes VI to VIII) prescribed by MBOSE.

Paper- II
(Set-I)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics & Science
4. Social Science
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET – 1

1. What is the primary role of teacher in a child- centered classroom?
 - a. To lecture and impart knowledge
 - b. To facilitate and guide learning
 - c. To discipline and control students
 - d. To evaluate and grade performance
2. Which of the following is a formative assessment technique?
 - a. Quiz
 - b. Annual exam
 - c. Final project
 - d. Semester – end test
3. The Kohlberg's theory of moral development focuses on:
 - a. Equality and fairness
 - b. Justice and rights
 - c. Freedom and just
 - d. World Peace
4. Which of the following is a key factor influencing a child's language development?
 - a. Genetics alone
 - b. Environmental stimulation
 - c. Birth order
 - d. All of the above
5. What is the term for the process of providing temporary support and guidance to help a child learn a new concept or skill?
 - a. Scaffolding
 - b. Modelling
 - c. Conditioning
 - d. Reinforcement
6. Which of the following stages of development starts from the on- set of puberty to the age of maturity (generally from 13 to 19 years)?
 - a. Infancy stage
 - b. Childhood stage
 - c. Adolescent stage
 - d. Adulthood
7. According to Jean Piaget's theory, which stage of cognitive development is characterized by the ability to think logically about concrete objects and events?
 - a. Sensorimotor Stage (0-2 years)
 - b. Preoperational Stage (2-7 years)
 - c. Concrete Operational stage (7-11 years)
 - d. Formal Operational Stage (11 years and up)

8. What is the primary focus of the 'Zone of Proximal Development' (ZPD) concept, as proposed by Lev Vygotsky?
 - a. Individualized instruction
 - b. Standardized testing
 - c. Social interaction and scaffolding
 - d. Independent learning
9. What is the primary difference between 'sex' and 'gender'?
 - a. Sex refers to social roles, while gender refers to biological characteristics
 - b. Sex refers to biological characteristics, while gender refers to social and cultural roles
 - c. Sex and gender are interchangeable terms
 - d. Sex is about personality, while gender is about physical traits
10. What is the term for a research method where a researcher studies a child's behavior in a natural setting, like a playground or classroom?
 - a. Case study
 - b. Survey
 - c. Naturalistic observation
 - d. Experimental design
11. What is the main difference between integrated and inclusive education?
 - a. Integrated education focuses on special needs, while inclusive education focuses on general education
 - b. Integrated education involves placing students with disabilities in regular classrooms, while inclusive education involves adapting the curriculum to meet diverse needs
 - c. Integrated education is for students with disabilities, while inclusive education is for all students
 - d. Integrated education is a more recent concept than inclusive education
12. How can teachers effectively use learning resources to support diverse learning needs?
 - a. By using only digital resources
 - b. By adapting resources to suit different learning styles
 - c. By using only textbook resources
 - d. By ignoring student's feedback
13. What is the purpose of writing learning objectives in a lesson plan?
 - a. To confuse students
 - b. To outline the teacher's schedule
 - c. To specify what students should achieve by the end of the lesson
 - d. To list the topics to be covered
14. What is the main purpose of using rubrics in assessment?
 - a. To make grading more subjective
 - b. To clarify expectations and grading criteria
 - c. To reduce student anxiety
 - d. To increase teacher workload

15. According to Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, what is the primary conflict that children face during the 'Industry vs. Inferiority' stage (around 6-12 years)?
- Trust vs. Mistrust
 - Autonomy vs. Shame and doubt
 - Initiative vs. Guilt
 - Learning new skills vs. Feeling inadequate
16. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of Growth?
- It is a lifelong process that continues until death.
 - It refers to qualitative changes in an individual.
 - It is a physical process referring to quantitative changes like height and weight.
 - It cannot be measured accurately.
17. The Proximodistal trend of development refers to growth that proceeds from:
- Head to toe
 - General to specific
 - The centre of the body outward to the extremities
 - Concrete to abstract thinking
18. In terms of motor development, Childhood is the best time for a child to learn new skills like swimming or cycling because:
- Their bodies are less flexible.
 - They have high levels of physical plasticity and a natural urge for activity.
 - They have reached full adult height.
 - They are not yet capable of social interaction.
19. Which developmental characteristic is most common during early adolescence?
- High levels of self-consciousness and concern about physical appearance.
 - Preference for playing with toys over social interaction.
 - Absolute obedience to authority without question.
 - Minimal interest in peer approval.
20. Development in socio-cultural contexts" means a teacher should:
- Ignore the child's home background and focus only on textbooks.
 - Recognize how family, community, and culture shape a child's learning behaviours.
 - Treat every child exactly the same regardless of their environment.
 - Focus only on the biological aspects of growth
21. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD. suggests that learning is most effective when:
- A child works strictly alone to build independence.
 - The task is far beyond the child's current reach.
 - The task is something the child can do with the guidance of a "More Knowledgeable Other" (MKO).
 - The child is only given tasks they have already mastered.

22. In a matrilineal society, such as those often found in Meghalaya, a child's Socio-Cultural Context may specifically influence their identity through:
- Only biological inheritance from the father.
 - Lineage and inheritance patterns traced through the mother.
 - A lack of any gender roles.
 - Strict isolation from community traditions.
23. Which environmental factor is most critical during the Pre-natal stage of development?
- The child's peer group in the future.
 - The mother's nutritional and emotional state.
 - The availability of digital learning resources.
 - Exposure to environmental toxins or teratogens.
24. A child's "Socio-Economic Status" (SES) is an example of which type of influence?
- Biological influence.
 - Environmental/Social influence.
 - Genetic influence.
 - Maturational influence.
25. The Cephalocaudal law of physical development states that development proceeds from:
- Centre of the body to the extremities.
 - The feet upwards to the head.
 - The head downwards to the toes.
 - General movements to specific movements.
26. In the context of the classroom, why is it important for a teacher to understand motor development?
- To predict the child's future career.
 - To design age-appropriate physical activities and writing tasks.
 - To ignore children who develop slowly.
 - To focus only on academic grades.
27. According to Piaget, the process of taking in new information into our previously existing schemas is known as:
- Accommodation
 - Assimilation
 - Equilibrium
 - Organization
28. Piaget's Clinical Method of child study primarily involves:
- Large-scale standardized testing.
 - Flexible, open-ended interviewing and observation of children's reasoning.
 - Biological brain scanning.
 - Purely statistical analysis of school grades.

29. The Socialization process in childhood is best defined as:
- The biological growth of the brain.
 - The process by which children learn the values, beliefs, and customs of their society.
 - The ability to solve complex mathematical problems.
 - The transition from liquid to solid food.
30. Empathy, a key component of socio-emotional development, refers to the ability to:
- Feel sorry for yourself when things go wrong.
 - Understand and share the feelings of another person.
 - Follow school rules only when being watched.
 - Memorize social etiquette from a textbook.

Answer Keys:

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	b	11	b	21	c
2	a	12	b	22	b
3	b	13	c	23	b
4	d	14	b	24	b
5	a	15	d	25	c
6	c	16	c	26	b
7	c	17	c	27	b
8	c	18	b	28	b
9	b	19	a	29	b
10	c	20	b	30	b

SET 1
Paper II
Language II ENGLISH

Choose the correct option.

31. Children construct knowledge about the world around them-
- by playing games
 - by singing songs
 - through recitations
 - through meaningful interactions with others
32. Children learn language-
- without explicit instruction
 - artificially
 - when taught grammar explicitly
 - Above options are all correct
33. Who gave the following definition of language?
“We can define language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences”
- Edward Sapir
 - E. Bruce Goldstein
 - Noam Chomsky
 - Ferdinand de Saussure
34. When an individual satisfies the need by asking for something, this function of language is -
- Heuristic
 - Interactional
 - Instrumental
 - Regulatory
35. For effective language learning on the part of children -
- teacher needs to teach songs
 - teacher should teach them grammar every day
 - teacher needs to provide them ample space and opportunity
 - teacher should always make children write essays
36. Language that is learned naturally in the home environment is -
- the school language
 - the mother tongue
 - English
 - Hindi

37. Home language influences the learning of second language.
- Partially correct
 - Not Correct
 - Correct
 - Correct in few cases.
38. One of the effective strategies to manage multilingual classroom is -
- segregation of students who cannot speak the school language
 - scaffolding
 - exposure trip
 - forcing children to speak the school language
39. The term 'Standard Language' may be referred to as -
- the English language
 - the language spoken by large number of people
 - the language used by educated people
 - the dialect which is chosen and standardised for formal usage.
40. Awareness of print happens in the following developmental stage of reading
- Transitional reading stage
 - Early Reading stage
 - Emergent Pre-reading stage
 - Intermediate reading stage
41. Which Education Commission and Policy suggested that "English should be the most useful library language in higher education and our most significant window on the world"?
- National Education Policy, 2020
 - The Kothari Commission, 1964-66
 - National Policy on Education, 1986
 - Above options are all correct.
42. Which of the following options is not related to activities for oral language development of children?
- Oral requests and commands
 - Conversation
 - Analysing
 - Story telling
43. Content literacy means-
- Writing across the curriculum
 - Reading across the curriculum
 - Summarisation
 - Extensive reading

44. Which of the following does not come under authentic reading material ?
- Journals
 - Newspaper
 - Blogs
 - Textbooks
45. The smallest sound unit in a language is called -
- Diphthongs
 - Segmentation
 - Phonology
 - Phoneme
46. Background knowledge of different text types and genres is referred to as -
- Linguistic schemata
 - Content schemata
 - Formal schemata
 - None of the above options is correct.
47. The main purpose of writing across the curriculum is to—
- encourage students to write with correct grammar.
 - motivate students to write with appropriate punctuation marks.
 - encourage students express their ideas, thoughts and feelings using their own creativity and originality in writing.
 - encourage students to write stories.
48. Which of the following is not related to the process of writing?
- Prewriting
 - Transcription
 - Writing
 - Rewriting
49. Assessment of both Scholastic and co-scholastic areas of learning is termed as -
- Portfolio
 - Observation
 - Comprehensive evaluation
 - All round assessment technique
50. Continuous process of assessment may also be referred to as -
- Summative assessment
 - Assignment
 - Class test
 - Formative Assessment
51. Which is the correct order of the following words?
“Rome was a day not built in”
- Rome was built in a day
 - Rome was built not in a day
 - Rome was built in days
 - Rome was not built in a day

52. After a long discussion, I prevailed _____ him to accept the proposal.
- on
 - against
 - upon
 - above
53. Choose the correct Indirect speech of the sentence below:
He said, "Alas! I am ruined."
- He exclaimed with regret that I am ruined.
 - He exclaimed sadly that he was ruined.
 - He said sadly that he was ruined.
 - He said Alas that he was ruined.
54. The cafeteria is filled with litter and sweaty customers, _____ ?
- is she
 - aren't she
 - are they
 - isn't it
55. John _____ in the library this morning.
- is study
 - studying
 - is studying
 - are studying
56. I agree _____ your brilliant idea.
- on
 - with
 - in
 - for
57. The boy _____ mother writes poems speaks Chinese.
- who
 - whom
 - which
 - whose
58. My hens lay _____ eggs every morning.
- several
 - a large amount
 - more
 - much number of

59. "I am reading a book" Here, the word 'reading' is-
- A present participle
 - A verb
 - A noun
 - A gerund
60. "Reading is my hobby". Here, the word 'reading' is-
- A present participle
 - A verb
 - A noun
 - A gerund

SET 1
Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	d	41.	b	51.	d
32.	a	42.	c	52.	c
33.	b	43.	a	53.	b
34.	c	44.	d	54.	d
35.	c	45.	d	55.	c
36.	b	46.	c	56.	b
37.	c	47.	c	57.	d
38.	b	48.	b	58.	a
39.	d	49.	c	59.	b
40.	c	50.	d	60.	d

MATHEMATICS PAPER II

SET I

61. A teacher asks students to justify their answers. This develops:
- Memorization
 - Reasoning ability
 - Speed
 - Drill
62. The inductive method proceeds from:
- General to specific
 - Specific to general
 - Easy to difficult
 - Known to unknown
63. Which assessment helps improve learning during teaching?
- Summative
 - Formative
 - Placement
 - Diagnostic
64. A child repeatedly makes the same mistake. The teacher should:
- Ignore
 - Punish
 - Diagnose error
 - Give homework
65. Which of the following is NOT a mathematical skill?
- Estimation
 - Visualization
 - Guessing randomly
 - Generalization
66. Best method for teaching geometry is:
- Lecture
 - Activity-based
 - Drill
 - Dictation
67. Learning by doing is emphasized in:
- Lecture method
 - Project method
 - Drill method
 - Explanation method

68. Which tool helps in teaching graphs effectively?
- Blackboard
 - ICT tools
 - Notebook
 - Chalk
69. Formative assessment focuses on:
- Ranking
 - Certification
 - Improvement
 - Grading
70. Mathematics learning should be:
- Rote-based
 - Fearful
 - Meaningful
 - Mechanical
71. Peer learning helps in:
- Isolation
 - Collaboration
 - Memorization
 - Punishment
72. Teaching should connect with:
- Textbook only
 - Real life
 - Exams
 - Homework
73. ICT tools help in:
- Reducing learning
 - Enhancing understanding
 - Confusing students
 - Memorization
74. Which of the following is NOT formative assessment?
- Quiz
 - Observation
 - Final exam
 - Assignment
75. Children learn best through:
- Fear
 - Punishment
 - Activity
 - Strict supervision

76. Which strategy helps conceptual clarity?
- Rote learning
 - Explanation with activity
 - Drill only
 - Homework only
77. Teaching aids are used to:
- Save time
 - Enhance learning
 - Replace teacher
 - Reduce syllabus
78. Which of the following promotes critical thinking?
- Memorization
 - Problem-solving
 - Copying
 - Drill
79. Assessment should be:
- Punitive
 - Continuous
 - Occasionally
 - Random
80. A teacher gives feedback regularly. This improves:
- Classroom discipline
 - Learning
 - Competating spirit
 - Stress
81. Smallest natural number is:
- 0
 - 1
 - 1
 - 2
82. HCF of 12 and 18 is:
- 3
 - 6
 - 12
 - 18
83. Two bells ring every 15 minutes and 20 minutes respectively. When will they ring together again?
- 30 min
 - 45 min
 - 60 min
 - 90 min

84. A prime number has:
- 1 factor
 - 2 factors
 - 3 factors
 - Infinite factors
85. Which of the following is a rational number?
- $\sqrt{2}$
 - π
 - $1/2$
 - $\sqrt{3}$
86. "If a class of 48 students is split into equal groups, which of these group sizes is impossible to create without having an incomplete row?"
- 6 rows
 - 8 rows
 - 7 rows
 - 12 rows
87. A student says $1/3 = 0.3$. The correct explanation is:
- It is exact
 - It is approximation
 - It is wrong
 - It is irrational
88. Which of the following is a composite number?
- 7
 - 11
 - 9
 - 13
89. Ratio of 4:8 in simplest form is:
- 1:2
 - 2:1
 - 4:1
 - 8:4
90. A recipe uses sugar : flour = 1:4. For 20 kg flour, sugar needed is:
- 4 kg
 - 5 kg
 - 6 kg
 - 10 kg

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
61	b.	71	b.	81	b.
62	b.	72	b.	82	b.
63	b.	73	b.	83	c.
64	c.	74	c.	84	b.
65	c.	75	c.	85	c.
66	b.	76	b.	86	c.
67	b.	77	b.	87	b.
68	b.	78	b.	88	c.
69	c.	79	b.	89	a.
70	c.	80	b.	90	b.

Science Paper – II

SET - I

91. A plant cell can be differentiated from an animal because of the presence of
- cell membrane
 - nucleus
 - cell wall
 - ribosomes
92. During photosynthesis, solar energy is converted into
- hydro energy
 - kinetic energy
 - thermal energy
 - chemical energy
93. The state animal of Meghalaya is
- Neofelis nebulosa*
 - Nycticebus bengalensis*
 - Felis bengalensis*
 - Felis chaus*
94. The digestive fluid bile is produced in _____
- pancreas
 - liver
 - gall bladder
 - duodenum
95. Unlike other animals, cows and buffaloes have a special digestive organ that helps to break down tough cellulose and plants fibers. The name of this specific organs is
- omasum
 - esophagus
 - reticulum
 - rumen
96. Which of the following is the odd one?
- lungs.
 - gills.
 - skin.
 - liver.
97. The growing of parts of a plant towards water is known as
- phototropism
 - hydrotropism
 - geotropism
 - thigmotropism

98. Which of the following will not help in the conservation of biodiversity?
- encouraging the conservation of local species of plants.
 - use of organic manures and pesticides.
 - practicing of mix farming.
 - extensive use of exotic species.
99. Living organisms are made up of basic structural and functional unit called ,
- atoms
 - molecules
 - cells
 - tissues
100. Aerobic respiration takes place in the presence,
- CO₂
 - O₂
 - H₂
 - N₂
101. Which of the following is a transparent material?
- Mirror
 - b. Glass tumbler
 - Stainless steel plate
 - Water bottle
102. The process of separation of lint from seeds is called:
- Harvesting
 - Weaving
 - Ginning
 - Spinning
103. Which component of food is known as body-building food?
- Carbohydrates
 - Fats
 - Proteins
 - Vitamins
104. The method used to separate insoluble solid particles from a liquid is:
- Evaporation
 - Sedimentation
 - Filtration
 - Decantation
105. Which acid is present in our stomach to help in digestion?
- Sulphuric acid
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Nitric acid
 - Citric acid

106. The image formed by a plane mirror is always:
- Real and inverted
 - Virtual and inverted
 - Virtual and erect
 - Real and erect
107. The transfer of heat in liquids occurs by:
- Conduction
 - Convection
 - Radiation
 - Insulation
108. The process of turning sugar solution into alcohol is called:
- Nitrogen fixation
 - Fermentation
 - Pasteurization
 - Distillation
109. Which of the following is an inexhaustible natural resource?
- Coal
 - Petroleum
 - Sunlight
 - Natural gas
110. The SI unit of force is:
- Joule
 - Pascal
 - Newton
 - Watt
111. A common device used to measure temperature is:
- Thermometer
 - Barometer
 - Speedometer
 - Ammeter
112. The movement of water and nutrients in plants occurs through:
- Stomata
 - Xylem
 - Phloem
 - Root hair
113. Which of the following is a magnetic material?
- Plastic
 - Aluminum
 - Iron
 - Wood

114. Which of the following is an exhaustible natural resource?
- Sunlight
 - Coal
 - Air
 - Wind
115. The SI unit of pressure is
- Newton
 - Joule
 - Pascal
 - Watt
116. The nature of science is-
- Tentative, empirical requiring observation and interpretation.
 - To study living and non-living organisms in the environment.
 - It consists of a set of facts, principles and theories.
 - Related to a collection of viewpoints made by scientists.
117. Etymologically the word “Scientia” meaning Science has been derived from-
- Greek
 - Latin
 - Roman
 - Indian
118. Scientific knowledge is tentative because-
- No one can prove or disprove scientific knowledge.
 - Scientists must give their personal opinion and expertise.
 - It is subject to change in light of new evidence.
 - It is mostly guess-work made by scientists.
119. Which of the following is not correct about Hypothesis?
- A hypothesis should be consistent with existing observations and known information regarding the question.
 - A hypothesis must be presented as a statement of the predicted outcome, not as a question.
 - A hypothesis is formulated before the experiment, not after the experiment.
 - A hypothesis will become a theory after the experiment is done.
120. One of the ways in which a teacher can help students understand the difference between observation and inference is to:
- Conduct a test related to the difference between observation and inference.
 - Conduct a field trip to a nearby park where students can observe.
 - Plan an essay competition for the students related to observation.
 - Ask them to read about observation from the textbook.

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	c	101	b	111	a
92	d	102	c	112	b
93	a	103	c	113	c
94	b	104	c	114	b
95	d	105	b	115	c
96	d	106	c	116	a
97	b	107	b	117	b
98	d	108	b	118	c
99	c	109	c	119	d
100	b	110	c	120	b

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - I

61. Which of the following, best describes the primary aim of Social Science for classes 6-8?
- Memorizing dates and events
 - Understanding how society functions
 - Developing spatial thinking
 - Excelling in competitive exams
62. The specific teaching-learning objective in Social Science is to _____.
- make students memorize past events
 - develop critical thinking about social issues
 - focus on a specific region
 - prioritize economic theories
63. Field trip in social science learning is primarily used to
- teach students outside classroom environments
 - engage students in experiential learning
 - conduct regular classroom assessment
 - reduce the teaching workload
64. Project work in teaching-learning of Social Sciences emphasizes on
- Individual work
 - Group collaboration and practical application
 - Passive learning
 - Rote memorization
65. Which of the following is the most effective tool to assess the understanding of historical events?
- Multiple choice tests
 - Reflective essays
 - Debate
 - Quizzes
66. Formative assessment techniques in Social Science include:
- Final exams
 - Regular quizzes and group discussions
 - Standardized tests
 - Entrance exams
67. A good Social Science teacher should
- dictate notes
 - encourage questioning
 - focus on textbook learning
 - focus on exam only.

68. The pedagogy most suitable to Social Science is?
- Note taking
 - Discussion and debate
 - Dictation
 - Lecture
69. Social Science learning is best when:
- Facts are memorized
 - Concepts are related to life
 - Stick to the text book
 - Teacher dominates
70. Which of the following options promotes critical citizenship?
- Blind obedience
 - Discussion of issues
 - Rote learning
 - Textbook reading
71. Study of the _____ should begin first in learning geography.
- World
 - Country
 - Local environment
 - Continents
72. Mock parliament is most appropriate for concepts relating to
- Physiographic regions
 - Historical dates
 - Autonomous District Council
 - Money
73. Social Science as a curricular area is expected to develop value such as
- Secularism
 - Appreciation of beauty
 - Health and Fitness
 - Self-control
74. The Constitution of India is learnt better through
- Reading
 - Lecture only
 - Discussion and Debates
 - Dictation
75. The study of the past should be learnt to
- glorify the past
 - develop critical understanding of change
 - learn the dates
 - remember past rulers

76. One of the key challenges of social science teaching is
- has learning strategies which can be used according to the students' needs
 - completion of the course due to content load
 - less dependent on technical skills
 - connected to the daily life of students
77. Problem-solving is one of the relevant pedagogies in Social Science. It develops _____ in the students.
- Memory
 - Logical thinking
 - Fear
 - Systematic reading
78. Which of the activity mentioned below promotes democratic classroom?
- Teacher Monologue
 - Group discussion
 - Dictation
 - Essay writing
79. Which skill is developed through Social Science?
- Physical strength
 - Social awareness
 - Mechanical skills
 - Speed writing
80. Which approach is best suited in Social Science?
- Textbook centric
 - Lecture only
 - Experiential Learning
 - Limited interaction
81. What is one of the purposes of assessment in Social Science?
- To certify the students in language skills
 - To assess the understanding of core ideas, facts and concepts
 - To assess application of calculations of numbers
 - To ensure accuracy in experiments
82. The term that refers to an organized and patterned system of social relationship is
- Social Structure
 - Social Organization
 - Social Institution
 - Social Control
83. Which of the following is not a part of social structure?
- Social institution
 - Social issues
 - Social norms
 - Social groups

84. Caste – based stratification is:
- Open
 - Achieved
 - Ascribed
 - All the above
85. Movement from one stratum to another by one of the possible stratification hierarchies is called
- Horizontal mobility
 - Upward mobility
 - Downward mobility
 - Vertical mobility
86. A map without scale is
- very accurate
 - accurate
 - not shown accurately
 - Measured exactly
87. Geography helps students to
- escape society
 - understand the environment
 - avoid responsibility
 - memorise places
88. From the given options, which is a service sector?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Agricultural
89. Earthquakes are caused mainly due to
- weather changes
 - volcanic eruption
 - tectonic plate movement
 - ocean current
90. Which is a renewable resource?
- Coal
 - Petroleum
 - Natural Gas
 - Wind Energy
91. The longest river in India is
- Yamuna
 - Godavari
 - Ganga
 - Brahmaputra

92. Which of the following, prepare development plans in India?
- Reserve Bank of India
 - National Institution of Transforming India Ayog
 - Planning Commission
 - Finance Ministry
93. Which of the given options, is a commercial crop?
- Rice
 - Wheat
 - Cotton
 - Pulses
94. A narrow strip of land joining two landmasses is known as-
- Strait
 - Isthmus
 - Island
 - Bay
95. Which one of the following continents is smallest in size?
- Australia
 - Africa
 - Europe
 - South America
96. The main sources of information on Harrapan Civilization is
- Religious text
 - Oral traditions
 - Archaeological remains
 - Foreign travelers
97. _____ was the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920?
- Civil Disobedience
 - Quit India
 - Non – Cooperation
 - Khilafat
98. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by
- Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Warren Hasting
 - Lord Curzon
99. Who wrote the book Indica?
- Fahien
 - Megasthenes
 - Hiuen Tsang
 - Al – Biruni

100. The Rowlat Act was passed in
- 1905
 - 1913
 - 1919
 - 1925
101. The study of coins is called
- Numismatics
 - Aerobiology
 - Caliology
 - Archaeology
102. The earliest manuscripts were written on
- Palm leaves
 - Stones
 - Paper
 - Wood
103. Which period is longest in human history?
- Paleolithic age
 - Megalithic age
 - Mesolithic age
 - Neolithic age
104. An archive is a place where
- historical manuscripts and documents are kept
 - excavated bones of the animals and birds are kept
 - remains of the buildings made of stones and bricks found by archaeologists are kept
 - sculptures found in excavations are kept
105. In the Indian Freedom Struggle, Dandi March marked the beginning of?
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Home Rule Movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
106. The Constitution of India came force on
- 15th August,1947
 - 26th January,1950
 - 26th November,1949
 - 2nd October,1950
107. The Constitution of India was framed by
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Vidhan Parishad
 - Constituent Assembly.

108. The Governor of State is appointed by the President on the advice of
- Vice President
 - Prime Minister
 - Chief Justice
 - Chief Minister
109. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President?
- Elected members of Lok Sabha
 - Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state
 - Elected members of the Legislative Council
 - Elected members of Rajya Sabha
110. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President?
- Chief of the Army
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - Chief of the Air Force
111. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed by the President for a maximum period of
- 3 months
 - 12 months
 - 6 months
 - 4 months
112. The Constitution of India was amended for first time in
- 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
 - 1953
113. Which among the following is not a constitutional body?
- Election Commission
 - Union Public Service Commission
 - NITI Aayog
 - Finance Commission
114. Originally, how many subjects were present in the State List of the Indian Constitution
- 58
 - 59
 - 60
 - 66
115. Which of the following states is not covered under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution?
- Assam
 - Meghalaya
 - Nagaland
 - Tripura

116. Which political party in Meghalaya spearheaded Hill State Movement in 1960
- HSPDP
 - INC
 - APHLC
 - UDP
117. The word 'Secularism' was added to the Preamble to the Constitution of India by which amendment
- 42nd
 - 40th
 - 44th
 - 46th
118. The procedure for amending the Constitution of India is
- Rigid
 - Flexible
 - Partly rigid and flexible.
 - None of these
119. Part III of the Indian Constitution deal with
- Fundamental Duties
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Directive Principle of State Policy
 - Citizenship
120. How many seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for Scheduled Tribes?
- 47
 - 29
 - 34
 - 17

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	b.	81	b.	101	a.
62	b.	82	a.	102	a.
63	b.	83	b.	103	a.
64	b.	84	c.	104	a.
65	b.	85	d.	105	d.
66	b.	86	c.	106	b.
67	b.	87	b.	107	d.
68	b.	88	c.	108	d.
69	b.	89	c.	109	c.
70	b.	90	d.	110	c.
71	c.	91	c.	111	c.
72	c.	92	b.	112	b.
73	a.	93	c.	113	c.
74	c.	94	b.	114	d.
75	b.	95	a.	115	c.
76	b.	96	c.	116	c.
77	b.	97	c.	117	a.
78	b.	98	b.	118	c.
79	b.	99	b.	119	b.
80	c.	100	c.	120	a.

LANGUAGE - KHASI
PAPER-II
SET - I

Pule ia kane ka jingthoh bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli kiba bud: (1-5)

Ka 'imlang ka sahlang ka dei ka jylli ha kaba ngi im, ngi trei bad ngi iaid ngi ieng baroh shi lynter ka jingim. Ka imlang ka sahlang ha kaba ngi hi ngi don, ka dei ka jong ngi hi. Ngi dei ban kam trai ia ka kumba ka long ia la ka jong ka ing ka sem. Namar kata ki kamram jong ngi ia ka imlang sahlang ki long kiba bun bad ba khia. Lada don kano kano kaba sniew ha ka imlang sahlang, kata kan ktah ia ngi baroh bad yn ym don mano mano ruh ba lait. Haba don pat ka jingbha kata la la ia bha lang baroh.

Ha ka imlang sahlang ha shnong ha thaw, ha syndah jongngi, don ki lok ki jor, ki marjan marpa, kiba ha ing bad ki kha ki man. Ka dei ka kamram jong ngi ban ia ieid ia burom iwei pa iwei pat. Ka dei ka kamram jong uwei pa uwei ban pyrkhath lem, ban sngewlem bad ban iarap iabeh ia ki marjan marpa ha la jingdonkam ba bun jait bad ha ki por baroh.

121. Ka phang bala kren ha katei ka jingthoh ka dei-
- a. Ka jylli ba ngi im
 - b. Ka imlang ka sahlang
 - c. Ka kamram jong ngi
 - d. Ka kamram jong ngi ha ka imlang sahlang.
122. Ka kyntien 'jylli' ha katei ka jingthoh ka thew ia-
- a. Ka shnong ka thaw
 - b. Ki lok ki jor
 - c. Ka Imlang sahlang
 - d. Ki marjan marpa.
123. Katno sien ka kyntien 'imlang sahlang' ka paw ha katei ka jingthoh?
- a. 3-lai
 - b. 4-saw
 - c. 5-san
 - d. 6-hynriew
124. Ngi dei ban kam trai ia ka imlang sahlang kum ka-
- a. Shnong lajong
 - b. Jaka lajong
 - c. Ing lajong
 - d. Bynta lajong
125. Kano na kine kam dei ka kamram jong ngi ha ka imlang sahlang
- a. Iaieid ia burom
 - b. Iarap iabeh
 - c. Pyrkhath lem sngewlem
 - d. Ia bishni pihuin

126. Ka rukom pule na ki dak sha ka kyntien, ki kyntien sha ka senten ban sngewthuh ia ki jingmut kiba don ha ka, la khot ka-
- Top-down Model
 - Bottom-down Model
 - Interactive Model
 - Bottom-up bad Interactive Model.
127. Ka pule ia ka jingthoh ban ioh ia ka jingmut ba kyllum jong kata ka lynnong ngi khot-
- Summarising
 - Scanning
 - Skimming
 - Think aloud
128. Katno jait ki rukom pule ki don?
- 4-saw
 - 5-san
 - 6-hynriew
 - 7-hynniew
129. Haba pule ban buh jingthoh dei ban thoh-
- Ha la ki jong ki kyntien
 - Shai ia ka jubab
 - Ia kaba kiwei ki ai nuksa
 - Kumba don ha ka kot.
130. ‘Think aloud’ ka mut
- Kaba pule jam
 - Kaba pule da ka jingsngewthuh
 - Ban pynpaw ia kaei kaba pyrkhathaba pule
 - Ban pule bniah
131. Ka Jing pynshong dor kaba ‘Iai bteng’ ka thew ia ka rukom thew jingtip ka ba –
- Man la ka teng
 - Tista bad iai bteng
 - Pud teng teng
 - Bteng shilynter
132. Kano na kine ka dei ka ktien kynnoh jong ka kyntien ‘thad’ –
- Wah
 - Rkhiang
 - Bad
 - Phriang
133. Ka trei ka ktah jong u kam thikna. Ka ktien kynnoh ‘Ka trei ka ktah’ ka hap ha kano na kine ?
- Berb
 - Adverb
 - Intensifier
 - Abstract Noun

134. Jied ia dak sangeh kiba iahap bad kane ka jing ong – Sngap jar sngap jar shaei phi ia buh ia ka akor kumne pleng phi ia shahshkor ia ka ktien ki Nonghikai
- ! ! ? , !
 - | ? ! , !
 - || ? ! ,
 - | , ! ? !
135. Ka ba mareh thar thar ka thew ia ka rukom mareh ka ba –
- Sted bad pynsting ialade
 - Beit khlem da kyrtiang
 - Beit khlem da kyllain
 - Khlem suitniew iaei iaei ruh
136. Ka “SQ3R” ka mut –
- Jurip, Kylli jingkylli, Pule bniah, Pule lyndet, Pule biang
 - Jurip, Kylli jingkylli, Pule lyndet, Pule bniah, Pule biang
 - Jurip, Pule bniah, Kylli jingkylli, Pule lyndet, Pule biang
 - Jurip, Pule bniah, Kylli jingkylli, Pule biang, Pule bniah
137. Ka buit pule kot khubor kaba pule tang ia ki mat kiba ha khmat eh –
- Skimming
 - Scanning
 - Summarizing
 - Note-taking
138. “Ka kyntiew ia ka jingtbit jong ka kynhun ban iashimbynta lang haba pule ia ka lynnong.” Kano na kine ki rukom pule kaba iahab eh bad katei ka jingong?
- Think-aloud
 - KWL
 - SQ3R
 - Note-taking
139. Kaba thoh ia ki jingthoh sngewtynmad na lade (Creative writing), ka –
- Ai khubor ia baroh
 - Pynshlur ia kiba bun
 - Ka pynkhlaif ia ka bor jingmutdur
 - Ka pyni nuksa ia kiwei
140. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum kaba iahab bad ki jingpynbna ha ki kot khubor?
- Ki jingthoh ba iathuh
 - ki jingthoh ba pyntip
 - Ki jingthoh ba pynpaw
 - Ki jingthoh ba batai

141. Ha kano ka rukom ka mind map ka kyntiew ia ka jingnang ia ka ktien bad pynneh slem ha ka bor kynmaw?
- Da kaba pyniasnoh ia ki kyntien ba donkam, ki dur bad ki rong ki rup
 - Pynleit jingmut halor ka jingthoh ban ioh ia ka jingsngewthuh
 - Buh ryntih ia kawei pa kawei ka kyntien ban ai jingtip ia ki khynnah
 - Pyndonkam ia ki kyndon ka krammar ha ka rukom kaba bniah
142. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ‘mind map’ ka pynlah ia ki khynnah ban –
- Pyniasnoh bad bun ki jingtip ba don jingidei
 - Pyniar ia la ka jingtip
 - Ioh jingmut kham bun
 - Mang lypa bad buh ryntih ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat
143. Haba pynkhreh ia ka Mind map, ka phang ka dei ban sdang na –
- Ka diang ka sla kot
 - Pdeng ka sla kot
 - Khlieh ka sla kot
 - Kamon ka sla kot
144. Kano na kine harum ka dei kawei na ki jinglong jong ka Lesson Plan?
- Ka Lesson Plan ka don Lai bynta
 - Ka Lesson Plan ka lah ban don bun rukom
 - Ia ka Lesson Plan dei ban hikai hapoh 30 minit
 - Shisien ba la shna ia ka, dei ban bud thik ha ka por hikai
145. Ka Rubrik ka dei ka tiar thew jingtip da ka kaba –
- Shu tik ia ki jingleh bad jingbymleh ki khynnah
 - Khmih bniah ia ki kam ki khynnah ha kamra klas
 - Bud dien ia ki jingbuh jingthoh shaphang ki khynnah
 - Buh kyrdan ia ka jinglah u khynnah kat kum ka thup ki jinglah ban leh kam
146. “Ka Skima kaba lah ban pyniasnoh bad ki jingtip ba la shong tynrai ha ki nongpule.” Kano na kine ki jait skima kaba iahab eh bad katei ka jingong?
- a. Ka Linguistic Schema
 - b. Ka Formal Schemata
 - c. Ka Content Schemata
 - d. Baroh kim dei
147. “Ka kyntiew Ia ka jingtip jong ka kynhun ban iashim bynta lang haba pule Ia ka lynnong.” Kano na kine ki rukom pule kaba iahab eh bad katei ka jingong?
- Note-taking
 - KWL
 - SQ3R
 - Summarizing

148. Ka Mind Map ka long ka buit pyntreikam ba lah ban—
- Thoh ryntih ia ki jingthoh
 - Mang lypa bad buh ryntih Ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat
 - Thoh ia ki jingmut
 - Iathuh bniah
149. Ka tiar thew jingtip kaba lum thup ia ki jingtrei bad jingkam jong ki khynnah, ka dei—
- Ka Checklist
 - Ka Rating scale
 - Ka Portfolio
 - Ka Anecdote
150. Ki kyntien ‘shong-sadhai’ ki thew ia ka rukom ba shong—
- Slem hajuh khlem khih
 - Iabun bad sngewtynn timer
 - Shong kyrthai
 - Shong hajuh bad thiah syndon

Questions No.	Answer keys
121	d
122	c
123	c
124	c
125	d
126	b
127	a
128	d
129	a
130	c
131	b
132	c
133	d
134	a
135	a
136	a
137	d
138	b
139	d
140	b
141	a
142	d
143	b
144	d
145	d
146	c
147	b
148	b
149	c
150	b

Garo
(Paper II)
SET – I

Ka·mao on·sogimin sing·anirangna aganchakbo:

121. Poraimiting somoio bi·sarangko uamangni janggi tanganio u·i·ma·sisogiminrangko ra·dime jakkalchapatode, poraianio apalbate u·i·ma·sina man·a. Ia rokomo poraiani kam·bewal·kon _____minga.
- Skimming
 - Scanning
 - Schema
 - SQ3R
122. KWLko maidakmiting somoio jakkalgenchim?
- Poraimitingo
 - Semitingo
 - Bi·sarang baksa agan·golpogrikmitingo
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokaia.
123. SQ3R-ni chu·gimik miksonganiara mai?
- Survey, Question, Read, Recite aro Review
 - Survey, Question, Recall, Recognition aro Record
 - Scanning, Question, Revise aro Recall
 - Kosako sesogipa gimikan ong·aia.
124. Bi·sarangko Scanningko dakatengon maiko simsake am·sandina nanggenchim?
- Dintangmanchagipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Man·gopgipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Napsepgipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Watchanggipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
125. Skimmingko klaso dakatengon maiko sandina nanga?
- Dintangmanchagipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Man·gopgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Napsepgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Watchanggipa orto ba miksonganiko
126. Summarisingko dakanio maikai dakna nanga?
- Pilak kattarangko watchangna nangja.
 - Nangchongmotgipa kattarangkosan ra·na nanga.
 - Pilak kattarangkon che·em che·em talatna nanga.
 - Kattatangchi sentencerangko ritchurorona nanga.
127. Gam·e chanchiani (Loud thinking) ine aganode ka·mao on·sogiminoniko mingsako miksonga.
- Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gam·e aganna sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko gam·e chanchina sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko mangmang chanchina sapaniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.

128. A·bachenggipa gadango (elementary level) mai skiani bewalko jakkale Grammarko skigen?
- Inducto-deductive method
 - Deducto-inductive method
 - Inductive method
 - Deductive method
129. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia Interjectionko tik ong·e jakkalaha, basebo.
- Aiao ! aski do·me nitobea.
 - Aiao, aski do·me nitobea!
 - Aiao aski do·me nitobea !
 - Aiao ! aski do·me nitobea!
130. “A·rankari sokbaoa A·chikrang a·a o·a.” Ia on·sogimin sentence badia sentenceni ma·ao ga·akea?
- Bringija sentence
 - Donbrina sentence
 - Mitapgipa sentence
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokaia.
131. “Makkre boloni ta·rake ong·one katangaha.” Ia sentenceo salsretgipa katta mai Caseni ma·a ong·a, basebo.
- Nominative
 - Dative
 - Ablative
 - Vocative
132. Proseko skina golpo agananiko dakengon, mai mairangko skigipa jakkalna nanggenchim?
- Voice modulation aro intonation
 - Gesture
 - Noksa, model aro realia
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkon nanga
133. Modulation-o mai mai ku·rangni gadangrang donga ?
- Kosakbatgipa gadang (High pitch)
 - Bijangchigipa gadang (Middle pitch)
 - Onbatgipa gadang (Low pitch)
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan donga.
134. Golpo agananio maiko mancha ‘ Intonation’ ine minga ?
- Ku·rangni tang·ona aro tang·doaniko
 - Ku·rangni apsan gadango donganiko
 - Ku·rangni kosakbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
 - Ku·rangni onbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
135. Poedoko skiani mongsonggipa miksonganiara maia?
- Poedoko mingna sapatna mangmang
 - Poedoni nitoaniko/ su·uaniko bi·sarangna skie on·na
 - Poedoni miksongani mangmangkosan bi·sarangna u·iatna
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.

136. Poedo minganio mongsongbatgipa _____ ong·a.
- Rhyme aro Rhythmko name ja·rike mingani
 - Mingmitingo sronge chadengani.
 - Ta·rake mingna sapani
 - Mikosto mingna sapani
137. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoniko badia ong·a basebo.
- Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingo raka kattarang dongode uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nanga.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarang dongoba uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nangja.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode Grammarni bakrangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
138. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia ong·ja basebo.
- Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa name rhyme aro rhythmko jakkalna nanga.
 - Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa Grammarni bakrangkoba skijolna man·a.
 - Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa bi·sarangni janggi tanganio nangchape talatjolna man·a.
 - Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa modulation aro intonationko jakkale skiode nambata.
139. Golpo gnanggipa lessonko skina nambatsranggipa skia bewalrangde iarang ong·ja.
- Golpo aganachi skiani
 - Dakmesokanichi skiani
 - Noksarangko jakkale skiani
 - Minganiko dakatani (Recitation)
140. Skigipani bi·sarangna poraie mesokani (model reading) maini gimin gamchata?
- Gam·atanirangko tik ong·e ja·rikatna dakchaka.
 - Chinrangni kri poraina dakchaka.
 - Bi·sarangko ku·greng salatna dakchaka (fluent)
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·toka.
141. Prose ba poedoko skiengon badiaba lessonrangko skiode asol bostu ba bimangko ra·bae klaso skina man·a. Indide ua skiao jakkalgni bostuko mai minga?
- Realia
 - Model
 - Chart
 - Noksa
142. Bi·sarangko porika ra·anio, badita bi·sarang skie ra·ahachim, uko jadoko ba bilsa bon·ao porikka ra·e niode, ura ka·mao on·sogiminoni badiao ga·akea?
- Formative
 - Summative
 - Diagnostic
 - Kosako sesogimin gimikan ong·tokaia.

143. Scholastic area ine aganode uara maiko miksonga?
- Klaso ra·enggipa pilak subjectrang
 - Kitchen gardenko dakatanirang
 - Badiaba biapchi bi·sarangko rimdilange skie on·anirang.
 - Kal·anirang (Games) aro sport-rangko skulo ong·atanirang.
144. Skulo skigipa bi·sani sakgipinrang baksa kal·grikani ba skie ra·ani somaio uni cholon aro skie ra·ani bewalrangko name dake nie, porika ra·na see-jote rakkianikon indake minga.
- Portfolio record
 - Rubric record
 - Anecdotal record
 - Progress record
145. Absolute grading maiko minga?
- a. Skanggipa bi·sarangni markrangko ra·change ja·mano uni kri letter grade on·aniko
 - Joljol bi·sana letter grade on·aniko
 - Jeko aro o janapa minggnian ong·aia.
 - Jeko aro o janapa minggnian ong·ja.
146. Agan-me·apao ‘A·kim gaa’ ine aganon, ka·mao on·sogiminoni badiako miksonga?
- Cha·senga
 - Chawari sing·a
 - Jakgitok ra·a
 - Nokma songa
147. ‘Kratcha·chaka’ ine agan-bewalo agananiko Agan-me·apao aganskaode indake ong·skaa:
- Miknageng sata, penateng doka
 - Mikkolsia, Wakidika
 - Mikgil jamdap pina, ki·sang medop daka
 - Mikron miksong sala.
148. Sko kimkatekoba, _____ iano katta –Ku·jikseko gapatna ka·mao on·sogiminoniko sandibo.
- Bimang rongdimeloba
 - Bimang anggal dakoba
 - Bimang do·pinchepoba
 - Bimang mikchikkimoba
149. _____, Silchi chima. Iano gimaenggipa katta ku·jikseko ka·mao on·sogimirangoni badia?
- Kakwa doka
 - Rang doka
 - Adil sika
 - Kram doka
150. ‘Ja·rik –ja·sana’ ia Katta Ku·jikseni orto mai?
- Am·a, sandia
 - Ja·man re·a
 - Srik srik time nia
 - Skang skang re·a

Answer keys	
121	c
122	c
123	a
124	a
125	b
126	b
127	a
128	a
129	a
130	b
131	c
132	d
133	d
134	a
135	b
136	a
137	b
138	a
139	d
140	d
141	a
142	b
143	a
144	c
145	a
146	a
147	b
148	c
149	a
150	a

Paper - II
(Set - II)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics
4. Environmental Studies
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET - 2

1. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development "A child who obeys school rules primarily to avoid being scolded by the teacher" in which stages?
 - a. Social Contract Orientation
 - b. Punishment and Obedience Orientation
 - c. Good Boy / Nice Girl Orientation
 - d. Universal Ethical Principle Orientation

2. Who is considered the father of educational psychology?
 - a. Jean Piaget
 - b. B.F Skinner
 - c. Edward Thorndike
 - d. Lev Vygotsky

3. Gender is best described as a _____ construct.
 - a. Biological
 - b. Social
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Genetic

4. In the context of a classroom, Gender Socialization refers to:
 - a. Grouping students by their height.
 - b. The process by which children learn the values and behaviors society deems appropriate for their sex.
 - c. Ensuring all students have the same textbooks.
 - d. The biological growth of children during puberty.

5. At what age do most children typically reach the stage of Gender Identity, where they can label themselves and others as a boy or a girl?
 - a. 2–3 years
 - b. 6–12 months
 - c. 5–7 years
 - d. 10–12 years

6. According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, Gender Stability is the stage where a child understands that:
 - a. Gender remains the same over time (boys grow up to be men).
 - b. Gender is a social construct.
 - c. Gender changes based on the clothes one wears.
 - d. They can choose their gender regardless of biology.

7. A teacher consistently asks boys to carry heavy desks and girls to decorate the bulletin board. This is an example of:
- Gender neutrality
 - Effective classroom management
 - Gender stereotyping in educational practices
 - Biological determinism
8. To promote gender equality and challenge stereotypes, the teacher should:
- Use gender-neutral language and diverse examples in textbooks.
 - Separate boys and girls for competitive activities.
 - Reinforce traditional roles to maintain cultural stability.
 - Ignore gender issues entirely in the classroom.
9. Gender Bias in educational practices can lead to which of the following for students?
- Increased self-esteem for all genders.
 - Limited career aspirations and reinforced social inequalities.
 - Better academic performance in all subjects.
 - A complete elimination of gender roles.
10. When discussing gender identity within the family, the teachers should recognize:
- That the patriarchal model is the only “standard” for development.
 - That matrilineal societies do not face any gender-based challenges.
 - The diversity of family structures and how they influence a learner’s self-concept.
 - That family structure has no impact on classroom behavior.
11. A teacher performs an in-depth, intensive investigation of a single student who is highly gifted but struggling with social anxiety. This detailed individual profile is known as a:
- Case study
 - Longitudinal survey
 - Cross-sectional analysis
 - Portfolio assessment
12. What is a major disadvantage of a Longitudinal study?
- It cannot show individual change over time.
 - It is time-consuming and risks attrition.
 - It only provides a snapshot of a specific moment.
 - It involves too many different age groups at once.
13. An Anecdotal Record is best described as:
- A cumulative record of a student’s grades over five years.
 - A brief, objective narrative account of a specific significant incident or behavior observed in a child.
 - A formal personality test conducted by a school psychologist.
 - A list of all the books a student has read during the semester.

14. When a teacher conducts an Unstructured Interview with a student, the primary goal is to:
 - a. Assign a numerical score to the student's speaking ability.
 - b. Follow a rigid script of "Yes/No" questions.
 - c. Allow the child to express their thoughts and feelings freely in a conversational manner.
 - d. Discipline the child for a specific classroom rule violation.

15. Which of the following is a potential limitation of using the Clinical Method in a classroom?
 - a. It provides too much objective data.
 - b. It is highly time-consuming for a teacher to perform with every student.
 - c. It does not allow for any individual differences.
 - d. It relies too heavily on computerized scoring.

16. In an inclusive classroom, teachers should:
 - a. Follow one teaching method for all
 - b. Ignore individual differences
 - c. Adapt teaching to meet diverse needs
 - d. Focus only on learners

17. The main aim of inclusive education is to:
 - a. Separate children with disabilities
 - b. Promote competition
 - c. Focus only on academic achievement
 - d. Provide equal learning opportunities for all

18. Inclusive Education is based on the philosophical idea that:
 - a. Some children are unteachable in a regular setup.
 - b. Integration is the final goal of special education.
 - c. Education is a fundamental right for all, and diversity is a resource, not a problem.
 - d. Children with disabilities should only interact with their peers during lunch breaks.

19. A school that provides ramps, Braille books, and specialized teacher training to ensure every child learns together in the same classroom is practicing:
 - a. Exclusion
 - b. Segregation
 - c. Integrated Education
 - d. Inclusive Education

20. A student in your class can read a text fluently but cannot answer simple comprehension questions about what they just read. They also struggle to understand social cues and maintain eye contact. Which condition is most likely being described?
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
 - c. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).
 - d. Dyscalculia

21. A child with Dyspraxia is likely to face the most significant challenge in which of the following classroom activities?
- Solving complex mental math problems.
 - Remembering a list of historical dates.
 - Activities involving fine motor skills, such as using scissors or tying shoelaces.
 - Silent reading of a long story.
22. A school has enrolled a student with a physical disability but the classrooms are located on the second floor with no lift. This is an example of:
- A pedagogical barrier.
 - A psychological barrier.
 - An environmental/structural barrier.
 - A socio-economic barrier.
23. Why is a Rigid Curriculum considered a major challenge to inclusive education?
- Because it ensures all students are graded on the same high standards.
 - Because it does not allow for the flexibility needed to accommodate different learning styles and paces.
 - Because it focuses too much on extracurricular activities.
 - Because it is updated too frequently for teachers to keep up.
24. Piaget's view that children construct their own understanding of the world implies that they are:
- Passive recipients of information from teachers.
 - "Little Scientists" who actively explore and experiment with their environment.
 - Tabula rasa (blank slates) at birth.
 - Only capable of learning through rote memorization.
25. When a child changes their existing schema to fit new information that doesn't fit their current way of thinking, Piaget calls this:
- Assimilation
 - Scaffolding
 - Accommodation
 - Centration
26. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is best defined as the gap between:
- What a child knows and what they will never be able to learn.
 - A child's physical age and their mental age.
 - What a learner can do independently and what they can do with the help of a more capable peer or teacher.
 - The school curriculum and the child's home environment.
27. A teacher provides a student with a hint or a half-solved example to help them solve a complex math problem. In Vygotsky's theory, this temporary support is known as:
- Assimilation
 - Scaffolding
 - Equilibrium
 - Negative Reinforcement

28. Which of the following classroom activities best exemplifies the “Inquiry-based Learning” approach?
- Students underlining keywords in a textbook while the teacher reads aloud.
 - Students memorizing a list of chemical elements for a weekly quiz.
 - Students investigating why local water sources are polluted by collecting samples and interviewing community members.
 - Students copying a diagram of a plant cell from the blackboard into their notebooks.
29. In the Teaching Transaction phase, the teacher’s primary role is to:
- Finalize the syllabus for the term.
 - Facilitate the interaction between the learner, the content, and the environment.
 - Write the end-of-year examination questions.
 - Review the previous year’s student portfolios.
30. Why is Lesson Planning considered a crucial part of the Pre-teaching phase?
- It serves as a rigid script that the teacher must follow without change.
 - It provides a logical framework to ensure all learning objectives and diverse needs are addressed.
 - It is required only for administrative record-keeping purposes.
 - It replaces the need for actual classroom interaction.

Answer Keys :

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	b	11	a	21	c
2	c	12	b	22	c
3	b	13	b	23	b
4	b	14	c	24	b
5	a	15	b	25	c
6	a	16	c	26	c
7	c	17	d	27	b
8	a	18	c	28	c
9	b	19	d	29	b
10	c	20	c	30	b

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

SET 2

31. “English is a language of international commerce; it is the language of diplomacy and it contains many a rich literary treasure” who said these words?
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
32. English today has become a major language because-
- it prevents isolation from the world
 - it gives access to treasure house of language
 - it is a language of trade and industry
 - All of the above
33. What are the four basic skills of language?
- Reading, resting, walking and speaking
 - Listening, speaking, reading and writing
 - Listening, reading, scanning and printing
 - Speaking, thinking, copying and writing
34. Listening is the basis of everything
- True
 - False
 - Partly true
 - Partly false
35. When you are reading or listening, you are-
- Listening to the sounds
 - Consuming a language
 - Making meaningful statements
 - Constructing sentences
36. When you are writing or speaking, you are-
- Gaining and listening
 - Playing games
 - Speaking and reading
 - Producing a language
37. Most classrooms in India are multilingual and this needs to be seen as _____ by the teacher.
- a problem
 - a resource
 - an obstacle
 - a challenge

38. Children learn a second language through _____ with other children or adults who are using their language.
- interaction
 - listening only
 - reading only
 - talking only
39. English continues to be recognized as an official language in India according to-
- the Language Act, 1965
 - the Official Languages Act, 1963
 - the Linguistic Act, 1956
 - the Official Language Act, 1951
40. Reading books not only help you to learn a language but also helps you to discover-
- New designs
 - New interests
 - The culture behind the language
 - New ways of dreaming
41. Picture books are an excellent resource for-
- Old people
 - Middle age groups
 - Infants
 - Beginners
42. A dictionary is a language learner's-
- Worst book
 - Best friend
 - Nice resource
 - Simple book
43. How do we improve our speaking skills? Pick the most appropriate answer
- Find a calm spot
 - Find a conversation partner
 - Find yourself a good material
 - Find motivating pictures
44. To have a conversation with someone, it's useful if you can understand what they are-
- wondering
 - smiling at
 - saying
 - listening to
45. Readers decode meaning and writers-
- derive words
 - Express
 - encode meanings
 - uncode words

46. Which of the following is the appropriate tool to assess the student's progress over a period of time?
- Rating Scale
 - Observation schedule
 - Rubric
 - Portfolio
47. Which of the following options indicates the most important usage in terms of student profiles?
- Student's background
 - Student's physical development
 - Student's health
 - Student's levels of learning
48. Choose the appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom/ phrase in the sentence:
"I requested him to put in a good word for me"
- Introduce
 - Recommend
 - Support
 - Assist
49. Choose the correct preposition to fill up the blank:
"Mr. Joseph lives _____ Shillong"
- on
 - at
 - in
 - beside
50. Pick the correct sentence that makes sense
- I are not sick
 - We were felt neglected
 - I am going for a vacation in March
 - We shall eat breakfast tonight
51. Choose the correct word:
'George Washington was the _____ of American Independence'
- Saint
 - Leader
 - Person
 - Father
52. Choose the correct sentences:
- My mother loves me very much
 - I am going market
 - She is Rita's cousin Sita's mother
 - Beware of sweeter people

53. Choose the correct sentences:
- a. People come and go to river
 - b. Fraudsters are prowling out
 - c. My computer crashed
 - d. Tell me good
54. Which of the following are complete sentences?
- a. speak me
 - b. Birds fly
 - c. Boats are
 - d. kite sail
55. Which of the following are complete sentences?
- a. Don't be a
 - b. Baby sleep
 - c. Fire burns
 - d. cannot be
56. Which of the following are complete sentences?
- a. We sang and danced
 - b. We see
 - c. Why is she dance
 - d. Be my assist

Pick out the meaning of the following word:

57. Awesome
- a. Imaginative
 - b. Extremely impressive or daunting
 - c. Dislike
 - d. Quite likely
58. Select the correct option for the Idioms and phrases:
'A hot potato'
- a. Speak of an issue (mostly current) which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed
 - b. Speak of celebrities
 - c. Speak of past events
 - d. Speak of future thoughts
59. Find the opposite of 'Attract'
- a. Sensitive
 - b. Fascinate
 - c. Charm
 - d. Offend

60. What is the Synonym of the word 'Border'?
- Circle
 - Edge
 - Epicenter
 - Centre

ENGLISH SET 2
Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	b	41.	d	51.	d
32.	d	42.	b	52.	a
33.	b	43.	b	53.	c
34.	a	44.	c	54.	b
35.	b	45.	c	55.	c
36.	d	46.	d	56.	a
37.	b	47.	d	57.	b
38.	a	48.	b	58.	a
39.	b	49.	c	59.	d
40.	c	50.	c	60.	b

Mathematics Paper II

SET II

61. A car travels 60 km in 2 hrs. In 5 hrs it travels:
- 120
 - 150
 - 180
 - 200
62. If $a:b = 3:5$ and $b:c = 2:3$, then $a:c$ is:
- 2:5
 - 3:5
 - 2:3
 - 6:15
63. If 10 workers complete a piece of work in 5 days, 5 workers can complete the same work in:
- 10 days
 - 8 days
 - 5 days
 - 2 days
64. A number increased by 5 gives 12. The number is:
- 7
 - 5
 - 12
 - 6
65. Expression for “double a number minus 3” is:
- $2x - 3$
 - $x^2 - 3$
 - $2x + 3$
 - $x - 3$
66. If x and y are directly proportional, then which of the following is correct?
- $x + y = \text{constant}$
 - $x - y = \text{constant}$
 - $xy = \text{constant}$
 - $x/y = \text{constant}$
67. The difference between two whole numbers is 66. The ratio of the two numbers is 5 : 2. The two numbers are:
- a.60 and 6
 - b.100 and 34
 - c.110 and 44
 - d.99 and 33

68. Solve : $\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4}$
- $x = 1$
 - $x = 2$
 - $x = 3$
 - $x = 0$
69. The range of the data 21, 6, 17, 18, 12, 8, 4, 13 is:
- 17
 - 12
 - 8
 - 15
70. If the product of two integers is 72 and one of them is -9, then the other integer is:
- 8
 - 8
 - 81
 - 63
71. Algebra uses:
- Numbers only
 - Letters only
 - Symbols and numbers
 - Shapes
72. Variable is:
- Constant
 - Fixed value
 - Changing quantity
 - Number only
73. Direct proportion means:
- One increases, other decreases
 - Both increase/decrease together
 - No relation
 - Constant
74. A circle has:
- 1 side
 - No side
 - 2 sides
 - Infinite sides
75. Symmetry means:
- Equal halves
 - Unequal
 - Random
 - Circular

76. Parallel lines:
- Meet
 - Never meet
 - Cross
 - Intersect
77. If the radius of the circle doubles, area becomes:
- Double
 - Triple
 - Four times
 - Same
78. A rectangular field is fenced at ₹10 per meter. If perimeter = 40 m, cost of fencing is:
- ₹400
 - ₹500
 - ₹300
 - ₹200
79. Bar graph represents:
- Shapes
 - Data
 - Angles
 - Lines
80. Most frequent value is:
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Range
81. Data collected from class test is:
- Primary data
 - Secondary data
 - Grouped data
 - Random data
82. A student says: "A bigger perimeter always means bigger area." Which of the following examples can disprove this?
- A square and a rectangle with same perimeter
 - Two equal squares
 - Same rectangles
 - Same triangles
83. 180° angle is:
- Acute
 - Right
 - Straight
 - Reflex

84. A teacher uses square tiles of side 2 m to cover a floor of $12\text{ m} \times 6\text{ m}$. The number of tiles required is:
- 12
 - 24
 - 36
 - 48
85. A triangular field has base 10 m and altitude 6 m. A farmer mistakenly uses side length instead of altitude for calculating the area. The error will:
- Increase area
 - Decrease area
 - Give correct answer
 - No effect
86. Data in table form is:
- Graph
 - Tabular
 - Line
 - Shape
87. The product of any natural number and the smallest prime is:
- Even
 - Odd
 - Prime
 - Zero
88. Graph helps in:
- Confusion
 - Visualization
 - Memorization
 - Writing
89. A triangular park has sides 15 m, 16 m, 17 m. What type of triangle is it?
- Equilateral
 - Isosceles
 - Scalene
 - Right-angled
90. Value of $(a - b)^2$ when $a = 5$, $b = 3$ is:
- 4
 - 2
 - 6
 - 8

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
61	b.	71	c.	81	a.
62	d.	72	c.	82	a.
63	a.	73	b.	83	c.
64	a.	74	b.	84	c.
65	a.	75	a.	85	a.
66	d.	76	b.	86	b.
67	c.	77	c.	87	a.
68	d.	78	a.	88	b.
69	a.	79	b.	89	c.
70	a.	80	c.	90	a.

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET – II

91. Which of the following is not the traditional or “classical” view of the scientific method?
- Making observations and formulating hypotheses.
 - Conducting experiments and analyzing data.
 - Drawing conclusions and repeating and refining.
 - Manipulating outcomes and predicting results.
92. Scientific inquiry may be considered as-
- A way of learning which emphasise on rote memorisation and training.
 - A new approach in learning science using textbook as the only source.
 - A way to investigate things and propose explanation of observations.
 - A method employed in estimation and investigation.
93. Scientific theories are:
- Permanent and cannot change
 - Tentative and subject to change
 - Assumptions which scientists easily discards
 - Subject specific and cannot be applied anywhere
94. According to NCF 2005, one of the aims of science education should be to enable learner to-
- Develop the ability to memorise facts and principles related to science and to connect it with other subjects such as social science and language.
 - Acquire the skills of performing experiments to become scientists of the future contributing to the nation.
 - Know the facts and principles of science and its applications, consistent with the stage of cognitive development.
 - Acquire knowledge about science to the extent that they can write science books which can be used in schools.
95. Which one of the following is not a guiding principle of NCF 2005 for science curriculum:
- Curriculum should encourage high stakes, end of the year examinations.
 - Connecting science with the everyday life of a learner.
 - Curriculum should include knowledge and experiences beyond textbooks.
 - Assessment should be integrated into everyday learning process.
96. The objective of teaching science at the upper primary level is to-
- Engage learners in learning science to collect facts only.
 - Make learners to depend on teachers on how to engage with science.
 - Engage learners in learning science through familiar experiences.
 - Arouse the curiosity of the learner only.

97. A person has been complaining of swollen area in the front of the neck and feels very tired even after resting. The doctor says this is because the food does not contain enough iodine. Which of the following is the most likely problem?
- Swollen gums and weak teeth
 - Swelling of the thyroid gland (goiter)
 - Weakness of bones and bent legs
 - Frequent bleeding from the nose
98. Potato pieces kept in a very salty solution becomes shrink. Which of the following best explains the changes?
- The potato skin cannot control entry or exit of water because of salt solution.
 - The starch stored in the potato pieces swell or shrink by changing its shape.
 - The potato pieces release all the gas, which changes the firmness of the pieces.
 - The potato cells control the movement of water into and out, causing it to shrink.
99. A student runs quickly for 5 minutes, notice that the chest contracts and expands rapidly, breaths very quickly and become tired. Which of the following best explains the reason why?
- The muscle in the legs demands more air to direct it to the muscles.
 - The heart stops pumping blood, so the body breathes faster to cool itself.
 - The body needs more oxygen for respiration to release energy in the muscles.
 - The air outside becomes richer in oxygen as soon as the student starts running.
100. The cell theory was proposed by-
- M.J. Schleiden and Theodore Schwann
 - Watson and Crick
 - Thomson and Chadwick
 - L. Pasteur and A. Fleming
101. A student notices an organism under a microscope having no distinct cell wall or a distinct nucleus. The student concluded that the organism observed is-
- A Eukaryotic organism
 - A Prokaryotic organism
 - An advanced organism
 - A primitive organism
102. A student was conducting experiment on importance of Air by inverting a glass jar on a burning candle. After some time, the flame went out. What is the best explanation for this observation?
- The temperature inside the jar became too low
 - The pressure inside the jar became too low
 - The candle inside the jar was used up
 - The air inside the jar was used up

103. Students in a village observed that for a particular year due to less rainfall, the wheat plants became dry, their leaves turned brown, and the crop yield was very low. The students came to the following conclusion-
- The soil becomes more fertile only when there is no water making the stems and leaves grow.
 - Water helps plants carry out photosynthesis, transport nutrients keeping the stems and leaves firm.
 - Transport of nutrients to the stems and leaves happens only in presence of air for the stems and leaves to grow.
 - Photosynthesis takes place only when fertilizers are added and therefore leaves turn brown and the plants become dry.
104. What is the chemical name of the acid found in vinegar?
- Acetic acid
 - Sulphuric acid
 - Nitric acid
 - Hydrochloric acid
105. A solution has a bitter taste, feels slippery to touch, and turns red litmus paper blue. The student's conclusion about the solution is that-
- It is an acid, because it changed the colour of litmus paper.
 - It is a neutral substance, because it does not taste sour.
 - It is a base, because it shows all the characteristic properties of a base.
 - It is a salt, because it feels slippery and has no sour taste.
106. Hydrochloric acid reacts with Sodium hydroxide to produce which salt?
- Sodium carbonate
 - Sodium chloride
 - Sodium sulphate
 - Sodium nitrate
107. A Pot maker needs a material to make a cooking pot. Which material is the best choice and why?
- Wood — because it is strong and easy to shape.
 - Glass — because it is transparent and smooth.
 - Iron — because it is a good conductor of heat, hard and durable.
 - Rubber — because it is flexible and does not break easily.
108. A student wants to fill a bottle completely without leaving any gaps. Which material is most suitable?
- Sand — because it is small and can fit into tight spaces.
 - Water — because liquids flow freely and take the shape of any container.
 - Stones — because they are heavy and will sink to the bottom.
 - Cotton — because it is soft and can be squeezed into any shape.

109. A ray of light passes from air into a glass slab. What happens to the speed and direction of light as it enters the glass?
- Speed decreases and light bends towards the normal.
 - Speed increases and light bends away from the normal.
 - Speed stays the same and light travels in a straight line.
 - Speed decreases and light bends away from the normal.
110. A man wants to connect three bulbs so that even if one bulb blows out, the other two keep glowing. Which type of circuit should he use?
- A series circuit — because all bulbs share the same wire.
 - A parallel circuit — because each bulb has its own separate path for current.
 - A series circuit — because the current is stronger when bulbs are in a line.
 - A parallel circuit — because the bulbs glow brighter when connected together.
111. A student holds a steel spoon in a cup of hot tea. After a while, the handle of the spoon becomes warm. Which mode of heat transfer explains this?
- Radiation — heat travels from the tea to the spoon through empty space.
 - Convection — hot liquid in the cup rises and warms the spoon handle.
 - Conduction — heat travels through the metal spoon from the hot end to the handle.
 - Convection — heat moves through the spoon along with the particles of metal.
112. A doctor uses a clinical thermometer to record a patient's body temperature. The reading shows 98.6°F . What does this tell us about the patient?
- The patient has a fever — 98.6°F is above the normal body temperature.
 - The patient is healthy — 98.6°F is the normal human body temperature.
 - The patient has a low temperature — 98.6°F is below the normal body temperature.
 - The reading is incorrect — a clinical thermometer only measures in degrees Celsius.
113. A car travels 120 km in 2 hours. A bicycle covers 30 km in 1 hour. Which is moving faster and why?
- The bicycle — because it covers 30 km in less time than the car.
 - The car — because it travels a greater total distance of 120 km.
 - The car — because its speed is 60 km/h, which is greater than the bicycle's speed of 30 km/h.
 - Both are moving at the same speed — because both are travelling on roads.
114. A car travels 150 km in 3 hours. What is its average speed?
- 30 km/h
 - 50 km/h
 - 75 km/h
 - 100 km/h
115. Which of the following is an example of non-uniform motion?
- Earth revolving around the Sun
 - A ball rolling down a slope
 - Hands of a clock
 - A satellite in a circular orbit

116. The rate of change of velocity is called:
- Speed
 - Distance
 - Acceleration
 - Displacement
117. Which graph represents uniform motion?
- A curved distance-time graph
 - A straight-line distance-time graph
 - A wavy speed-time graph
 - A vertical line on a distance-time graph
118. The SI unit of speed is:
- km/h
 - cm/s
 - m/s
 - m/min
119. A body moving in a circle at constant speed is said to be in:
- Uniform motion
 - Non-uniform motion
 - Rest
 - Linear motion
120. Heat flows naturally from:
- Cold body to hot body
 - Hot body to cold body
 - Both directions equally
 - Does not flow on its own

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	d	101	b	111	c
92	c	102	d	112	b
93	b	103	b	113	c
94	c	104	a	114	b
95	a	105	c	115	b
96	c	106	b	116	c
97	b	107	c	117	b
98	d	108	b	118	c
99	c	109	a	119	b
100	a	110	d	120	b

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - II

61. A concept map is?
- A diagram showing connections between ideas using linking words
 - A written essay
 - A set of multiple-choice questions
 - A list of definitions
62. When using oral histories as a pedagogy, the role of the teacher is to?
- Ignore student responses
 - Provide only textbook knowledge
 - Guide students in collecting, interpreting, and presenting narratives.
 - Limit student interaction
63. A theme-based approach is best represented by
- Teaching history, geography, and civics separately
 - Teaching “Environment” by integrating geography, economics, and history concepts
 - Giving lecture notes on political science
 - Conducting only written tests
64. The purpose of using digital pedagogy in Social Science is
- replacing teachers completely
 - promoting rote memorization
 - reducing student interaction
 - integrating technology for enhancing teaching and learning processes
65. Identify the source of information when students read letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to understand his strategies during the Indian Independence Movement.
- Material sources
 - Oral sources
 - Written sources
 - Visual sources
66. To diagnose the learning gaps of students on any Social Science contents, teacher adopt which of the following assessment strategies rightfully?
- Formative assessment
 - Summative assessment
 - Unit Test
 - Final Term exams
67. Proper documentation of assessment in Social Science can be done by
- Maintaining a portfolio of student’s work over time
 - Giving oral feedback in the classroom
 - Asking questions during a lecture
 - Conducting a surprise test

68. Epigraphic evidence is collected from the study of
- Coins
 - Inscriptions
 - Written Records
 - Material remains
69. The cities of Harappan Civilization were well-planned with grid patterns and drainage systems. What does this tell us about their society?
- They had no system of governance
 - They had advanced urban planning and civic sense
 - They only focused on agriculture
 - They did not know about sanitation
70. The Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence resolution was taken by the Indian National Congress at the Lahore session on.
- 19th December 1945
 - 19th December 1947
 - 19th December 1929
 - 19th December 1950
71. Read the following Statements about the Revolt of 1857 and identify the correct option.
Statement I: The revolt was restricted to the Sepoys of the English East India Company.
Statement II: Prominent Indian rulers and people joined the revolt making it a broader uprising.
- I is wrong II is correct
 - I is correct II is wrong
 - Both I and II are correct
 - Both I and II are wrong.
72. Historians interpret the construction of the Red Fort in Delhi and the Taj Mahal in Agra by Shah Jahan as
- A way to honour his father, Jehangir.
 - An effort to move the capital immediately from Agra
 - A method to demonstrate immense financial stability and to project royal power.
 - A religious duty mandated by the Ulema.
73. In what way did the 'Drain of wealth' affect the British economy
- It reduced the profitability of British manufacturing
 - It increased unemployment in Britain
 - It helped finance Britain's early industrial development
 - It caused severe financial crisis in Britain
74. The impact of the Quit India movement on British authorities was
- They lost interest in the Second world war
 - It made the British realize that their time in India was limited and they could no longer rule without the consent of the Indians.
 - They began to treat all Indians as equal
 - It forced the British to accept the Two Nation Theory

75. When the language bill was passed by the Assam Government in 1960 making Assamese the sole official language, the tribal leaders' reaction to this was
- They send petition to the High court to declare Assamese as the second official language
 - They welcome the move to unite the state
 - They organised a "Direct Action Day to demand a separate hill state to protect their cultural identity
 - They merged their regional parties with the Assam Congress
76. Social Science deals with the
- past only
 - present only
 - past, present and future
 - future only
77. Nature of knowledge of Social Sciences is
- Social Science evidence-based
 - Social Science is often interpretive
 - Social Science is value-laden
 - All of the above
78. Social Science is interdisciplinary because it
- studies only one subject
 - combines many subjects
 - avoids other subjects
 - is unrelated to other subjects
79. Which of the following is NOT a feature of co-operative learning?
- Positive interdependence
 - Individual accountability
 - Competition
 - Group work
80. The population of Meghalaya (as per the 2011 census) is
- 24.56 lakhs
 - 26.97 lakhs
 - 28.49 lakhs
 - 29.67 lakhs
81. The ratio between the distance on the Map and the actual distance on the ground is known as:
- Grid
 - Legend
 - Conventional signs
 - Scale

82. Which of the following is example of metamorphic rocks?
- Basalt
 - Coal
 - Quartzite
 - Clay
83. Which of the following processes is applied for extraction of mineral such as petroleum and natural gas?
- Shift mining
 - Open cast mining
 - Drilling
 - Quarrying
84. Pre-Monsoon Showers are called 'Kalbaisakhi' in _____
- Tamil Nadu
 - Karnataka
 - West Bengal
 - Madhya Pradesh
85. The alternate rise and fall of water is called _____
- Current
 - Wave
 - Tide
 - Drift
86. Which of the following is not considered today as one of the physical features of India?
- The Northern Plains
 - The Deccan Plateau.
 - The Saraswati River Plains
 - The Southern Plains
87. Which of the following is an example of potential resources?
- Coal mines in Jharkhand
 - Uranium reserve in Ladakh
 - Aluminium mines in Odisha
 - Coal reserve in Jharkhand
88. Which type of soil is ideal for jute?
- Black soil
 - Red soil
 - Alluvial soil
 - Sandy soil
89. The first Modern Cotton textile Mill in India was established in _____
- Ahmedabad
 - Surat
 - Mumbai
 - Vadodara

90. The world' first car was invented in _____
- 1769
 - 1869
 - 1789
 - 1759
91. An 11-character code for identifying the bank and branch in which the account is held is
- MICR code
 - IFSC code
 - Account number
 - Cheque number
92. A document issued by the account holder that orders a payment of money from the bank account is:
- Demand draft
 - Cheque
 - Pay order
 - Debit card
93. The banks that are assigned the critical role of delivering agricultural and rural credit are:
- Co-operative banks
 - Commercial banks
 - Regional Rural banks
 - Development banks
94. The banks that generally handles all kinds of business, including trade and commerce are:
- Scheduled banks
 - Non-scheduled banks
 - Commercial banks
 - Co-operative banks
95. The primary sector of the Indian economy based on the nature of activities is the:
- Industrial sector
 - Services sector
 - Knowledge based sector
 - Agricultural sector
96. The full form of MRP is in economic perspective is
- Maximum Retail Price
 - Minimum Retail Price
 - Market Rate Price
 - Main Retail Price
97. 'Right to Redressal' implies:
- Right to buy goods
 - Right to complain and seek compensation
 - Right to sell goods
 - Right to advertise

98. The symbol that indicates quality certification for packaged food items in India is:
- ISI mark
 - AGMARK
 - FSSAI mark
 - Hallmark
99. _____ is one of the field trips sites to observe and learn about the cultural history
- Zoo
 - Botanical garden
 - Museum
 - None of the above
100. Fundamental Right from the given options is
- The right to vote in India
 - To enjoy equality before law
 - To protect the natural environment
 - To defend the country
101. A good problem in social science teaching should be:
- Irrelevant to real life
 - Too easy
 - Related to students' environment
 - Impossible to solve
102. Project work given to the students is based on
- The principle of learning by doing
 - Based on Rote Learning
 - Classroom Discussion
 - Classroom Teaching
103. Which tool is commonly used in the modern approach to social science?
- Blackboard and chalk
 - Strict memorization drills
 - Digital simulations and media
 - Dictation exercises
104. What skill is mostly developed through the inquiry learning in social science?
- Rote memorization
 - Critical thinking and problem solving
 - Passive note taking
 - Copying textbook definitions
105. The activity that reflects discovery learning in social science?
- Students conducting field work
 - Students dictating notes
 - Students reciting historical dates
 - Copying definitions from textbooks

106. What is the key benefit of the theme-based approach?
- Faster memorization of facts
 - Promotes interdisciplinary learning
 - Reduces classroom interaction
 - Focuses only on teacher authority
107. For teachers the regional approach is useful because it
- makes the teaching more relatable and contextual
 - avoids practical examples
 - focuses only in memorization
 - ignores local realities
108. Which of the following is not a characteristic of reflective practice?
- Self -evaluation
 - Peer feedback
 - Rote learning
 - Critical analysis
109. For teachers, effective use of learning resources means
- Selecting appropriate aids to match lesson objectives
 - Using resources randomly without planning
 - Avoiding modern technology
 - Relying only on textbooks
110. In a unitary system of government
- States have equal power with the central government
 - All power is concentrated in the central government
 - Local government are independent
 - The judiciary controls the executives
111. Presidential systems differ from parliamentary systems because
- The president is both head of state and head of government
 - The president is chosen by parliament
 - The president has no executive powers
 - The president is appointed by the judiciary
112. Which of the following is a feature of indirect democracy?
- Citizens directly vote on every law
 - Representatives are accountable to the people
 - Monarchs hold supreme power
 - Military leaders dominate governance
113. The Right to Education was added as a Fundamental Right under
- Article 19
 - Article 21 A
 - Article 32
 - Article 45

114. The difference between a nation and a state is that
- A nation is cultural, while a state is political
 - A nation is political, while a state is cultural
 - Both are identical concepts
 - A state cannot exist without a nation
115. The primary function of the legislature is to
- Implement laws
 - Interpret laws
 - Make laws
 - Enforce justice
116. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble?
- Justice
 - Liberty
 - Equality
 - Fundamental Duties
117. The Indian Constitution provides for: -
- A blend of rigidity and flexibility
 - Pure rigidity
 - Pure Flexibility
 - No amendment procedure
118. In Sociology “status” refers to a
- person’s prestige in society
 - person’s position in the social structure
 - person’s wealth only
 - person’s occupation only
119. Maps, globes, and atlases are examples of:
- Visual learning resources
 - Audio learning resources
 - Onsite Learning Resources
 - Realia Resources
120. Which of the following is a development function of government?
- Building schools and hospitals
 - Declaring war
 - Conducting elections only
 - Maintaining police forces only

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	a.	81	d.	101	c.
62	c.	82	c.	102	a.
63	b.	83	c.	103	c.
64	d.	84	c.	104	b.
65	c.	85	c.	105	a.
66	a.	86	d.	106	b.
67	a.	87	b.	107	a.
68	b.	88	c.	108	c.
69	b.	89	c.	109	a.
70	c.	90	a.	110	b.
71	a.	91	b.	111	a.
72	c.	92	b.	112	b.
73	c.	93	c.	113	b.
74	b.	94	c.	114	a.
75	c.	95	d.	115	c.
76	c.	96	a.	116	d.
77	d.	97	b.	117	a.
78	b.	98	c.	118	b.
79	c.	99	c.	119	a.
80	d.	100	b.	120	a.

LANGUAGE - KHASI
PAPER-II
SET – II

Pule ia kane ka poim bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli kiba bud

Ki sngi barim palei

Jngai ki phet na sla pyrthei

Ki dur sting thew thymmai

Ki wan paw ha ka rong ka rngai

U briew da jabieng stad,

Ia bam suk u thap ban wad

Ban klun lut khlem da sang

Da ki ktien shukor bathiang

121. Ka kyntien ‘sting thew’ ka mut-
- a. Lehnohei
 - b. Bym ler kam
 - c. Bym dondor
 - d. Sting palat
122. ‘Ha rong ka rngai’ ka thew-
- a. Ha ka dur ka jing phohsniew
 - b. Ka jing iohi byrngut byrnget
 - c. Ha ka ramia aiu re
 - d. Ha ka jingiohi paw
123. Kano na kine harum ka iahap bad kane ka lain, “Ia bam suk u thap ban wad”?
- a. Ban ioh bam da kaba suk
 - b. Ban ioh suki ia kaba kwah
 - c. Khmieh lynti tang ka ioh ei
 - d. Wad ki lad ban ioh bam khlem da trei shitom.
124. Ia ka Skima lah ban pyntrei kam-
- a. Shwa ban hikai
 - b. Ha ka por ba hikai
 - c. Hadien ba la dep hikai
 - d. Nاده ba sdang haduh ba kut ka jing hikai.
125. Ka jingtip bala don lypa ha kaba iadei bad ka jait jingthoh ba bun rukom la khot-
- a. Control Skima
 - b. Formal Skima
 - c. Cultural Skima
 - d. Linguistic Skima.

126. Ka buit Pule SQ3R ka dei ka jing pynlyngkot ia ki kyntien
- Survey, Question, Recite, Read, Review.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Review, Read, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review.
127. Kawei na ki jingdonkam haba thoh ia ki jingthoh sngewtynnad nalade (Creative Writing) ka long ban-
- Pyni nuksa ia kiwei
 - Pynkhlain ia ka bor jingmutdur
 - Pynshlur ia kiba bun
 - Ai khubor ia baroh.
128. Ki jingthoh kiba batai, pynshai bad ai jingtip ki kren shaphang
- Ka subjek khlem da ai jingmut nalade
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut pura
 - Ka subjek ryngkat bad ka jingai jingmut
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut tikna
129. Ki jingthoh sah kynmaw ki dei ki jingthoh ba-
- Pynpaw ia ka jingsngew lajong
 - Iathuh ia ka khana
 - Khring ia kiwei
 - Batai ia ka jingjia.
130. Ki jingthoh ba pynmynjur ne pynngeit ia ki nongpule ki khynthup ia-
- Ki daw bad ki jingmih
 - Ki Jingpynshisha bad ki daw
 - Ki Jingjia bad jingmih
 - Ki Jingmih bad ki daw.
131. Iaid padat' ka mut –
- Iaid pynkynduh kynsan ia ki kjat
 - Iaid pynkhih tang ki kti
 - Iaid pynkhih ia ka met shane shatai
 - Iaid kynsan I kumba ym lap briew shuh
132. Kano na kine ki adverb ka pynshai ia ka Berb 'kjit'?
- Kui kui
 - Jun jun
 - Sit sit
 - Lain lain
133. Kano na kine ki Berb dei ban pyndonkam bad ka adverb 'then then'
- Riew
 - Teh
 - Iaid
 - Par

134. Ka ktien Khasi ka mih na ka tnad jong ka ktien-
- Munda
 - Monkhmer
 - Myanmari
 - Maithali
135. Ki sawa ba mih na ka khmut la khot ki-
- Lateral
 - Nasal
 - Liquid
 - Velar
136. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum, kam dei ka “Expository writing”?
- Ka kot Pule
 - Ka kot kyntu kynpham
 - Ka kot hikai shet jingshet
 - Ka kot batai kumno ban ri syiar
137. Kano na kine ki snap harum, kaba dei ban don haba thoh Official Letter?
- Letterhead, ka phang, ka met, ka jingkhublei, ka jingsoi u nongphah
 - Letterhead, Address sha u nongphah/Address u nongphah, ka Tarik, ka phang, ka met, jingpynkut, jingkhublei, jingsoi u nongthoh
 - Letterhead, Address sha u baphah/Address u nongphah, ka tarik, ka met, jingkhublei, jingsoi u nongphah.
 - Letterhead, Address u nongphah/Address office, ka jingkhublei, ka phang, ka jingsoi u nongphah.
138. Ka “Persuasive writing” ka dei ka jait jingthoh –
- Kaba pynngeit
 - Kaba batai bniah
 - Kaba ai jingtip
 - Kaba iathuh
139. Kano na kine harum, kam dei ka bynta kaba iasnoh bad ka jingthoh paragraph?
- Ka long tylli mlun kawei ka jingmut
 - Ka jingdon ki senten kyrshan
 - Ka jingdon ka topik senten
 - Ka jingjrong kaba la mang lypa thik
140. Hadien ba la pynlong ia ka jingialehkai skit ba lyngkot hapoh kamra klas, ka nonghikai ka jingthoh ha ka dairi jong ka kumne – Ki khynnah ki sngewtynnad ban iashimbynta ha ka jingialehkai skit, hynrei ka kynhun kaba ar ka khlem lah ban leh bha. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum kaba iaahap bad kane ka jingong?
- Ka jingthoh ba iaathuh
 - Ka jingthoh ban buhdor/pynshongdor
 - Ka jingthoh ba batai
 - Ka jingthoh ban ai jingtip

141. Kano na kine ki mat ba kongsan jong ka Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, kaba kdew ïa ki jingseisoh jong kino kino ki jingleh ki khynnah bad ai rai shaphang ka jingleh jong ki?
- Ka Nongrim jong ka
 - Ka jingthmu jong ka
 - Ka rukom treikam jong ka
 - Ka buit thew jingthew
142. Kano na ki kine harum kaba dei ka jingthmu jong ka “Formative Assessment”?
- Ka peitbniah ïa ka jingioh mark ki khynnah haba kut ka snem
 - Ka jied ïa ki khynnah kiba stad
 - Ka kyntiew ïa ka jingnang jingtip ki khynnah
 - Ka kyntiew ïa ka bor kynmaw ki khynnah
143. Kano na kine ki tiar jingthew harum, kaba ïahap ban pyndonkam haba u nonghikai u kwah ban tip la u khynnah u lah ne um lah ban ïoh ïa ka jingtbit ban pule?.
- Rubrik
 - Sheklis
 - Portfolio
 - Anecdotal record
144. Ha kano ka por u nonghikai u dei ban pyndonkam ïa ka anecdotal record?
- Mar syndep jia ban pynthikna ba kan nym don ka jingbakla
 - Shi bnai hadien ba la dep jia ban ïohlad ban pynshong nongrim
 - Shwa ban sdang skul
 - Shi taiew hadien ba la long skul
145. Ka jingïathuh khana basngewtynnatt ka pynbyrngia ïa ki khynnah. Ka kyntien ‘basngewtynnatt ’ ha kane ka senten ka ïeng kum ka:
- Verb
 - Adverb
 - Adjective
 - Interjection
146. Kano na kine ki jinglong harum kaba pyni ia ka jinglong ‘Mangkariang’?
- Kaba pun ia ka jingbishni jingpihuiñ ha la ka dohnud
 - Kaba peit sniew Ia ka jinglong kiwei
 - Kaba arsap
 - Kaba pyneh dohnud
147. Haba ngi wad Ia ka phang pdeng jong ka poim, ngi pyntrei kam Ia ka rukom pule ba ki khot—
- SQ3R
 - Summarizing
 - Scanning
 - Skimming

148. Kaba thoh Ia ki jingthoh sngewtynnad nalade (Creative writing), ka—
- Pyni nuksa Ia kiwei
 - Ai khubor Ia baroh
 - Pynshlur Ia kiba bun
 - Pynkhlañ Ia ka bor jingmutdur
149. Ka ‘schema’ ha ka jinghikai Ia u khynnah ka dei ka—
- Jingtip ba u khynnah u la don lypa
 - Jingtip bad jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
 - Jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
 - Jinglah pyniasnoh jingmut jong u khynnah
150. Ban sngewthuh Ia kano, na kine ki senten harum, u khynnah un kham pyndonkam Ia ka ‘Linguistic schema’?
- Ngan leit sha skul
 - Nga ieit Ia i mei
 - U masi pyllait rong u long uba ikhaiñ
 - U kordor u long uba stad

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	c
122	d
123	d
124	d
125	b
126	d
127	c
128	c
129	c
130	d
131	b
132	d
133	a
134	b
135	b
136	c
137	c
138	b
139	c
140	b
141	b
142	c
143	b
144	a
145	c
146	a
147	d
148	d
149	b
150	c

Garo
(Paper II)
SET - II

121. 121. Schema ian Mandeni _____ ko gisikko chipe done nanga salo ua changa- sapaniko jakkalpilani ong.a.
- U.i-ma.sianiko
 - Changa- sapaniko
 - Skie ra.aniko
 - Kosako janapgipa pilakan ong.aia.
122. 122. Activating prior knowledge ia ong.a
- gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko bak dakani
 - gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko bariatani
 - gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko kam ka atani
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia
123. 123. Sea- jotani gadangrangko (writing process)Sulsul donode indake ong genchim.
- Pre-writing, drafting, editing, revising aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, editing, drafting, revising, aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, drafting, revising, editing, aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, revising, editing, drafting aro publishing
124. 124. Maidakgipa sea – jotaniko Creative writing' ine agana ?
- Man'atangko seani
 - Jakindile seani
 - Chanchibewale seani
 - Serong bewaloni dingtange seani
125. 125. 'Portfolio' – ara
- Bi'sa sakantini skie ra'anio namdaproroaniko see rakiani ong'a
 - Bi'sa sakantini knatime aganna chanchianiko see rakiani ong'a
 - Bi'sa sakantini seanio aro poraianio nengnikaniko see rakiani ong'a
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong'aia
126. 126. Melody aro Harmony ko
- Namgipa compositionko sena nanga
 - Poedoko sena nanga
 - Dramako sena nanga
 - Kosako janapgipa gimik seanian ong aia
127. 127. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) ko skulo ra gatani miksonganide
- Bilsio bi sarangko chang bri porikka raaniko
 - Bilsio bi sarangko changgni porikka ra an baksana monthly test ra aniko
 - Bilsi gimikan bi sarangni porikka, monthly test, unit test (scholastic. aro be en bimangko an senge rakkina daka-ka anirangko (co-scholastic. porika ra aniko
 - Kosako b.-o janapgipa agananian tik ong a

128. 128. 'Rubric' ine aganon iako miksonga
- Ku·sikko skie ra·anio bi·sarangni katta agananirango baseani gadangrangko nina jakkalgipa tarisamsoanirang
 - Bi·sarangni kal·susaanio nama namgijani kri gadangrangko on·na tarisamsoanirang
 - Bi·sarangni changa sapani kri aro uarangko tosusana gita kraa aro nama bewalo gadangrangko on·na tarisamsoanirang
 - Jeko a. aro c. -o janapgipa minggnian ong·aia
129. 129. Sea-jotani kam-o skanggipa gadang ka·mao on·sogiminoni badia ong·a?
- skang see nichengani
 - segatani
 - nipilani
 - taridapani
130. 130. SQ3R- Reading strategies-ni 3R-ko sulsul donode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.a.
- Read-Recite-Review
 - Read- Review- Recite
 - Recite- Read- Review
 - Review- Recite- Read
131. 131. On.sogiminrangoni badia Expository text ong.a
- Encyclopedia
 - Textbook
 - Atlas
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkan ong.aia .
132. 132. Chanchiatangko parake seengon ua iako dakenga
- Expository writingko
 - Expressive writingko
 - Guided writingko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia
133. 133. Gam.e chanchie agananikon _____ minga
- Summarizing
 - Scanning
 - Think aloud
 - Skimming
134. 134. 'Chengode A.chikrang kok olesa anti cha.achim'. ine aganon ia Tenseko mesoka.
- Skang ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Da.o ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Skang ong.gimin tenseko
 - Skang ong.sogimin tenseko

135. 135. Chu·sokgipa Paragraphko sena on.sogiminrangoni badiako nangchongmota.
- Brina giani (Purity) aro Rongtale chanchianiko (clarity of thought)
 - Taridapani gianiko(simplicity) aro seng.sotaniko(brevity)
 - gisik nangataniko(impressive) aro noksao nitonikgniko(Picturequeness)
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.a
136. 136. ‘A·ako cho·aha “ iano ‘ Cho·aha’ ia onga
- Noun
 - b. Verb
 - Adjective
 - d. Adverb
137. 137. “ Te·nang chitiko seaha “ ia sentence oniko badiako verb ni object ine bi·sarangna mesokna man·gen
- Te·nang
 - Chittiko
 - Seaha
 - Iano objectan dongja
138. 138. ‘ A·chikrangni a’barang namen nitoa’ ia sentence oniko badia adverb ine bi·sarangna mesokgen.
- Nitoa
 - A·barang
 - Namen
 - Iano adverb dongja
139. 139. “Himangai! mi olanin neng·gokjok. Iano badiako Interjection ine bi·sarangna mesokgen.
- Himangai!
 - Mi
 - Olanin
 - Neng·gokjok
140. Ka’mao KWL (reading strategy) ni miksonganiko sesoman·aha iarangoni badia aganchakani tik ong·a mesokbo.
- K-what students know, w-what students want to learn, L-What students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w-what students want to write, L-what students learn as they write
 - K-what students know, what students want to read, L – what students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w- what students want to learn, L – what students learn as they write
141. 141. ‘SQ3R’ Poraina tarisamsogipa (reading strategy) ko sulsul donode indake ong·genchim.
- Survey question recite, read aro review
 - Survey question read, recite aro review
 - Survey question review, read aro recite
 - Survey question read, review aro recite

142. 142. Bakrogipa seanioni mitamkosan poraina nangode bi·sarang maidake poraina nanggen?
- a. Skanggipa aro bon.kamgipa paragraph-ko poraigen
 - b. Skimming-ko ja.rikgen
 - c. Scanning-ko ja.rikgen
 - d. Janapgipa gimikkon ja.rikgen
143. 143. Skie ra·enggipa sakgipinni janggi tanganio badia somoio dingtang·mancha ong.gipa obostako porai·aniko mai minga?
- a. Name niani (Scanning)
 - b. Ta.rake poraie man·nani (Skimming)
 - c. Poraigolgolani (Extensive)
 - d. Poraina sapani (Study skills)
144. 144. Sentence-o mainiba gimin maikoba aganani badia rokom ong.a?
- a. Ge.etani Sentence
 - b. Sing.ani Sentence
 - c. Parakatani Sentence
 - d. Mol.molani Sentence
145. 145. Nokgipa ong.aniko mesokgipa _____ ong.a.
- a. Possessive Case
 - b. Locative Case
 - c. Objective Case
 - d. Nominative Case
146. 146. On·sogiminrangoni badia sentence mingsa chanchianiko matchote aganaha.
- a. Nitogipa bibalrangko bijarang
 - b. Mikka jimbee wabeaha
 - c. Bi. sarang re.bajaode
 - d. Me.aparang golpoe
147. 147. A·chikkuo Case-ni ma.arang ma. donga.
- a. 6
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 9
148. 148. Ka.mao on·sogiminoni badia mitap-gipa sentence-o ga.aka?
- a. Ua kangal indiba kakketgipa ong.a
 - b. Na.a rake kam ka·jaode nama biteko man·jawa
 - c. Matchako nike sikar ka·gipa katangaha
 - d. Do·tileng bolko sue a·kol dakataha

149. 149. Dingtang dingtang seani bewalrangko skiengon, skigipa on.sogiminrangoni badiako skang dakchenggen.
- a. Guided writing-ko
 - b. Shared writing-ko
 - c. Modelled writing-ko
 - d. Independent writing-ko
150. 150. Ku·akmako skianio iarangoni badia ong.ja?
- a. Golpoko talatchengani
 - b. Noksa mesokmangmangani
 - c. Katta bichongrangko aganani
 - d. Gam· poraiani

Question No.	Answer Keys
121	d
122	c
123	c
124	c
125	d
126	a
127	c
128	c
129	a
130	a
131	d
132	b
133	c
134	c
135	d
136	b
137	b
138	c
139	a
140	a
141	b
142	b
143	a
144	c
145	a
146	b
147	c
148	a
149	c
150	b

Paper - II
(Set - III)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics
4. Environmental Studies
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET - 3

1. The primary purpose of using Teaching-Learning Materials in a classroom is
 - a. To replace the teacher's role in explaining concepts.
 - b. To make the classroom look colorful and attractive to visitors.
 - c. To provide concrete experiences that help students understand abstract concepts.
 - d. To reduce the time spent on actual teaching transactions.

2. Which of the following is considered a Local Learning Resource?
 - a. An expensive imported science kit.
 - b. A standardized national textbook.
 - c. Community members, local flora/fauna, and indigenous storytellers.
 - d. A paid educational software subscription.

3. When a teacher encourages students to use a rubric to grade their own draft or reflect on their own learning progress, it is known as:
 - a. Assessment for learning
 - b. Assessment of learning
 - c. Assessment as learning
 - d. Diagnostic assessment

4. Assessment as learning emphasizes the development of:
 - a. Rote memorization skills.
 - b. Metacognition
 - c. Competitive spirit among peers.
 - d. Statistical data for school administration.

5. What is the primary purpose of School-Based Assessment?
 - a. To rank students for state-level scholarships.
 - b. To reduce the workload of the teacher during final exams.
 - c. To provide a holistic, continuous, and non-threatening evaluation of a child's progress within their own school environment.
 - d. To replace the need for any formal classroom teaching.

6. School Based Activities is considered Holistic because it assesses:
 - a. Only the academic marks obtained in textbooks.
 - b. Both scholastic (academic. and co-scholastic (life skills, values, sports) areas of development.
 - c. Only the behaviour of the child outside the classroom.
 - d. The teacher's ability to finish the syllabus on time.

7. In an School Based Assessment framework, Activity-based Assessment refers to:
 - a. Evaluating a student based on their participation and performance in hands-on tasks, experiments, or role-plays.
 - b. Counting how many times a student opens their book.
 - c. Asking students to copy activities from the blackboard.
 - d. Giving homework assignments that require no supervision.

8. Which of the following is a classic example of a “Summative Assessment”?
 - a. A mid-lesson “exit ticket” where students write one thing they learned.
 - b. A teacher observing a group discussion and giving verbal hints.
 - c. An end-of-term board examination or final project.
 - d. A diagnostic test used to plan a remedial lesson.

9. Formative Assessment is often referred to as:
 - a. Assessment of learning.
 - b. Assessment for learning.
 - c. Assessment as social hierarchy.
 - d. Standardized achievement testing.

10. If a teacher uses a Unit Test solely to determine which students pass to the next grade, the assessment is being used:
 - a. Formatively
 - b. Summatively
 - c. Diagnostically
 - d. Informally

11. A teacher watches a group of students during a science experiment to see how they collaborate and handle equipment. This technique is known as:
 - a. Activity-based assessment
 - b. Observation
 - c. Standardized testing
 - d. Summative reporting

12. Which of the following is a key advantage of using Rubrics for assessment?
 - a. They allow for subjective and biased grading by the teacher.
 - b. They provide clear expectations to students and ensure consistency in grading.
 - c. They are only used for physical education and sports.
 - d. They replace the need for any student feedback.

13. When a teacher is designing a blueprint to ensure Content Validity, what is their primary task?
 - a. Making sure the paper is easy enough for all students to pass.
 - b. Ensuring that every unit in the syllabus is represented according to its prescribed weightage.
 - c. Choosing only Multiple Choice Questions to save time during evaluation.
 - d. Including questions that have never been asked in previous year

14. Remedial Teaching is most effective when it is conducted:
 - a. For the entire class, regardless of individual need.
 - b. Only after a student has failed the final year examination.
 - c. Immediately after specific learning gaps are identified through diagnosis.
 - d. By asking students to memorize the textbook chapters again.
15. When diagnosing a learning difficulty, a teacher should look at which of the following factors?
 - a. Only the student's marks in the previous test.
 - b. A combination of academic work, behavioral observations, and socio-cultural background.
 - c. Only the student's physical appearance and clothing.
 - d. The student's ability to pay high tuition fees.
16. Which stage of development is known as the "period of storm and stress"?
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Early Childhood
 - c. Adolescence
 - d. Adulthood
17. According to Jean Piaget, in which stage does a child develop the concept of "Object Permanence"?
 - a. Sensorimotor
 - b. pre-operational
 - c. Concrete Operational
 - d. Formal Operational
18. The concept of "Zone of Proximal Development" (ZPD) was proposed by:
 - a. Jean Piaget
 - b. Lev Vygotsky
 - c. Erik Erikson
 - d. Jerome Bruner
19. Which principle states that development proceeds from the head downwards to toe?
 - a. Proximodistal
 - b. Cephalocaudal
 - c. Integration
 - d. Differentiation
20. A child who believes that non-living things have feelings is exhibiting:
 - a. Egocentrism
 - b. Animistic thinking
 - c. Conservation
 - d. Centration
21. The primary agent of socialization for a child is:
 - a. School
 - b. Peer group
 - c. Family
 - d. Media

22. Which of the following is a “gross motor skill”?
- Writing
 - Drawing
 - Jumping
 - Beading
23. According to Vygotsky, the support provided by a teacher to help a student reach a higher level of performance is called:
- Reinforcement
 - Scaffolding
 - Conditioning
 - Adaptation
24. The “nature vs. nurture” debate refers to the influence of:
- Environment and Biology
 - Heredity and Environment
 - Culture and Society
 - Schooling and Parenting
25. Piaget says that “Object Permanence “ which is the ability to know an objects exists even if it cannot be seen or touched is usually achieved by the age of:
- 6 months
 - 2 years
 - 5 years
 - 7 years
26. Piaget’s stage for children aged 7 to 11 is:
- Sensorimotor
 - Pre-operational
 - Concrete Operational
 - Formal Operational
27. Individual differences in learning are caused by:
- Heredity only
 - Environment only
 - Interaction between heredity and environment
 - Intelligence only
28. Which theorist emphasized the role of “Social Interaction” in cognitive development?
- Skinner
 - Piaget
 - Vygotsky
 - Pavlov

29. At the upper primary level, children primarily develop:
- Abstract thinking
 - Rote memory
 - Sensory coordination
 - Basic reflexes
30. Which of the following is NOT a stage in Piaget's cognitive development?
- pre-operational
 - Latency stage
 - Concrete Operational
 - Sensorimotor

Answer Keys :

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	c	11	b	21	c
2	c	12	b	22	c
3	c	13	b	23	b
4	b	14	c	24	b
5	c	15	b	25	b
6	b	16	c	26	c
7	a	17	a	27	c
8	c	18	b	28	c
9	b	19	b	29	a
10	b	20	b	30	b

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

SET 3

31. English occupied a very important place in India before independence
- True
 - False
 - Agree to some extent
 - None of the above
32. The aim of teaching listening comprehension is to help learners of English
- listen to letter sounds
 - develop skills to cope with listening to speech in real life
 - learn different writing patterns
 - None of the above
33. A multilingual classroom is a classroom where students come from
- different language background
 - villages with no knowledge of English
 - a foreign country
 - one place only
34. Who stated: "We are to empower the languages of the underprivileged, tribal and endangered languages.?"
- Pattanayak
 - Vygotsky
 - Illich
 - Chomsky
35. The following are the accepted techniques in teaching conversational/oral skills
- The conversation class
 - The topic-based discussion class
 - Task centred fluency practice
 - All of the above
36. A learner reads a text to find out the date on which a certain event happened. This reading technique is known as-
- scanning
 - skimming
 - inferential reading
 - shared reading
37. Which of the following best describes a schema in reading comprehension?
- A set of rules for decoding unfamiliar words
 - The specific words used in a text that directly convey meaning
 - The readers' prior knowledge about a topic that helps them interpret new information
 - A tool for learning to read that emphasizes clear pronunciation of words

38. The following is one of the main characteristics of prose
- Prose is very important
 - Prose is words in their best descriptive order
 - Prose is very good
 - Prose is better than poetry
39. Poetry educates our feelings and emotions
- False
 - Maybe
 - True
 - Strongly disagree
40. Poetry trains the emotions of the students
- Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
 - Not sure
41. Role play is a-
- Listening activity
 - Writing activity
 - Reading activity
 - Speaking activity
42. Picture reading is a-
- Reading game
 - Reading activity
 - Spelling activity
 - Identifying activity
43. A radio recording is a-
- Speaking material
 - Listening material
 - Reading material
 - Writing material
44. The purpose of assessment is to-
- bring improvement
 - grade the learners
 - evaluate only
 - conduct examination
45. Strategies of assessment like Role play, Narration, Storytelling and Dramatization may all be referred to as –
- Written technique
 - Oral technique
 - Observation technique
 - Practical technique

46. Assessment *in Learning* provides feedback for teachers to-
- improve themselves
 - learn more
 - improve teaching and learning
 - instruct learners
47. Evaluation tool that teacher often uses to find out the presence and absence of a particular indicators of behavioural traits in a student is –
- Rubric
 - Checklist
 - Rating scale
 - Portfolio

Choose the correct word:

48. Babies _____ when they are hungry
- cry
 - cries
 - cried
 - are crying
49. Jane: “What _____ in the evenings?”
Mary: “Usually I watch TV or read a book”
- you doing
 - you do
 - do you do
 - are you doing
50. Jane: “What _____ ?”
Mary: “I’m trying to fix my calculator”
- you doing
 - you do
 - do you do
 - are you doing
51. Choose the correct sentence:
- I am a beautiful and a hard working
 - I am flying yesterday
 - Who wants to be a millionaire multi?
 - I am going on a hunt
52. Choose the correct sentence:
- Rita goes to school every morning at nine
 - Rita goes school at nine in the morning
 - Rita in the morning at nine goes to school
 - Rita goes nine at morning to school

53. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. I love orange squash juice
 - b. I love oranges juice
 - c. I love orange juice
 - d. I love juice of orange squash

Select the appropriate option for the Idioms and phrases:

54. A penny for your thoughts
- a. A way of asking someone's way of life
 - b. A way of asking what someone is thinking
 - c. A way of talking to people
 - d. A way of remembering old thoughts
55. Actions speak louder than words
- a. Speaking with actions
 - b. Speak in a soft voice
 - c. People's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.
 - d. Speak like a good man

Choose the word with the nearest meaning to the word given below:

56. Resemblance
- a. Familiar
 - b. Similar
 - c. Different
 - d. Strange
57. Membrane
- a. Thick layer of tissue
 - b. Thin layer of tissue
 - c. Medium layer of tissue
 - d. Very thick layer of tissue
58. Exuberance
- a. Full of happiness, excitement and energy
 - b. Full of sadness
 - c. Full of work
 - d. Full of stress

Choose the correct antonyms:

59. Adjacent
- a. Near
 - b. Distant
 - c. Over
 - d. Manned

60. Blunt
- a. Rusty
 - b. Misty
 - c. Sharp
 - d. Brainy

ENGLISH SET 3
Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	a	41.	d	51.	d
32.	b	42.	b	52.	a
33.	a	43.	b	53.	c
34.	c	44.	a	54.	b
35.	d	45.	b	55.	c
36.	a	46.	c	56.	b
37.	c	47.	b	57.	b
38.	b	48.	a	58.	a
39.	c	49.	c	59.	b
40.	a	50.	d	60.	c

Mathematics Paper II

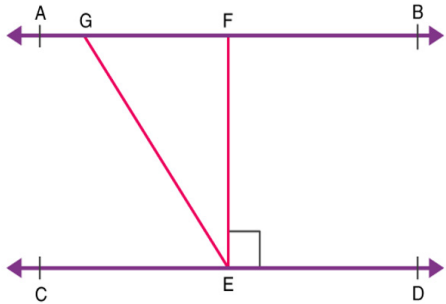
SET III

61. Which of the following statements is accepted without proof?
- Theorem
 - Conjecture
 - Axiom
 - Lemma
62. Which of the following best illustrates a counterexample?
- Showing many examples that support a statement
 - Giving one example that contradicts a statement
 - Providing a definition
 - Writing a formula
63. Which of the following activity promotes mathematical thinking outside the classroom?
- Reciting definitions
 - Playing games involving counting and strategy
 - Writing notes repeatedly
 - Ignoring errors
64. Teaching mathematics through activities like shopping or budgeting develops:
- Rote learning
 - Abstract thinking only
 - Practical application skills
 - Fear of mathematics
65. In group discussion method, the role of the teacher is to:
- Dominate the discussion
 - Act as a facilitator
 - Ignore students
 - Only give notes
66. The discovery method encourages students to:
- Depend on teachers
 - Memorize formulas
 - Explore and find solutions themselves
 - Avoid problem solving
67. Formative assessment is conducted:
- At the end of the term
 - During the teaching-learning process
 - Only once a year
 - After results

68. Assessment FOR learning refers to:
- Summative assessment
 - Continuous feedback during learning
 - Final grading
 - Promotion
69. What is the value of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{7}$?
- $\frac{10}{84}$
 - $\frac{134}{84}$
 - $\frac{157}{84}$
 - $\frac{167}{84}$
70. How many rational numbers are there in between $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1?
- 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - Countless
71. Which of the following are co-primes?
- (8, 10)
 - (9, 10)
 - (6, 8)
 - (15, 18)
72. Number formed by multiplying the first three prime numbers is:
- 50
 - 40
 - 30
 - 20
73. Which of the following numbers is a perfect number?
- 16
 - 8
 - 24
 - 28
74. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 11?
- 1111111
 - 22222222
 - 3333333
 - 4444444
75. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{4}{15}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?
- Rs. 460
 - Rs. 484
 - Rs. 550
 - Rs. 664

76. The ratio of length to width of a rectangle is 7:3. If the length is 28 cm, what is the width?
- 12 cm
 - 14 cm
 - 10 cm
 - 9 cm
77. If the selling price of 12 books is equivalent to the cost price of 18 copies, then calculate the profit per cent.
- 40%
 - 50%
 - 44%
 - 20%
78. The farmer sells a cow for Rs. 15000 and got a profit percentage of 50 %. Find the cost price of the cow?
- Rs. 10,000
 - Rs. 12,000
 - Rs. 12,500
 - Rs. 14,500
79. If the length of each side of a regular hexagon is x metres, then the perimeter of given hexagon is
- $(x + 6)$ metres
 - $(x + 6)$ metres
 - $(x - 6)$ metres
 - $(6 \times x)$ metres
80. 11 more than three times the number x can be represented as
- $11 + x + 3$
 - $11x - 3$
 - $3x + 11$
 - $11x + 3$
81. What is the coefficient of x in $ax^2 + bx^2 + d$?
- a
 - b
 - d
 - 0
82. The sum of $mn + 5 - 2$ and $mn + 3$ is :
- $2mn + 3$
 - 6
 - $2mn + 8$
 - $2mn + 6$

83. If $AB \parallel CD$, $EF \perp CD$ and $\angle GED = 135^\circ$ as per the figure given below.



The value of $\angle AGE$ is:

- a. 120°
 - b. 140°
 - c. 90°
 - d. 135°
84. An exterior angle of a triangle is 105° and its two interior opposite angles are equal. Each of these equal angles is
- a. $37 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$
 - b. $72 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$
 - c. 75°
 - d. $52 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$
85. The total number of lines of symmetry of a scalene triangle is
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. none of these
86. A rhombus is symmetrical about
- a. each of its diagonals
 - b. the line joining the mid-points of its opposite sides
 - c. perpendicular bisectors of each of its sides
 - d. none of these
87. If the length of a rectangle is doubled and breadth remains same, area becomes:
- a. half
 - b. double
 - c. same
 - d. four times
88. Which figure has maximum area for a given perimeter?
- a. Rectangle
 - b. triangle
 - c. circle
 - d. parallelogram

89. A bar graph is used to represent:
- continuous data only
 - categorical data
 - both continuous and categorical data
 - none of the above
90. The median of 3, 5, 9, 15, 20 is:
- 5
 - 9
 - 12
 - 15

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
61	c.	71	a.	81	d.
62	b.	72	c.	82	d.
63	b.	73	d.	83	d.
64	c.	74	b.	84	d.
65	b.	75	b.	85	d.
66	c.	76	b.	86	a.
67	b.	77	b.	87	b.
68	b.	78	a.	88	c.
69	c.	79	d.	89	b.
70	d.	80	c.	90	b.

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET - III

91. Which mode of heat transfer does not require a medium?
- Conduction
 - Convection
 - Radiation
 - Both A and B
92. Seabreeze occurs because:
- Land heats up faster than sea during the day
 - Sea heats up faster than land
 - Land and sea heat at the same rate
 - Wind blows from land to sea at night
93. Which material is the best conductor of heat?
- Wood
 - Plastic
 - Silver
 - Glass
94. The process of heat transfer in liquids and gases due to movement of particles is called:
- Conduction
 - Radiation
 - Reflection
 - Convection
95. The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection. This is called the:
- Law of refraction
 - Law of reflection
 - Snell's law
 - Law of dispersion
96. A convex lens is used to correct which vision defect?
- Myopia(short-sightedness)
 - Hypermetropia(long-sightedness)
 - Night blindness
 - Colour blindness
97. Electric current is measured using a:
- Voltmeter
 - Barometer
 - Ammeter
 - Thermometer

98. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity?
- Rubber
 - Distilled water
 - Copper
 - Wood
99. A rainbow is formed due to:
- Reflection of light only
 - Refraction of light only
 - Dispersion of light by water droplets
 - Absorption of light
100. When two or more cells are connected end to end, they form a:
- Parallel circuit
 - Battery
 - Switch
 - Resistor
101. Which state of matter has a definite volume but no definite shape?
- Solid
 - Liquid
 - Gas
 - Plasma
102. The process of a solid changing directly into a gas without passing through the liquid state is called:
- Evaporation
 - Condensation
 - Sublimation
 - Melting
103. The temperature at which a liquid converts into gas at standard pressure is called its:
- Melting point
 - Freezing point
 - Boiling point
 - Condensation point
104. Inter molecular forces are strongest in:
- Gases
 - Liquids
 - Solids
 - Equal in all states
105. When a gas is cooled and converts to liquid, the process is called:
- Evaporation
 - Condensation
 - Solidification
 - Sublimation

106. Water is called a universal solvent because:
- It dissolves all substances
 - It dissolves more substances than most other liquids
 - It is tasteless
 - It is colourless
107. The percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere is approximately:
- 21%
 - 03%
 - 78%
 - 50%
108. Which gas in the air is essential for burning (combustion)?
- Nitrogen
 - Carbondioxide
 - Oxygen
 - Argon
109. Hardness of water is due to the presence of:
- Sodium chloride
 - Dissolved calcium and magnesium salts
 - Oxygen
 - Carbondioxide
110. Which property of water makes it important for living organisms?
- High density
 - High specific heat capacity
 - Low boiling point
 - Inability to dissolve gases
111. Carbon dioxide in the air is mainly used by plants for:
- Respiration
 - Transpiration
 - Photosynthesis
 - Germination
112. Which organelle is known as the power house of the cell?
- Nucleus
 - Ribosome
 - Mitochondria
 - Golgi apparatus
113. Which structure is present in plant cells but NOT in animal cells?
- Nucleus
 - Mitochondria
 - Cell wall
 - Ribosome

114. The control centre of the cell that contains DNA is the:
- Cytoplasm
 - Nucleus
 - Cell membrane
 - Vacuole
115. Chloroplasts are found in plant cells because they are needed for:
- Respiration
 - Digestion
 - Photosynthesis
 - Excretion
116. The jelly-like fluid that fills the cell is called:
- Nucleoplasm
 - Cytoplasm
 - Cell sap
 - Lymph
117. Which organelle is responsible for protein synthesis?
- Golgi body
 - Mitochondria
 - Vacuole
 - Ribosome
118. The large central vacuole in plant cells is mainly used for:
- Energy production
 - Protein synthesis
 - Storing water, waste, and nutrients
 - Photosynthesis
119. The process by which plants make their own food is called:
- Respiration
 - Digestion
 - Photosynthesis
 - Excretion
120. Hemoglobin in red blood cells carries:
- Carbondioxide only
 - Oxygen from lungs to body tissues
 - Nutrients
 - Hormones

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	c	101	b	111	c
92	a	102	c	112	c
93	c	103	c	113	c
94	d	104	c	114	b
95	b	105	b	115	c
96	b	106	b	116	b
97	c	107	c	117	d
98	c	108	c	118	c
99	c	109	b	119	c
100	b	110	b	120	b

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - III

61. Artefacts such as tools and pottery contribute to our understanding of history by
- providing complete information about history of civilisations
 - offering some insights into the daily lives and culture of past societies
 - rewriting an in-accurate information about the political life of people in the past
 - Confusing the time line of events
62. The Tirok Sing monument was completed and unveiled at Mairang in the year
- 1952
 - 1953
 - 1954
 - 1955
63. Which civilization is the oldest in the world?
- Egyptian Civilization
 - Mesopotamian Civilization
 - Chinese Civilization
 - Harappan Civilization
64. The flow of concepts or ideas from top to bottom in a systematic hierarchical order from general to specific concepts or ideas is related with:
- Mind map
 - Sketch map
 - Concept map
 - Thematic map
65. Knowledge, understanding, application, creativity, skills, competencies are outcomes related with:
- Teaching outcomes
 - Course outcomes
 - Learning outcomes
 - Product outcomes
66. Brainstorming approach is best utilised if Social Science contents are
- issue based
 - contain facts only
 - theories related
 - fixed
67. Learning outcomes assessment is
- Product oriented
 - Process oriented
 - Result oriented
 - End oriented

68. Which of the following is a tool of assessment in the teaching-learning of Social Science?
- Project work
 - Peer appraisal
 - Rubric
 - Paper and pencil test
69. Chronology of events can be best laid out and presented for learning by using which teaching-learning material?
- Charts
 - Graphs
 - Maps
 - Timeline
70. Stories of past events, customs, practices or traditions told by a person experiencing it is known as
- Literary sources
 - Artefacts
 - Autobiography
 - Oral history
71. An on-site tour to a museum in Social Science is classed as
- Discovery learning
 - Problem solving learning
 - Experiential learning
 - Inquiry learning
72. The immediate cause of the Anglo-Khasi War under the leadership of Tirot Sing Syiem was:
- High handedness of British soldiers
 - Violation of an agreement by the EIC
 - Nongkhlaw massacre
 - Repressive policy of David Scott towards the Khasi subjects
73. “Do or Die” was the slogan raised during
- Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Swadeshi Movement
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
74. Learning the past of any place by interviewing the elders is an example of
- Archaeological history
 - Literary accounts
 - Oral history
 - Bibliography
75. The Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills were formed in the same age as the
- Himalayas
 - Shiwalik Range
 - Malwa Plateau
 - Himachal Range

76. Which among the following Acts empowered the British Government to imprison anyone without a trial?
- Rowlatt Act
 - Indian Evidence Act
 - Regulating Act
 - Pitt's India Act
77. The person who established British Rule in India was
- Robert Clive
 - William Dupleix
 - Warren Hasting
 - Harry Verelst
78. Words written on a tombstone in the memory of person who died is known as
- Stela
 - Prologue
 - Epilogue
 - Epitaph
79. Who is referred in history to as the Indian Napoleon?
- Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta I
 - Kumaragupta
80. The place where Chauri-Chaura incident took place is located in
- Delhi
 - Meerut
 - Gorakhpur
 - Amritsar
81. The lowest and the uppermost layers of the atmosphere consist of
- Stratosphere and Ionosphere
 - Mesosphere and Exosphere
 - Troposphere and Exosphere
 - Troposphere and Stratosphere
82. The system that supports the interdependencies between living and non-living things is known as:
- Biosphere
 - Ecology
 - Ecosystem
 - Lithosphere
83. Which of the following climatic conditions is NOT typically found in desert regions?
- Hot and dry climate
 - Very cold winters
 - Very heavy rainfall
 - Common occurrence of sandstorms

84. Lines on a map connecting different places that have the same atmospheric pressure are known as:
- Contour
 - Isotherm
 - Isobar
 - Seismograph
85. If a student is researching how the Earth serves as a shared habitat for humans and wildlife, which social science discipline would provide the most relevant framework for their study?
- History
 - Geography
 - Sociology
 - Political Science
86. A teacher wants to show students the official administrative borders between different countries and the specific locations of their capital cities. Which type of map is the most appropriate tool for this lesson?
- Relief Map
 - Thematic Map
 - Political Map
 - Physical Map
87. A farmer notices that their land is losing nutrients after years of intensive farming. Which of the following sustainable practices should they implement to restore and preserve soil fertility?
- Deforestation of nearby woods
 - Increasing livestock overgrazing
 - Implementing systematic crop rotation
 - Clearing more land for agriculture
88. Why are fossil fuels like coal and petroleum classified as non-renewable resources?
- Because they are owned by the government.
 - Because they take millions of years of geological time to form and cannot be replaced quickly
 - Because they are found in specific geographical locations only.
 - Because they are used by everyone in a community.
89. What is the actual shape of the Earth called?
- Perfect Circle
 - Spherical
 - Oblate Spheroid
 - Oval

90. Consider statement-A and statement-B respectively and choose the correct given options.
Statement A: During the summer months in India, farmers eagerly await winds blowing from the Southwest.
Statement B: These winds travel over the warm Indian Ocean, picking up moisture that results in heavy rainfall across the subcontinent.
Options.
- Both a. and b. are true, and b. is the correct explanation of a.
 - Both a. and b. are true, but b. is NOT the correct explanation of a.
 - a. is true, but b. is false.
 - a. is false, but b. is true.
91. Which type of soil is also known as “Regur Soil”?
- Red Soil
 - Black Soil
 - Alluvial Soil
 - Laterite Soil
92. Which of the following best describes a “Theme-Based” approach to Social Science?
- Teaching History and Geography as completely unrelated subjects.
 - Organizing lessons around a central idea, like for e.g., “Water,” to show how it affects history, economy, and the environment.
 - Memorizing all the dates in a text book in chronological order.
 - Studying only one country for the entire school year.
93. Which of the following is considered a “non-print” resource for studying History?
- A published biography of a King
 - A textbook chapter on the French Revolution
 - A documentary film featuring interviews with war survivor
 - A printed newspaper from the year 1947
94. What is the primary aim of teaching Social Science at the school level?
- To help students memorize the exact dates of every war in history.
 - To prepare students to become geographers and historians only.
 - To develop informed, critical, and responsible citizens in a democracy.
 - To teach students how to draw perfect maps of every continent.
95. A farmer in Punjab harvests wheat and sells it to a local flour mill. In which sector of the economy is the farmer primarily working?
- Secondary Sector
 - Tertiary Sector
 - Primary Sector
 - Quaternary Sector
96. What is the primary way that commercial banks earn a profit?
- By charging people to enter the bank building.
 - By charging a higher interest rate on loans than what they pay to depositors.
 - By printing their own currency notes.
 - By collecting taxes on behalf of the government.

97. Consider statement-A and statement-B respectively and choose the correct given options.
Assertion a.: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) controls the supply of money in the economy to manage inflation.
Reason b.: If there is too much money in circulation, the prices of goods and services tend to rise rapidly.
Options
- Both a. and b. are true, and b. is the correct explanation of a.
 - Both a. and b. are true, but b. is NOT the correct explanation of a.
 - a. is true, but b. is false.
 - a. is false, but b. is true.
98. A grandmother wants to put aside ₹50,000 for her grandson's college fund in 5 years. She wants the highest possible interest rate and does not need to touch the money until then. She should choose a:
- Savings Account
 - Current Account
 - Fixed Deposit (FD).
 - Demat Account
99. Which of the following marks ensures the quality of electrical appliances like a toaster or a heater?
- AGMARK
 - ISI Mark
 - Hallmark
 - FPO Mark
100. Which of the following options is a warm ocean current in the Atlantic Ocean?
- Labrado Current
 - Canary Current
 - Gulf Stream
 - Benguela Current
101. The Northern Plains of India are primarily formed by the deposition of
- Lava
 - Alluvium brought by rivers
 - Volcanic ash
 - Metamorphic rocks
102. The Constitution of India came in to force on the _____
- 15th August 1947
 - 26th January 1950
 - 2nd October 1947
 - 1st January 1950
103. Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - Sardar Patel

104. Which day is celebrated as Republic Day in India?
- 15th August
 - 26th January
 - 2nd October
 - 14th November
105. The Preamble begins with which words?
- India is great
 - We the people of India
 - Jai Hind
 - Our country
106. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?
- Dictatorship
 - Democracy
 - Monarchy
 - Colonial rule
107. India is known as a _____ country.
- Federal
 - Single person rule
 - Military State
 - Kingdom
108. What does universal adult franchise mean?
- Only rich people can vote
 - Only men can vote
 - All adults have the right to vote
 - Only educated people can vote
109. In a Democracy who holds this power
- King
 - Military
 - People
 - Judge
110. How many main organs of the government are there?
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
111. Which organs of the government makes the law?
- Executive
 - Legislature
 - Judiciary
 - Police

112. Which organs of the Government implements the laws?
- Judiciary
 - Legislature
 - Executive
 - Media
113. In a Dictatorship, power is usually held by:
- Citizens
 - One Person or a small group
 - Teachers
 - Voters
114. The power is divided in a federal government between
- King and people
 - Central and State Governments
 - Teachers and student
 - Army and Police
115. In a Parliamentary system, the President is
- Only a symbolic head
 - Controlled by Parliament
 - Both head of State and government
 - A Judge
116. A Nation may exist without a state. This means
- A Nation always needs a state
 - People can share identity even without their own country
 - A state has no people
 - Nations are not real
117. Which of the following is a part of social structure?
- Family
 - Mobile phone
 - Weather
 - Food
118. Which of the following is an example of social stratification?
- People having different jobs
 - Every one earning equal pay
 - Division of people in to rich and poor
 - All students in one class
119. Which of the following is a socio-political group?
- Political party
 - Cricket team
 - Music band
 - Movie cast

120. A Community is:
- A group of people living together or sharing common interests
 - A type of building
 - A government law
 - A machine

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	b.	81	c.	101	b.
62	c.	82	c.	102	b.
63	b.	83	c.	103	c.
64	c.	84	c.	104	b.
65	c.	85	b.	105	b.
66	a.	86	c.	106	b.
67	b.	87	c.	107	a.
68	c.	88	b.	108	c.
69	d.	89	c.	109	c.
70	d.	90	a.	110	b.
71	c.	91	b.	111	b.
72	b.	92	b.	112	c.
73	b.	93	c.	113	b.
74	c.	94	c.	114	b.
75	c.	95	c.	115	b.
76	a.	96	b.	116	b.
77	a.	97	a.	117	a.
78	d.	98	c.	118	c.
79	b.	99	b.	119	a.
80	c.	100	c.	120	a.

LANGUAGE - KHASI
PAPER-II
SET – III

Ka Jingbthah: Pule ïa kane ka jingthoh nangta sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli kiba bud (121 haduh 123)

Ka jingïaidbeit bad ïaid ryntih jong ki sngi, ki bnai, ki aïom bad ki snem, ka long ka bynta jong ka jingryntih. U Trai kynrad uba stad u la buh ïa ka jinglongryntih ha ka mariang jong ka jingpynlong jong u bad kumta, kiei kiei baroh kiba don ha kane ka jingpynlong baïar bym lah shem trai, ki ïaid beit ïaid ryntih khlem jingklumar.

U briew u dei u jingthaw uba kyrpang jong u Blei, uba dei ban im ha ki ïing ki sem bad hapdeng jong ka imlang sahlang para briew. Ka imlang sahlang hi ka dawa ïa ka jingïaid beit ïaid ryntih ha ki liang baroh. Khlem ma ka, kiei kiei baroh kin long kynrum kynram lynruh lynram da ka klumar kulbut bym lah batai satia. Ka jinglongryntih ka tei ïa ka longbriew manbriew. Ka ïalam ïa u briew sha ka jinglong rangbah ba shisha bad ka kyntiew ïa u sha ka jinglong bakhraw. U briew uba ju im ha ka, u ïoh ïa ka jingiaroh, ka jingpyrto bad u pher bak ban ïa u bym don ïa ka. Kane ka jinglong ka long ka nongrim ba kongsan eh ïa ka longbriew man briew. Ka long ka atiar ba u briew u lah ban ïaleh pyrshah ïa kiba bun ki jingpynshoi ha ka jingim bad ka trei ka ktah ne saiñdur ïa ka longbriew manbriew jong u. Ki riewshai ki ñiewkor kata ïa ka, bad ka long kaba kim bit ban duh.

121. Ha kane ka jingthoh, la ïathuh ba u Trai kynrad u pynlong ïa ka jingïaidbeit ki sngi, ki bnai, ki snem kum ka bynta jong ka -
- a. Jingsaiñdur
 - b. Jingpynlong
 - c. Jingïaid ryntih
 - d. Jingryntih
122. Ka kyntien ‘Klumar kulbut’ ha ka jingthoh ka thew ïa –
- a. Ka jingpisa lynga
 - b. Ka jingkhuslai jingmut
 - c. Ka jingbymïaidbeit kiei kiei baroh
 - d. Ka jinglynruh lynram ki kam ki jam
123. Ha kane ka jingthoh don katno jur ki kyntien bynrap?
- a. 3-lai
 - b. 4 - saw
 - c. 5- san
 - d. 6 -Hynriew
124. Haba thoh ia kano kano ka shithi, ki kyntien ba ngi jied ban pyndonkam ki shong haka-
- a. Kyrdan u Nongthoh
 - b. Khep ba la thoh
 - c. Jingdawa ka kam
 - d. Jingiadei parabriew

125. Ka bynta ba kongsan jong ka shithi ka dei –
- Ka subjek
 - Jaka shong u nongphah
 - Ka rukom khot
 - Ka khubor ba phah
126. Haba pyndap form na ka bynta kino kino ki kam donkam ban thoh da ki dak heh ia ka-
- Kyrteng
 - Jingsoi
 - Tarik
 - Subjek
127. Ki jingthoh ba don ha ki kot pule ki hap ha ki jait jingthoh ba ngi khot-
- Narrative Writing
 - Expository Writing
 - Expressive Writing
 - Descriptive Writing.
128. Kano na kine harum kam dei ka kyndon jong ka rukom thoh?
- Pre-aWriting
 - Drafting
 - Revising
 - Describing
129. Kano na kine ki atiar thew jingtip ka hap ha ka buit Jingkhmihthuh-
- Project work
 - Assignment
 - Sheklis
 - Portfolio
130. Haba hikai ia ka Parom ha ki sur jingrwai dei ban pyntreikam ia ka rukom hikai da kaba-
- Iamir jingmut
 - Iathuhkhana
 - Batai ia ki dkhot
 - Phah rwai ia ki khynnah.
131. Uno na kine ki sawa uba mih na ka jing ia tyngkhuh jong i khmut tyllieh ha ka shyieng Alveolar.
- / d /
 - / k /
 - / h /
 - / n /
132. Uno na kine ki sawa vowel u ba don ha ka kyntien ‘shkor’
- / O /
 - / O : /
 - / ɔ /
 - / ɔ : /

133. Ki ar tylli ki sawa vowel kiba iaid lang ha juh ki sdang da uwei bad kut da uwei pat la tip kyrteng kum ki-
- Vowel bajanai
 - Diphthong
 - Triphthong
 - Diphthong bad Triphthong
134. Uno na kine ki sawa Consonant u don tang ha ka hap kyntien kaba kut ha ka ktien pdeng
- /j/
 - /w/
 - /c/
 - /n/
135. Katno tylli ki sur sawa Consonant ki don ha ka ktien Khasi?
- 23
 - 25
 - 27
 - 29
136. Kawei na kine ki jingthoh harum kaba dei ka jait jingthoh pynpaw jingsngew (expressive writing)
-
- Ka sawangka
 - Ka artikil
 - Ka shithi
 - Ka Notice
137. “La phah ia phi sha ka jingialang ban iadon bynta bad phi hap pat ban ai kaiphod (report) halor ki mat iakren sha ki khlieh nongpyniaid skul jong phi”. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum, kaba iahap ba phin pyndonkam nyngkong ha ka por ba phi dang sngap ia ki jingkren?
- Think –aloud
 - SQ3R
 - Summarizing
 - Note-taking
138. Haba thoh ia ka jingthoh sah kynmaw, kawei na ki mat kiba donkam eh ban bud ka long ban –
- Pyni ia ka jingshisha
 - Pynpaw ia ka rukom pyrkhath kaba iar
 - Sdang ia ka paragraph
 - Wanrah ia ka khana mutdur
139. Ha kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, kam da ai jingmyntoi eh ia ki khyannah ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary?
- Kaba phah leh projek
 - Kaba phah pule jam bunsien haduh ban da lah lyndet
 - Kaba phah leh kam kynhun
 - Kaba ialam sha kano kano ka jaka ban ioh jinghikai nangta

140. Ka nonghikai kan hap ban hikai ia ka lynnong U Marphalangki na ka bynta ki khynnah klas VII. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, kaba sngew iahap ban pyndonkam na ka bynta ban pyniar ia ka jingsngewthuh ki khynnah shaphang katei ka lynnong?
- Da kaba batai bniah
 - Da kaba kylli jingkylli
 - Da kaba iamir jingmut para khynnah
 - Da kaba Kaba ialam ia ki khynnah sha ka jaka kaba dei
141. Ha kano na kine ki senten harum, don jingbakla ban buh dak sangeh?
- U khynnah u mareh stet.
 - U Tirot sing, u long u syiem uba shlur.
 - Jahare, ngi la shu slem ei khlem poi pyrkhath.
 - Phi la wan skul?
142. Uno na kine ki sawa harum, ba iahap ban set shipor ia ka lat lat lyer da ki rmiang shyntur bad nangta ia ka?
- /b/
 - /h/
 - /l/
 - /t/
143. Ka ktien kynnoh jong “Maw ramsong” ka dei –
- Maw ramhah
 - Maw ramteh
 - Mawlong
 - Mawbah
144. Kano na kine ki kyntien harum kaba kham iajan jingmut eh bad ka kyntien ‘wiang’
- a. Pluh
 - Thang
 - Ing
 - Pynmeh
145. Bad kano na kine ki rukom jinglong jingleh harum la pyndonkam bynrab ia ka adverb ‘khwaiñ’?
- Rukom kren
 - Rukom riam
 - Rukom jrong
 - Rukom iaaid
146. Kano na kine ki senten harum ba pyndonkam u nonghikai, ka bym ia hap ha ka buit batai— ‘Think aloud’?
- Mano napedeng jong phi ba ri rabbit ha iing?
 - Ka sngi ka long ka met-bneng kaba khluit
 - Nga sngew ka long kaba donkam ba phin ia wanrah kot dikshoneri manla ka sngi sha skul
 - Nga lynnongoh! balei borabor phim ju ia jubab, haba nga kylli jingkylli ia phi?

147. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum kam dei ka ‘Expository writing’.
- Ka kot pule
 - Ka kot hikai shet jingshet
 - Ka kot batai kumno ban ri ngap
 - Ka slogan
148. Ka jingmut jong ka jait jingthoh ‘advertisement’ die mar ka long borabor ban—
- Ai jingmyntoi ia ki nongpule Ia ka
 - Pynbyrngia ia ki nongpule
 - Pyntip, pynbieit bad pynkynmaw ia ki nongpule ia ka
 - Ai jingtip Ia baroh ki briew
149. Kano na kine harum ka bym dei ka bynta kaba iasnoh bad ka jingthoh paragraph?
- Ka jingjrong kaba la mang lypa thik
 - Ka jingdon ka ‘topik senten’
 - Ka jinglong tylli mlun kawei ka jingmut
 - Ka jingdon ki senten kyrshan
150. Kano na kine ki thup kyntien ne senten harum kaba pyni ba u nongthoh u kwah ban pynpaw ia la ka jingsngew?
- Nga khlem pat ia kynduh ia u naduh ba u la wan phai
 - Mynhynnin nga iohi ba u wan shane
 - Ha ka jingiohi ka jong nga te
 - Nga lah ioh ban iakren bad u mynshwa

Questions No.	Answer keys	Questions No.	Answer keys	Questions No.	Answer keys
121	d	131	a	141	c
122	c	132	d	142	a
123	b	133	b	143	b
124	c	134	c	144	b
125	d	135	c	145	c
126	a	136	c	146	b
127	b	137	d	147	d
128	d	138	a	148	c
129	c	139	b	149	a
130	b	140	d	150	c

Garó - Paper II

Set – III

121. Ku·akmako skianio iarangoni badia ong·ja?
- Golpoko talatchengani
 - Noksa mesokmangmangani
 - Katta bichongrangko aganani
 - Gam·e poraiani
122. Golpo aganachi bi·sarangni gisikko salna aro golpoko me·sudapatna skigipa on· sogiminrangoni badia method ba skiani bewalko jakkalgenchim.
- Flannel Board Presentation Method-ko
 - Storytelling Method-ko
 - Dramatization Method-ko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkon jak-kalna man·a
123. Skichakram dringo, skigipa bi·sarangna katta ja·pangko chanchirimna on·aniara iako ong·ata.
- Bi·sarangni agangrikani, side orraniko jajaani ong·ata
 - Bi·sarangni saksa sakgipin baksa aganchanchirimgrikani jikjaka-niko ong·ata
 - Aganchanchirimani, skie on·anirangoni mingsa ong·a
 - Bi·sarang saksa sakgipin baksa agangrikaniko bon·ata
124. Guided writing (Jakindile seani)-ko maina an·tangtang changa gita sena, skina skang nangchenga?
- Seani niamko u·iatna
 - Noksako mesoke u·iatna
 - Aratako namatna
 - Skigipa an·tang chanchiako u·iatna
125. On·sogiminrangoni badia changatangko bikote seani ong·ja?
- Rochona seani (Essay)
 - Am·sandie seani (Thesis)
 - Poedo seani (Poetry)
 - Banaie seani (Fiction)
126. Dokgipa gadango poraienggipa bi·sa indine agana, ‘skanggipa seani ja·mano uko poraie dingtangatna nanganirangko daka aro setaia’. Bi·sa ia seani gadangko dakenga.
- Bi·sa jinma aganchanchirima (Brainstorming)
 - Sulsul seani (Listing)
 - Poraie ong·gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
 - Nipiltaiani (Revision)
127. Poedoko skianio mongsonggipa miksonganiara _____ ong·a.
- Kattarangko bariatani (Vocabulary Development)
 - Kusi ong·a aro de·kadanga (Enjoyment and Appreciation)
 - Grammar o bariani (Development of Grammar)
 - Skie ragiparangko poedo segipa ong·atna (Learners to become poets)

128. “Matcha chike cha-na changja ka-watteko.” Ia grammar ong-gija seaniko ong-e seode uko indake minga.
- Taridapa (Editing)
 - Nipiltaia (Revising)
 - Noksa sala (Postering)
 - Poraie ong-gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
129. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badiako Rubricna jakkalja.
- Rating Scale
 - Checklist
 - Sociogram
 - Grading Scale
130. Formative Assessment aro Summative Assessment ara Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation ni bak ong·ama.
- Ong·ja
 - Formative aro Summative ge·gnian ong·a
 - Formativesan ong·a
 - Summativesan ong·a
131. Bi·sarangko dingtang dingtang kamrangko dakate uamangni chu·sokanirangko see rakkie donaniko indake minga.
- Rubric
 - File
 - Data sheet
 - Portfolio
132. Skigipa group-o bakko ra·e (Participant Observer)-ko dakgenode maidakgipa role ba kamko ja·rikgenchim. On·sogipa kamoniko basee seokbo.
- Groupni saksa ong·esan dongaigen
 - Gisiko nange knatimpagen, bak ra·gen, skie ra·gen
 - Jrip jrip nirikiaigen
 - Groupni chanchiao jrip jrip donggen
133. On·sogimin ‘Agan-me·apa’o ‘Snama’ ni orto ia ong·a.
- Wa·al sianga
 - Wa·al jelata
 - Wa·al sika
 - Wa·al so·baka
134. A·chikrang ‘A·breng Cha·a’ ine aganengon badiako miksonga.
- Adita bilsirangna galchipe dongipa biapko a·ba cha·aniko
 - Gnigipa bilsioaba apsan biapko rongtalate a·ba cha·aniko
 - Gital biapko am·sandie a·ba cha·aniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·aia

135. A·chikrang skangode _____ sepikosa dakgrikna jakkala. Bangbango basee basee gapatbo.
- Atte
 - Mil·am
 - Sel·u
 - Wa·pong
136. Maiko 'Building Schema' minga, mesokbo.
- Mandeni u·i·ma·siano side ra·ani
 - Mandeni u·i·ma·sigijao side ra·gijako
 - Kosako janapgipa minggnian onga
 - Kosako janapgipa minggnian ong·ja
137. 'Activating Prior Knowledge' ia ong·a.
- Gisiko u·i·ma·sigiminko bak dakani
 - Gisiko u·i·ma·sigiminko kam ka·atani
 - Gisiko u·i·ma·sigiminko dontongatani
 - Kosako janapgipa mingsaba ong·ja
138. "Kam mingsa suk, rasong aro toromba gnang, pilak tariani, changa sapaniba." Ia ritingrangko proseni bewalo janapode ia ong·a.
- Kam mingsakon chu·ongnikbo
 - Mingsa kaman suk, rasong aro toromba ong·a
 - Kamko chu·sokaton suk, rasong baksa u·iani, changa-sapanikoba man·a
 - Kamtangko chu·sokaton kusi aro rasong man·a
139. Dingtangmancha somoio 'Database-o' chimonggimin 'Data'-ko indake minga.
- Schema
 - Instance of the Database
 - Independence
 - Data Domain
140. KWL-o 'W'-ni chu·gimik miksongani maia?
- What I know
 - Want to know
 - Want to learn
 - Want to teach
141. Schema Theory-ni modeling badita ge donga.
- 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 5

142. Gong·rakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on•sogiminrangoni badia ‘Reading Strategy’-ko dakenga.
- Scanning-ko
 - Skimming-ko
 - Think Aloud-ko
 - KWL-ko
143. Poedoni riting bon.chotgipa kattarangni apsan ma.rape gam·aniko mai minga. Basebo
- rhythm
 - metre
 - Rhyme
 - Sonnet
144. History of Garo Literatureko sawa seaha? Mesokbo
- William Carey
 - Milton S. sangma
 - William Robinson
 - Howard Denison W. Momin
145. ‘Pring’ poedoko sawa seaha
- Howard Denison W. Momin
 - Kosan G. Momin
 - Evelyn R. Marak
 - Phoebe W. Momin
146. Ka.mao on.sogiminrangoni badia Poraina tarisamsogipa Reading Strategyrang ong.a? Mesokbo
- KWL and SQ3R
 - Skimming and scanning
 - Think aloud and summarizing
 - Kosako(A.,(B., aro c.- o janapgipa pilakan poraina tarisamsogipa strategyrang ong.a
147. SQ3R- ni full form sul sul donate seode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.gipa aganchakani ong.a? Mesokbo.
- Survey - Question - Read – Recite – Review
 - Survey - Question – Read – Review – recite
 - Survey - Questions - Review – Recite – Read
 - Survey – Question – Recite – Read – Review
148. KWL-o ‘W’- ni chu.gimik miksongani maia?
- What I know
 - Want to know
 - Want to learn
 - Want to teach

149. Gong.rakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on.sogiminrangoni badia Reading Strategy-ko dakenga?
- Scanning-ko
 - Skimming-ko
 - Think Aloud-ko
 - KWL-ko
150. Skigipani bi·sarangna poraie mesokani (model reading) maini gimini gamchata?
- Gam·atanirangko tik ong·e ja·rikatna dakchaka.
 - Chinrangni kri poraina dakchaka.
 - Bi·sarangko ku·grent salatna dakchaka (fluent)
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·toka.

Questions No.	Answer Keys	Questions No.	Answer Keys	Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	b	131	d	141	b
122	d	132	b	142	b
123	c	133	d	143	b
124	a	134	b	144	b
125	b	135	b	145	b
126	d	136	a	146	b
127	b	137	b	147	a
128	a	138	c	148	b
129	c	139	b	149	b
130	b	140	d	150	a

Paper - II
(Set - IV)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics
4. Environmental Studies
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET – 4

1. A child's "Mental Age" is determined by :
 - a. Birth date
 - b. Physical growth
 - c. Performance on standardized tests
 - d. Height and weight
2. "Reversibility" of thought is a characteristic of which stage?
 - a. Sensorimotor
 - b. pre-operational
 - c. Concrete Operational
 - d. Formal Operational
3. What is the IQ formula?
 - a. $\text{Mental Age} \div \text{Chronological Age} \times 100$
 - b. $\text{Chronological Age} \div \text{Mental Age} \times 100$
 - c. $\text{Mental Age} \times \text{Chronological Age}$
 - d. $\text{Chronological Age} - \text{Mental Age}$
4. The "Identity vs. Role Confusion" stage is typical of:
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Childhood
 - c. Adolescence
 - d. Old age
5. Inclusive education means:
 - a. Educating gifted children only
 - b. Educating children with disabilities in special schools
 - c. Welcoming all children regardless of their abilities in the same school
 - d. Educating children from minority groups only
6. "Dyslexia" is primarily associated with difficulties in:
 - a. Doing mathematics
 - b. Reading and spelling
 - c. Physical coordination
 - d. Social interaction
7. "Dyscalculia" refers to difficulty in:
 - a. Writing
 - b. Mathematical calculations
 - c. Visual perception
 - d. Hearing

8. A “Gifted Child” typically has an IQ above:
 - a. 90
 - b. 110
 - c. 130
 - d. 100

9. ADHD stands for:
 - a. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
 - b. Active Development and Health Disorder
 - c. Adolescent Deficit and High Disorder
 - d. Advanced Disability and Hearing Disorder

10. Which act provides for free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14?
 - a. PWD Act
 - b. RTE Act 2009
 - c. NEP 2020
 - d. SSA

11. Inclusion in education focuses on:
 - a. Equity
 - b. Equality only
 - c. Segregation
 - d. Discrimination

12. “Mainstreaming” refers to:
 - a. Putting special children in regular classes for part of the day
 - b. Putting all children in special schools
 - c. Removing children from school
 - d. Teaching only the syllabus

13. A teacher should treat “Individual Differences” as:
 - a. A hurdle to teaching
 - b. A sign of cognitive failure
 - c. A resource for learning
 - d. Something to be ignored

14. Self-centered behavior is most common in:
 - a. Adolescence
 - b. Early Childhood
 - c. Adulthood
 - d. Old age

15. Creative children are typically:
 - a. Conventional thinkers
 - b. Divergent thinkers
 - c. Convergent thinkers
 - d. Passive learners

16. Assessment for an inclusive class should be:
 - a. Standardized and rigid
 - b. Continuous and comprehensive
 - c. Done only twice a year
 - d. Competitive

17. The term “Handicapped” is now replaced by:
 - a. Disabled
 - b. Person with Disability (PwD. / Divyangjan
 - c. Specially abled only
 - d. Abnormal

18. Which tool is best for assessing a child with special needs?
 - a. Observation and portfolio
 - b. Written test and interview
 - c. Standardized IQ test
 - d. Competitive exams

19. The word “Pedagogy” means:
 - a. To lead the child
 - b. To educate the child
 - c. To guide the child
 - d. To understand the child

20. The use of technology to enhance the learning process is:
 - a. ICT
 - b. IT
 - c. Computer science
 - d. Digital literacy

21. Formative assessment is used for:
 - a. Grading at the end of term
 - b. Monitoring progress during instruction
 - c. Comparing students
 - d. Final certification

22. Constructivism emphasizes that learners:
- Memorize facts
 - Actively build their own knowledge
 - Are passive recipients
 - Only learn from rewards
23. Which domain in Bloom's Taxonomy deals with emotions?
- Cognitive
 - Social
 - Psychomotor
 - Affective
24. A teacher acts as a _____ in a learner-centered classroom.
- Coach
 - Facilitator
 - Source of all knowledge
 - Passive observer
25. The main purpose of evaluation is to:
- Fail students
 - Improve the teaching-learning process
 - Rank students
 - Punish slow learners
26. Micro-teaching is used for:
- Large classes
 - Teacher training in specific skills
 - Evaluating students
 - Teaching complex theories
27. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) includes:
- Only scholastic aspects
 - Only co-scholastic aspects
 - Both scholastic and co-scholastic aspects
 - Final exams only
28. "Cognition" refers to:
- Physical growth
 - Mental processes like thinking and memory
 - Emotional stability
 - Social skills

29. The primary goal of a teacher should be to develop _____ in students.
- Fear
 - Critical thinking
 - Compliance
 - Dependency
30. “Scaffolding” is most effective when:
- The teacher does the work for the student
 - The teacher provides clues and support as needed
 - The student works alone
 - The task is too easy

Answer Keys

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	c	11	a	21	b
2	c	12	a	22	b
3	a	13	c	23	d
4	c	14	b	24	b
5	c	15	b	25	b
6	b	16	b	26	b
7	b	17	b	27	c
8	c	18	a	28	b
9	a	19	a	29	b
10	b	20	a	30	b

SET 4

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

31. Language can be defined as-
- words for speaking
 - a system of learning
 - a need to study
 - the system of communication
32. When language is used to share feelings, its function is said to be-
- Informative
 - Expressive
 - Directive
 - Preservative
33. English was the medium of instruction both at the school and university level before independence
- False
 - Agree to some extent
 - True
 - None of the above
34. Knowledge of English is a successful passport for employment
- Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
 - Maybe
35. When children start to learn to behave like a reader and read books, this is called -
- early reading
 - emergent reading
 - fluent reading
 - advanced reading
36. One of the strategies to develop extempore speech is to-
- elaborate perfectly
 - stress on important points
 - maintain a conversational tone
 - give many illustrations
37. Role play enhances-
- verbal expressions
 - playing of games
 - taking turns
 - opportunity

38. Which of the following options a writer must first consider in writing ?
- Type of text
 - Audience and Purpose
 - Diction
 - Grammar
39. Recitation promotes-
- independent learning
 - support from others
 - studying
 - conversation
40. Debates improve-
- work culture
 - knowledge
 - comprehension
 - critical thinking skill
41. The role of schema in reading comprehension-
- is like knowing a word
 - is activating the prior knowledge
 - is to know how to read
 - is to compete reading
42. A test that is used to measure a child's general competence in a second language is called-
- unit test
 - class test
 - proficiency test
 - grammar test
43. A teacher should understand that assessment should be process-oriented classroom, which means that s/he -
- organises class-test on a daily basis
 - engages children in different activities for learning
 - conducts practical test
 - provides knowledge to the taught
44. Assessment as Learning helps the students to-
- routinely reflect on their own work
 - know their grades
 - compete with each other
 - study hard

45. Which grading scale is normally used to measure student's performance in class VI?
- Seven points scale
 - Nine points scale
 - Three points scale
 - Five points scale
46. Personal experiences and aspects of self-development over a period of time are recorded in -
- Anecdotal record
 - Personal Diary
 - Reflective Journal
 - Unit Plan
47. Choose the correct meaning of 'Antagonist'
- Hostile
 - Pluralist
 - Mocking
 - Aghast
48. 'Appertain' means-
- Belong to
 - Offense
 - To be inappropriate
 - Thankful
49. Choose the wrongly spelled word:
- Autopsy
 - Autocrat
 - Asylum
 - Akward
50. Choose the wrongly spelled word:
- Abnormity
 - Aberration
 - Astinent
 - Absentation
51. Men with great _____ and knowledge are usually very polite and _____.
- wisdom, humble
 - ambition, obscure
 - wealth, cruel
 - foresight, sad
52. Nehru's speeches always brought out his for India and the well-being of its _____.
- sadness, forests
 - greatness, residents
 - joy, land
 - love, people

53. He was punished for the _____ of his duty.
- criticism
 - dereliction
 - immaturity
 - percolation
54. He gave me a _____ by appearing suddenly.
- scare
 - dash
 - jolt
 - curse
55. Choose the past tense of the following sentence:
“I will be going to the market”
- I have to go to the market
 - I am going to the market
 - I was going to the market
 - I am not going to the market
56. Walk properly _____ you should fall.
- just
 - lest
 - must
 - otherwise
57. I _____ bus on Mondays.
- am going to work with
 - am going to work by
 - go to work with
 - go to work by
58. Choose the correct option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word:
“Her habits are innocuous”
- Useful
 - Injurious
 - Bad
 - Causing no harm
59. Choose the correct Synonym of the word ‘Obvious’
- Hidden
 - Evident
 - Complicated
 - Deep

60. Select the Antonym of the word 'Consent'
- Refuse
 - Allow
 - Permit
 - Approve

ENGLISH SET 4

Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	d	41.	b	51.	a
32.	b	42.	c	52.	d
33.	c	43.	b	53.	b
34.	a	44.	a	54.	a
35.	b	45.	d	55.	c
36.	c	46.	c	56.	b
37.	a	47.	a	57.	d
38.	b	48.	a	58.	d
39.	a	49.	d	59.	b
40.	d	50.	c	60.	a

Mathematics Paper II

Set IV

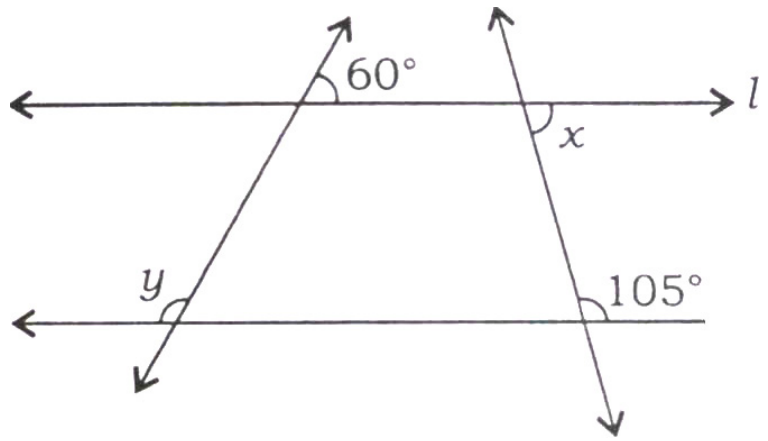
61. After reading $\frac{3}{4}$ part of a book, 30 pages were left. How many pages are there in the book?
- 100
 - 110
 - 120
 - 130
62. How many prime numbers are there between 100 and 120 ?
- 6
 - 7
 - 5
 - 4
63. The sum of the exponents of the prime factors in the prime factorization of 102 is
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 7
64. Three numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 and their LCM is 2400. Find their HCF.
- 40
 - 80
 - 120
 - 200
65. David has every 3rd day off in November. John has every 5th day off in November. On which date for the first time David and John have a day off together?
- November 9
 - November 15
 - November 20
 - November 30
66. A bag has ₹ 785 in the denominations of ₹ 2, ₹ 5 and ₹ 10 coins. The coins are in the ratio of 6 : 9 : 10. How many coins of ₹ 5 are there in the bag?
- 50
 - 45
 - 40
 - 35
67. The ratio of boys and girls in a school is 12: 5. There are 840 girls in the school. What is the total number of students in the school?
- 1190
 - 2380
 - 2856
 - 2586

68. During sale, John bought a bag marked for ₹ 1,200 at 25% discount and a notebook marked for ₹ 80 at 25% discount. How much (in ₹) did he save during the sale?
- 300
 - 310
 - 320
 - 340
69. After two successive discounts of 20% and 35%, an item is sold for ₹ 5,200. Find its marked price.
- ₹ 10,000
 - ₹ 9,800
 - ₹ 9,000
 - ₹ 8,000
70. The area of a rectangle is $(6x - 4)$. Which of the following pairs could be the length and breadth of the rectangle?
- $6x$ and $4x$
 - 6 and $(x - 4)$
 - $2x$ and $(3x - 2)$
 - 2 and $(3x - 2)$
71. The sides of a triangle are $3x^2 - y^2$, $4x^2 - 7xy + 4y^2$ and $-3x^2 + 7xy + 8y^2$. The perimeter of the triangle is
- $7xy - x^2 - y^2$
 - $4x^2 + 11y^2$
 - $11x^2 - y^2$
 - $5x^2 - xy - 3x^2$
72. If $x + y = 8$ and $2x - 3y = 6$, then the value of x is
- 2
 - 6
 - 2
 - 5
73. If $a + b$ and $a - b$ are respectively the length and breadth of a rectangle, then the diagonal of the rectangle is equal to
- $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
 - $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$
 - $\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}$
 - $\sqrt{2(a^2 - b^2)}$

74. In the figure given below, $l \parallel m$.

Find the value of $x + 2y$.

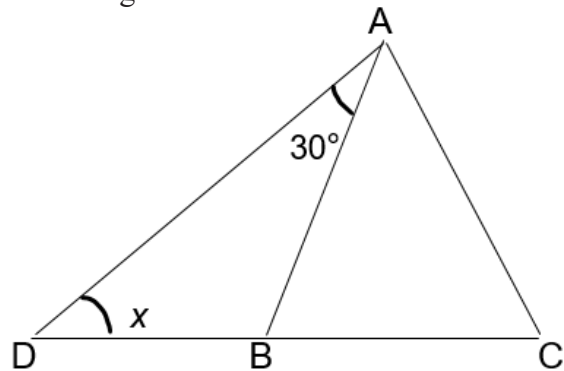
- a. 340°
- b. 225°
- c. 270°
- d. 315°



75. In the figure given below, $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle.

Find x .

- a. 30°
- b. 45°
- c. 60°
- d. 90°



76. Which of the following statements is true?

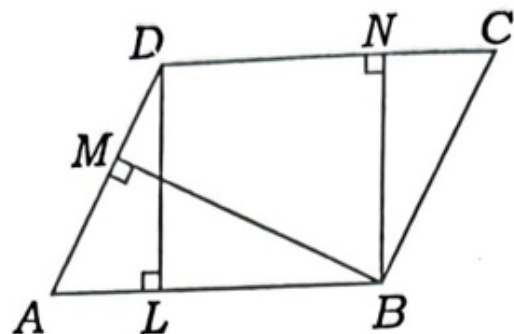
- a. A regular polygon of 10 sides has 5 lines of symmetry.
- b. A circle has infinite number of lines of symmetry.
- c. An angle has two lines of symmetry.
- d. An equilateral triangle has one line of symmetry.

77. The letter that has both line and rotational symmetry is

- a. H
- b. M
- c. S
- d. Y

78. The area of the parallelogram ABCD is

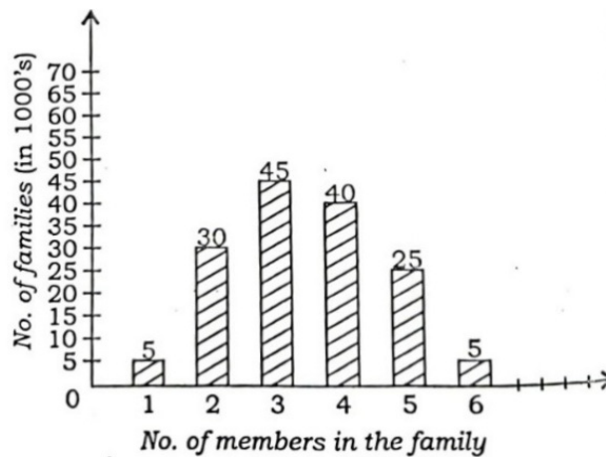
- a. $BC \times BN$
- b. $AB \times BM$
- c. $DC \times DL$
- d. $AD \times DL$



79. The length and breadth of a rectangular wire are 15 cm and 7 cm respectively. If the wire is bent into a circle, the radius of the circle is
- 5 cm
 - 7 cm
 - 14 cm
 - 22 cm

80. The mode and mean are given by 7 and 8 respectively. Then the median is
- $\frac{1}{13}$
 - $\frac{13}{3}$
 - $\frac{23}{3}$
 - 33

81. The data of family sizes in a town is given on the bar graph below :



Calculate the average family size from the given data.

- 2.4
 - 3.0
 - 3.4
 - 4.0
82. A mathematical statement which is assumed to be true without a proof is called a/an
- axiom
 - conjecture
 - corollary
 - theorem

83. According to the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, mathematics curriculum should be
- coherent and static
 - static and activity-oriented
 - ambitious and coherent
 - ambitious and static
84. “A teacher distributed newspaper in class VI and asked to read the cricket scores of the Indian team in the latest match. Then he/she asked them to draw a bar graph of the scores.” In the above activity, the teacher intends to
- make connection between mathematical concept and real life
 - test drawing skills
 - avoid teaching
 - test memory
85. With the help of GeoGebra software, students can learn geometrical concepts through
- project-based approach
 - formal deduction
 - lecture-based approach
 - exploratory approach
86. “Each prime number has two factors.” What method should be used to prove the above statement at the upper primary level?
- Inductive
 - Deductive
 - Analysis
 - Synthesis
87. Following are the jumbled steps of project method:
- Choosing and purposing the project
 - Planning of the project
 - Provide a situation
 - Evaluation of the project
 - Executing the project
 - Recording of the project
- Find out the logical order of these steps from the given options.
- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)
 - (v), (vi), (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
 - (iii), (i), (ii), (v), (iv), (vi)
 - (iii), (i), (ii), (v), (vi), (iv)

88. Which among the following is not a feature of the Summative Assessment in mathematics?
- It is a term-end examination
 - It is used for grading, promotion and placement
 - It focuses on diagnosing the strength and weakness of the children
 - It is product-oriented rather than process-oriented
89. “Community mathematics helps in improving students’ engagement in mathematics learning.”
Community mathematics does not include
- group activities
 - group discussion
 - problem-solving tasks for students
 - remedial teaching
90. What number should be subtracted from the product $1109 * 505$ so as to get 505050?
- 49495
 - 55005
 - 54995
 - 59495

Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
61	(c.)	71	(b.)	81	(c.)
62	(c.)	72	(b.)	82	(a.)
63	(b.)	73	(c.)	83	(c.)
64	(a.)	74	(d.)	84	(a.)
65	(b.)	75	(a.)	85	(d.)
66	(b.)	76	(b.)	86	(a.)
67	(c.)	77	(a.)	87	(c.)
68	(c.)	78	(c.)	88	(c.)
69	(a.)	79	(b.)	89	(d.)
70	(d.)	80	(c.)	90	(c.)

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET - IV

91. Which type of nutrition is shown by Amoeba ?
- Autotrophic
 - Saprotrophic
 - Parasitic
 - Holozoic
92. The movement of a plant towards light is called:
- Geotropism
 - Phototropism
 - Hydrotropism
 - Thigmotropism
93. Which organ in the human body is responsible for breathing?
- Heart
 - Kidneys
 - Lungs
 - Liver
94. Which of the following changes is an example of acclimatization in humans at high altitude?
- Development of larger lungs within few days
 - Increase in red blood cell count within a few days.
 - Structural modification of lungs.
 - Increase in body temperature.
95. Choose a statement which is correct about cartilage.
- It is harder than bone.
 - It is connecting joints to bones.
 - It connects muscles to bones.
 - It provides flexibility at joints.
96. The process mainly responsible for the upward movement of water in tall trees is
- Diffusion
 - Osmosis
 - Transpiration pull
 - Active transport
97. Organisms that play a key role in nutrient cycling in forests are
- Decomposers
 - Carnivores
 - Herbivores
 - Omnivores

98. Vaccine helps in immunity by:
- Supplying antibiotics.
 - Stimulating the body to produce antibodies.
 - Killing and destroying all disease-causing microbes.
 - Replacing white blood cells.
99. The main difference between manure and fertilizers is
- Fertilizers mainly supply nutrients.
 - Manure improves soil structure.
 - Both A and B.
 - None of the above.
100. Conservation of tigers also helps in conserving:
- Only the tiger species.
 - Entire ecosystem and biodiversity.
 - Forests.
 - Water catchment areas in forests.
101. Materials are grouped together mainly to:
- Study their properties and uses easily.
 - Suit our personal liking.
 - Ensure that only one material exists in each group.
 - Prevent them from getting mixed up in nature.
102. Which technique is used to separate two immiscible liquids?
- Filtration
 - Evaporation in open porcelain.
 - Simple distillation.
 - Separating funnel
103. Phenolphthalein is colourless in acidic medium and turns:
- Blue in base
 - Red in base
 - Pink in base
 - Orange in base
104. In electroplating, the object to be plated is made of
- Cathode.
 - Anode
 - Electrolyte
 - Neutral terminal

105. Coal tar is a mixture of:
- Only hydro carbons.
 - Only liquids.
 - Many different chemical substances
 - Metals and non-metals.
106. The head of a safety match stick contains:
- Red phosphorus and potassium chlorate
 - Potassium chlorate and antimony trisulphide
 - White phosphorus, Potassium chlorate and antimony trisulphide
 - Red phosphorus, Potassium chlorate and antimony trisulphide.
107. A body travels 10m east and then 10 m west. The total displacement is:
- 20 m.
 - 15m
 - 10 m.
 - 0 m
108. The image formed by a plane mirror is always:
- Real and inverted
 - Virtual and inverted
 - Real and erect
 - Virtual and erect
109. Why are woolen clothes worn in winter?
- They generate heat.
 - They prevent heat from escaping by trapping air.
 - They are good conductor of heat.
 - They reflect cold air.
110. The solid waste that settles at the bottom of the sedimentation tank is called:
- Sludge
 - Scum
 - Effluent
 - Residue
111. Which of the following will increase pressure?
- Increasing area and increasing force.
 - Decreasing force and decreasing area.
 - Increasing force and decreasing area.
 - Decreasing force and increasing area

112. Lubricants reduce friction by:
- Increasing roughness of the surfaces to hold them firmly.
 - Filling irregularities between surfaces.
 - making the machine parts heavier so they slide easily.
 - converting motion into other energy.
113. The loudness of a sound depends on its:
- Frequency
 - Wavelength.
 - Speed
 - Amplitude
114. In the process of scientific inquiry, which step typically follows the formulation of a testable hypothesis?
- Drawing a final conclusion
 - Making a prediction and testing it through experimentation
 - Identifying a new problem to solve
 - Communicating the results to the public.
115. Which of the following best describes the “tentative” nature of scientific knowledge?
- It is based on personal opinions and beliefs.
 - It is permanent and can never be changed.
 - It is subject to revision or change in light of new evidence.
 - It is a collection of unchangeable facts.
116. Which characteristic is essential for a question to be considered a “scientific question”?
- It must be based on popular opinion.
 - It must be able to be answered with a simple “yes” or “no”
 - It must be testable through observation or experimentation
 - It must be original and never asked before.
117. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a scientific attitude?
- Believing every new discovery without proof
 - Skepticism, or questioning claims until they are backed by evidence
 - Avoiding experiments that might prove a hypothesis wrong.
 - Ignoring data that contradicts a personal belief
118. In the process of scientific inquiry, which step typically follows the formulation of a testable hypothesis?
- Drawing a final conclusion
 - Making a prediction and testing it through experiment
 - Identifying a new problem to solve
 - Communicating the results to the public

119. One of the strategy of teaching Science is that
- It must be based on guesses.
 - It must be able to be answer and question only
 - It must be testable through observation or experimentation.
 - It must be original and rote memorisation.
120. According to NCF 2005, which of the following is the most important objective of science education at the upper primary stage?
- To prepare students for competitive entrance exams
 - To help students connect classroom learning to life outside the school.
 - To ensure students can recite all definitions from the textbook
 - To focus strictly on theoretical laws without experimental work

ANSWER KEYS

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
91	d	101	a	111	c
92	b	102	d	112	b
93	c	103	c	113	d
94	b	104	a	114	b
95	d	105	c	115	c
96	c	106	b	116	c
97	a	107	d	117	b
98	b	108	d	118	b
99	c	109	b	119	c
100	b	110	a	120	b

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Set - IV

61. Which sector is primarily responsible for the economic development in a country?
- Public Sector
 - Private Sector
 - Industries
 - Transport network
62. The Harappan Civilization is based entirely on
- archeological evidence
 - literary evidence
 - inscriptions
 - oral Traditions
63. The Harappan civilization belongs to the
- Iron age
 - Bronze age
 - Copper age
 - Silver age
64. The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the
- art of governance
 - city planning
 - religion
 - rural lifestyle
65. The Mughal emperor who paved the way for the establishment of the Mughal empire in India was
- Akbar
 - Babar
 - Shah Jahan
 - Jehangir
66. Which ruler is considered as the greatest Mughal Emperor?
- Barbar
 - Akbar
 - Shah Jahan
 - Aurangzeb
67. The Revolt of 1857 started from
- Delhi
 - Jhansi
 - Allahabad
 - Meerut

68. At Kanpur, the Revolt of 1857 was led by whom
- Tantya Tope
 - Nana Sahib
 - Kunwar Singh
 - Bakh khan
69. Who, among the following leaders of the revolt, was the last one subdued by the British
- Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - Tantia Tope
 - Azimulla
70. Who led the Ahmedabad Mill strike 1918?
- B.G. Tilak
 - B.C. Banerjee
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - W.C. Banerjee
71. The Quit India Movement of 1942 collapsed within:
- A year
 - Within Eight months
 - Within Six Months
 - Within Two months
72. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
- W.C. Banerjee
 - A.O. Hume
 - Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
73. Who raised the slogan 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'
- A.O. Hume
 - Subas Chandra Bose
 - Baghat Singh
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
74. British government's objective in introducing English education was
- to make India politically conscious of their rights and duties
 - to impart Indians the modern scientific knowledge
 - to get people to work at the lower levels of administration
 - to make Indian capable for their own administration
75. Which of the following freedom fighter was not an extremist?
- B.G. Tilak
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - Bipin Chandra Pal

76. The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in
- 1911
 - 1905
 - 1929
 - 1919
77. Champaran, where Gandhiji launched his first non-violent struggle is located
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Gujarat
 - Punjab
 - Bihar
78. The Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 started with-
- Passing of the resolution for complete independence of India
 - Boycott of foreign goods
 - Dandi March
 - Boycott of the 1st Round Table Conference
79. According to the provisions of Act of 1935, India was to become a
- Union of states
 - Federation of states
 - Free country
 - Confederation
80. In 1942, Gandhiji raised a slogan named
- Civil disobedience
 - Non-cooperation
 - Non-violence
 - Quit India
81. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Council in the year
- 1920
 - 1929
 - 1919
 - 1935
82. The 'East India Association' was founded by –
- Lokmanya Tilak
 - Surendranath Banerjee
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Anand Mohan Bose
83. The 'Father of Khasi Alphabet' was
- William Carey
 - Thomas Jones
 - John Thomas
 - Williams Wiliams

84. Who wrote the National Anthem 'Jana Gana'?
- B.C Chatterjee
 - W.C Banerjee
 - Surendranath Banerjee
 - Rabindranath Tagore
85. Who was the first Governor General and Viceroy of India?
- Lord Canning
 - Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Lytton
 - Lord Cornwallis
86. The secondary sources of history include:
- Text book
 - Biography
 - Journals
 - Coins
87. The President of India, who was the only President to have been re-elected.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
 - Dr. Zakir Husain
88. Champaran Satyagraha was a protest by the farmers against
- the exploitation of British Indigo Planters.
 - Ryotwari settlement
 - Permanent settlement
 - Mahalwari settlement
89. Social Studies is not an individual subject, discipline or science. It is a field of study which deals with man, his relation with other man and his environment"
- Peter M. Martorella
 - W.H. Griffin
 - James Hamming
 - John V. Michaeli
90. Which of the following is NOT a correct concept of Social Science?
- Social Science is the study of human society and social relationships using systematic methods.
 - Social Science deals with human behaviour, institutions, and interactions in society.
 - Social Science is only a school-level subject and has no academic or research value.
 - Social Science includes disciplines such as History, Political Science, Sociology, and Economics.

91. “Social Science are a body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and physical objects” was said by
- James High
 - Charles Beard
 - John V. Michaelis
 - W.H. Griffin
92. The word ‘secularism’ was added to the Preamble to the Constitution of India by which Amendment?
- 44th
 - 42nd
 - 40th
 - 46th
93. “Social Studies are a body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and physical objects was said by
- James High
 - Charles Beard
 - John V. Michaelis
 - W.H. Griffin
94. Which of the following learning outcomes, is closely associated with the concept of Transportation?
- Understands isolation of regions
 - Classifies different type of soils
 - Identifies topography of the region
 - Awareness of connectivity between places
95. The following are the skills required in inquiry and decision-making in Social Science.
- Skill in recognising a problem
 - Skill in exploring
 - Skill in drawing conclusions
 - All of the above
96. Experiential learning in Social Science involves learning through direct experience, reflection and real-world application, rather than just text book-based instruction. Which of the following options is not experiential learning approach?
- Rote-learning or memorization
 - Field trips and cultural immersion
 - Project-based learning
 - Case studies and problem-solving
97. The concept of Social Science should be classified to the learners through
- lived experiences of individuals and communities from the cultural and social milieu of learner
 - conversation and discussion in the class
 - illustration from textbooks
 - lectures from teachers

98. Which type of map can be used to focus on information such as distribution of temperature, rainfall, forests, minerals, industries and so on?
- Relief map
 - Physical map
 - Thematic map
 - Political map
99. Which of the following is the in-correct statement of the Social Science projects?
- Projects promotes experiential learning
 - Involves student active participation
 - Local site visit and reporting is one of project work that can be given for students.
 - It focusses only on rote memorisation
100. In which part of the Indian Constitution are the Directive Principles contained?
- Part I
 - Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part II
101. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
- 15th August 1947
 - 26th November 1947
 - 26th November 1949
 - 26th January 1950
102. Who was the 'Father of Indian Constitution'?
- A.O. Hume
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - B.R. Ambedkar
103. State should provide free and compulsory education to children up to the age of-
- 12 years
 - 13 years
 - 14 years
 - 16 years
104. The Fundamental Rights granted under articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during the emergency that is:
- National Emergency
 - State Emergency
 - Financial Emergency
 - All of the above

105. Which of the following is not the correct statement to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution
 - Preamble is a preface or introductory part of the Constitution
 - Preamble is not enforceable by the Court
 - Preamble is a Fundamental Right
106. Which organ of the government is considered as a Guardian of the Rights of the People?
- Executive organ
 - Legislative organ
 - Judiciary organ
 - None of the above
107. Which organs of the government is the law-making body?
- Executive organ
 - Legislative organ
 - Judiciary organ
 - All of the above
108. The Indian Constitution is the longest constitution in the world. The original Constitution contained
- 395 Articles
 - 385 Articles
 - 375 Articles
 - 365 Articles
109. India is the largest practical democracy of the world and best example of
- Parliamentary democracy
 - Representative democracy
 - Indirect democracy
 - All the above
110. North Korea is an example of
- Dictatorship form of government
 - Democratic form of government
 - Parliamentary form of government
 - Federal form of government
111. England is the best example of
- A unitary form of government
 - Constitutional monarchy
 - Parliament forms of government
 - All of the above

112. Textbook belongs to what type of learning resource?
- Digital
 - Print
 - Non-print
 - Audiovisual
113. Which of the following is an example of non-print and non-digital resources?
- Audio recording
 - Video recording
 - Lecture
 - Photograph
114. What is the main disadvantage of print resources?
- Limited accessibility
 - Easily outdated
 - Environmentally unfriendly
 - All of the above
115. Which of the following is an example of a digital learning platform for Social Science learning?
- Khan Academy
 - Wikipedia
 - NCERT Social Science Textbook
 - Library book
116. Online videos about freedom fighters of present-day Meghalaya are examples of
- Print resources
 - Non-print resources
 - Digital resources
 - Audio resources
117. Identify the main advantage of digital learning resources for Social Science learning.
- Internet Dependency
 - Reliability of Information
 - Screen Time Issues
 - Connect classroom learning with real-life situations.
118. Which sector is the largest contributor to India's GDP?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Agriculture
119. The secondary sector is also known as
- Service sector
 - Industrial sector
 - Agricultural sector
 - Primary Sector

120. Which of the following is a characteristic of the primary sector?
- High capital investment
 - Dependence on nature
 - High technology
 - Manufacturing activities

ANSWER KEYS

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
61	a.	81	b.	101	(c.
62	a.	82	(c.	102	d.
63	b.	83	b.	103	(c.
64	b.	84	d.	104	a.
65	b.	85	a.	105	d.
66	b.	86	a.	106	(c.
67	d.	87	a.	107	b.
68	b.	88	a.	108	a.
69	(c.	89	b.	109	d.
70	(c.	90	(c.	110	a.
71	(c.	91	b.	111	b.
72	a.	92	b.	112	b.
73	d.	93	b.	113	(c.
74	(c.	94	d.	114	d.
75	(c.	95	d.	115	a.
76	a.	96	a.	116	(c.
77	d.	97	a.	117	d.
78	(c.	98	(c.	118	(c.
79	b.	99	d.	119	b.
80	d.	100	(c.	120	b.

LANGUAGE - KHASI

PAPER-II

SET – IV

Ka jingbthah: Pule ĩa kane ka poitri bad jubab ĩa ki jingkylli kiba bud (121 haduh 123) -

Ha lum ha khlaw ki jaid ki sker,

Rukom ki kyrteng ruh ki jer;

Ha ranab lum – U Tiew Japang,

Harud ki wah – U Tiew tyrkhang;

Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw, Uno
phi tip u Tiew khmat Miaw! Ki sim ki pah
hapoh ki bniap Hapoh ka ksing u ud u ngap.

121. “Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw”

Ha kane ka lain. u myllung u kren bynñiaw halor ka jingbymtip shuh u khun Khasi mynta ĩa ka kyrteng –

- a. Ki dieng ki siej ba bunjait
- b. Ki syntiew ki skud
- c. Ki sim ki doh bad ki mrad ki mreng
- d. Ki jait ki sker kiba don ha khlaw

122. U Tiew tyrkhang u ju mih bha –

- a. Harud wah
- b. Ha ranab lum
- c. Ha ki them bad ki lhuh
- d. Ha khlaw

123. U Tiew Japang u dei u jait syntiew –

- a. Uba ki sla ki long kiba iwbih
- b. Uba ka khlieh i kumba pynspong khor
- c. Uba puh bad noh rynjup kum ka khaila ksiar ki kynthei
- d. Uba don ka jingda kum ka knup

Jingbthah : Jubab ĩa ki jingkylli (naduh 124 haduh 125) bad buh dak ĩa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai

124. Ka skima ha ka jinghikai ĩa u khynnah ka dei ka -

- a. Jingt看 ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- b. jingt看 bad jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- c. Jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- d. Jinglah ban pynĩasnoh jingmut jong u khynnah

125. ĩa ka Skima lah ban pyntreikam ha ka jingpule –

- a. Shwa bad ha ka por ba pule
- b. Shwa bad hadien ba la pule
- c. Ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule
- d. Shwa, ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule

126. Haba pynkhreh ia ka lynnong ban hikai, u nonghikai u dei ban buh jingmut kyrpang ia ka-
- Rukom hikai bad Jingmih na ka Jinghikai
 - Jingthmu bad ki tiar iarap hikai
 - Jingmih na ka jinghikai bad tiar iarap hikai
 - Rukom hikai bad ka jingthew jingtip
127. Kaba pynkhreh lypa ia ka plan hikai ka ai jingmyntoi ia ki Nonghikai ban-
- Hikai thik kumba la pynkhreh
 - Phah iarap hikai ha kiwei
 - Pyniaid beit ia ka rukom hikai
 - Kynmaw lyndet ia ka lynnong.
128. Ka tiar iarap kaba kongsan haba batai ia ka jingmut jong ki kyntien ka dei ka-
- Kot
 - Blakbod
 - Ki nuksa
 - Dikshonari
129. Kano ka buit thew jingtip kaba ki nonghikai ki leh ban pyntreikam ha ka por ba ki dang hikai?
- Kylli Jingkylli
 - Phah thoh
 - Ka Jingiakren
 - Khmihthuh
130. Haba pynlong jingiatai nia halor kano kano ka phang ngi thew jingtip ia ka sap kren da ka-
- Jingthew kaba iahap (Rating Scale)
 - Kaba Khmihthuh (Observation)
 - Kaba thoh (Written)
 - Ki Jingkylli (Question Paper)
131. Kaba sngap haba sumar ia kaba iohsngew ki ong-
- Sngap kyndong
 - Sngap thuh
 - Sngap sia
 - Sngap man man
132. ‘Shong kyrnai’ ka thew ia ka rukom shong-
- Haba shong slem hajuh, khlem khih
 - Haba shong kumba ap ban ioh eiei
 - Haba shong kynrong bad bsuh ia ki kti ha lynghoh khohsiew.
 - Haba shu shong hajuh.
133. Ka rukom ia id haba khih ki jain kum ban hap ki ong-
- Iaid ryntnew
 - Iaid pawang
 - Iaid pangah
 - Iaid kynther

134. ‘Bam kynslip’ ka thew ia ka rukom bam-
- Kumba sat
 - Khyndiat khyndiat
 - Naphang khlem tynkai
 - Ba da pyrjah artad.
135. Ki ong ne sin ‘U Naitmaw’ khlem suh thied ia u ne ka briew kiba-
- Sngewheh sngewsarong ialade khlem nongrim
 - Pun halade ia ka jingbishni
 - Pynroh eh ialade
 - Batai stad ia ka kam kiwei
136. Ka jingpynkhih jingmut shuwa ban hikai ia ka lynnong ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban –
- Sngewthuh thuh ia ka jingtip ba ki la don lypa
 - Nang antad kumno ban hikai
 - Sngewthuh sa katno dei ban iarap shuh ia ki khynnah
 - Sngewthuh shaphang ka jinglong ki khynnah
137. Kano na kine harum, ngim dei ban leh haba ngi ktik jingmut ia ki khynnah da kaba kylli jingkylli shwa ban batai ia ka lynnong?
- Kaba jied lypa ia u/ka khynnah shwa ban kylli jingkylli
 - Kaba sdang da ka jingkylli kaba kham jem
 - kaba ai jingkylli katkum ka rta ki khynnah
 - kaba ai jingkylli da kiba la pynkhreh hi da u/ka khynnah
138. Haba hikai ktien, kane ka jingkam ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban pynroi pynsan ia ka jinglah ban pynkhreh bha, ban wadbniah bad wanrah ia ki jingtip kiba bniah shaphang kano kano ka lynnong. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai, kaba iaahab bad kane ka jingong?
- Kaba leh projek
 - Kaba pyni jingmut para khynnah
 - Kaba ai shibun ki jingkylli ba kin jubab
 - Ka jingpule kaba bniah
139. “Kane ka rukom hikai ktien, ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban lah ban pyndonkam ia ki ktien ha ka rukom kaba seisoh bad katkum ki khep bapher.” Kano na kine ki rukom hikai ktien, kaba iaahab bad katei ka jingong?
- Ka Directive approach
 - Ka Interactive approach
 - Ka Structural approach
 - Ka Functional approach
140. “Ka jinglah ki khynnah ban thoh skit (na ki jingiakren kiba don ha ka jingiathuhkhana. bad thoh jingiathuhkhana na ki jingiakren”. Kano na kine harum, kaba iaahab bad kane ka jingong?
- Ka jingthmu bakyrpang ban hikai ia ka lynnong
 - Ka jingkhmih lynti u nonghikai ia ka khynnah
 - Ka jingmih na kaba la hikai
 - Ka jingthmu ba kyllum ban hikai ktien

141. “Lieh khleifñ” ka mut -
- Ka jinglieh kaba pynthaba
 - Kaba lieh kum ka shun
 - Kaba lieh kum u thah ne phria
 - Kaba lieh kumba lieh itynnad ka sniehdoh
142. Kano na kine ki jinglong harum, kaba pyni ïa ka jinglong “Mangkariang”?
- Kaba peit sniew ïa ka jinglong kiwei
 - Kaba pun ïa ka jinglong arsap
 - Kaba pun ïa ka jingbishni, jingpihuin ha la ka dohnud
 - Kaba eh dohnud
143. Ki ong ne sin – “Sim tyngwieng ” ïa u ne ka brierw –
- ba kyreit bad im sngi tang ha ka riam ka beit.
 - ba leh khynraw kyntrung da ki tiar iapan
 - khlem kam khlem hynrei uba im sngi ha ka leh bhabrierw
 - ba buhteng ban leh ïa ka kam haduh ban da dier ka por

Ka jingbthah: Pule Ia kane ka jingthoh nangta sa jubab Ia ki jingkylli kiba bud (144-146): Uwei pa uwei u don la ka jong ka jingthmu ban leh ha ka jingim. Don shibun bah ki phud trei ha ka longbrierw ha sla pyrthei Ia kiba ym lah ban inewtang Ia ki. La sam ha uwei pa uwei baroh Ia ki sap ki phong bapher bapher, ha la ki jong ki jong, na ka bynta ka trei ka ktah shimet shimet ha ka imlang sahlang bad ha ka jingladei bad U Blei. Wat u brierw uba i kumba um don sap ban leh ei ei ruh em, pynban u don la i jingtbit iba ym don ba poi pyrkhath. Lada u donkam Ia ita, in long, khlem artatien, i jingai ba pynmyntoi Ia uba bun ha ka imlang sahlang, bad da kumta, u pyndep Ia ka kamram ha ka jingim. Namarkata, ngim dei ban sngew ba ngim don ne ngim lah ban leh ei ei. Ka jingpyndep Ia ka kamram ha ka jingim, ka long kat kum la ki jong ki jylli bad ha la ki jong ki phud trei ba ngi don ka sap ka phong. Ngim dei ban pynlehnnohei ialade bad Ia la ka jingim, hynrei ban leh ei ei kaba bha, kaba don burom bad kaba dei ban iaroh.

144. Ha kane ka jingthoh, la iathuh ba U Blei u la sam ha uwei pa uwei Ia—
- Ka sap ka phong
 - Ka kam ka jam
 - Ka jingthmu
 - Ka kamram
145. Ka kyntien ‘jylli’ ha ka jingthoh ka thew Ia—
- Ka bynta treikam
 - Ka lyngwiar treikam
 - Ka shi lyngkhot
 - Baroh kim dei
146. Ha kane ka jingthoh, don katno jur ki kyntien bynrap?
- 3-lai
 - 4-saw
 - 6-hynrierw
 - 7-hynnierw

147. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, ka bym da ai jingmyntoi eh Ia ki khynnah ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary?
- Kaba phah leh kam kynhun
 - Kaba phah leh ‘project’
 - Kaba phah pule jam bunsien haduh ban da lah lyndet
 - Kaba ialam sha kano kano ka jaka ban ioh jinghikai nangta
148. Kano na kine harum ka dei kawei na ki jinglong jong ka Lesson Plan?
- Ka Lesson Plan ka don lai kyndon
 - Ka Lesson Plan ka lah ban don bun rukom
 - Ia ka Lesson Plan dei ban hikai hapoh 30 minit
 - Shisien ba la shna ia ka, dei ban bud thik ha ka por hikai
149. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ‘jingkhmih-thuh’ ia ki khynnah kum ka buit pynshongdor, dei ban—
- Leh tang ha ka por ba ai kam ia ki ban leh
 - Leh man la ka sngi da u nonghikai
 - Leh tang haba phah trei kynhun Ia ki shabar ka kamra klas
 - Pynduna ha ki klas ba kham shalor
150. Haba iakren bad ki briew, ‘kren ruma’ ka mut—
- Kren bieit khlem jingmut eiei
 - Kren pyrthuh bud namar ba kren kiwei pat
 - Kren bein
 - Kren bym tipbriew

ANSWER KEYS

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
121	d
122	a
123	b
124	b
125	d
126	a
127	c
128	d
129	d
130	a
131	a
132	d
133	d
134	a
135	a
136	a
137	d
138	a
139	d
140	c
141	d
142	c
143	a
144	a
145	b
146	a
147	c
148	b
149	b
150	a

Garo
(Paper II)
SET - IV

121. “Makkre boloni ta·rake ong·one katangaha.” Ia sentenceo salsretgipa katta mai Caseni ma·a ong·a, basebo.
- a. Nominative
 - b. Dative
 - c. Ablative
 - d. Vocative
122. Proseko skina golpo agananiko dakengon, mai mairangko skigipa jakkalna nanggenchim?
- a. Voice modulation aro intonation
 - b. Gesture
 - c. Noksa, model aro realia
 - d. Kosako janapgipa gimikkon nanga
123. Modulation-o mai mai ku·rangni gadangrang donga ?
- a. Kosakbatgipa gadang (High pitch)
 - b. Bijangchigipa gadang (Middle pitch)
 - c. Onbatgipa gadang (Low pitch)
 - d. Kosako janapgipa gimikan donga.
124. Golpo aganania maiko mancha ‘ Intonation’ ine minga ?
- a. Ku·rangni tang·ona aro tang·doaniko
 - b. Ku·rangni apsan gadango donganiko
 - c. Ku·rangni kosakbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
 - d. Ku·rangni onbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
125. Poedoko skiani mongsonggipa miksonganiara maia?
- a. Poedoko mingna sapatna mangmang
 - b. Poedoni nitoaniko/ su·uaniko bi·sarangna skie on·na
 - c. Poedoni miksongani mangmangkosan bi·sarangna u·iatna
 - d. Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.
126. Schema Theory-ni modeling badita ge donga.
- a. 4
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 5

127. Gongrakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on•sogiminrangoni badia 'Reading Strategy'-ko dakenga.
- Scanning-ko
 - Skimming-ko
 - Think Aloud-ko
 - KWL-ko
128. Poedoni riting bon.chotgipa kattarngni apsan ma.rape gamaniko mai minga. Basebo
- rhythm
 - metre
 - Rhyme
 - Sonnet
129. History of Garo Literatureko sawa seaha? Mesokbo
- William Carey
 - Milton S. sangma
 - William Robinson
 - Howard Denison W. Momin
130. 'Pring' poedoko sawa seaha
- Howard Denison W. Momin
 - Kosan G. Momin
 - Evelyn R. Marak
 - Phoebe W. Momin
131. Ka.mao on.sogiminrangoni badia Poraina tarisamsogipa Reading Strategyrang ong.a? Mesokbo
- KWL and SQ3R
 - Skimming and scanning
 - Think aloud and summarizing
 - Kosako(A.,(B., aro (C.- o janapgipa pilakan poraina tarisamsogipa strategyrang ong.a
132. SQ3R- ni full form sul sul donate seode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.gipa aganchakani ong.a? Mesokbo.
- Survey - Question - Read – Recite – Review
 - Survey - Question – Read – Review – recite
 - Survey - Questions - Review – Recite – Read
 - Survey – Question – Recite – Read – Review
133. KWL-o 'W'- ni chu.gimik miksongani maia?
- What I know
 - Want to know
 - Want to learn
 - Want to teach

134. Gong.rakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on.sogiminrangoni badia Reading Strategy-ko dakenga?
- Scanning-ko
 - Skimming-ko
 - Think Aloud-ko
 - KWL-ko
135. Activating Prior knowledge ia ong.a
- Gisiko u.i-ma·sigiminko kam ka.atani
 - Gisiko u.i-ma.sigiminko dontongatani
 - Gisiko u.i-ma.sigiminko bakdakani
 - Kosako janapgipa mingsaba ong.ja
136. Schema ian Mandeni _____ ko gisikko chipe done nanga salo ua changa- sapaniko jakkalpilani ong.a.
- U.i-ma.sianiko
 - Changa- sapaniko
 - Skie ra.aniko
 - Kosako janapgipa pilakan ong.aia.
137. Activating prior knowledge ia ong.a
- gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko bak dakani
 - gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko bariatani
 - gitcham u.i-ma.sianiko kam ka·atani
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia
138. Sea- jotani gadangrangko (writing process)Sulsul donode indake ong·genchim.
- Pre-writing, drafting, editing, revising aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, editing, drafting, revising, aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, drafting, revising, editing, aro publishing
 - Pre- writing, revising, editing, drafting aro publishing
139. Maidakgipa sea – jotaniko Creative writing' ine agana ?
- Man·atangko seani
 - Jakindile seani
 - Chanchibewale seani
 - Serong bewaloni dingtange seani

140. 'Portfolio' – ara
- Bi·sa sakantini skie ra·anio namdaproroaniko see rakkiani ong·a
 - Bi·sa sakantini knatime aganna chanchianiko see rakkiani ong·a
 - Bi·sa sakantini seanio aro poraianio nengnikaniko see rakkiani ong·a
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·aia
141. Melody aro Harmony ko
- Namgipa compositionko sena nanga
 - Poedoko sena nanga
 - Dramako sena nanga
 - Kosako janapgipa gimik seanian ongaia
142. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) ko skulo ra'gatani miksonganide
- Bilsio bi·sarangko changbri porikka ra·aniko
 - Bilsio bi·sarangko changgni porikka ra·an baksana monthly test ra·aniko
 - Bilsio gimikan bi·sarangni porikka, monthly test, unit test unit (scholastic. aro be·en bimangko an·senge rakina daka-ka.anirangko (co-scholastic. porika ra·aniko
 - Kosako b.-o janapgipa aganchakanian tik ong·a
143. 'Rubric' ine aganon iako miksonga
- Ku·sikko skie ra·anio bi·sarangni katta agananirango ba seani gadangrangko nina jakkalgipa tarisamsoanirang
 - Bi·sarangni kal·susaanio nama namgijani kri gadangrangko on·na tarisamsoanirang
 - Bi·sarangni changa sapani kri aro uarangko tosusana gita kraa aro nama bewalo gadangrangko on·na tarisamsoanirang
 - Jeko a. aro c.-o janapgipa minggnian ong·aia
144. Sea-jotani kam-o skanggipa gadang ka.mao on.sogiminoni badia ong.a?
- skang see nichengani
 - segatani
 - nipilani
 - taridapani
145. SQ3R- Reading strategies-ni 3R-ko sulsul donode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.a.
- Read-Recite-Review
 - Read- Review- Recite
 - Recite- Read- Review
 - Review- Recite- Read
146. Skimmingko klaso dakatengon maiko sandina nanga?
- Dingtangmanchagipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Man·gopgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Napsepgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Watchanggipa orto ba miksonganiko

147. Summarisingko dakanio maikai dakna nanga?
- Pilak kattarangko watchangna nangja.
 - Nangchongmotgipa kattarangkosan ra·na nanga.
 - Pilak kattarangkon che·em che·em talatna nanga.
 - Kattatangchi sentencerangko ritchurorona nanga.
148. Gam·e chanchiani (Loud thinking) ine aganode ka·mao on·sogiminoniko mingsako miksonga.
- Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gam·e aganna sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko gam·e chanchina sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko mangmang chanchina sapaniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.
149. A·bachenggipa gadango (elementary level) mai skiani bewalko jakkale Grammarko skigen?
- Inducto-deductive method
 - Deducto-inductive method
 - Inductive method
 - Deductive method
150. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia Interjectionko tik ong·e jakkalaha, basebo.
- Aiao ! aski do·me nitobea.
 - Aiao, aski do·me nitobea!
 - Aiao aski do·me nitobea !
 - Aiao ! aski do·me nitobea!

ANSWER KEYS

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
121	C
122	D
123	D
124	A
125	B
126	B
127	B
128	B
129	B
130	B
131	B
132	A
133	B
134	B
135	A
136	D
137	C
138	C
139	C
140	D
141	A
142	C
143	C
144	A
145	A
146	B
147	B
148	A
149	A
150	A

Paper- II
(Set-V)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics & Science
4. Social Science
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET - 5

1. "Peer Teaching" is an example of:
 - (a) Teacher-centered learning
 - (b) Collaborative learning
 - (c) Passive learning
 - (d) Rote learning
2. "Reinforcement" is a key concept in:
 - (a) Constructivism
 - (b) Behaviourism
 - (c) Humanism
 - (d) Cognitivism
3. "Egocentric speech" in children, according to Piaget, is a sign of:
 - (a) Advanced logic
 - (b) Cognitive immaturity
 - (c) Social skills
 - (d) Fluency
4. Which method is best for teaching science at the upper primary level?
 - (a) Lecture method
 - (b) Heuristic / Discovery method
 - (c) Dictation method
 - (d) Textbook reading
5. "Gender Stereotyping" in classrooms can be reduced by:
 - (a) Separating boys and girls
 - (b) Assigning non-traditional roles to both
 - (c) Ignoring gender
 - (d) Only praising boys
6. A "Portfolio" is:
 - (a) A collection of student work over time
 - (b) A final report card
 - (c) A punishment log
 - (d) A list of student names
7. "Learning Disability" is:
 - (a) A permanent physical state
 - (b) A variable state that can be improved with support
 - (c) A sign of low IQ only
 - (d) Only found in boys
8. What is the primary function of working memory?
 - (a) Storing information permanently.
 - (b) Passive storage of visual information.
 - (c) Retrieving information from long-term memory.
 - (d) Temporary holding and manipulating information for cognitive tasks.

9. Which of the following is not a component of the Baddeley & Hitch working memory model?
- (a) Central Executive
 - (b) Phonological Loop
 - (c) Sensory Memory
 - (d) Episodic Buffer
10. The information-processing approach compares human mind to which of the following?
- (a) A biological machine
 - (b) A social construct
 - (c) An operant chamber
 - (d) A computer
11. Gender is best described as a _____ construct.
- (a) Biological
 - (b) Social
 - (c) Genetic
 - (d) Physiological
12. The internal perception of oneself as male, female, blend of both, or neither is known as :
- (a) Gender expression
 - (b) Sexual orientation
 - (c) Gender identity
 - (d) Sex assignment
13. What is the primary purpose of School-Based Assessment?
- (a) To reduce the workload of teachers.
 - (b) To rank students nationally.
 - (c) To provide continuous feedback and improve learning.
 - (d) To replace final board examinations entirely.
14. Which tool is commonly used in School Board Assessment to record a student's progress over a period of time?
- (a) An OMR sheet
 - (b) A stopwatch
 - (c) A portfolio
 - (d) An IQ test
15. Which assessment tool is a scoring guide used to evaluate the quality of a student's performance based on specific criteria?
- (a) Rating scale
 - (b) Checklist
 - (c) Rubric
 - (d) Anecdotal record

16. Which of the following is considered the best method for understanding a specific child's developmental delays?
- (a) Survey method
 - (b) Experimental method
 - (c) Case Study method
 - (d) Statistical Method
17. What is the primary characteristic of a cross-sectional study in child development?
- (a) Following the same children over 10 years.
 - (b) Studying children of different ages at one time point.
 - (c) Studying children in a controlled laboratory setting.
 - (d) Comparing children from two different countries.
18. The study of the same children over a period of time is known as:
- (a) Cross-sectional study
 - (b) Experimental study
 - (c) Longitudinal study
 - (d) Case study
19. What is the main characteristic of "naturalistic observation"?
- (a) Observing behavior in a laboratory setting
 - (b) Manipulating variables to see effects
 - (c) Observing behavior in its natural, real-life environment
 - (d) Using surveys to collect data
20. What is a key advantage of a digital portfolio over a traditional physical portfolio?
- (a) It cannot be edited.
 - (b) It can contain multimedia evidence like videos and audio files.
 - (c) It is less expensive to maintain.
 - (d) It restricts the amount of work that can be included
21. What is the primary purpose of an anecdotal record?
- (a) To give a grade for class participation.
 - (b) To record a detailed, objective narrative of a specific incident.
 - (c) To document daily attendance.
 - (d) To list all scholastic test results.
22. What is a key advantage of using interviews in child study?
- (a) It provides quantitative data on physical growth.
 - (b) It allows for in-depth, comprehensive data on individual child development.
 - (c) It ensures complete objectivity in behavior observation.
 - (d) It eliminates the need for parent consultation.
23. In narrative study, the researcher/teacher acts as:
- (a) An impersonal observer
 - (b) A participant-observer who tells the child's story
 - (c) An examiner
 - (d) A passive note-taker
24. What is the primary difference in approach between Integrated and Inclusive Education?
- (a) Integration changes the child to fit the system; Inclusion changes the system to fit the child.
 - (b) Integration is for rural schools, while Inclusion is for urban schools.
 - (c) Integration focuses on academic success, while Inclusion focuses on sports.
 - (d) There is no difference.

25. What does Universal Design for Learning (UDL) aim to achieve in an inclusive classroom?
- (a) To create a single, standardized curriculum for all students.
 - (b) To design learning environments that are accessible to all learners.
 - (c) To provide separate learning materials for students with disabilities.
 - (d) To reduce the need for teacher intervention.
26. When teaching a child with Dyscalculia, which strategy is recommended?
- (a) Using concrete manipulative (blocks, counters) to visualize math problems
 - (b) Memorizing abstract formulas only
 - (c) Giving more homework
 - (d) Focusing on speed rather than accuracy
27. Which of the following is an effective pedagogical approach for students with dyslexia?
- (a) Rigid classroom rules
 - (b) Exclusive use of textbooks
 - (c) Multisensory pedagogical approaches
 - (d) Ignoring the disability
28. What is the impact of lack of awareness among general educators regarding inclusion?
- (a) Better classroom management
 - (b) Over-achievement of curriculum goals
 - (c) Poor, ineffective inclusion
 - (d) Increased funding for schools
29. How do children learn best in their early years?
- (a) by sitting still
 - (b) Through direct experience, observation, and reflection
 - (c) Through digital screens only
 - (d) Through lecturing
30. Which of the following is considered the most essential factor for effective learning?
- (a) A high-tech classroom
 - (b) Motivation of the learner
 - (c) Textbook memorization
 - (d) Peer competition

Answer Keys :

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	b	11	b	21	b
2	b	12	c	22	b
3	b	13	c	23	b
4	b	14	c	24	a
5	b	15	c	25	b
6	a	16	c	26	a
7	b	17	b	27	c
8	d	18	c	28	c
9	c	19	c	29	b
10	d	20	b	30	b

SET 5
LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

31. Human language is characterised by its-
- (a) historical diversity
 - (b) social diversity
 - (c) cultural and historical diversity
 - (d) cultural and social diversity
32. Children learn to adapt their language based on the-
- (a) teacher
 - (b) school
 - (c) the book they read
 - (d) person they are speaking
33. _____ can be defined as a system of Communication.
- (a) Speaking
 - (b) Listening
 - (c) Words
 - (d) Language
34. Learning a second language through Language games help the learners to develop their-
- (a) knowledge of the language
 - (b) anxiety about the second language
 - (c) confidence and reduce anxiety in learning it
 - (d) thoughts about it.
35. The advantages of English are-
- (a) It gives employment opportunities
 - (b) It is the primary language of business throughout the world
 - (c) International travelers can make their travel easier by knowing English
 - (d) All of the above
36. Play helps children to construct-
- (a) language in different situations
 - (b) studying language
 - (c) different games
 - (d) their muscles
37. When language is used to share feelings, its function is-
- (a) Informative
 - (b) Expressive
 - (c) Directive
 - (d) Instructive
38. As an English teacher, the first skill to focus on is the-
- (a) writing skill
 - (b) reading skill
 - (c) listening skill
 - (d) speaking skill

39. Writing with a sense of audience means-
- (a) Writing in a concert
 - (b) Writing with the audience in mind
 - (c) Readers who will read
 - (d) Public writing
40. The subject in a letter is-
- (a) The whole letter
 - (b) The clarifications
 - (c) The summary
 - (d) The central theme
41. When reading is focused on the central idea and the connected details, this reading is called-
- (a) skimming
 - (b) Scanning
 - (c) intensive reading
 - (d) extensive reading
42. The objective of extensive reading is-
- (a) to develop the taste for reading in the students
 - (b) to develop the habit of self-study in the students
 - (c) to read for pleasure and recreation
 - (d) All of the above
43. As a teacher, one should make assessment-
- (a) challenging
 - (b) learner-friendly
 - (c) threatening
 - (d) competitive
44. In Assessment of Learning, a strong emphasis is placed on marks or grades with-
- (a) judgement
 - (b) Decision
 - (c) little direction or advice for improvement
 - (d) a choice of achievement
45. Which amongst the following is not a suitable tool for assessing oral language skills?
- (a) Pen and paper test
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Checklist
 - (d) Rubrics

Choose the correct option to fill up the blank:

46. The movie was _____ the book.
- (a) as
 - (b) as good
 - (c) good as
 - (d) as good as

47. My hobbies include jogging, swimming and _____.
- (a) to climb mountains
 - (b) climb mountains
 - (c) climbing mountains
 - (d) to climb
48. Alicia _____ the window please. It's too hot here.
- (a) opens
 - (b) open
 - (c) opened
 - (d) will open
49. We have been best friends since elementary class. _____?
- (a) Aren't we
 - (b) Are we
 - (c) Have we
 - (d) Haven't we
50. They haven't changed at all. ___?
- (a) Have they
 - (b) Don't they
 - (c) Could they
 - (d) Are they
51. In black and White means-
- (a) Black and White ink
 - (b) Black ink on white-paper
 - (c) In writing
 - (d) In drawing
52. It was Arti and not Parvati who did the cleaning all by _____.
- (a) herself
 - (b) himself
 - (c) ourselves
 - (d) themselves
53. The house ___ windows are open is beautiful.
- (a) which
 - (b) whose
 - (c) who
 - (d) where
54. There are about twenty books on the shelf. You may borrow _____ of them.
- (a) each
 - (b) any
 - (c) either
 - (d) neither

55. My mother often talks to _____ in the kitchen.
 (a) myself
 (b) yourself
 (c) itself
 (d) herself
56. Let me introduce _____. My name is Alan.
 (a) myself
 (b) each other
 (c) yourself
 (d) oneself
57. Select the correct option to complete the sentence:
 “The Taj Mahal is the _____ building in the world”
 (a) beautiful
 (b) beautifullest
 (c) more beautiful
 (d) most beautiful
58. The Writer ___wrote that article won the prize.
 (a) whom
 (b) who
 (c) which
 (d) whose
59. ‘An old hand’ refers to-
 (a) An old person
 (b) A wrinkled Hand
 (c) An experienced person
 (d) An old woman
60. ‘Hit below the belt’ implies-
 (a) To two legs
 (b) to tear the pants
 (c) To blame
 (d) To kick the knee

SET 5 ENGLISH
 Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	c	41.	a	51.	c
32.	d	42.	d	52.	a
33.	d	43.	b	53.	b
34.	c	44.	c	54.	b
35.	d	45.	a	55.	d
36.	a	46.	d	56.	a
37.	b	47.	c	57.	d
38.	c	48.	b	58.	b
39.	b	49.	d	59.	c
40.	d	50.	a	60.	c

Mathematics Paper II

Set V

61. A teacher presents multiple valid methods to solve a problem and asks students to compare them. This approach best reflects that mathematics is:
- (a) Fixed and rigid
 - (b) A creative and flexible discipline
 - (c) Based on memorization
 - (d) Only procedural
62. A student argues that all prime numbers are odd numbers. The most appropriate teacher response is to:
- (a) Reject immediately
 - (b) Ask to memorize
 - (c) Ignore the misconception
 - (d) Provide counter examples and clarify definitions
63. Students explore patterns and derive algebraic rules themselves. This classroom reflects:
- (a) Deductive teaching
 - (b) Drill method
 - (c) Constructivist approach
 - (d) Lecture method
64. A student writes $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$. The most effective remediation strategy is:
- (a) Repetition of formula
 - (b) Using area/visual model
 - (c) Punishment
 - (d) Ignoring error
65. A teacher observes students solving problems in groups and notes their strategies. This is an example of:
- (a) Formative assessment
 - (b) Summative assessment
 - (c) Placement test
 - (d) Standardized testing
66. A concept is taught using graph, equation, and table. This approach primarily enhances:
- (a) Memorization
 - (b) Conceptual understanding
 - (c) Speed
 - (d) Drill practice
67. A teacher uses shopping examples to teach ratio and proportion. This reflects:
- (a) Abstract teaching
 - (b) Drill-based learning
 - (c) Deductive teaching
 - (d) Contextual learning

68. Students debate whether $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equal. The teacher should:
- (a) Provide answer immediately
 - (b) Encourage reasoning and discussion
 - (c) Stop discussion
 - (d) Give homework
69. Students consistently make errors in fraction division. The teacher's first step should be:
- (a) Diagnose underlying misconception
 - (b) Increase practice
 - (c) Give test
 - (d) Ignore
70. Teacher uses dynamic geometry software to demonstrate angle relationships. This mainly supports:
- (a) Rote learning
 - (b) Visualization and exploration
 - (c) Memorization
 - (d) Drill
71. Students in class show varied learning abilities. The teacher should adopt:
- (a) Same method for all
 - (b) Differentiated instruction
 - (c) Focus only on high achievers
 - (d) Ignore slow learners
72. Teacher asks: "Why does this rule always work?" This question targets:
- (a) Recall
 - (b) Understanding
 - (c) Analysis and reasoning
 - (d) Memorization
73. Teacher uses projects and portfolios instead of only tests. This reflects:
- (a) Traditional evaluation
 - (b) Continuous comprehensive evaluation
 - (c) Only summative assessment
 - (d) Ranking system
74. Students observe patterns and generalize rules. This type of reasoning is:
- (a) Deductive
 - (b) Inductive
 - (c) Analytical
 - (d) Mechanical

75. A teacher notices students struggle to interpret word problems involving terms like “at least”, “at most”, and “difference”. The most appropriate strategy is to:
- (a) Give more numerical problems
 - (b) Skip such problems
 - (c) Ask students to memorize meanings
 - (d) Explicitly teach mathematical vocabulary in context
76. A student claims: “Multiplication always makes numbers bigger.” The teacher should respond by:
- (a) Accepting the statement
 - (b) Providing counter examples like fractions
 - (c) Ignoring the error
 - (d) Asking to memorize rules
77. A teacher uses fraction strips to explain addition of fractions. This primarily supports:
- (a) Abstract thinking only
 - (b) Concrete to abstract learning
 - (c) Memorization
 - (d) Drill practice
78. After a quiz, the teacher provides written comments instead of marks. This practice mainly promotes:
- (a) Ranking
 - (b) Self-improvement
 - (c) Competition
 - (d) Comparison
79. A student assumes all quadrilaterals with equal sides are squares. This indicates:
- (a) Correct reasoning
 - (b) Conceptual confusion between properties
 - (c) Careless error
 - (d) Calculation mistake
80. After a lesson, a teacher reflects on what worked and what didn't. This practice helps in:
- (a) Completing syllabus faster
 - (b) Improving teaching effectiveness
 - (c) Reducing workload
 - (d) Avoiding assessment
81. HCF and LCM of two numbers are 12 and 840 respectively. If one of the numbers is 60, then the other number is:
- (a) 144
 - (b) 168
 - (c) 210
 - (d) 120

82. The smallest number which when increased by 1 is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is:
 (a) 59
 (b) 60
 (c) 119
 (d) 120
83. Product of three consecutive integers is divisible by:
 (a) 2 only
 (b) 3 only
 (c) 6
 (d) 12
84. The smallest number which when divided by 3, 4, 5 leaves remainder 2 in each case is:
 (a) 58
 (b) 62
 (c) 60
 (d) 122
85. The decimal expansion of $\frac{7}{8}$ is:
 (a) Terminating
 (b) Non-terminating recurring
 (c) Irrational
 (d) Non-recurring
86. $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{8}$ is equal to:
 (a) $2\sqrt{2}$
 (b) 4
 (c) $\sqrt{16}$
 (d) 8
87. If p is prime, then p^2 is:
 (a) Always prime
 (b) Composite
 (c) Always odd
 (d) Always even
88. A number ends in 0. It must be divisible by:
 (a) 2 only
 (b) 5 only
 (c) 10 only
 (d) 2 and 5
89. If $a:b:c = 2:3:4$ and $a + b + c = 54$, then c is equal to:
 (a) 18
 (b) 24
 (c) 30
 (d) 36

90. A mixture of 40 litres has *milk : water* = 3 : 1. After adding 10 litres water, new ratio is:
 (a)3:2
 (b)2:1
 (c)3:1
 (d)1:1

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
61	(b)	71	(b)	81	(b)
62	(d)	72	(c)	82	(a)
63	(c)	73	(b)	83	(c)
64	(b)	74	(b)	84	(b)
65	(a)	75	(d)	85	(a)
66	(b)	76	(b)	86	(b)
67	(d)	77	(b)	87	(b)
68	(b)	78	(b)	88	(d)
69	(a)	79	(b)	89	(b)
70	(b)	80	(b)	90	(a)

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET - V

91. Which of the following is Not a recommended aim for the science curriculum according to NCF 2005?
- Nurturing natural curiosity and creativity
 - Inculcating values like honesty, integrity, and cooperation
 - Improving students, scores in examinations as the primary goal.
 - Cultivating a scientific temper and critical thinking
92. What is the primary role of a teacher in a science classroom according to NCF 2005?
- A “Transmitter” who provides all facts and answers to the students.
 - A “Facilitator” who creates a conducive environment for students to construct knowledge
 - A “Boss” who controls every aspect of the lesson.
 - A “monitor” who strictly ensures that students finish the syllabus on time
93. Which type of assessment is conducted during the teaching-learning process to monitor student progress and provide ongoing feedback?
- Summative Assessment
 - Diagnostic Assessment
 - Formative Assessment
 - Placement Assessment
94. What is the primary purpose of a “Diagnostic Assessment” in a science classroom?
- To assign final grades at the end of the term
 - To identify specific learning gaps or misconceptions before starting a new unit
 - To rank students based on their performance
 - To provide a certificate of completion.
95. Which assessment tool is best suited for recording detailed, narrative description of a significant specific behaviour or event observed in a student?
- Rating Scale
 - Checklist
 - Anecdotal Record
 - Questionnaire
96. A teacher wants to assess a student’s ability to perform a chemical titration. Which technique is most appropriate?
- Written Test
 - Performance Test (observation)
 - Oral examination
 - True/ False Quiz
97. Which of the following is a collection of a student’s work over time (e.g., lab reports, drawings, projects) used to demonstrate achievement?
- Rubric
 - Portfolio
 - Inventory
 - Cumulative Record

98. A “Rubric” is primarily used in science assessment to:
- Replace the need for any grading
 - Provide clear, objective criteria and levels of achievement for complex tasks
 - Test rote memorization of scientific formulas
 - Measure the speed at which a student finishes a task
99. In “Peer Assessment,” who is responsible for evaluating the work?
- The subject matter expert
 - The school Principal
 - Other Students/classmates
 - The student evaluating their own work
100. Which assessment technique is most effective for gauging a student’s “Scientific attitude” (e.g., Curiosity, honesty in reporting data)?
- Multiple Choice Questions
 - Observation and Rating Scales
 - Standardized Achievement Tests
 - Matching columns
101. In a science lesson, a teacher asks students to watch different birds and write down their specific external features like beak, shape and feather color. Which method is being used?
- Experimentation
 - Concept mapping
 - Observation
 - Project-based Learning
102. What is the primary function of a “Control Group” when conducting a scientific experiment?
- To ensure the experiment finishes quickly
 - To act as a baseline or standard for comparison with the group receiving treatment
 - To allow students to change multiple variables at once
 - To ensure that the results always match the original hypothesis
103. According to NCF 2005, why are “Hands-on activities” considered an integral part of science education?
- They are primarily used to decorate the classroom with models.
 - They provide students with direct, first-hand experiences to build knowledge
 - They reduce the amount of time a teacher has to spend lecturing
 - They are meant to replace the need for any textbook reading
104. Which of the following best describes “concept Mapping” as a tool for learning science?
- A list of vocabulary words to be memorized for a test
 - A graphical tool that uses nodes and links to show relationships between different ideas
 - A step-by-step instruction manual for a lab experiment
 - A map showing the geographical locations of famous scientific laboratories.

105. In an inquiry-based classroom, what is the teacher's primary role?
- To provide a step-by-step manual with the final answer included
 - To act as a facilitator by asking "probing questions" that guide student thinking
 - To perform the experiment while students watch and take notes
 - To correct every mistake immediately before the student can finish
106. Which of the following is an example of "Experiential Learning" in a biology unit on ecosystems?
- Memorizing the definition of "producers" and "consumers" from a textbook
 - Drawing a food chain based on a diagram provided on the blackboard
 - Visiting a local pond to observe and record interaction between living organisms
 - Watching a high-definition documentary about the Amazon rainforest
107. In the "5E instructional Model" (an inquiry approach), what happens during the "Explore" stage?
- The teacher defines all new scientific terms and concepts.
 - Students are given hands-on materials to investigate a phenomena without direct instruction
 - Students take a formal written test to show what they have learned.
 - The teacher explains the scientific formula related to the topic.
108. "Guided Inquiry" differs from "Open Inquiry" because in Guided Inquiry:
- The teacher provides the question, but students design
 - The teacher provides both the question and the exact procedure to follow
 - Students come up with their own questions and their own procedures
 - No scientific equipment is used at all
109. Which resource is most effective for providing students with hands-on experience to verify scientific theories?
- Science Laboratories
 - Educational Films
 - Classroom Lectures
 - Demonstration
110. What is the primary advantage of using ICT (Information and Communication Technology) resources in science education?
- They replace the need for a teacher.
 - They provide access to interactive simulations and global data.
 - They make physical textbooks completely obsolete.
 - They are the only way to learn biology.
111. Field trips to local gardens or water treatment plants are considered valuable because they:
- Give students a break from learning.
 - Bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application.
 - Are less expensive than buying notebooks.
 - Only focus on physical exercise.
112. Which resource is best suited for showing students processes that are too slow, too fast, or too dangerous to observe in person?
- Science Laboratories
 - Educational Films/Videos
 - ICT Textbooks
 - Science Exhibitions

113. A Science Exhibition or Fair primarily helps students develop which of the following skills?
- Silent reading and memorization.
 - Competitive eating habits.
 - Creativity, communication, and model-building.
 - Speed typing on a computer.
114. In a science curriculum, the ICT textbook serves as a guide for:
- Learning to prepare notes.
 - Understanding digital tools, software, and hardware used in learning.
 - Drawing diagrams and illustrations
 - Practising laboratory experiment.
115. Which local resource allows students to observe biodiversity and ecosystems in their natural habitat?
- School Laboratory
 - Field Trips
 - Computer Lab
 - Textbooks
116. Why is it important to integrate multiple resources (like labs, films, and field trips) rather than relying only on a textbook?
- To make the school day longer.
 - To cater to different learning styles (visual, auditory, and kinaesthetic).
 - Because textbooks are always incorrect.
 - To reduce the amount of homework given.
117. Aristotle's view of motion differed from modern physics because he believed that:
- Objects in motion stay in motion naturally.
 - A continuous force is required to keep an object moving.
 - Gravity is the only force acting on a falling object.
 - Heavier objects fall slower than lighter objects.
118. According to Newton's First Law of Motion (Inertia), an object at rest will remain at rest unless:
- Its mass increases.
 - It is acted upon by an unbalanced external force.
 - It is moved to a different location.
 - Time passes.
119. Specific Heat Capacity is defined as the amount of heat required to:
- Melt 1 kg of a substance at its melting point.
 - Raise the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C (or 1 K).
 - Change a liquid into a gas without a temperature change.
 - Increase the volume of a metal rod by 10%.
120. Which method of heat transfer is primarily used in the application of a solar water heater to warm water inside the tubes?
- Conduction only
 - Convection only
 - Radiation and Convection
 - Evaporation

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	c	101	c	111	b
92	b	102	b	112	b
93	c	103	b	113	c
94	b	104	b	114	b
95	c	105	b	115	b
96	b	106	c	116	b
97	b	107	b	117	b
98	b	108	a	118	b
99	c	109	a	119	a
100	b	110	b	120	c

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Set - V

61. Which sector includes activities like trade, transport and communication
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) None of the above
62. What is the role of the government in a mixed economy like India?
 - (a) To regulate and control the economy
 - (b) To own and manage all industries
 - (c) To provide only infrastructure
 - (d) To leave everything to market forces
63. In India's mixed economy which sector is reserved for the government?
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Industry
 - (c) Services
 - (d) Strategic industries like Defence and atomic energy
64. What is the main objective of India's mixed economy?
 - (a) To achieve rapid economic growth
 - (b) To reduce income in-equality
 - (c) To promote private enterprises
 - (d) To achieve balanced required development
65. What is the primary function of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?
 - (a) To provide loans to public
 - (b) To regulate commercial banks
 - (c) To manage foreign exchange reserve
 - (d) All of the above
66. The Reserve Bank of India mainly function as a
 - (a) Commercial bank
 - (b) Cooperative bank
 - (c) Private bank
 - (d) Central Bank
67. Which of the following is a type of account that can be opened in a bank?
 - (a) Savings account
 - (b) Current account
 - (c) Fixed deposit account
 - (d) All of the above
68. What is the primary objective of the Consumer Protection Act 2019?
 - (a) To protect consumers from exploitation
 - (b) To promote business interest
 - (c) To regulate trade practices
 - (d) To provide compensation to consumer

69. Which of the following is a consumer right?
- Right to safety
 - Right to information
 - Right to choose
 - All of the above
70. Which of the following is a type of consumer complaint?
- Defective goods
 - Deficient services
 - Unfair trade practices
 - All of the above
71. What is the penalty for selling goods with false or misleading descriptions?
- Fine up to ₹ 10,000
 - Imprisonment up to 2 years
 - Both A & B
 - None of the above
72. In a country, citizens regularly vote for their leaders in free and fair elections. However once elected, the leaders implement policies without consulting the public or considering feedback from civil society. Based on the above, which of the following supports the scenario?
- A fully functional democracy
 - An autocracy disguised as a democracy
 - A direct democracy
 - A representative democracy with limited public participation
73. What is the final stage in the enquiry-based learning process?
- Formulating questions
 - Conducting investigations
 - Drawing conclusions and reflecting on findings
 - Memorizing textbook definitions
74. Which among the following developed along the river Nile?
- Babylonian Civilization
 - Egyptian Civilization
 - Mesopotamian Civilization
 - Sumerian Civilization
75. U Tirot Sing Syiem died in Dacca in the year
- 1833
 - 1834
 - 1835
 - 1836
76. The influence of media on public opinion and behaviour is often referred to as
- Media effects
 - Media consolidation
 - Media literacy
 - Media regulation
77. Which of the following best describes the concept of a 'State'?
- A group of people sharing a common language, culture and history
 - A set of cultural practices and traditions that are passed down through generations
 - A community of people united by a common religion
 - A territory with defined borders, a government and recognition by other States

78. Identify the responsibility of the executive organ of the government from the following.
- (a) Amending the Constitution
 - (b) Interpreting laws
 - (c) Enforcing laws
 - (d) Making laws
79. Which of the following is the most commonly used mode of transport for long-distance travel in India?
- (a) Airway
 - (b) Waterway
 - (c) Roadway
 - (d) Railway
80. Which of the following is a cash crop grown in Meghalaya?
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Maize
 - (c) Coffee
 - (d) Areca nut
81. Physiographic divisions like mountains, rivers and plains come under
- (a) Physical map
 - (b) Political map
 - (c) Thematic map
 - (d) Road map
82. Which of the following is one of the features mentioned in the Constitution of India that ensures protection of the rights of minorities?
- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (b) Fundamental Rights
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Single Citizenship
83. Which tool is commonly used for creating interactive learning materials in digital pedagogy?
- (a) Microsoft Word
 - (b) Google Docs
 - (c) Adobe Captivate
 - (d) PowerPoint
84. Consider Statement I with Statement II and choose the options given.
Statement I: Infant mortality rate is the death of a child below one year of age.
Statement II: Birth rate is the number of babies born for every 1000 people during a particular period of time.
- Options:
- (a) Only Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
 - (b) Only Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
 - (c) Both the statements are incorrect
 - (d) Both the statements are correct
85. The primary responsibility of the judiciary in a democratic government is
- (a) Interpreting and applying laws
 - (b) Making laws for the country
 - (c) Enforcing laws and policies
 - (d) Representing people in the Parliament

86. Which type of rock is found from cooled molten lava?
(a) Sedimentary rock
(b) Igneous rock
(c) Metamorphic rock
(d) Fossils
87. _____ resource is the most crucial natural resource for the agricultural sector in India.
(a) Land and soil
(b) Forest
(c) Mineral
(d) Water
88. He is considered as an 'Engineering King' in the field of art and architecture among the Mughal Emperors. Identify the Emperor.
(a) Babur
(b) Akbar
(c) Humayun
(d) Shah Jahan
89. Name the party (political) that spear-headed the 'Hill State Movement' in Meghalaya.
(a) Hill State People's Democratic Party
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) All Party Hill Leaders Conference
(d) United Democratic Party
90. "The Constitution of India guarantees the Fundamental Rights to its citizens, ensuring their freedoms and equality." From the following, pick the one that best supports the above statement.
(a) Right to property
(b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(c) Right to be informed
(d) Right to work
91. Banks offer different types of accounts for individuals and businesses such as savings, current accounts, etc. Identify from the following a key feature of a savings account.
(a) It is primarily for the purpose of investment
(b) It has no limit on the number of transactions
(c) It helps individual save money and earn interest
(d) It allows to withdraw money only during emergency
92. On the basis of activities, _____ is an example of a primary sector.
(a) Farming
(b) Teaching
(c) Manufacturing
(d) Banking
93. What is the duration taken by the Constituent Assembly to complete the task of making the Indian Constitution?
(a) 2 years, 11 months and 16 days
(b) 2 years, 11 months and 17 days
(c) 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
(d) 2 years, 11 months and 19 days

94. The organized pattern of social relationships and institutions is associated with
- Social structure
 - Economic structure
 - Political structure
 - Geographical structure
95. Identify the most critical factor when using media as a tool in Social Science education.
- Ensuring that media content is always entertaining to engage students
 - Verifying the accuracy of information presented in media before use in lessons
 - Focussing only on global media to avoid local bias
 - Relying exclusively on one type of media source for consistency
96. A current account is mainly used for
- saving for long-term goals
 - depositing salaries
 - earning high interest
 - business transactions and frequent deposits or withdrawals
97. AAY was launched in India in December 2000. AAY stands for
- Anna Antyodaya Yojana
 - Annapurna Anna Yojana
 - Antyodaya Anna Yojana
 - Antyodaya Annapurna Yojana
98. Among the factors of production, which is the most abundant factor of production?
- Land
 - Labour
 - Capital
 - Human capital
99. Which of the following is a key component of sustainable development promoted by the government?
- Economic growth without considering environmental impact
 - Inclusive economic growth, environmental protection and social equity
 - Privatization of resources
 - Reducing taxes to zero
100. Which of the following best describes the purpose of Formative Assessment?
- To assign final grades to students
 - To monitor students' learning and provide ongoing feedback
 - To compare students' performance with peers
 - To evaluate students' learning at the end of a term
101. Expand KYC.
- Know Your Credit
 - Know Your Company
 - Know Your Cash
 - Know Your Customer
102. Arrange the terms in proper sequence as appeared in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Socialist
 - Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
 - Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic

103. "Discovery learning can be used to explore the concept of globalization in Social Science."
Pick out the best option that describes the above statement.
- (a) Students memorizing a list of countries involved in global trade
 - (b) Students working in groups to research and analyze case studies on the impact of globalization in the different countries
 - (c) Students reading an article on the benefits of globalization and answering questions
 - (d) Students taking a quiz on global economic policies
104. The key role of socio-political group is
- (a) Focussing on creating laws without considering community needs
 - (b) Organizing and representing community concerns to government bodies
 - (c) To discourage community participation in political activities
 - (d) Focussing solely on the economic growth of the community without addressing social issues
105. Which drainage system is characterized by parallel streams with short tributaries that join the main stream at right angles?
- (a) Trellis drainage system
 - (b) Dendritic drainage system
 - (c) Radial drainage system
 - (d) Centripetal drainage system
106. What legal obligation does the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 impose on e-commerce platforms regarding consumer complaints?
- (a) E-commerce platforms must resolve the issue within 48 hours
 - (b) E-commerce platforms must share seller details and facilitate redress
 - (c) E-commerce platforms are not accountable once the product is sold
 - (d) E-commerce platforms can charge extra fees for complaint resolution
107. The major manufacturing industry in India that contributes significantly to India's economy is
- (a) Film industry
 - (b) Iron and steel industry
 - (c) Textile industry
 - (d) Fishing industry
108. Name the imaginary line joining all places which are at the same height above the sea level.
- (a) Hachuring line
 - (b) Foam line
 - (c) Benchmark
 - (d) Contour line
109. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Summative Assessment is to evaluate students' understanding and mastery at the end of the unit.
Reason (R): The goal is to assess how well students have achieved the learning competencies.
Choose the correct option.
- (a) Only (A) is correct and (R) is not the best explanation of (A)
 - (b) Only (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect
 - (c) Only (A) is correct and (R) is the best explanation of (A)
 - (d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

110. Which of the following best describes the difference between weather and climate?
- Weather is for long term and climate is for short term
 - Climate changes every day while weather remains constant
 - Weather changes daily while climate is the average conditions over the years
 - Weather is the synonym of climate
111. What is correct about the Consumer Protection Act in India?
- Enacted in 1986 and amended in 2019
 - Enacted in 1986 and amended in 2020
 - Enacted in 1996 and amended in 2019
 - Enacted in 1996 and amended in 2020
112. The Two-Nation Theory, a central idea in the movement for the creation of Pakistan, was propounded by
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
113. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- U Kiang Nangbah led the Jaiñtias against the colonial power in the 19th century.
 - U Tirot Sing Syiem rebelled against the colonial power in 1833.
 - Pa Togan Sangma was killed in the battle in 1872.
 - U Tirot Sing Syiem, U Kiang Nangbah and Pa Togan Sangma fought against the French colonization in India.
114. Which of the following is correct in respect of the challenges faced by India during the partition in 1947?
- Global uncertainties
 - One nation one election
 - Economic growth with environmental sustainability
 - There were eight million refugees coming to India from what is now known as Pakistan
115. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option
 Assertion (A): The Non-Cooperation Movement was a decisive step in the Independence Movement to achieve self-rule.
 Reason (R): There was resentment against the British after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 Choose the correct option.
- Only (A) is correct and (R) is the best explanation for (A)
 - Only (A) is correct and (R) is not the best explanation for (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
 - Only (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect
116. Which of the following best aligns with the primary aim of Social Science education?
- Memorizing historical dates and events
 - Promoting civic responsibility and social awareness
 - Learning economic terms and definitions
 - Studying geography to improve map-reading skills
117. _____ is a holistic and inter-disciplinary way of understanding and solving complex problems.
- A descriptive approach
 - A regional approach

- (c) A systematic approach
(d) An analytical approach
118. Which of the following is a limitation of traditional approach in social science?
(a) Emphasis on memorization without fostering critical thinking
(b) Lack of engagement with primary source
(c) Focus on interdisciplinary perspectives
(d) Incorporation of current events in learning
119. Which of the following best describes the role of oral history in Social Science education?
(a) It is used only as supplementary material for textbook
(b) It provides a personal and community-based perspective on history
(c) It is always accurate and factual record of events
(d) It is irrelevant to understanding historical facts
120. The primary benefit of issue-based learning in social science education is
(a) to help students memorize historical dates and facts
(b) to encourage students to engage in critical thinking and problem solving
(c) to focus on theoretical concepts without real-world connections
(d) to reduce the need for discussions and debates in the classroom

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	(c)	81	(a)	101	(d)
62	(a)	82	(b)	102	(b)
63	(d)	83	(c)	103	(b)
64	(a)	84	(d)	104	(b)
65	(d)	85	(a)	105	(a)
66	(d)	86	(b)	106	(b)
67	(d)	87	(a)	107	(c)
68	(a)	88	(d)	108	(d)
69	(d)	89	(c)	109	(c)
70	(d)	90	(b)	110	(c)
71	(c)	91	(c)	111	(a)
72	(d)	92	(a)	112	(c)
73	(c)	93	(c)	113	(d)
74	(b)	94	(a)	114	(d)
75	(c)	95	(b)	115	(a)
76	(a)	96	(d)	116	(b)
77	(d)	97	(c)	117	(c)
78	(c)	98	(b)	118	(a)
79	(d)	99	(b)	119	(b)
80	(d)	100	(b)	120	(b)

LANGUAGE - KHASI

PAPER-II

SET – V

121. Ki khynnah ki pule ia ka lynnong “U Tirot singh u Syiem ka Hima Nongkhlaw” ban sngewthuh ia ki jingmut ki kyntien bad ki senten ha ki paragraph, Hadien kata, la hikai ruh ia ki ba kin sngewthuh khambha ia ka jingmut jong ka lynnong baroh kawei. Kano na kine ki nuksa pule harum, kaba iahap bad kane ka jingong?
- Ka top-down model
 - Ka bottom –up model
 - Ka interactive model
 - Baroh kim dei
122. Ka Bottom-up model ka kham pylleit jingmut ban sngewthuh ia ka –
- Ki thup kyntien, ka jingmut ki kyntien bad ki senten ban ioh ia ka jingsngewthuh
 - Ki bynta kren bapher bapher ban sngewthuh ia ka jingthoh.
 - Ka jinglong ka jingthoh ban ioh ia ka jingsngewthuh
 - Ka jingnang ia ki kyntien, ki senten bad ka jinglong ka jingthoh ban sngewthuh kham bha
123. Kano na kine ki nuksa pule harum, kaba kham bha ban hikai ia ki khynnah ban ioh ia ka jingsngewthuh kaba kham bniah?
- Top-down model
 - Interactive model
 - Bottom – up model
 - Baroh kim dei
124. Haba ngi wad ia ka phang pdeng jong ka poim, ngi pyntreikam ia ka rukom pule ba ki khot –
- KWL
 - Summarizing
 - Note – making
 - Think – aloud
125. Ka buit pule ban wad ia ka jingmut ka kyntien ha ka dikshoneri –
- Ka SQ3R
 - Ka Skimming
 - Ka scanning
 - Note –taking
126. Kaba hikai da ka ‘Mind Map’ ka iarap ia ki khynnah ba kin nang ban –
- Kylli jing kylli
 - Pule
 - Thoh notes
 - Iamir Jingmut
127. Ka Worksheet ka dei ka tiar thew jingtip ba ki nonghikai ki pyntreikam –
- Shwa ban sdang ka jinghikai
 - Haba sdang ka lynnong
 - Ha ka por ba hikai
 - Ynda la dep hikai ia ka lynnong

128. Ka projek work kiba suk ki dei ki tiar thew jingtip ba ki nonghikai ki pyntreikam ha ki kyrdan klas –
- II – III
 - II – IV
 - III – IV
 - III – V
129. Ka tiar thew jingtip kaba lum thup ia ki jingtrei bad jingkam jong ki khynnah, ka dei –
- Checklist
 - Rating Scale
 - Ka Portfolio
 - Ka Rubrics
130. Ka tiar thew jingtip kaba pyni ia ka jing lum jingtip ka ban nang iai kiew ha baroh ki bynta jong ki kam ba ki khynnah ki leh ka dei –
- Progress Report
 - Reflective Journal
 - Rubrics
 - Anecdotes
131. Ia u ne ka briew u bastad bad ba khraw ba pyrkhath pyrdain ki ong-
- Tiew-pathai khubor
 - Tiew dohmaw laiphew na ar jingmut
 - Tiew pathaw
 - Pathaw tiewrong.
132. Ia u ne ka briew kiba phoi lian phoi kynsha ki sin-
- U Simsong
 - Ka wang bam im
 - U ‘Bat iam baid’
 - Ka wang kushu.
133. Kano na kine ka jingkam harum, kaba bha eh ban pyndonkam haba kwah ia ki khynnah ban pyntreikam ia ka skima hapoh kamra klas?
- Ki khynnah ki pule jar jar ia ka jingthoh ban sngewthuh
 - Ki khynnah ki iamir jingmut ban jer ia ki mat ba kongsan ka lynnong
 - Ki khynnah ki pyniasnoh ia ki jingmut bad jingjia ba don ha ka lynnong
 - Ki khynnah ki iapyni nia halor ki jingshem la jong ba iasnoh bad ka lynnong
134. Kano na kine ki jait skima harum, kaba pyniasnoh bad ki jingtip ba la shong tynrai ha ki nongpule?
- Ka Linguistic schema
 - ka Content schema
 - Ka Formal schema
 - Baroh kim dei
135. Ka Nuksa pule kaba pynleit jingmut ban sngewthuh ia ka jinglong ka jingthoh ban ioh ia ka jingsngewthuh ka dei -
- Ka Botom-up model
 - Ka Top-down model
 - Ka Interactive model
 - Baroh kim dei

136. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ki tiar iarap haba hikai ka iarap ha ka –
- Ban pynlyngkot ia ka por hikai
 - Ban pyndep kham bun ki bynta ban hikai
 - Ban pynsuk ban pynsgewthuh
 - Ban pynkmen ia ki khynnah
137. Kano na kine ki tiar iarap hikai harum, u nonghikai ktien u khlem lah lait na kaba pyndonkam ia ka ha poh kamra klas ban hikai ia ka lynnong?
- Kot pule
 - Kotdur
 - Chart
 - Flash card
138. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ‘ka jingkhmihthuh’ ia ki khynnah kum ka buit pynshongdor, dei ban leh –
- Tang ha ka por ba ai kam ia ki ban leh
 - Tang haba phah trei kynhun ia ki shabar ka kamra klas
 - Ha ki klas ba kham shajrong
 - Man la ka sngi da u nonghikai
139. Kum ki nonghikai donkam ban mang lypa naduh ba sdang haduh bakut jong u snem ia ka jingai jinghikai da kaba pynkhreh lypa ia ka –
- Ka plan ia ka lynnong
 - Ka plan hikai
 - Ka Unit plan
 - Ka Almanak hikai
140. Ka ‘Mind Map’ ka long ka buit pyntreikam ba lah ban –
- Mang lypa bad buh ryntih ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat
 - Thoh beit ia ki jingmut
 - Pule bniah
 - Ïoh ia ki jingmut

Ka jingbthah: Pule Ia kane ka jingthoh nangta sa jubab Ia ki jingkylli kiba bud (141-143): Uwei pa uwei u don la ka jong ka jingthmu ban leh ha ka jingim. Don shibun bah ki phud trei ha ka longbriew ha sla pyrthei Ia kiba ym lah ban inewtang Ia ki. La sam ha uwei pa uwei baroh Ia ki sap ki phong bapher bapher, ha la ki jong ki jong, na ka bynta ka trei ka ktah shimet shimet ha ka imlang sahlang bad ha ka jingladei bad U Blei. Wat u briew uba i kumba um don sap ban leh ei ei ruh em, pynban u don la i jingtbit iba ym don ba poi pyrkhat. Lada u donkam Ia ita, in long, khlem artatien, i jingai ba pynmyntoi Ia uba bun ha ka imlang sahlang, bad da kumta, u pyndep Ia ka kamram ha ka jingim. Namarkata, ngim dei ban sngew ba ngim don ne ngim lah ban leh ei ei. Ka jingpyndep Ia ka kamram ha ka jingim, ka long kat kum la ki jong ki jylli bad ha la ki jong ki phud trei ba ngi don ka sap ka phong. Ngim dei ban pynlehohei ialade bad Ia la ka jingim, hynrei ban leh ei ei kaba bha, kaba don burom bad kaba dei ban iaroh.

141. Ha kane ka jingthoh, don katno jur ki kyntien bynrap?
- 3-lai
 - 4-saw
 - 6-hynriew
 - 7-hynniew
142. Ha kane ka jingthoh la iathuh ba U Blei u la sam ha uwei pa uwei ia—
- Ka sap ka phong
 - Ka kam ka jam
 - Ka jingthmu
 - Ka kamram

143. Ka kyntien 'jylli' ha ka jingthoh ka thew ia—

- (a) Ka bynta treikam
- (b) Ka lyngwiar treikam
- (c) Ka shi lyngkhot
- (d) Baroh kim dei

Ka jingbthah: Pule Ia kane ka poitri bad jubab Ia ki jingkylli kiba bud (144-146): Ha lum ha khlaw ki jaid ki Sker, Rukom ki kyrteng ruh ki jer; Ha ranab lum—U Tiew Japang, Harud ki wah—U Tiew Tyrkhang; Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw, Uno phi tip u Tiew khmat Miaw! Ki sim ki pah hapoh ki bniap Hapoh ka ksing u ud u ngap.

144. "Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw," Ha kane ka lain u myllung u kren bynñiaw halor ka jingbymtip shuh u khun Khasi mynta Ia ka kyrteng—

- (a) Ki dieng ki siej ba bunjait
- (b) Ki syntiew ki skud
- (c) Ki sim ki doh bad ki mrad ki mreng
- (d) Ki jait ki sker kiba don ha khlaw

145. U Tiew tyrkhang u ju mih bha—

- (a) Harud wah
- (b) Ha ranab lum
- (c) Ha ki them bad ki lhuh
- (d) Ha khlaw

146. Ka kyntien 'bniap' ka mut—

- (a) Ka khlaw barben
- (b) Ka khlaw ba don ki dieng ba-lyngkot
- (c) Ka khlaw lyngdoh
- (d) Ka khlaw kur

147. Ha ka senten—"U Duwan u deng baje ksar"—Ka kyntien 'ksar' ka hab ha ka klas kyntien kaba dei ka—

- (a) Noun
- (b) Berb
- (c) Adjektib
- (d) Adberb

148. Ban sngewthuh Ia ka lynnong shaphang ka thaiñ jaiñ ha ka jylla; ki khynnah kin pyndonkam bun eh ia ka—

- (a) Cultural schema
- (b) Linguistic schema
- (c) Formal schema
- (d) Content schema

149. Kano na kine ki snap harum kaba dei ban don haba thoh ia ka Official Letter?

- (a) Letterhead, Address u nong-phah/Address office ka jingkhublei, ka phang, ka jingsoi u nongphah
- (b) Letterhead, Address sha uba phah/Address u nongphah, ka tarik, ka phang, ka met, ka jingpynkut, jingkhublei, ka jingsoi u nongphah
- (c) Letterhead, ka phang, ka met, ka jingkhublei, ka jingsoi
- (d) Letterhead, Address sha uba phah/Address u nongphah, tarik, ka met, jingkhublei, jingsoi u nongphah

150. Ka Nuksa Pule kaba kham pynleit jingmut eh ha ka jinglong ka jingthoh ban ioh Ia ka jingsngewthuh ka dei—
- (a) Ka Bottom-up model
 - (b) Ka Top-down model
 - (c) Ka Interactive model
 - (d) Baroh kim dei

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	C
122	A
123	B
124	B
125	C
126	C
127	D
128	D
129	C
130	C
131	B
132	C
133	D
134	B
135	B
136	C
137	A
138	D
139	C
140	A
141	A
142	D
143	A
144	B
145	B
146	C
147	A
148	B
149	C
150	D

Meghalaya Teacher Eligibility Test (MTET)
Garo
(Paper II)
SET – V

121. Poaraimiting somoio bi-sarangko uamangni janggi tanganio u-i-ma-sisogiminrangko ra-dime jakkalchapatode, poraianio apalbate u-i-ma-sina man-a. Ia rokomo poraiani kam-bewalkon _____ minga.
- (a) Skimming
 - (b) Scanning
 - (c) Schema
 - (d) SQ3R
122. KWLko maidakmiting somaio jakkalgenchim?
- (a) Poraimitingo
 - (b) Semitingo
 - (c) Bi-sarang baksa agan-golpogrikmitingo
 - (c) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong-tokaia.
123. SQ3R-ni chugimik miksonganiara mai?
- (a) Survey, Question, Read, Recite aro Review
 - (b) Survey, Question, Recall, Recognition aro Record
 - (c) Scanning, Question, Revise aro Recall
 - (d) Kosako sesogipa gimikan ong-aia.
124. Bi-sarangko Scanningko dakatengon maiko simsake am-sandina nanggenchim?
- (a) Dingtangmanchagipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - (b) Man-gogpiga katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - (c) Napsepgipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - (d) Watchanggipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
125. Skimmingko klaso dakatengon maiko sandina nanga?
- (a) Dingtangmanchagipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - (b) Man-gogpiga orto ba miksonganiko
 - (c) Napsepgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - (d) Watchanggipa orto ba miksonganiko
126. Bi-sarangko dingtang dingtang kam-rangko dakate uamangni chu-sokani-rangko see rakkie donaniko indake minga.
- (a) Rubric
 - (b) File
 - (c) Data sheet
 - (d) Portfolio
127. Skigipa group-o bakko ra-e (Participant Observer)-ko dakgenode maidakgipa role ba kamko ja-rikgenchim. On-sogipa kamoniko basee seokbo.
- (a) Group-ni saksa ong-esan dongaigen
 - (b) Gisiko nange knatimpagen, bak ra•gen, skie ra•gen
 - (c) Jrip jrip nirikiaigen
 - (d) Group-ni chanchiao jrip jrip donggen

128. On·sogimin 'Agan-me·apa'-o 'Snama'-ni orto ia ong-a.
- Wa·al sianga
 - Wa·al jelata
 - Wa·al sika
 - Wa·al so·baka
129. A·chikrang 'A·breng Cha·a' ine aganengon badiako miksonga.
- Adita bilsirangna galchipe dongipa biapko a·ba cha·aniko
 - Gnigipa bilsioaba apsan biapko rongtalate a·ba cha·aniko
 - Gital biapko am·sandie a·ba cha·aniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·aia
130. A·chikrang skangode _____ sepikosa dakgrikna jakkala. Bangbango basee basee gapatbo.
- Atte
 - Mil·am
 - Sel-u
 - Wa-pong
131. Maiko 'Building Schema' minga, mesokbo.
- Mandeni u·i-ma·sianio side ra·ani
 - Mandeni u·i-ma·sigijao side ra·gijako
 - Kosako janapgipa minggnian onga
 - Kosako janapgipa minggnian ongja
132. 'Activating Prior Knowledge' ia onga.
- Gisiko u·i-ma·sigiminko bak dakani
 - Gisiko u·i-ma·sigiminko kam ka·atani
 - Gisiko u·i-ma·sigiminko dontongatani
 - Kosako janapgipa mingsaba ong·ja
133. "Kam mingsa suk, rasong aro toromba gnang, pilak tariani, changa sapaniba." Ia ritingrangko proseni bewalo janapode ia ong·a.
- Kam mingsakon chu·ongnikbo
 - Mingsa kaman suk, rasong aro toromba ong·a
 - Kamko chu·sokaton suk, rasong baksa u·iani, changa-sapanikoba man·a
 - Kamtangko chusokaton kusi aro rasong man·a
134. Dingtangmancha somoio 'Database-o' chimonggimin 'Data'-ko indake minga.
- Schema
 - Instance of the Database
 - Independence
 - Data Domain
135. KWL-o 'W'-ni chu·gimik miksongani maia?
- What I know
 - Want to know
 - Want to learn
 - Want to teach

136. Chu·sokgipa Paragraphko sena on.sogiminrangoni badiako nangchongmota.
- Brina giani (Purity) aro Rongtale chanchianiko (clarity of thought)
 - Taridapani gianiko(simplicity) aro seng.sotaniko(brevity)
 - gisik nangataniko(impressive) aro noksao nitonikgniko(Picturequeness)
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.a
137. ‘A·ako cho’aha “ iano ‘ Cho·aha’ ia onga
- Noun
 - Verb
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
138. “ Te·nang chitiko seaha “ ia sentence oniko badiako verb ni object ine bi·sarangna mesokna man·gen
- Te·nang
 - Chittiko
 - Seaha
 - Iano objectan dongja
139. ‘ A·chikrangni a’barang namen nitoa’ ia sentence oniko badia adverb ine bi·sarangna mesokgen.
- Nitoa
 - A·barang
 - Namen
 - Iano adverb dongja
140. “Himangai! mi olanin neng·gokjok. Iano badiako Interjection ine bi·sarangna mesokgen.
- Himangai!
 - Mi
 - Olanin
 - Neng·gokjok
141. Ka.mao on.sogiminrangoni badia Poraina tarisamsogipa Reading Strategyrang ong.a? Mesokbo
- KWL and SQ3R
 - Skimming and scanning
 - Think aloud and summarizing
 - Kosako(A),(B), aro (C)- o janapgipa pilakan poraina tarisamsogipa strategyrang ong.a
142. SQ3R- ni full form sul sul donate seode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.gipa aganchakani ong.a? Mesokbo.
- Survey - Question - Read – Recite – Review
 - Survey - Question – Read – Review – recite
 - Survey - Questions - Review – Recite – Read
 - Survey – Question – Recite – Read – Review

143. KWL-o 'W'- ni chu.gimik miksongani maia?
- (a) What I know
 - (b) Want to know
 - (c) Want to learn
 - (d) Want to teach
144. Gong.rakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on.sogiminrangoni badia Reading Strategy-ko dakenga?
- (a) Scanning-ko
 - (b) Skimming-ko
 - (c) Think Aloud-ko
 - (d) KWL-ko
145. Activating Prior knowledge ia ong.a
- (a) Gisiko u.i-ma.sigiminko kam ka.atani
 - (b) Gisiko u.i-ma.sigiminko dontongatani
 - (c) Gisiko u.i-ma.sigiminko bak dakani
 - (d) Kosako janapgipa mingsaba ong.ja
146. Absolute grading maiko minga?
- a) Skanggipa bi.sarangni markrangko ra.chenge ja.mano uni kri letter grade on.aniko
 - (b) Joljol bi.sana letter grade on.aniko
 - (c) Jeko (a) aro (b)o janapa minggnian ong.aia.
 - (d) Jeko (a) aro (b)o janapa minggnian ong.ja.
147. Agan-me.apao 'A.kim gaa' ine aganon, ka.mao on.sogiminoni badiako miksonga?
- (a) Cha.senga
 - (b) Chawari sing.a
 - (c) Jakgitok ra.a
 - (d) Nokma songa
148. ' Kratcha.chaka' ine agan-bewalo agananiko Agan-me.apao aganskaode indake ong.skaa:
- (a) Miknageng sata, penateng doka
 - (b) Mikkolsia, Wakidika
 - (c) Mikgil jamdap pina, ki.sang medop daka
 - (d) Mikron miksong sala.
149. Sko kimkatekoba,_____ iano katta –Ku.jikseko gapatna ka.mao on.sogiminoniko sandibo.
- (a) Bimang rongdimeloba
 - (b) Bimang anggal dakoba
 - (c) Bimang do.pinchepoba
 - (d) Bimang mikchikkimoba

150. _____, Silchi chima. Iano gimaenggipa katta ku·jikseko ka·mao on·sogimirangoni badia?

- (a) Kakwa doka
- (b) Rang doka
- (c) Adil sika
- (d) Kram doka

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	C
122	C
123	A
124	A
125	B
126	D
127	B
128	D
129	B
130	B
131	A
132	B
133	C
134	B
135	B
136	D
137	B
138	B
139	C
140	A
141	B
142	A
143	B
144	B
145	A
146	A
147	A
148	B
149	C
150	A

Paper- II
(Set-VI)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics & Science
4. Social Science
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II
SET – 6

1. A middle school teacher uses the "Think-Pair-Share" technique. What is the primary purpose of this?
 - (a) To keep students quiet
 - (b) To encourage students to think individually before collaborating
 - (c) To allow the teacher to take a break
 - (d) To test memorization skills

2. According to the Information Processing Theory, which of the following is the correct order of the memory process?
 - (a) Storage, Encoding, Retrieval
 - (b) Encoding, Storage, Retrieval
 - (c) Retrieval, Encoding, Storage
 - (d) Storage, Retrieval, Encoding

3. A child is practicing spelling words by writing them over and over. This is an example of:
 - (a) Procedural memory
 - (b) Working memory manipulation
 - (c) Maintenance rehearsal
 - (d) Episodic memory

4. According to the information processing approach, what is the primary role of the teacher?
 - (a) To provide rewards for correct behaviour.
 - (b) To manage the environment to facilitate encoding and retrieval of information.
 - (c) To act solely as a facilitator of social interaction.
 - (d) To focus only on the final behavioural output.

5. According to Piaget, what is the best way to facilitate learning in a constructivist classroom?
 - (a) Through long, detailed lectures.
 - (b) By providing hands-on, active learning experiences.
 - (c) By focusing solely on rote memorization.
 - (d) By creating a highly competitive, fast-paced environment.

6. Piaget's theory of constructivism is also known as:
 - (a) Social Constructivism
 - (b) Behavioral Constructivism
 - (c) Cognitive Constructivism
 - (d) Radical Constructivism

7. Which concept, introduced by Vygotsky, represents the difference between what a learner can do alone and what they can do with help?
 - (a) Scaffolding
 - (b) Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
 - (c) Cognitive Mapping
 - (d) Assimilation

8. What does "Scaffolding" mean in Vygotsky's theory?
- (a) Testing learners frequently
 - (c) Giving rewards for good performance
 - (c) Providing temporary support that is gradually removed
 - (d) Leaving children to learn on their own
9. What is the role of the teacher in a learner-centered classroom?
- (a) To dictate the learning process.
 - (b) To act as a facilitator and guide.
 - (c) To solely deliver lectures.
 - (d) To act as the only expert.
10. Which of the following techniques is most likely to be used in a learner-centered approach?
- (a) Lecture method.
 - (b) Project-based learning.
 - (c) Dictation.
 - (d) Reading from a textbook.
11. What is the aim of "Micro Teaching"?
- (a) Teaching small children
 - (b) Teaching in small groups
 - (c) Training teacher trainees in specific teaching skills
 - (d) Teaching small topics
12. What is the first and most critical step in preparing a lesson plan?
- (a) Preparing learning activities
 - (b) Setting learning objectives
 - (c) Planning homework
 - (d) Presenting the lesson
13. What is the most important advantage of using Audio-Visual TLMs in a middle-stage classroom?
- (a) It saves time in lesson planning.
 - (b) It acts as a substitute for the teacher.
 - (c) It keeps the classroom noisy and energetic.
 - (d) It provides a multi-sensory experience that enhances retention.
14. Why is it beneficial to involve students in preparing TLMs in the middle stage?
- (a) It reduces the teacher's workload completely.
 - (b) It prevents the teacher from teaching.
 - (c) It encourages creativity and a sense of ownership in learning.
 - (d) It is mandatory according to the syllabus.
15. In a rural classroom setting, what is a common challenge for implementing digital TLMs?
- (a) Lack of student interest
 - (b) Lack of power and internet
 - (c) Lack of textbooks
 - (d) Lack of classroom space

16. Growth refers to what kind of changes?
(a) Organic Changes
(b) Non-organic Changes
(c) Mental changes
(d) Life-long process
17. Development refers to what kind of changes?
(a) Mental changes
(b) non-organic changes
(c) Organic Changes
(d) Life- long process
18. What does development imply
(a) Unfolding of individual's inherent traits
(b) Quantitative changes
(c) Qualitative changes
(d) Increase in height, weight and length
19. Point out the Middle Childhood Stage in Child Development
(a) 18 to 35/40 years
(b) 2 to 5- 6 years
(c) 14 to 18 years
(d) 5-6 to 12 years
20. The development of a child is determined by which of the following factors?
(a) Heredity and Environment
(b) Growth
(c) development
(d) Height and weight
21. The Symbolic Play is associated with which of the following Stages of Cognitive Stages?
(a) The Concrete- operational stage
(b) The Sensory Motor stage
(c) The pre-occupational stage
(d) Formal operational stage
22. The Transductive Reasoning is associated with which of the following stages of Cognitive Development?
(a) Pre-occupational Stage
(b) Formal operational stage
(c) Sensory Motor stage
(d) Concrete operational stage
23. Into how many stages is Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development classified?
(a) 10
(b) 6
(c) 8
(d) 2

24. What is the meaning of physical growth and development?
- (a) Bodily and Physiological changes
 - (b) Physical change
 - (c) Cognitive changes
 - (d) Emotional Changes
25. The ability to control our bodily movement as we grow is known as
- (a) development
 - (b) aging
 - (c) Life skills
 - (d) Motor development
26. Explain the meaning of child rearing practices.
- (a) Motor development skills
 - (b) Parental role
 - (c) Parenting Practices
 - (d) Household supervision
27. Late childhood or preteen years is also known as?
- (a) Early childhood
 - (b) Puberty
 - (c) Adulthood
 - (d) Adolescence
28. The ability to grasp objects with the forefinger and thumb is known as?
- (a) Handedness
 - (b) Ossification
 - (c) Rooting
 - (d) Prehension
29. The ability to perform physical or motor task is known as?
- (a) Readiness
 - (b) Ossification
 - (c) Prehension
 - (d) Handedness
30. Name the factors representing the Physical and Motor Development of a child.
- (a) Motor abilities and skills
 - (b) Physical strength
 - (c) Biological and Environmental factors
 - (d) Life skills

Answer Keys:

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	b	11	c	21	c
2	b	12	b	22	a
3	c	13	d	23	b
4	b	14	c	24	a
5	b	15	b	25	d
6	c	16	a	26	c
7	b	17	d	27	b
8	c	18	c	28	d
9	b	19	d	29	a
10	b	20	a	30	c

SET 6

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

31. A child's mother tongue may influence the learning of English causing-
- (a) them to learn effectively
 - (b) pronunciation errors
 - (c) a lot of errors
 - (d) them to dislike English
32. The Aesthetic function of language is used in writing-
- (a) Poetry
 - (b) Works
 - (c) Questions
 - (d) Practice
33. A second language can be learned at the highest rate when children are-
- (a) talking a lot with adults
 - (b) reading in the target language
 - (c) listening to a radio
 - (d) interacting with other children/adults who are not speaking their mother- tongue
34. The serious challenge in learning English in the context of Indian classroom is -
- (a) the translation way of transaction
 - (b) the large number of dialects found in the Indian languages
 - (c) English is dislike by most of the people
 - (d) difficulty of learning it
35. Using songs in second language learning aids the learners in-
- (a) becoming good singers
 - (b) performing their singing skill
 - (c) learning how to sing well
 - (d) improving their listening skill
36. When children start to learn to behave like a reader and read books, this stage is called-
- (a) Early reading
 - (b) Emergent reading
 - (c) Reading skill
 - (d) Fluent readers
37. Skimming is a type of reading when a reader focuses on the
- (a) central idea and the connected details
 - (b) textbook
 - (c) content of the textbook
 - (d) details of the book
38. To help learners boost their learning of second language, teachers should encourage them to-
- (a) go for tuition
 - (b) read beyond the textbooks
 - (c) study in English Medium school
 - (d) be friends with those who speak English well

39. Schema can be defined as the cognitive structure in which the organisation of knowledge takes place in the brain whereby it is organised into-
- (a) Category
 - (b) Perception
 - (c) System
 - (d) Content
40. When a teacher engages children in writing, their aim is to focus on the-
- (a) product of writing
 - (b) subject of writing
 - (c) project works
 - (d) process of writing
41. To develop students' clear concept of literacy, it is necessary to involve them in-
- (a) reading and writing experiences everyday
 - (b) reading textbooks only
 - (c) writing questions and answers daily
 - (d) doing homework everyday
42. A test that is used to measure a child's general competence in a second language is called a-
- (a) Unit test
 - (b) Class test
 - (c) Proficiency test
 - (d) Grammar test
43. Self-assessment is a process in which a student evaluates his/her own-
- (a) knowledge of a subject
 - (b) strength in performing
 - (c) weakness in learning
 - (d) strengths and weaknesses in his/her achievement
44. A teacher taking the role as a mentor means-
- (a) to be strict with learning
 - (b) to provide guidance to brilliant students
 - (c) to provide feedback and support to each student
 - (d) to maintain discipline
45. Assessment for Learning shifts the emphasis from-
- (a) Grading to marking
 - (b) Marking to grading
 - (c) Summative to formative assessment
 - (d) Learning to studying
46. While assessing the learners, the teacher should understand that-
- (a) it is important to appreciate the differences among students
 - (b) students should answer questions correctly
 - (c) students write exactly what has been explained
 - (d) students are expected to do well

47. Portfolio assessment involves the maintenance of _____ files by teachers to record the teaching learning experience.

- (a) Narrative
- (b) Detailed
- (c) Figurative
- (d) Descriptive

48. Written communication is essentially intended to convey messages to an audience that is-

- (a) Present
- (b) Direct
- (c) Absent
- (d) There

49. Synonym of 'Ruthless'

- (a) Sympathy
- (b) Merciless
- (c) Pity
- (d) Compassion

50. Select the synonyms of the underlined word:

"I don't know what they are talking about"

- (a) Taking
- (b) Coming
- (c) Leaving
- (d) Speaking

51. Water _____ at 100° Centigrade.

- (a) is boiling
- (b) boil
- (c) boils
- (d) will boil

52. I always keep _____ money in my purse.

- (a) few
- (b) some
- (c) much
- (d) many

53. He is _____ University Student.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) any

54. We hoped that she _____ pass.

- (a) shall
- (b) could
- (c) should
- (d) would

55. The earth _____ round the sun.

- (a) moved
- (b) moves
- (c) spin
- (d) Spun

56. Each of the Olympic athletes _____ for months, even years.

- (a) have been training
- (b) has been training
- (c) were training
- (d) been training

Pick out the correct meaning of the following words:

57. Shriek

- (a) Cry
- (b) Calm
- (c) Utter a high-pitched piercing sound
- (d) Urgent

58. Supine

- (a) Lying face upwards
- (b) Liar
- (c) Homely
- (d) Kind

59. Which sentence is correct?

- (a) The Principal as well as the teachers is present.
- (b) The Principal as well as the teachers are present.
- (c) The Principal with the teachers are present.
- (d) The Principal and the teachers are present.

60. "She led the cat out of the bag" means-

- (a) She set the cat free
- (b) She caught a cat
- (c) She played with the cat
- (d) She revealed a secret

ENGLISH SET 6

Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	b	41.	a	51.	c
32.	a	42.	c	52.	b
33.	d	43.	d	53.	a
34.	b	44.	c	54.	d
35.	d	45.	c	55.	b
36.	b	46.	a	56.	a
37.	a	47.	d	57.	c
38.	b	48.	c	58.	a
39.	a	49.	b	59.	b
40.	d	50.	d	60.	d

Mathematics Paper II

Set VI

61. The speeds of two trains are in the ratio of $2 : 3$. Then, the ratio of the time taken by the two trains to travel through the same distance is:
- (a) 2:3
 - (b) 3:2
 - (c) 4:9
 - (d) 9:4
62. If x is inversely proportional to y and y is inversely proportional to z , then x is directly proportional to:
- (a) z
 - (b) $\frac{1}{z}$
 - (c) yz
 - (d) $\frac{y}{z}$
63. A sum of money is divided in the ratio of 3:4. If the difference between the two parts is ₹20, total sum is:
- (a) ₹140
 - (b) ₹120
 - (c) ₹100
 - (d) ₹80
64. If x is inversely proportional to y and $x = 10$ when $y = 2$, then when $y = 5$, x is equal to:
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 1
65. If $x - y = 10$ and $xy = 21$, then $x^2 + y^2$ is equal to
- (a) 58
 - (b) 79
 - (c) 121
 - (d) 142
66. If $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$, then $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$ is equal to:
- (a) 7
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 9
 - (d) 11
67. Solve $(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$:
- (a) 1
 - (b) -1
 - (c) ± 1
 - (d) 0

68. If $a = b$, then $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ is equal to:
(a) $4ab$
(b) 0
(c) $2a^2$
(d) a^2
69. If $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$, then:
(a) $a = b$
(b) $ab = 0$
(c) $a \neq b$
(d) $ab = 1$
70. Linear equation has degree:
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
71. Graph of $y = mx + c$ is a:
(a) Line
(b) Circle
(c) Parabola
(d) Curve
72. Which of the following sides cannot form triangle?
(a) 4 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm
(b) 4 cm, 5 cm, 10 cm
(c) 7 cm, 8 cm, 9 cm
(d) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm
73. If two triangles have same area and same base, altitudes are:
(a) Equal
(b) Unequal
(c) Inverse
(d) Reciprocal
74. If radius of a circle is doubled, area becomes:
(a) 2 times the original area
(b) 3 times the original area
(c) 4 times the original area
(d) 8 times the original area
75. Diagonals of parallelogram:
(a) Bisect each other
(b) Equal
(c) Perpendicular
(d) Parallel to each other

76. If two triangles are congruent, then they have:
- (a) Only same size
 - (b) Only same shape
 - (c) Same shape and size
 - (d) Same area only
77. If two lines are parallel, alternate angles are:
- (a) Equal
 - (b) Unequal
 - (c) Complementary
 - (d) Supplementary
78. If diameter of a circle is doubled, circumference becomes:
- (a) 2 times the original
 - (b) 3 times the original
 - (c) 4 times the original
 - (d) Stays the same
79. Exterior angle of a triangle is equal to:
- (a) Sum of interior opposite angles
 - (b) Adjacent angle
 - (c) 90°
 - (d) 180°
80. Diagonals of a rectangle are:
- (a) Equal
 - (b) Unequal
 - (c) Perpendicular
 - (d) Parallel
81. A triangle with sides 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm is a/an:
- (a) Right-angled triangle
 - (b) Acute triangle
 - (c) Obtuse triangle
 - (d) Isosceles triangle
82. Angle between perpendicular lines is:
- (a) 45°
 - (b) 60°
 - (c) 90°
 - (d) 180°
83. A circle has:
- (a) Infinite lines of symmetry
 - (b) 1 line of symmetry
 - (c) 2 lines of symmetry
 - (d) 4 lines of symmetry
84. A polygon must have:
- (a) Straight sides
 - (b) Curves
 - (c) Angles only
 - (d) Right angle

85. If each value of a set of data increases by 10%, then mean:
- (a)Increases by 10%
 - (b)Same
 - (c)Decreases
 - (d)Double
86. Bar graph is best for:
- (a)Comparison
 - (b)Geometry
 - (c)Algebra
 - (d)Ratio
87. Data collected by experiment is:
- (a)Primary
 - (b)Secondary
 - (c)Grouped
 - (d)Random
88. Median is:
- (a)Middle value
 - (b)Highest
 - (c)Lowest
 - (d)Average
89. Range is equal to:
- (a)Maximum value – Minimum value
 - (b)Mean
 - (c)Median
 - (d)Mode
90. Pie chart shows:
- (a)Proportion
 - (b)Length
 - (c)Area
 - (d)Line

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
61	(b)	71	(a)	81	(a)
62	(a)	72	(b)	82	(c)
63	(a)	73	(a)	83	(a)
64	(a)	74	(c)	84	(a)
65	(d)	75	(a)	85	(a)
66	(a)	76	(c)	86	(a)
67	(c)	77	(a)	87	(a)
68	(a)	78	(a)	88	(a)
69	(b)	79	(a)	89	(a)
70	(b)	80	(a)	90	(a)

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET VI

91. In industrial applications, why are **small gaps** left between the sections of railway tracks?
- To save on the cost of steel.
 - To allow for **thermal expansion** during hot weather.
 - To make the train travel faster.
 - To allow water to drain during the rainy season.
92. When a ray of light passes from a rarer medium (like air) into a denser medium (like glass), it:
- Bends away from the normal and speeds up.
 - Bends toward the normal and slows down.
 - Continues in a straight line without any change.
 - Reflected back completely into the first medium.
93. Which phenomenon provides the best evidence for the **quantum (particle) nature** of light?
- Refraction through a lens.
 - Interference and Diffraction patterns.
 - The Photoelectric effect.
 - Total Internal Reflection in optical fiber
94. Which state of matter is characterized by having **no definite shape and no definite volume**, as its particles move randomly at high speeds?
- Solid
 - Liquid
 - Gas
 - Colloid
95. The process by which a substance changes directly from a **solid to a gas** without passing through the liquid state is known as:
- Evaporation
 - Sublimation
 - Condensation
 - Melting
96. When a liquid is heated and turns into a gas, what happens to the **kinetic energy** of its particles?
- It decreases.
 - It remains the same.
 - It increases.
 - It disappears
97. Which of the following colour change is observed when **phenolphthalein** is added to a **basic solution** (like Sodium Hydroxide)?
- It turns yellow.
 - It turns pink.
 - It turns blue.
 - It remains colourless.

98. What are the primary products formed when an **acid** reacts with a **base**?
- Salt and Hydrogen gas.
 - Salt and Oxygen gas.
 - Salt and Water.
 - Acidic salt and Carbon dioxide.
99. Which process in the **water cycle** directly involves the cooling of air to turn water vapour back into liquid droplets (forming clouds)?
- Evaporation
 - Transpiration
 - Condensation
 - Infiltration
100. When a balloon is inflated, it expands and becomes heavier. This simple experiment demonstrates that air:
- Is a pure substance and has no weight.
 - Occupies space and has mass.
 - Is visible and can be easily compressed.
 - Does not exert any pressure on the balloon walls.
101. Which organelle is known as the "**Powerhouse of the Cell**" because it converts nutrients into energy (ATP) through cellular respiration?
- Nucleus
 - Mitochondria
 - Ribosome
 - Golgi Apparatus
102. Which of the following structures is found **only in plant cells** and provides rigid structural support and protection?
- Cell Membrane
 - Cytoplasm
 - Cell Wall
 - Vacuole
103. The primary function of **Chloroplasts** in a plant cell is to:
- Store water and waste products.
 - Control all cellular activities.
 - Capture light energy to produce food via photosynthesis.
 - Digest old cell parts.
104. Which mode of nutrition is characteristic of green plants that produce their own food using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide?
- Saprotrophic nutrition
 - Heterotrophic nutrition
 - Autotrophic nutrition
 - Parasitic nutrition

105. In both plants and animals, the primary purpose of cellular respiration is to:
- Produce oxygen for the environment.
 - Release energy (ATP) from glucose.
 - Absorb water from the soil.
 - Create sugar molecules.
106. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between locomotion and movement?
- Locomotion is moving a body part; movement is moving the whole body.
 - Only plants perform locomotion.
 - Locomotive organisms cannot perform movement.
 - Locomotion involves moving from one place to another; movement is a change in position of any part of the body.
107. What is the term for the growth movement of a plant part in response to the direction of light (e.g., a stem bending toward a window)?
- Geotropism
 - Phototropism
 - Hydrotropism
 - Thigmotropism
108. Through which small pores on the surface of leaves does the exchange of gases (Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide) primarily occur?
- Xylem
 - Phloem
 - Stomata
 - Chloroplasts
109. Which organelle or structure is used by a **Paramecium** for locomotion?
- Pseudopodia (False feet)
 - Flagella
 - Cilia
 - Tentacles
110. During vigorous exercise, when oxygen supply is low, animal muscle cells produce energy through anaerobic respiration. What is the **by-product** of this process that causes muscle cramps?
- Ethanol
 - Lactic Acid
 - Citric Acid
 - Acetic Acid
111. In animal cells, the process of **Aerobic Respiration**, which requires oxygen to break down glucose, primarily occurs in the:
- Ribosomes
 - Nucleus
 - Mitochondria
 - Lysosomes

112. When excess fertilizers from farmlands wash into local water bodies, it often leads to a massive growth of algae. This process, which depletes oxygen in the water and kills fish, is called:
- Photosynthesis
 - Eutrophication
 - Desalination
 - Distillation
113. What happens to the concentration of harmful, non-biodegradable chemicals (like mercury or pesticides) as they move up the **food chain** from small fish to humans?
- It decreases significantly.
 - It remains constant at all levels.
 - It increases at each successive trophic level.
 - The chemicals disappear within the water.
114. In food starch and sugars are the types of
- Proteins
 - Fats
 - Carbohydrates
 - Vitamins
115. Food item turns blue-black when iodine is added to it, as it contains
- Proteins
 - Fats
 - Carbohydrates
 - Vitamins
116. Our body needs these substances in small amounts
- Proteins
 - Fats
 - Minerals
 - Carbohydrates
117. A source of vitamin C
- Papaya
 - Rice
 - Amla
 - Milk
118. In presence of sunlight our body prepares
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin B- Complex
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin E
- 119) Weak bones and tooth decay are caused due to deficiency of
- Calcium
 - Phosphorus
 - Sodium
 - Iron
- 120) Release of energy from the breakdown of food is
- Digestion
 - Circulation
 - Respiration
 - Excretion

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	b	101	b	111	c
92	b	102	c	112	b
93	c	103	c	113	c
94	c	104	c	114	c
95	b	105	b	115	c
96	c	106	d	116	d
97	b	107	b	117	c
98	c	108	c	118	c
99	c	109	c	119	a
100	b	110	b	120	c

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Set - VI

61. What is the main advantage of using cooperative learning in social science education?
- (a) It encourages teamwork and peer learning, enhancing understanding
 - (b) It allows students to work independently without collaboration
 - (c) It helps students memorize facts through repetition
 - (d) It focusses on individual achievements
62. A teacher wants to encourage students to critically analyze social issues in their community. Which approach should the teacher apply and why?
- (a) Traditional approach, because it ensures students remember key facts
 - (b) Modern approach, because it connects learning to real-life applications
 - (c) Traditional approach, because it is simpler to implement in classrooms
 - (d) Modern approach, because it avoids using historical perspectives
63. Which of the following assessment techniques would best evaluate students' critical thinking and reflective discussion on cultural diversity?
- (a) Administering quizzes on cultural facts
 - (b) Conducting a timed written test on historical date related to cultural change
 - (c) Asking students to write an essay analyzing the importance of cultural diversity
 - (d) Using a peer-graded oral presentation on different cultural practices
64. How can digital learning resources benefit social science education?
- (a) By providing passive learning experience
 - (b) By replacing textbooks completely
 - (c) By limiting students' interaction with the materials
 - (d) By making abstract concepts more interactive and engaging
65. Which of the following is the key benefit of using experiential learning in social science education?
- (a) It provides students with opportunities to apply concepts through real-life experiences
 - (b) It focusses solely on theoretical knowledge and lectures
 - (c) It reduces the need for students' interaction and collaboration
 - (d) It encourages memorization of facts and dates
66. Which of the following factors had the most significant impact on the shaping of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) The Indian Independence Act of 1947, which led to the partition of India
 - (b) The views and recommendations of the British Parliament
 - (c) The ideas and debates of the Indian Constituent Assembly members including figures like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, etc.
 - (d) The influence of foreign colonial power after India's Independence
67. An example of a formative tool in social science education is
- (a) Annual project
 - (b) End of term exam
 - (c) Class discussion
 - (d) Final grade report
68. What is the most appropriate way for the teacher to record and document the assessment outcomes?
- (a) Write only the total scores of students in a grade book without detailed observations
 - (b) Provide a generic report summarizing the class performance without addressing individual progress
 - (c) Only communicate the outcomes verbally during parent-teacher meeting
 - (d) Record detailed feedback on each student's performance and include suggestions for improvement

69. What role do keywords play in a mind map?
- They serve as titles for each idea and concept in the map
 - They are used for detailed descriptions of titles only
 - They provide only concepts of the map
 - They represent grids and scales
70. Marco Polo introduced the Chinese woodblock printing technology to the
- American
 - German
 - Italian
 - French
71. Which of the following best explains why the cotton textile industry is predominantly located in Maharashtra and Gujarat?
- Availability of skilled labour and proximity to market
 - Abundance of mineral resources like iron and coal
 - High rainfall and fertile soil for growing cotton
 - Allocation of government subsidies
72. The song sung by common people in Rajasthan called:
- Samagana
 - Gana
 - Alhaudal
 - Prabandh
73. The Arthashastra was written by:
- P. Chauhan
 - Ashoka
 - Kautilya
 - Aryabhatta
74. The Mughal State was established by Babur in the:
- 16th Century
 - 19th Century
 - 17th Century
 - 18th Century
75. Kiang Nangbah organised his people to rise against the British Colonial rule in:
- 1760
 - 1860
 - 1850
 - 1870
76. The Chauri Chaura incident led to the end of which movement?
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Non Co-operation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
77. Lord Mountbatten proposed the partition of India on:
- June, 4th 1947
 - June, 3rd 1947
 - June, 2nd 1947
 - June, 5th 1947

78. Who said “We are not going just to copy”?
- (a) Dr. Ambedkar
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
79. Meghalaya was inaugurated as an autonomous State within Assam on:
- (a) 2nd April, 1970
 - (b) 3rd April, 1970
 - (c) 4th April, 1970
 - (d) 5th April, 1970
80. The founder and architect of modern Meghalaya is:
- (a) B.B. Lyngdoh
 - (b) Captain William Son A. Sangma
 - (c) Prof. G.G. Swell
 - (d) J.J.M. Nichol Roy
81. What materials were the Harappan Seals made of?
- (a) Marble
 - (b) Gold
 - (c) Clay
 - (d) Steatite
82. Who described Preamble as the Soul of the Constitution?
- (a) M. Munchi
 - (b) Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
 - (c) Earnest Barker
 - (d) J. Nehru
83. Which of the following is the fourth pillar of modern democracy?
- (a) Voting Right
 - (b) Media
 - (c) Republic
 - (d) Fundamental Rights
84. The Presidential system of government is characterised by the:
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Separation of powers
 - (c) Legislative
 - (d) Adult Franchise
85. Which branch of government has the power to declare a law null and void?
- (a) Legislative
 - (b) Judiciary
 - (c) Executive
 - (d) Permanent Civil Services
86. Which of the following comes first?
- (a) Government
 - (b) Nation
 - (c) State
 - (d) Sovereignty

87. Which of the devices of direct democracy allow citizens to propose new laws?
- (a) Recall
 - (b) Initiative
 - (c) Referendum
 - (d) Plebiscite
88. Who was Fundamental Theorist of Social Stratification?
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Raymond
 - (d) Robert
89. The main goal of development in the context of government action is to:
- (a) Improve living standard for its people
 - (b) Privatise Public Services
 - (c) Bring more development
 - (d) Increase public revenue
90. Which Article of our Constitution ensures the right to water?
- (a) Art 14
 - (b) Art 21
 - (c) Art 19
 - (d) Art 30
91. Media is the plural form of the word:
- (a) Mass
 - (b) Medium
 - (c) Moderate
 - (d) Communication
92. A teacher integrates history, geography, and economics while teaching “migration.” Which approach is used?
- (a) Systematic
 - (b) Regional
 - (c) Interdisciplinary
 - (d) Traditional
93. Teaching about a village by studying all its aspects (climate, people, economy) reflects:
- (a) Systematic approach
 - (b) Regional approach
 - (c) Thematic approach
 - (d) Inquiry approach
94. A lesson begins with a real-life problem and students investigate solutions. This reflects:
- (a) Traditional approach
 - (b) Inquiry approach
 - (c) Lecture method
 - (d) Drill method
95. Which best reflects the aim of Social Science Education?
- (a) To learn about life and creating employment
 - (b) Developing responsible citizenship
 - (c) Competitive examination
 - (d) For administration and politic

96. A reflective classroom encourages:
- Competition and good students
 - Critical thinking
 - Silence and obedient
 - Teacher give clear information
97. Which approach best connects classroom learning with real-life issues?
- Traditional lectures
 - Inquiry base learning
 - Lecture and give notes
 - Home assignment and presentation
98. Social Science differs from Social Studies because it:
- Is only for children
 - Is help students to choose their favourite subject
 - Is more specialized and analytical
 - Is give more information than Social Studies
99. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option
Assertion (A): Social Science uses evidence to reconstruct history.
Reason (R): Historical knowledge is based only on imagination.
- Both A and R true, and R explains A
 - Both A and R true, R not explanation
 - A true, R false
 - A false, R true
100. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option
Assertion (A): Interdisciplinary approach improves understanding.
Reason (R): It combines knowledge from different subjects.
- Both A and R true, and R explains A
 - Both A and R true, R not explanation
 - A true, R false
 - A false, R true
101. Match List I with List II
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Traditional | 1. Inquiry-based |
| (b) Modern | 2. Teacher-centered |
| (c) Inquiry | 3. Question-based |
| (d) Reflective | 4. Thinking deeply |
- A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
 - A-3, B-4, C-4, D-1
 - A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
 - A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
102. A map showing soil distribution in India is:
- Political map
 - Physical map
 - Thematic map
 - Sketch map

103. If Earth's axis had no tilt, what would be the most direct impact?
- No day and night
 - No seasons
 - No rotation
 - No gravity
104. A map shows distribution of minerals across India using colors and symbols. Which skill is primarily required to interpret it?
- Interest of reading map
 - Map reading and analysis
 - Knowledge of location and minerals
 - Drawing and sketching skills

105. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A): Ocean currents affect climate.

Reason (R): They transfer heat from one region to another.

- Both A and R true, R explains A
 - Both true, R not explanation
 - A true, R false
 - A false, R true
106. Match the following:
- | List I | List II |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Rotation | 1. Seasons |
| (b) Revolution | 2. Day & Night |
| (c) Tilt | 3. Climate effect |
| (d) Ocean currents | 4. Axis angle |
- A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
 - A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 - A-4, B-3, C-4, D-1

107. Match the following:

List I	List II
(a) Black soil	1. Cotton
(b) Alluvial soil	2. Fertile plains
(c) Laterite soil	3. Hilly areas
(d) Red soil	4. Iron content

- A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

108. Consider the following statements and choose the options given.
- Weather is short-term atmospheric condition.
 - Climate refers to long-term patterns.
 - Ocean currents have no effect on temperature.

Options.

- a and b only
 - b and c only
 - a and c only
 - a, b and c
109. Which concept explains the distribution of population in an area?
- Weather
 - Population density
 - Drainage system
 - Soil type
110. **Passage:** A region in Meghalaya receives heavy rainfall. The soil becomes less fertile after continuous cultivation. Farmers depend on forests and practice traditional cultivation methods. The area has rich biodiversity but faces soil erosion.
- Q. The type of agriculture practiced is:
- Plantation
 - Mixed farming
 - Shifting cultivation
 - Commercial farming
111. **Passage:** A city has high population density, developed transport, and industries but faces pollution and congestion.
- Q: What is the best long-term solution?
- Increase industries
 - Promote sustainable urban planning
 - Reduce transport
 - Stop migration
112. Which of the following is the correct option for oral histories?
- Official government records.
 - Experiences of people, such as those about the freedom struggle.
 - Secondary sources on history.
 - Archaeological findings
113. According to whom, Cooperative Learning is a concept and a technique for enhancing the value of group activities?
- Brody
 - Davidson
 - G. Jacobs
 - Taylor
114. Who proposed the experiential learning theory?
- David Kolb
 - Jean Piaget
 - Lev Vygotsky
 - John Dewey

115. Concept mapping is based on which of the following approach?
- (a) Behaviouristic Approach
 - (b) Constructivist approach
 - (c) Social Learning Approach only
 - (d) Humanistic Approach to Learning
116. Mind mapping is especially helpful in Social Science for:
- (a) Drawing only maps
 - (b) Connecting events, causes, and effects
 - (c) Learning formulas
 - (d) Coding
117. Which of the following is an example of discovery learning in Social Science?
- (a) Reading notes silently
 - (b) Memorizing dates
 - (c) Investigating causes of a historical event
 - (d) Copying from the board
118. Which of the following help the student to developed their decision-making skill?
- (a) Problem solving Method
 - (b) Cooperative learning
 - (c) Discussion method
 - (d) Lecture method
119. Which of the following is not related to contextualization
- (a) Involved student in the learning process
 - (b) Connecting new information to familiar experiences
 - (c) Teaching through context requires students to analyze, evaluate, and solve problems.
 - (d) One-Size-Fits-All Curriculum: Using standardized materials
120. When students formulate their own questions, design investigations, and find answers. It is known as
- (a) Structured Inquiry
 - (b) Guided Inquiry
 - (c) Open Inquiry
 - (d) Confirmation Inquiry

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	(a)	81	(d)	101	(a)
62	(b)	82	(b)	102	(c)
63	(c)	83	(b)	103	(b)
64	D	84	(b)	104	(b)
65	(a)	85	(b)	105	(a)
66	(c)	86	(b)	106	(b)
67	(c)	87	(b)	107	(a)
68	(d)	88	(a)	108	(a)
69	(a)	89	(a)	109	(b)
70	(c)	90	(b)	110	(c)
71	(a)	91	(b)	111	(b)
72	(c)	92	(c)	112	(b)
73	(c)	93	(b)	113	(c)
74	(a)	94	(b)	114	(a)
75	(b)	95	(b)	115	(b)
76	(b)	96	(b)	116	(b)
77	(b)	97	(b)	117	(c)
78	(b)	98	(c)	118	(a)
79	(a)	99	(c)	119	(d)
80	(b)	100	(a)	120	(c)

LANGUAGE - KHASI

PAPER-II

SET- VI

121. Ka jingtip bala don lypa ha kaba iadei bad ka jait jingthoh ba bun rukom la khot-
- Control Skima
 - Formal Skima
 - Cultural Skima
 - Linguistic Skima.
122. Ka rukom pule na ki dak sha ka kyntien, ki kyntien sha ka senten ban sngewthuh ia ki jingmut kiba don ha ka, la khot ka-
- Top-down Model
 - Bottom-down Model
 - Interactive Model
 - Bottom-up bad Interactive Model.
123. Ka pule ia ka jingthoh ban ioh ia ka jingmut ba kyllum jong kata ka lynnong ngi khot-
- Summarising
 - Scanning
 - Skimming
 - Think aloud
124. Katno jait ki rukom pule ki don?
- 4-saw
 - 5-san
 - 6-hynriew
 - 7-hynniew
125. Haba pule ban buh jingthoh dei ban thoh-
- Ha la ki jong ki kyntien
 - Shai ia ka jubab
 - Ia kaba kiwei ki ai nuksa
 - Kumba don ha ka kot.
126. 'Think aloud' ka mut
- Kaba pule jam
 - Kaba pule da ja jingsngewthuh
 - Ban pynpaw ia kaei kaba pyrkhathaba pule
 - Ban pule bniah
127. Ka buit Pule SQ3R ka dei ka jing pynlyngkot ia ki kyntien
- Survey, Question, Recite, Read, Review.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Review, Read, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review.
128. Kawei na ki jingdonkam haba thoh ia ki jingthoh sngewtyinnad nalade (Creative Writing) ka long ban-
- Pyni nuksa ia kiwei
 - Pynkhlain ia ka bor jingmutdur
 - Pynshlur ia kiba bun
 - Ai khubor ia baroh.

129. Ki jingthoh kiba batai, pynshai bad ai jingtip ki kren shaphang
- Ka subjek khlem da ai jingmut nalade
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut pura
 - Ka subjek ryngkat bad ka jingai jingmut
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut tikna
130. Ki jingthoh sah kynmaw ki dei ki jingthoh ba-
- Pynpaw ia ka jingsngew lajong
 - Iathuh ia ka khana
 - Khring ia kiwei
 - Batai ia ka jingjia.
131. Kano na kine harum kam dei ka kyndon jong ka rukom thoh?
- Pre-aWriting
 - Drafting
 - Revising
 - Describing
132. Kano na kine ki atiar thew jingtip ka hap ha ka buit Jingkhmihthuh-
- Project work
 - Assignment
 - Sheklis
 - Portfolio
133. Haba hikai ia ka Parom ha ki sur jingrwai dei ban pyntreikam ia ka rukom hikai da kaba-
- Iamir jingmut
 - Iathuhkhana
 - Batai ia ki dkhot
 - Phah rwai ia ki khyannah.
134. Haba pynkhreh ia ka lynnong ban hikai, u nonghikai u dei ban buh jingmut kyrpang ia ka-
- Rukom hikai bad Jingmih na ka Jinghikai
 - Jingthmu bad ki tiar iarap hikai
 - Jingmih na ka jinghikai bad tiar iarap hikai
 - Rukom hikai bad ka jingthew jingtip
135. Kaba pynkhreh lypa ia ka plan hikai ka ai jingmyntoi ia ki Nonghikai ban-
- Hikai thik kumba la pynkhreh
 - Phah iarap hikai ha kiwei
 - Pyniaid beit ia ka rukom hikai
 - Kynmaw lyndet ia ka lynnong.
136. Ka tiar iarap kaba kongsan haba batai ia ka jingmut jong ki kyntien ka dei ka-
- Kot
 - Blakbod
 - Ki nuksa
 - Dikshonari
137. Kano ka buit thew jingtip kaba ki nonghikai ki leh ban pyntreikam ha ka por ba ki dang hikai?
- Kylli Jingkylli
 - Phah thoh
 - Ka Jingiakren
 - Khmihtuh

138. Haba pynlong jingiatai nia halor kano kano ka phang ngi thew jingtip ia ka sap kren da ka-
- Jingthew kaba iahap (Rating Scale)
 - Kaba Khmihthuh (Observation)
 - Kaba thoh (Written)
 - Ki Jingkylli (Question Paper)
139. Kaba hikai da ka 'Mind Map' ka iarap ia ki khynnah ba kin nang ban –
- Kylli jing kylli
 - Pule
 - Thoh notes
 - Iamir Jingmut
140. Ka projek work kiba suk ki dei ki tiar thew jingtip ba ki nonghikai ki pyntreikam ha ki kyrdan klas –
- II – III
 - II – IV
 - III – IV
 - III – V
141. Jied ia ki dak sangeh kiba iahap bad kane ka jing ong – Sngap jar sngap jar shaei phi ia buh ia ka akor kumne pleng phi ia shahshkor ia ka ktien ki Nonghikai
- ! ! ? , !
 - | ? ! , !
 - || ? ! ,
 - | , ! ? !
142. Ka ba mareh thar thar ka thew ia ka rukom mareh ka ba –
- Sted bad pynsting ialade
 - Beit khlem da kyrtiang
 - Beit khlem da kyllain
 - Khlem suitniew iaei iaei ruh
143. 'Iaid padat' ka mut –
- Iaid pynkynduh kynsan ia ki kjat
 - Iaid pynkhih tang ki kti
 - Iaid pynkhih ia ka met shane shatai
 - Iaid kynsan I kumba ym lap briew shuh
144. Kano na kine ki adverb ka pynshai ia ka Berb 'kjit'?
- Kui kui
 - Jun jun
 - Sit sit
 - Lain lain
145. Kano na kine ki Berb dei ban pyndonkam bad ka adverb 'then then'
- Riew
 - Teh
 - Iaid
 - Par

146. Ka ktien Khasi ka mih na ka tnad jong ka ktien-

- a) Munda
- b) Monkhmer
- c) Myanmari
- d) Maithali

147. Ki sawa ba mih da kaba pyniatyngkhuh ia baroh artylli ki rmiang shyntur la khot ki-

- a) Alveolar
- b) Affricate
- c) Bilabial
- d) Palatal

148. Ki sawa ba mih na ka khmut la khot ki-

- a) Lateral
- b) Nasal
- c) Liquid
- d) Velar

149. Uno na kine ki sawa uba mih na ka jing ia tyngkhuh jong i khmut thylliej ha ka shyieng Alveolar.

- a) / d /
- b) / k /
- c) / h /
- d) / n /

150. Uno na kine ki sawa vowel u ba don ha ka kyntien 'shkor'

- a) / O /
- b) / O : /
- c) / ʊ /
- d) / ʊ : /

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	B
122	B
123	A
124	D
125	A
126	C
127	D
128	B
129	D
130	A
131	D
132	C
133	B
134	A
135	C
136	D
137	D
138	A
139	C
140	D
141	A
142	A
143	B
144	C
145	C
146	B
147	C
148	B
149	A
150	D

Meghalaya Teacher Eligibility Test (MTET)

**Garo
(Paper II)
SET – VI**

121. On.sogiminrangoni badia Expository text ong.a
- Encyclopedia
 - Textbook
 - Atlas
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkan ong.aia .
122. Chanchiatangko parake seengon ua iako dakenga
- Expository writingko
 - Expressive writingko
 - Guided writingko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia
123. Gam.e chanchie agananikon _____ minga
- Summarizing
 - Scanning
 - Think aloud
 - Skimming
124. ‘Chengode A.chikrang kok olesa anti cha.achim’. ine aganon ia Tenseko mesoka.
- Skang ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Da.o ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Skang ong.gimin tenseko
 - Skang ong.sogimin tenseko
125. Chusokgipa Paragraphko sena on.sogiminrangoni badiako nangchongmota.
- Brina griani (Purity) aro Rongtale chanchianiko (clarity of thought)
 - Taridapani grianiko(simplicity) aro seng.sotaniko(brevity)
 - gisik nangataniko(impressive) aro noksao nitonikgniko(Picturequeness)
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.a
126. ‘A’ako cho’aha “ iano ‘ Cho’aha’ ia onga
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Noun | b) Verb |
| c) Adjective | d) Adverb |
127. “ Te·nang chitiko seaha “ ia sentence oniko badiako verb ni object ine bi·sarangna mesokna man·gen
- Te·nang
 - Chittiko
 - Seaha
 - Iano objectan dongja
128. ‘ Achikrangni a’barang namen nitoa’ ia sentence oniko badia adverb ine bi’sarangna mesokgen.
- Nitoa
 - A’barang
 - Namen
 - Iano adverb dongja

129. “Himangai! mi olanin neng’gokjok. Iano badiako Interjection ine bi’sarangna mesokgen.
- Himangai!
 - Mi
 - Olanin
 - Neng’gokjok
130. Ka’mao KWL (reading strategy) ni miksonganiko sesoman’aha iarangoni badia aganchakani tik ong’a mesokbo.
- K-what students know, w-what students want to learn, L-What students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w-what students want to write, L-what students learn as they write
 - K-what students know, w-what students want to read, L – what students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w- what students want to learn, L – what students learn as they write
131. “Makkre boloni ta·rake ong·one katangaha.” Ia sentenceo salsretgipa katta mai Caseni ma·a ong·a, basebo.
- Nominative
 - Dative
 - Ablative
 - Vocative
132. Proseko skina golpo agananiko dakengon, mai mairangko skigipa jakkalna nanggenchim?
- Voice modulation aro intonation
 - Gesture
 - Noksa, model aro realia
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkon nanga
133. Modulation-o mai mai ku·rangni gadangrang donga ?
- Kosakbatgipa gadang (High pitch)
 - Bijangchigipa gadang (Middle pitch)
 - Onbatgipa gadang (Low pitch)
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan donga.
134. Golpo aganania maiko mancha ‘ Intonation’ ine minga ?
- Ku·rangni tang·ona aro tang·doaniko
 - Ku·rangni apsan gadango donganiko
 - Ku·rangni kosakbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
 - Ku·rangni onbatgipa gadango dongkamaniko
135. Poedoko skiani mongsonggipa miksonganiara maia?
- Poedoko mingna sapatna mangmang
 - Poedoni nitoaniko/ su·uaniko bi·sarangna skie on·na
 - Poedoni miksongani mangmangkosan bi·sarangna u·iatna
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.
136. Poedo minganio mongsongbatgipa _____ ong·a.
- Rhyme aro Rhythmko name ja·rike mingani
 - Mingmitingo sronge chadengani.
 - Ta·rake mingna sapani
 - Mikosto mingna sapani

137. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoniko badia ong·a basebo.
- Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarang dongode uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nanga.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarang dongoba uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nangja.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
 - Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode Grammarni bakrangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
138. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia ong·ja basebo.
- Proseko skiengmitingode skigipa name rhyme aro rhythmko jakkalna nanga.
 - Proseko skiengmitingode skigipa Grammarni bakrangkoba skijolna man·a.
 - Proseko skiengmitingode skigipa bisarangni janggi tanganio nangchape talatjolna man·a.
 - Proseko skiengmitingode skigipa modulation aro intonationko jakkale skiode nambata.
139. Golpo gnanggipa lessonko skina nambatsranggipa skia bewalrangde iarang ong·ja.
- Golpo aganachi skiani
 - Dakmesokanichi skiani
 - Noksarangko jakkale skiani
 - Minganiko dakatani (Recitation)
140. Skigipani bi·sarangna poraie mesokani (model reading) maini gimin gamchata?
- Gam·atanirangko tik ong·e ja·rikatna dakchaka.
 - Chinrangni kri poraina dakchaka.
 - Bi·sarangko ku·grent salatna dakchaka (fluent)
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·toka.
141. Ku·akmako skianio iarangoni badia ong·ja?
- Golpoko talatchengani
 - Noksa mesokmangmangani
 - Katta bichongrangko aganani
 - Gan-re poraiani
142. Golpo aganachi bi·sarangni gisikko salna aro golpoko me·sudapatna skigipa on·sogiminrangoni badia method ba skiani bewalko jakkalgenchim.
- Flannel Board Presentation Method-ko
 - Storytelling Method-ko
 - Dramatization Method-ko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikkon jak-kalna man-a
143. Skichakram dringo, skigipa bi·sarangna katta ja·pangko chanchirimna on·aniara iako ong·ata.
- Bi·sarangni agangrikani, side orraniko jajaani ong.ata
 - Bi·sarangni saksa sakgipin baksa aganchanchirimgrikani jikjakaniko ong·ata
 - Aganchanchirimani, skie on·ani-rangoni mingsa ong·a
 - Bi·sarang saksa sakgipin baksa agangrikaniko bon·ata
144. Guided writing (Jakindile seani)-ko maina an·tangtang changa gita sena, skina skang

- nangchenga?
- (a) Seani niamko u·atna
 - (b) Noksako mesoke u·iatna
 - (c) Aratako namatna
 - (d) Skigipa an·tang chanchiako u·iatna
145. On·sogiminrangoni badia changatangko bikote seani ong·ja?
- (a) Rochona seani (Essay)
 - (b) Am·sandie seani (Thesis)
 - (c) Poedo seani (Poetry)
 - (d) Banaie seani (Fiction)
146. Dokgipa gadango poraienggipa bi·sa indine agana, 'skanggipa seani ja·mano uko poraie dingtangatna nanganirangko daka aro setaia'. Bi-sa ia seani gadangko dakenga.
- (a) Bi·sa jinma aganchanchirima (Brainstorming)
 - (b) Sulsul seani (Listing)
 - (c) Poraie ong·gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
 - (d) Nipiltaiani (Revision)
147. Poedoko skianio mongsonggipa miksonganiara _____ ong-a.
- (a) Kattarangko bariatani (Vocabulary Development)
 - (b) Kusi ong·a aro de·kadanga (Enjoyment and Appreciation)
 - (c) Grammar-o bariani (Development of Grammar)
 - (d) Skie ra·giparangko poedo segipa ong·atna (Learners to become poets)
148. "Matcha chike cha·na changja ka·watteko." Ia grammar ong·gija seaniko ong·e seode uko indake minga.
- (a) Taridapa (Editing)
 - (b) Nipiltaia (Revising)
 - (c) Noksa sala (Postering)
 - (d) Poraie ong·gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
149. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoni badiako Rubricna jakkalja.
- (a) Rating Scale
 - (b) Checklist
 - (c) Sociogram
 - (d) Grading Scale
150. Formative Assessment aro Summative Assessment-ara Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation-ni bak ong·ama.
- (a) Ong·ja
 - (b) Formative aro Summative ge·gnian ong·a
 - (c) Formativesan ong·a
 - (d) Summativesan ong.a

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	D
122	B
123	C
124	C
125	D
126	B
127	B
128	C
129	A
130	A
131	C
132	D
133	D
134	A
135	B
136	A
137	B
138	A
139	D
140	D
141	B
142	D
143	C
144	A
145	B
146	D
147	B
148	A
149	C
150	B

Paper- II
(Set-VII)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics & Science
4. Social Science
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

SET - 7

1. The Matriarchal family is also known as?
 - (a) Mother- right family
 - (b) Father right family
 - (c) Paternal side
 - (d) Matrilocal Family

2. Which of the following is a Socially Constructed differences?
 - (a) Sex
 - (b) Male
 - (c) Female
 - (d) Gender

3. In which stage of Kohlberg's Stages of Gender development that children can identify themselves as girls or boys?
 - (a) Gender Consistency
 - (b) Gender Stability
 - (c) Gender Socialisation
 - (d) Gender Labelling

4. What is the meaning of Gender Stereotyping?
 - (a) Biological identification of male and female
 - (b) Social Construct of male and female
 - (c) Gender Roles
 - (d) Practice of ascribing to an individual woman or man specific attributes and roles

5. What is the meaning of gender bias in education?
 - (a) Unequal treatment of students based on gender
 - (b) Children learn about social expectation
 - (c) Differential treatment of daughters and sons
 - (d) Parents expectations

6. School based evaluation is the form of internal evaluation found in which level?
 - (a) Universities
 - (b) School
 - (c) Colleges
 - (d) Offices

7. Observational techniques are methods by teacher to gather what kinds of information?
 - (a) Second hand information
 - (b) Interview
 - (c) First-hand Information
 - (d) Data Collection

8. What is a portfolio?
 - (a) Student based activity
 - (b) Student participation
 - (c) Rating scale
 - (d) Purposeful collection of student work

9. What do you mean by Anecdotes?
- (a) Refers to a rating scale
 - (b) Short narrative descriptions
 - (c) Assessment of students
 - (d) Evaluation Tools
10. What is Formative Type of Assessment?
- (a) Continuous monitor of student's progress
 - (b) Checklist
 - (c) Rating scale
 - (d) assessment at the end of the course
11. Challenges that an individual faces in acquiring and processing information is known as which of the following?
- (a) Diagnosis
 - (b) Learning Difficulty
 - (c) Evaluation
 - (d) Problems in Learning
12. What is the use of a Diagnostic Testing?
- (a) Check Lists
 - (b) Rating Scale
 - (c) Continuous Evaluation
 - (d) Analysing Difficulties
13. When Teacher used alternative teaching learning strategies to address individual teaching gaps this approach is known as
- (a) Diagnostic testing
 - (b) Formative Assessment
 - (c) Remedial Teaching
 - (d) Summative assessment
14. What is a Blueprint?
- (a) Continuity in evaluation
 - (b) Individual assessment
 - (c) Self-Assessment
 - (d) Detailed Plan of Action
15. Assessment for learning refers to which of the following?
- (a) Enhancing the reliability of the judgement which is summative evaluation
 - (b) Improvement in the quality of learning which is formative assessment
 - (c) Assessment which is based on knowledge, understanding, application, analysis and synthesis
 - (d) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)
16. The term 'curriculum' in the field of education refers to
- (a) Methods of teaching and the content to be taught
 - (b) Overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis
 - (c) Evaluation process
 - (d) text-material to be used in the class

17. Two children of the same age show different learning abilities despite attending the same school. This reflects:
- (a) Development is identical for all children
 - (b) Individual differences in development
 - (c) Schools determine all development
 - (d) Age determines development completely
18. At lower classes, play-way method of teaching is based on
- (a) Theory of physical education programmes
 - (b) Principles of methods of teaching
 - (c) Psychological principles of development and growth
 - (d) Sociological principles of teaching
19. A child fails to understand that “if $A > B$, then $B < A$ ”. This reflects:
- (a) Reversibility
 - (b) Lack of reversibility
 - (c) Conservation
 - (d) Abstract thinking
20. . To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about
- (a) Making comparisons between different students
 - (b) Labelling students as intelligent or average learners
 - (c) Using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the Scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries
 - (d) Using technical language to give feedback
21. A teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of her/his students. Which of the following fields is related to this objective?
- (a) Educational Sociology
 - (b) Social Philosophy
 - (c) Media – Psychology
 - (d) Educational Psychology
22. A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be
- (a) Excused to do a lower level of work
 - (b) Helped with his/her routine-work by parents and friends
 - (c) Treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs
 - (d) Given special treatment in the classroom
23. Which of the following should be considered the most important quality of a teacher at primary level?
- (a) Eagerness to teach
 - (b) Patience and perseverance
 - (c) Competence in methods of teaching and knowledge of subjects
 - (d) Competence to teach in a highly standardised language

24. A teacher uses stories, pictures, and activities to teach students.
This approach supports:
- (a) Only physical development
 - (b) Multi-dimensional development
 - (c) Only emotional growth
 - (d) Only moral values
25. A child with musical talent improves through training. This shows:
- (a) Only heredity
 - (b) Only environment
 - (c) Interaction of nature and nurture
 - (d) Only schooling
26. A teacher provides different learning support to students. This is based on:
- (a) Uniform development
 - (b) Individual differences
 - (c) Cultural similarity
 - (d) Fixed intelligence
27. A child cannot understand conservation of quantity but can speak well. This shows:
- (a) All abilities develop equally
 - (b) Cognitive development is independent
 - (c) Different aspects develop at different rates
 - (d) Language is not part of development
28. If children change behaviour because they know they are being observed, it shows:
- (a) Natural behaviour
 - (b) Observer effect
 - (c) Structured observation
 - (d) Case study limitation
29. A child in class is intelligent but struggles to read simple sentences and often mixes up letters.
The teacher provides audio recordings of lessons. This strategy mainly supports:
- (a) Dysgraphia
 - (b) Dyscalculia
 - (c) Dyslexia
 - (d) Visual impairment
30. A child performs better when lessons are presented using games and interactive software.
This indicates the effectiveness of:
- (a) Traditional teaching
 - (b) Assistive technology
 - (c) Punishment-based learning
 - (d) Memorization

Answer Keys:

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	a	11	b	21	d
2	d	12	d	22	c
3	d	13	c	23	b
4	d	14	d	24	b
5	a	15	b	25	c
6	b	16	b	26	b
7	c	17	b	27	c
8	d	18	c	28	b
9	b	19	b	29	c
10	a	20	c	30	b

SET 7

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

31. Who said these words: “Speech is the instrument of the society”?
- (a) Davis
 - (b) Johnson
 - (c) Jespersen
 - (d) Piaget
32. The Three-Language Formula is the _____ which lays down the path for learning many languages.
- (a) aim
 - (b) view
 - (c) strategy
 - (d) principle
33. English is an important language for all kinds of professional and personal goals
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Maybe
 - (d) Not relevant
34. English is considered as a second language in India because-
- (a) It is an instrument, a meaning for acquiring knowledge
 - (b) It is a home language
 - (c) It is taught in higher studies
 - (d) None of the above
35. Grammar games motivate learners and sustain their-
- (a) Learning
 - (b) Interest
 - (c) Listening
 - (d) Activity
36. A record of daily teaching experiences where teachers may have adapt depending on the particular experiences is a-
- (a) Daily Record
 - (b) Monthly Journal
 - (c) Weekly Periodicals
 - (d) Reflective Journals
37. A Profile is a _____ that displays a student’s score on several activities/test in a common scale.
- (a) tabular presentation
 - (b) rubric table
 - (c) graphic device
 - (d) rating scale

38. Reading of words separately may become a bad habit which affects-
- (a) Pronunciation
 - (b) Comprehension
 - (c) Recognition
 - (d) Continuation
39. Students are to be to read a variety of books and reading materials.
- (a) given condition
 - (b) warned not
 - (c) provided with a minimum amount of time
 - (d) encouraged and motivated
40. It is believed that reading involves imbibing the ability to absorb the meaning of-
- (a) a written text
 - (b) written words
 - (c) a theme
 - (d) an idea
41. While writing, we should-
- (a) keep the reader in mind
 - (b) keep on writing whatever comes to mind
 - (c) emphasise on words
 - (d) not make mistakes
42. If children are given time to read and edit what they have written, they-
- (a) become frustrated
 - (b) dislike writing
 - (c) improve their writing ability substantially
 - (d) are suppressed with their writing skill
43. While learning the writing process, the children should be taught-
- (a) to write flowery language
 - (b) to impress the reader
 - (c) to focus only on what they have read
 - (d) to respect their readers
44. When children are given a picture or pictures and are asked to write about it/them (describe it/ write a story/ dialogue, and so on), it is called-
- (a) Story writing
 - (b) Description
 - (c) Picture composition
 - (d) Writing composition
45. Paragraph writing has a purpose in helping children learn how to think and write-
- (a) an outline only
 - (b) focusing on one theme only
 - (c) deep expression
 - (d) lengthy ones

46. Ability to read also affects the ability to-

- (a) write
- (b) pronounce
- (c) articulate
- (d) utter

47. Teachers should help children develop the ability to recognise basic linguistic aspects like-

- (a) Sharing
- (b) Hyperbole
- (c) Words and sentence structure
- (d) Literary devices

48. The status of English in India is that of the-

- (a) Associate official language
- (b) National language
- (c) International language
- (d) Language of the country

49. The social aspects of language show that language is used for-

- (a) a society
- (b) studying
- (c) social media
- (d) social interaction

50. The purpose of writing Notices is to-

- (a) send a message
- (b) convey important information
- (c) know the agenda
- (d) refer to people

51. Complete the following sentences:

I am a good human and a good _____

- (a) mother
- (b) people
- (c) animal
- (d) spender

52. If I a bird; I would fly.

- (a) am
- (b) were
- (c) was
- (d) been

53. Who is _____, Maria or Mary?

- (a) tall
- (b) tallest
- (c) taller
- (d) tallest

54. The Concert will begin _____ fifteen minutes.
(a) in
(b) on
(c) with
(d) about
55. I only have a _____ cards to write.
(a) fewer
(b) less
(c) little
(d) few
56. Sad movies make me cry _____?
(a) does it
(b) doesn't it
(c) don't they
(d) are they
57. She is obsessed _____ her work.
(a) with
(b) in
(c) at
(d) for
58. The police commissioner condemned the _____ murder.
(a) grisly
(b) gruesome
(c) ghastly
(d) All of the above
59. A heavy storm was forecast _____ the weather was clear.
(a) because
(b) but
(c) unless
(d) and
60. The rotten smell was so _____ that she became unconscious.
(a) revolting
(b) gratifying
(c) captivating
(d) unappealing

ENGLISH SET 7
Answer Key

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	b	41.	a	51.	a
32.	c	42.	c	52.	b
33.	a	43.	d	53.	c
34.	a	44.	c	54.	a
35.	b	45.	b	55.	d
36.	d	46.	a	56.	c
37.	c	47.	c	57.	a
38.	b	48.	a	58.	d
39.	d	49.	d	59.	b
40.	a	50.	b	60.	a

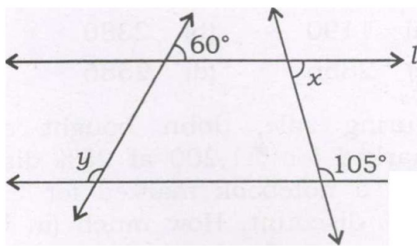
Mathematics Paper II

Set VII

61. Peer learning helps in:
- Isolation
 - Collaboration
 - Memorization
 - Punishment
62. Teaching should connect with:
- Textbook only
 - Real life
 - Exams
 - Homework
63. ICT tools help in:
- Reducing learning
 - Enhancing understanding
 - Confusing students
 - Memorization
64. Which of the following is NOT formative assessment?
- Quiz
 - Observation
 - Final exam
 - Assignment
65. Children learn best through:
- Fear
 - Punishment
 - Activity
 - Silence
66. Algebra uses:
- Numbers only
 - Letters only
 - Symbols and numbers
 - Shapes
67. Variable is:
- Constant
 - Fixed value
 - Changing quantity
 - Number only

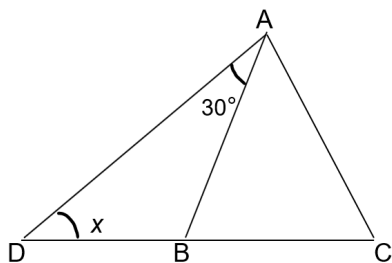
68. Direct proportion means:
- One increases, other decreases
 - Both increase/decrease together
 - No relation
 - Constant
69. A circle has:
- 1 side
 - No side
 - 2 sides
 - Infinite sides
70. Symmetry means:
- Equal halves
 - Unequal
 - Random
 - Circular
71. Which of the following are co-primes?
- (8, 10)
 - (9, 10)
 - (6, 8)
 - (15, 18)
72. Number formed by multiplying the first three prime numbers is:
- 50
 - 40
 - 30
 - 20
73. Which of the following numbers is a perfect number?
- 16
 - 8
 - 24
 - 28
74. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 11?
- 1111111
 - 22222222
 - 3333333
 - 4444444
75. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{2}{5}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?
- Rs. 460
 - Rs. 484
 - Rs. 550
 - Rs. 664

76. The sides of a triangle are $3x^2 - y^2$, $4x^2 - 7xy + 4y^2$ and $-3x^2 + 7xy + 8y^2$. The perimeter of the triangle is
- $7xy - x^2 - y^2$
 - $4x^2 + 11y^2$
 - $11x^2 - y^2$
 - $5x^2 - xy - 3x^2$
77. If $x + y = 8$ and $2x - 3y = 6$, then the value of x is
- 2
 - 6
 - 2
 - 5
78. If $a + b$ and $a - b$ are respectively the length and breadth of a rectangle, then the diagonal of the rectangle is equal to
- $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
 - $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$
 - $\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}$
 - $\sqrt{2(a^2 - b^2)}$
79. In the figure given below, $l \parallel m$.



Find the value of $x + 2y$.

- 340°
 - 225°
 - 270°
 - 315°
80. In the figure given below, $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle.



Find x .

- 30°
- 45°
- 60°
- 90°

81. Students in class show varied learning abilities. The teacher should adopt:
- Same method for all
 - Differentiated instruction
 - Focus only on high achievers
 - Ignore slow learners
82. Teacher asks: “Why does this rule always work?” This question targets:
- Recall
 - Understanding
 - Analysis and reasoning
 - Memorization
83. Teacher uses projects and portfolios instead of only tests. This reflects:
- Traditional evaluation
 - Continuous comprehensive evaluation
 - Only summative assessment
 - Ranking system
84. Students observe patterns and generalize rules. This type of reasoning is:
- Deductive
 - Inductive
 - Analytical
 - Mechanical
85. A teacher notices students struggle to interpret word problems involving terms like “at least”, “at most”, and “difference”. The most appropriate strategy is to:
- Give more numerical problems
 - Skip such problems
 - Ask students to memorize meanings
 - Explicitly teach mathematical vocabulary in context
86. Graph of $y = mx + c$ is a:
- Line
 - Circle
 - Parabola
 - Curve
87. Which of the following sides cannot form triangle?
- 4 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm
 - 4 cm, 5 cm, 10 cm
 - 7 cm, 8 cm, 9 cm
 - 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm

88. If two triangles have same area and same base, altitudes are:
- Equal
 - Unequal
 - Inverse
 - Reciprocal
89. If radius of a circle is doubled, area becomes:
- 2 times the original area
 - 3 times the original area
 - 4 times the original area
 - 8 times the original area
90. Diagonals of parallelogram:
- Bisect each other
 - Equal
 - Perpendicular
 - Parallel to each other

Question	Answer
61	(b)
62	(b)
63	(b)
64	(c)
65	(c)
66	(c)
67	(c)
68	(b)
69	(b)
70	(a)

Question	Answer
71	(a)
72	(c)
73	(d)
74	(b)
75	(b)
76	(b)
77	(b)
78	(c)
79	(d)
80	(a)

Question	Answer
81	(b)
82	(c)
83	(b)
84	(b)
85	(d)
86	(a)
87	(b)
88	(a)
89	(c)
90	(a)

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET VII

91. Muscle cramps are caused when in the muscles there is accumulation of
- Citric Acid
 - Oxalic Acid
 - Lactic Acid
 - Hydrochloric Acid
92. Tracheal tubes are respiratory organs of
- Cockroach
 - Frog
 - Earthworm
 - Fish
93. When air is blown into freshly prepared lime water kept in a test tube it turned milky due to
- Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen
 - Water vapour
 - Nitrogen
94. Green pigment presents in plant is known as
- Chlorophyll
 - Hemoglobin
 - Anthocyanin
 - Lycopene
95. Cuscuta is an example of
- Insectivorous Plants
 - Parasitic Plants
 - Saprophytic Plants
 - Symbiotic Plants
96. It can convert free nitrogen into a soluble form
- Mushroom
 - Bread mould
 - Yeast
 - Rhizobium
97. The bones of the hind limbs are typical for walking and perching in
- Birds
 - Cockroach
 - Snail
 - Bat
98. Brain of the cell is
- Vacuole
 - Nucleus
 - Mitochondria
 - Lysosome

99. These are present in plant cells
- Nucleus
 - Vacuoles
 - Mitochondria
 - Plastids
100. The genetic information of an organism is present in
- Nuclear membrane
 - Plastid
 - Chromosome
 - Cytoplasm
101. Chloroplast contains
- Starch
 - Chlorophyll
 - Blue pigment
 - Genetic information
102. For teaching and learning of Science Filmstrips are
- Audio-visual aids
 - Visuals implements
 - Audio Implements
 - Designed materials
103. Field trips are not
- Purposeful visits
 - Planned Visits
 - Unorganized visits
 - Arranged by teachers
104. According to NCF 2005 the main aim of science education at the upper primary stage is
- to nurture the natural curiosity, aesthetic sense and creativity in science
 - to memorize scientific facts
 - to help students to perform well in the examinations
 - to focus only on theoretical knowledge but not practical knowledge
105. Which of the following is not an aim of science education as per NCF 2005?
- Cultivate Scientific temper
 - Develop Critical thinking
 - Imbibe the value of honesty
 - Emphasize memorization of facts
106. NCF 2005 Emphasizes that science learning should be
- teacher centred
 - exam oriented
 - limited to textbooks
 - activity based and experimental based
107. Scientific knowledge is considered as tentative because
- scientific knowledge is permanent and cannot be modified
 - scientific facts and theories are subject to change in the light of new observations and new findings
 - it is based mainly on personal beliefs without evidence
 - it is always wrong and unreliable

108. The first step in conducting scientific enquiry is
- formulating a hypothesis
 - identifying a problem and questioning
 - conducting experiment
 - drawing conclusion
109. A testable statement that predicts the outcome of the experiment based on prior knowledge and observation is called
- Law
 - Fact
 - Theory
 - Hypothesis
110. Which of the following traits is not a part of scientific attitude?
- Curiosity
 - Objectivity
 - Open mindedness
 - Dishonesty
111. In the experiment “testing the effect of water on plant growth”, the amount of water is
- an independent variable
 - a control variable
 - a dependent variable
 - a control and dependent variable
112. Which of the following is an example of learning through observation method?
- Thinking about how a plant might grow
 - Discussing with peers about how plant grow
 - Watching plant and measuring its height
 - Looking at the picture of a plant
113. Hands - on activity in science means:
- Listening to a teacher
 - Watching a teacher perform an experiment
 - Learning by doing
 - Watching a video of an experiment
114. Vinegar is sour in taste because of the presence of
- Acetic acid
 - Formic acid
 - Malic acid
 - Lactic acid
115. Litmus is the most commonly used indicator and is extracted from
- China rose
 - Lichens
 - Turmeric
 - Ginger
116. Neutralization reaction is the reaction between
- Acid and Salt
 - Base and Salt
 - Acid and Base
 - Acid, Base and Salt

117. The component of air which supports burning is
 a). Hydrogen
 b). Nitrogen
 c). Carbondioxide
 d). Oxygen
118. The expansion of a balloon when air is blown into it shows that
 a). Air is colourless
 b). Air occupies space
 c). Air has no pressure
 d). Air has weight
119. Water exists in how many states?
 a). One
 b). Two
 c). Three
 d). Four
120. Which of the following can be used for water conservation?
 a). Agricultural activities
 b). Industrial activities
 c). Deforestation
 d). Rain water harvesting

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	c	101	b	111	a
92	a	102	a	112	c
93	a	103	c	113	c
94	a	104	a	114	a
95	b	105	d	115	b
96	d	106	d	116	c
97	a	107	b	117	d
98	b	108	b	118	b
99	d	109	d	119	c
100	c	110	d	120	d

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Set - VII

61. Which of the following is not correct matched?

- (I) Coins - Epigraphy
- (II) Archives – Numismatics
- (III) Old document – Palaeography

Options:

- (a) (I) and (II)
- (b) (II) and (III)
- (c) (I) and (III)
- (d) (I), (II) and (III)

62. Who was the Governor General of India at the time of the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Wellesley
- (b) Dalhousie
- (c) Canning
- (d) Clive

63. The name of the General who defeated Queen Laxmibai of Jhansi was

- (a) Dalhousie
- (b) Hugh Rose
- (c) Dufferin
- (d) Curzon

64. Which of the following was not in the Preamble of the original Constitution of India?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Republic
- (c) Secular
- (d) Democratic

65. Match the following:

Column – I	Column – II
(I) President's Rule	a. Fundamental Rights
(II) Maternity Leave	b. Fundamental Duties

(III) Compulsory and Free Education	c. Emergency Provisions
(IV) Respect to National Flag and National Anthem.	d. Directive Principles to State Policy

- (a) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- (b) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
- (c) I-c, II-b, III-d, IV-a
- (d) I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b

66. When was the Constitution of India adopted?

- (a) On 15th August, 1947
- (b) On 26th November, 1949
- (c) On 26th January, 1950
- (d) On 26th January 1960

67. Which Constitutional Provision bestows reservation for admission into educational institutions?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15(5)
- (c) Article 21 A
- (d) Article 13

68. What is true about the term of office for Governor?

- (I) His tenure is of five years from appointment.
- (II) His tenure is of five years from entering the office.
- (III) He holds office till the pleasure of President.
- (IV) He retires at the age of 75 years.

- (a) and (III)
- (b) (I) and (IV)
- (c) (II) and (III)
- (d) (II) and (IV)

69. Before whom do the judges appointed to the Supreme Court subscribe the Oath?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Lokayukta
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner

70. The legislature of India comprises of-

- (I) The House of the People
- (II) The Council of States
- (III) The President
- (IV) The Prime Minister and Cabinet

- (a) and (II)
- (b) (I), (II) and (III)
- (c) (I), (II) and (IV)
- (d) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

71. Match the following

Set - A	Set - B
(a) P - Waves	(I) Volcanoes
(b) Laccoliths	(II) Igneous rock
(c) Basalt	(III) Earthquake
(d) Marble	(IV) Metamorphic rocks

- (a) a-II, b-III, c-I, d-IV
- (b) a-III, b-I, c-II, d-IV
- (c) a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I
- (d) a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I

72. Which one of the following is not a erosional agent?

- (a) Running water
- (b) Glaciers
- (c) Wind
- (d) Temperature

73. Which of the following parts describes the lithosphere?
- (a) Crust and Core
 - (b) Crust and upper most solid mantle
 - (c) Crust and lower part of mantle
 - (d) Asthenosphere and core
74. In which one of the following layers of the atmosphere, changes in climate and weather take place?
- (a) Thermosphere
 - (b) Mesosphere
 - (c) Stratosphere
 - (d) Troposphere
75. Which is the biggest multipurpose project of India?
- (a) Damodar Valley Project
 - (b) Chambal Project
 - (c) Bhakra Nangal Project
 - (d) Sardar Sarovar Project
76. Which one of the following is not associated with Plateau?
- (a) Black soil
 - (b) Igneous rocks
 - (c) Deccan Trap
 - (d) Khadar
77. What is the storm that blows in West Bengal called?
- (a) Roaring forties
 - (b) Loo
 - (c) Kal Baisakhi
 - (d) Hikaa
78. Where is the steel city of India located?
- (a) Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
 - (b) Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
 - (c) Bokaro, Jharkhand
 - (d) Asansol, West Bengal

79. Consider Assertion (A) with Reason (R) and choose the correct option
- Assertion (A):** Height of Himalayas is increasing.
- Reason (R):** Himalayas are young fold mountains.
- Options:
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.
80. Which of the following activity is undertaken by Central Government only?
- (a) To provide Education
 - (b) To operate Railways
 - (c) Agriculture Schemes
 - (d) To provide Employment
81. Students of class 6 to 8 are taught Social Science because
- (a) To pass exam.
 - (b) To develop critical understanding of events happening in our surroundings.
 - (c) So as to fill maps.
 - (d) To know about our village and city.
82. The Social Reformer who played a key role in the abolition of Sati during British Colonization era was
- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
 - (c) Swami Vivekananda
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
83. What is the direction of rotation of Earth?
- (a) East to West
 - (b) North to South
 - (c) South to North
 - (d) West to East

84. Which teaching aid is used in class room, so that students understand the latitudes and longitudes?
- (a) Globe
 - (b) Atlas
 - (c) Maps
 - (d) Picture chart
85. What is the role of media in Democracy?
- (a) To make law for Nation
 - (b) To solve disputes in a Nation
 - (c) To report various events happening in a Nation
 - (d) To execute government schemes
86. Suppose your father has applied for tap water connection 6 months ago. But till now no connection has been provided. Which of the following Rights will enable you to know what steps have been taken by Municipal Corporation?
- (a) Right to Education
 - (b) Right to Constitutional Remedy
 - (c) Right to Equality
 - (d) Right to Information
87. When was the power of British Crown' proclaimed to rule over India after the end of the reign of the English East India Company?
- (a) April 1858
 - (b) June 1858
 - (c) November 1857
 - (d) August 1858
88. The following factors were not among the factors affecting the caste system in British India
- (a) Industrialization
 - (b) Western Civilization
 - (c) Caste Panchayat
 - (d) English Education
89. In which article of Indian Constitution, Power of President to consult Supreme Court is been described?
- (a) Article 124
 - (b) Article 143
 - (c) Article 134
 - (d) Article 164

90. In which Article of Indian constitution 'Right to constitutional remedies' is described?
- (a) Article 32
 - (b) Article 31
 - (c) Article 30
 - (d) Article 34
91. Which are the landforms being made by the river and choose from the options given below?
- (I) Gorge
 - (II) Delta
 - (III) Oxbow lake
- Options:
- (a) I and III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) I, II and III
92. State with highest population density in India is
- (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
93. Ozone layer is found in which part of Atmosphere?
- (a) Troposphere
 - (b) Stratosphere
 - (c) Thermosphere
 - (d) Ionosphere
94. Which of the following is known as "Horse Latitude"?
- (a) Equatorial low-pressure belt
 - (b) Sub-tropical high-pressure belt
 - (c) Sub-polar low-pressure belt
 - (d) Polar high-pressure belt

95. Which Indian States make border with China?
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur
 - (b) Sikkim, Manipur, West Bengal
 - (c) Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal
96. Moho Discontinuity is found in
- (a) Between Crust and Mantle
 - (b) Between Mantle and Core
 - (c) Between Outer and Inner Core
 - (d) Between Atmosphere and Lithosphere
97. You observe that students exhibit prejudices in social sciences class. What would be your most appropriate response?
- (a) Bring the chapter to a close
 - (b) Organize a discussion on the dimensions of social reality
 - (c) Ignore these comments
 - (d) Reprimand the students
98. Which pedagogical strategies is highly recommended for teaching -learning of Social Science at the middle stage of school education?
- (a) Lecture
 - (b) Textbook
 - (c) Experiential Learning
 - (d) Assignment
99. What is the headquarter of West Garo Hills? This question assessed which level of thinking?
- (a) Lower order thinking skill
 - (b) Moderate order thinking skill
 - (c) High order thinking skill
 - (d) All of the above
100. Worksheets in social science can include:
- (a) Only objective type questions
 - (b) Only essay type questions
 - (c) Multiple type of questions.
 - (d) No questions=

101. A teacher must attempt to focus on what area while teaching Social Science?
- (a) Focus upon remembering the details
 - (b) Focus upon facts, values and patterns
 - (c) Focus only upon facts, but not on values
 - (d) Focus only upon values, but not on facts
102. Project work in social science can include
- (a) field visits and surveys
 - (b) reading textbook only
 - (c) writing notes only
 - (d) Exams only
- Answer: A
103. A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called
- (a) Rubrics
 - (b) Checklists
 - (c) Inventories
 - (d) Rating scales
104. Which type of questions will not develop critical thinking in students?
- (a) Open Ended Questions
 - (b) Probing Questions
 - (c) Divergent Questions
 - (d) Closed Ended Questions
105. If after assessment the teacher found that most of the students in the class are unable to learn, then what should the teacher do?
- (a) Answers of the questions should be written on the blackboard
 - (b) Extra classes should be take
 - (c) Should re-plan and bring in modifications in his/her method of teaching
 - (d) Complaints should be sent to the parents or guardians of the students
106. One of the most effective method of teaching history at the elementary level is
- (a) Lecture Method
 - (b) Project Method
 - (c) Storytelling Method
 - (d) Discussion Method

107. Based on the National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2023 (NCFSE 2023), social science in the middle stage (Grades 6–8) should focus on
- i. Critical Thinking
 - ii. Local to Global Connections
 - iii. Holistic Understanding
 - iv. Rote Memorization
- (a) i, ii and iv only
 - (b) i, iii and iv only
 - (c) i, ii and iii only
 - (d) ii, iii and iv only
108. Which of the following was not discovered during the Indus Valley Civilization?
- (a) Stone
 - (b) Copper
 - (c) Iron
 - (d) Bronze
109. The deflection in the direction of winds and ocean currents is caused by –
- (a) Change in atmospheric pressure
 - (b) Moon’s attraction
 - (c) Earth’s revolution
 - (d) Earth’s rotation
110. Which one of the following continents is almost equally divided into two parts by the equator?
- (a) South America
 - (b) Asia
 - (c) North America
 - (d) Africa
111. Which one of the following is not correct?
- (a) The latitude of the arctic circle is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
 - (b) The length of a meridian and equator is same.
 - (c) The longitude of prime meridian is 0° .
 - (d) The length of parallels decreases with the increase in their latitude.

112. Mawsynram in Meghalaya is famous for
- (a) Timber Industry
 - (b) The wettest place on earth
 - (c) Coal Mining
 - (d) Rice cultivation
113. Which of the following is not related to digital pedagogy?
- (a) Online Teaching Alone
 - (b) Digital Competencies
 - (c) Hybrid Learning
 - (d) Distance Education
114. Which of the following is not under Formative assessments?
- (a) identifying the strengths and weaknesses of students
 - (b) addressing the areas of need for each student
 - (c) helping teachers identify gaps in learning
 - (d) compares students' progress to the course criteria or learning goals.
115. Which of the following is not an example of summative assessments?
- (a) Peer review
 - (b) Research project
 - (c) Recital or presentation
 - (d) Standardized tests
116. Which of the following is not specify in a rubric assessment
- (a) is a scoring tool that explicitly outlines performance expectations for an assignment,
 - (b) dividing work into components with clear criteria and proficiency levels.
 - (c) promoting fairness, consistency, and transparent feedback.
 - (d) Self-Reflection
117. Which of the following is not a characteristic of portfolio
- (a) has evaluative criteria
 - (b) a purposeful, organized collection of work
 - (c) that showcases efforts, progress, and achievements over time
 - (d) tracking development over time rather than just capturing a single moment.

118. Abbreviation of HPC is
- (a) Holistic Progress Card
 - (b) Holistic Progress Credit
 - (c) High Progress Card
 - (d) Holistic Progress Report Card
119. An account designed for businesses, firms, and professionals requiring high-volume transactions, often offering overdraft facilities, but usually no interest is called
- (a) Savings Account
 - (b) Current Account
 - (c) Fixed Deposit Account
 - (d) Recurring Deposit Account
120. The Consumer has the right to file a complaint in case of dissatisfaction with a good or service. Choose the correct option for the above statement
- (a) Right to safety
 - (b) Right to be informed
 - (c) Right to be assured
 - (d) Right to be heard

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key	Question No.	Answer key
61	(a)	81	(b)	101	(b)
62	(c)	82	(d)	102	(a)
63	(b)	83	(d)	103	(a)
64	(c)	84	(a)	104	(d)
65	(d)	85	(c)	105	(c)
66	(b)	86	(d)	106	(c)
67	(b)	87	(d)	107	(c)
68	(c)	88	(c)	108	(c)
69	(a)	89	(b)	109	(d)
70	(b)	90	(a)	110	(d)
71	(b)	91	(d)	111	(b)
72	(d)	92	(b)	112	(b)
73	(b)	93	(b)	113	(a)
74	(d)	94	(b)	114	(d)
75	(c)	95	(c)	115	(a)
76	(d)	96	(a)	116	(d)
77	(c)	97	(b)	117	(a)
78	(b)	98	(c)	118	(a)
79	(a)	99	(a)	119	(b)
80	(b)	100	(c)	120	(d)

C

LANGUAGE - KHASI

PAPER-II

SET - VIII

121. Ki ar tylli ki sawa vowel kiba ia id lang ha juh ki sdang da uwei bad kut da uwei pat la tip kyrteng kum ki-
- Vowel bajanai
 - Diphthong
 - Triphthong
 - Diphthong bad Triphthong
122. Uno na kine ki sawa Consonant u don tang ha ka hap kyntien kaba kut ha ka ktien pdeng
- / j /
 - / w /
 - / c /
 - / n /
123. Katno tylli ki sur sawa Consonant ki don ha ka ktien Khasi?
- 23
 - 25
 - 27
 - 29
124. Kaba sngap haba sumar ia kaba iohsngew ki ong-
- Sngap kyndong
 - Sngap thuh
 - Sngap sia
 - Sngap man man
125. 'Shong kyrnai' ka thew ia ka rukom shong-
- Haba shong slem hajuh, khlem khih
 - Haba shong kumba ap ban ioh eiei
 - Haba shonmg kynrong bad bsuh ia ki kti ha lynghoh khohsiew.
 - Haba shu shong hajuh.
126. Ka rukom ia id haba khih ki jain kum ban hap ki ong-
- Ia id ryntew
 - Ia id pawang
 - Ia id pangah
 - Ia id kynther
127. 'Bam kynslip' ka thew ia ka rukom bam-
- Kumba sat
 - Khyndiat khyndiat
 - Naphang khlem tynkai
 - Ba da pyrjah artad.
128. Ki ong ne sin 'U Nuitmaw' khlem suh thied ia u ne ka briew kiba-
- Sngewheh sngewsarong ialade khlem nongrim
 - Pun halade ia ka jingbishni
 - Pynroh eh ialade
 - Batai stad ia ka kam kiwei

129. Ia u ne ka briew u ba stad bad ba khraw ba pyrkhath pyrdain ki ong-
- Tiew-pathai khubor
 - Tiew dohmaw laiphew na ar jingmut
 - Tiew pathaw
 - Pathaw tiewrong.
130. Ia u ne ka briew kiba phoi lian phoi kynsha ki sin-
- U Simsong
 - Ka wang bam im
 - U 'Bat iam baid'
 - Ka wang kushu.
131. "Ka kyntiew ia ka jingthoh jong ka kynhun ban iashimbynta lang haba pule ia ka lynnong." Kano na kine ki rukom pule kaba iahab eh bad katei ka jingong?
- Think-aloud
 - KWL
 - SQ3R
 - Note-taking
132. Kaba thoh ia ki jingthoh sngewtynnad na lade (Creative writing), ka –
- Ai khubor ia baroh
 - Pynshlur ia kiba bun
 - Ka pynkhlaif ia ka bor jingmutdur
 - Ka pyni nuksa ia kiwei
133. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum kaba iahap bad ki jingpynbna ha ki kot khubor?
- Ki jingthoh ba iathuh
 - ki jingthoh ba pyntip
 - Ki jingthoh ba pynpaw
 - Ki jingthoh ba batai
134. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum, kam dei ka "Expository writing"?
- Ka kot Pule
 - Ka kot kyntu kynpham
 - Ka kot hikai shet jingshet
 - Ka kot batai kumno ban ri syiar
135. Kano na kine ki snap harum, kaba dei ban don haba thoh Official Letter?
- Letterhead, ka phang, ka met, ka jingkhublei, ka jingsoi u nongphah
 - Letterhead, Address sha u nongphah/Address u nongphah, ka Tarik, ka phang, ka met, jingpynkut, jingkhublei, jingsoi u nongthoh
 - Letterhead, Address sha u baphah/Address u nongphah, ka tarik, ka met, jingkhublei, jingsoi u nongphah.
 - Letterhead, Address u nongphah/Address office, ka jingkhublei, ka phang, ka jingsoi u nongphah.
136. Ka "Persuasive writing" ka dei ka jait jingthoh –
- Kaba pynngeit
 - Kaba batai bniah
 - Kaba ai jingtip
 - Kaba iathuh

137. Kano na kine harum, kam dei ka bynta kaba iasnoh bad ka jingthoh paragraph?
- Ka long tylli mlun kawei ka jingmut
 - Ka jingdon ki senten kyrshan
 - Ka jingdon ka topik senten
 - Ka jingjrong kaba la mang lypa thik
138. Hadien ba la pynlong ia ka jingialehkai skit ba lyngkot hapoh kamra klas, ka nonghikai ka jingthoh ha ka dairi jong ka kumne – Ki khynnah ki sngewtynnad ban iashimbynta ha ka jingialehkai skit, hynrei ka kynhun kaba ark a khlem lah ban leh bha. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum kaba iahab bad kane ka jingong?
- Ka jingthoh ba iathuh
 - Ka jingthoh ban buhdor/pynshongdor
 - Ka jingthoh ba batai
 - Ka jingthoh ban ai jingtip
139. Kawei na kine ki jingthoh harum kaba dei ka jait jingthoh pynpaw jingsngew (expressive writing) –
- Ka sawangka
 - Ka artikil
 - Ka shithi
 - Ka Notice
140. “La phah ia phi sha ka jingialang ban iadon bynta bad phi hap pat ban ai kaiphod (report) halor ki mat iakren sha ki khlieh nongpyniaid skul jong phi”. Kano na kine ki jait jingthoh harum, kaba iahab ba phin pyndonkam nyngkong ha ka por ba phi dang sngap ia ki jingkren?
- Think –aloud
 - SQ3R
 - Summarizing
 - Note-taking
141. Ka jingmut jong ka jait jingthoh 'advertisement' die mar ka long borabor ban—
- Ai jingmyntoi Ia ki nongpule Ia ka
 - Pynbyrngia Ia ki nongpule
 - Pyntip, pynbieit bad pynkynmaw Ia ki nongpule Ia ka
 - Ai jingtip Ia baroh ki briew
142. Kano na kine harum ka bym dei ka bynta kaba iasnoh bad ka jingthoh paragraph?
- Ka jingjrong kaba la mang lypa thik
 - Ka jingdon ka 'topik senten'
 - Ka jinglong tylli mlun kawei ka jingmut
 - Ka jingdon ki senten kyrshan
143. Kano na kine ki thup kyntien ne senten harum kaba pyni ba u nongthoh u kwah ban pynpaw Ia la ka jingsngew?
- Nga khlem pat ia kynduh ia u naduh ba u la wan phai
 - Mynhynnin nga iohi ba u wan shane
 - Ha ka jingiohi ka jong nga te
 - Nga lah ioh ban iakren bad u mynshwa

144. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, ka bym da ai jingmyntei eh Ia ki khynnah ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary?
- Kaba phah leh kam kynhun
 - Kaba phah leh 'project'
 - Kaba phah pule jam bunsien haduh ban da lah lyndet
 - Kaba ialam sha kano kano ka jaka ban ioh jinghikai nangta
145. Kano na kine harum ka dei kawei na ki jinglong jong ka Lesson Plan?
- Ka Lesson Plan ka don lai kyndon
 - Ka Lesson Plan ka lah ban don bun rukom
 - Ia ka Lesson Plan dei ban hikai hapoh 30 minit
 - Shisien ba la shna ia ka, dei ban bud thik ha ka por hikai
146. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ka 'jingkhmih-thuh' ia ki khynnah kum ka buit pynshongdor, dei ban—
- Leh tang ha ka por ba ai kam ia ki ban leh
 - Leh man la ka sngi da u nonghikai
 - Leh tang haba phah trei kynhun Ia ki shabar ka kamra klas
 - Pynduna ha ki klas ba kham shalor
147. Haba iakren bad ki briew, 'kren ruma' ka mut—
- Kren bieit khlem jingmut eiei
 - Kren pyrthuh bud namar ba kren kiwei pat
 - Kren beiñ
 - Kren bym tipbriew
148. Kano na kine ki kyntien harum ka bym dei na kajuha ka thup jingmut?
- Arsut
 - Shathie
 - Artet
 - Shaphrang
149. Ha ka senten—"U Duwan u deng baje ksia"—Ka kyntien 'ksia' ka hab ha ka klas kyntien kaba dei ka—
- Noun
 - Berb
 - Adjektib
 - Adberb
150. Ban sngewthuh Ia ka lynnong shaphang ka thaiñ jaiñ ha ka jylla; ki khynnah kin pyndonkam bun eh ia ka—
- Cultural schema
 - Linguistic schema
 - Formal schema
 - Content schema

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	B
122	C
123	C
124	A
125	D
126	D
127	A
128	A
129	B
130	C
131	B
132	C
133	B
134	B
135	C
136	A
137	D
138	B
139	C
140	D
141	C
142	A
143	C
144	C
145	B
146	B
147	A
148	B
149	C
150	A

Garo
(Paper II)
SET - VIII

121. 'Portfolio' – ara
- a) Bi'sa sakantini skie ra'anio namdaproroanioko see rakkiani ong'a
 - b) Bi'sa sakantini knatime aganna chanchianiko see rakkiani ong'a
 - c) Bi'sa sakantini seanio aro poraianio nengnikaniko see rakkiani ong'a
 - d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong'aia
122. Melody aro Harmony ko
- a) Namgipa compositionko sena nanga
 - b) Poedoko sena nanga
 - c) Dramako sena nanga
 - d) Kosako janapgipa gimik seanian ong'aia
123. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) ko skulo ra'gatani miksonganide
- a) Bilsio bi'sarangko chang'bri porikka ra'aniko
 - b) Bilsio bi'sarangko changgni porikka ra'an baksana monthly test ra'aniko
 - c) Bilsio gimikan bi'sarangni porikka, monthly test, unit test (scholastic) aro be'en bimangko an'senge rakkina daka-ka.anirangko (co-scholastic) porika ra'aniko
 - d) Kosako (b)-o janapgipa aganian tik ong'a
124. 'Rubric' ine aganon iako miksonga
- a) Ku'sikko skie ra'anio bi'sarangni katta agananirango ba seani gadangrangko nina jakkalgipa tarisamsoanirang
 - b) Bi'sarangni kal'susaanio nama namgijani kri gadangrangko on'na tarisamsoanirang
 - c) Bi'sarangni changa sapani kri aro uarangko tosusana gita kraa aro nama bewalo gadangrangko on'na tarisamsoanirang
 - d) Jeko (a) aro (c) -o janapgipa minggnian ong'aia
125. Sea-jotani kam-o skanggipa gadang ka.mao on.sogiminoni badia ong.a?
- a. skang see nichengani
 - b. segatani
 - c. nipilani
 - d. taridapani
126. SQ3R- Reading strategies-ni 3R-ko sulsul donode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.a.
- a. Read-Recite-Review
 - b. Read- Review- Recite
 - c. Recite- Read- Review
 - d. Review- Recite- Read
127. On.sogiminrangoni badia Expository text ong.a
- a. Encyclopedia
 - b. Textbook
 - c. Atlas
 - d. Kosako janapgipa gimikkan ong.aia .
128. Chanchiatangko parake seengon ua iako dakenga
- a. Expository writingko
 - b. Expressive writingko
 - c. Guided writingko
 - d. Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.aia

129. Gam.e chanchie agananikon _____minga
- Summarizing
 - Scanning
 - Think aloud
 - Skimming
130. ‘Chengode A.chikrang kok olesa anti cha.achim’. ine aganon ia Tenseko mesoka.
- Skang ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Da.o ong.enggipa tenseko
 - Skang ong.gimin tenseko
 - Skang ong.sogimin tenseko
131. Poaraimiting somoio bi·sarangko uamangni janggi tanganio u·i·ma·sisogiminrangko ra·dime jakkalchapatode, poraianio apalbate u·i·ma·sina man·a. Ia rokomo poraiani kam·bewalkon _____minga.
- Skimming
 - Scanning
 - Schema
 - SQ3R
132. KWLko maidakmiting somaio jakkalgenchim?
- Poraimitingo
 - Semitingo
 - Bi·sarang baksa agan·golpogrikmitingo
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokaia.
133. SQ3R·ni chugimik miksonganiara mai?
- Survey, Question, Read, Recite aro Review
 - Survey, Question, Recall, Recognition aro Record
 - Scanning, Question, Revise aro Recall
 - Kosako sesogipa gimikan ong·aia.
134. Bi·sarangko Scanningko dakatengon maiko simsake am·sandina nanggenchim?
- Dintangmanchagipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Man·gopgipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Napsep’ll be sending gipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
 - Watchanggipa katta bichong ba miksonganiko
135. Skimmingko klaso dakatengon maiko sandina nanga?
- Dintangmanchagipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Man·gopgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Napsepgipa orto ba miksonganiko
 - Watchanggipa orto ba miksonganiko
136. Summarisingko dakanio maikai dakna nanga?
- Pilak kattarangko watchangna nangja.
 - Nangchongmotgipa kattarangkosan ra·na nanga.
 - Pilak kattarangkon che·em che·em talatna nanga.
 - Kattatangchi sentencerangko ritchurorona nanga.

137. Gam·e chanchiani (Loud thinking) ine aganode ka·mao on·sogiminoniko mingsako miksonga.
- Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gam·e aganna sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko gam·e chanchina sapaniko
 - Bi·sarangna chanchianiko on·e uko gisiko mangmang chanchina sapaniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.
138. A·bachenggipa gadango (elementary level) mai skiani bewalko jakkale Grammarko skigen?
- Inducto-deductive method
 - Deducto-inductive method
 - Inductive method
 - Deductive method
139. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia Interjectionko tik ong·e jakkalaha, basebo.
- Aiao ! aski dome nitobea.
 - Aiao, aski dome nitobea!
 - Aiao aski dome nitobea !
 - Aiao ! aski dome nitobea!
140. “A·rankari sokbaoa A·chikrang a·a o·a.” Ia on·sogimin sentence badia sentenceni ma·ao ga·akea?
- Bringija senetence
 - Donbrina sentence
 - Mitapgipa senetence
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokaia.
141. Schema Theory-ni modeling badita ge donga.
- 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 5
142. Gongrakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on·sogiminrangoni badia 'Reading Strategy'-ko dakenga.
- Scanning-ko
 - Skimming-ko
 - Think Aloud-ko
 - KWL-ko
143. Poedoni riting bon.chotgipa kattarngni apsan ma.rape gamaniko maim inga. Basebo
- rhythm
 - metre
 - Rhyme
 - Sonnet
144. History of Garo Literatureko sawa seaha? Mesokbo
- William Carey
 - Milton S. sangma
 - William Robinson
 - Howard Denison W. Momin

145. 'Pring' poedoko sawa seaha
- Howard Denison W. Momin
 - Kosan G. Momin
 - Evelyn R. Marak
 - Phoebe W. Momin
146. Ka.mao on.sogiminrangoni badia Poraina tarisamsogipa Reading Strategyrang ong.a?
Mesokbo
- KWL and SQ3R
 - Skimming and scanning
 - Think aloud and summarizing
 - Kosako (A),(B), aro (C)- o janapgipa pilakan poraina tarisamsogipa strategyrang ong.a
147. SQ3R- ni full form sul sul donate seode, on.sogiminrangoni badia tik ong.gipa aganchakani ong.a? Mesokbo.
- Survey - Question - Read – Recite – Review
 - Survey - Question – Read – Review – recite
 - Survey - Questions - Review – Recite – Read
 - Survey – Question – Recite – Read – Review
148. KWL-o 'W'- ni chu.gimik miksongani maia?
- What I know
 - Want to know
 - Want to learn
 - Want to teach
149. Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation- ko bi.asani chu.gimik
- Skie ra.anio Academic partko nina porika aro daka-ka.anirangko ong.ata
 - Skie ra.anio co-curricular partko nina porika daka- ka.anirangko ong.ata
 - Skie ra.anio overall Academic aro bi.sani chu.gimik an.sengbaljokanio skie ra.aniko nina porika aro daka-ka.anirangko ong.ata
 - Kosako (A) aro (B)-o janapgipa minggnian ong.a
150. Activating Prior knowledge ia ong.a
- Gisiko u.i-ma'sigiminko kam ka.atani
 - Gisik u.i-ma.sigiminko dontongatani
 - Gisik u.i-ma.sigiminko bakdakani
 - Kosako janapgipa mingsaba ong.ja

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	D
122	A
123	C
124	C
125	A
126	A
127	D
128	B
129	C
130	C
131	C
132	C
133	A
134	A
135	B
136	B
137	A
138	A
139	A
140	B
141	B
142	B
143	B
144	B
145	B
146	B
147	A
148	B
149	C
150	A

Paper- II
(Set-IX)

Content

1. Child development & Pedagogy
2. Language – II (English)
3. Mathematics & Science
4. Social Science
5. Language- I (Khasi/Garo)

Child Development & Pedagogy-II

1. The longitudinal approach to studying child development:
 - (a) Consists of re-examining the same children at different intervals and adulthood.
 - (b) Is information from questionnaires, observations, and retrospective reports are combined with data from other studies to give a composite picture of child development.
 - (c) Is a detailed examination of a specific unit or case.
 - (d) None of the above.

2. A teacher, because of his/her democratic nature, allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly, and read themselves. A parent does not like it. Which of the following may be the best way to handle the situation?
 - (a) Parents should complain against the teacher to the principal
 - (b) Parents should request the principal to change the section of their ward
 - (c) Parents should show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher
 - (d) Parents should take away the child from that school

3. _____ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.
 - (a) Creative ideas
 - (b) Fighting with others
 - (c) Novelty in expression
 - (d) Curiosity

4. Learning can be enriched if
 - (a) situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitate
 - (b) more and more teaching aids are used in the class
 - (c) teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
 - (d) due attention is paid to periodic tests in the class

5. Which of the following is not a sign of an intelligent young child?
 - (a) One who has the ability to cram long essays very quickly
 - (b) One who has the ability to communicate fluently and appropriately
 - (c) One who carries on thinking in an abstract manner
 - (d) One who can adjust oneself in a new environment

6. Which of the following is not related to the socio-psychological needs of the child?
 - (a) Need for appreciation or social approval
 - (b) Need for emotional security
 - (c) Regular elimination of waste products from the body
 - (d) Need for company

7. In which of the following stages do children become active members of their peer group?
 - (a) Adolescence
 - (b) Adulthood
 - (c) Early childhood
 - (d) Childhood

8. Parents should play a __ role in the learning process of young children.
 - (a) negative
 - (b) proactive
 - (c) sympathetic
 - (d) neutral

9. "Development is a never-ending process." This idea is associated with
 - (a) Principle of interrelation
 - (b) Principle of continuity
 - (c) Principle of integration
 - (d) Principle of interaction

10. Who are exceptional learners?
 - (a) Only weak students
 - (b) Students who are very tall
 - (c) Students who have different learning needs (high or low)
 - (d) Only intelligent students

11. Gifted learners are those who:
 - (a) Learn very slowly
 - (b) Have high intelligence and learn quickly
 - (c) Don't like studying
 - (d) Only play games

12. Which challenge is commonly faced by children with visual impairment?
 - (a) Difficulty in hearing
 - (b) Difficulty in reading printed text
 - (c) Difficulty in speaking
 - (d) Difficulty in eating

13. The observation method involves:
 - (a) Personal judgment
 - (b) Controlled manipulation
 - (c) Hypnotism
 - (d) Watching and recording behavior

14. Educational psychology deals with:
 - (a) Market trends
 - (b) Student behavior and learning
 - (c) Advertising
 - (d) Group therapy

15. Developmental psychology studies change in behavior:
 - (a) With medicine
 - (b) Across the lifespan
 - (c) Only in childhood
 - (d) Only in old age

16. Which of the following best describes 'growth' in the context of child development?
- (a) The qualitative change in intelligence and emotional stability
 - (b) Organic changes such as height and weight, usually measurable
 - (c) A life-long process covering the entire spectrum of human life
 - (d) The development of social maturity
17. What is the main difference between 'development' and 'growth' as discussed in the selected text?
- (a) Growth is qualitative; development is quantitative
 - (b) Growth is a life-long process; development stops at maturity
 - (c) Growth is quantitative and organic; development is qualitative and functional
 - (d) Growth relates to intelligence; development relates to height
18. According to the selected text, development:
- (a) Stops after puberty
 - (b) Is a life-long process and covers the entire spectrum of human life
 - (c) Is only measured by height and weight
 - (d) Is unrelated to age
19. Which statement about organic development (growth) is correct?
- (a) It continues throughout life with no end point
 - (b) It reaches a point of maturity from which no further change is anticipated
 - (c) It refers to functional changes such as emotional stability
 - (d) It is always qualitative and cannot be measured
20. Which of the following characteristics is most associated with development, as per the selected text?
- (a) Measurement of physical attributes like height
 - (b) Increase in age leading to greater social maturity and emotional stability
 - (c) Sharp increase in height during childhood
 - (d) Attaining a fixed point of maturity
21. Which of the following is NOT a principle of child development described in the section?
- (a) The growth pattern follows a genetic sequence
 - (b) All individuals are different
 - (c) Systems and functions of the organism grow at different rates
 - (d) Development occurs only during infancy
22. According to the principles outlined, what is the cephalocaudal sequence?
- (a) Growth from the centre of the body outward
 - (b) Growth from the head down toward the trunk and extremities
 - (c) Growth from the fingers to the arms
 - (d) Growth that is random and unpredictable
23. Which statement best describes the principle that "all individuals are different"?
- (a) Identical twins are always exactly the same in all aspects
 - (b) Each individual changes in his/her own way, even if some traits remain constant
 - (c) All children develop at the same rate

- (d) Parents should expect identical progress in all their children
24. What does the principle "development is continuous" imply?
- (a) Development stops after childhood
 - (b) Abilities and skills are acquired in isolated steps
 - (c) Earlier developments are integrated into new patterns, preparing for further growth
 - (d) Skills are acquired only through external intervention
25. According to the text, which of the following is characteristic of each phase of development?
- (a) Each phase is marked by identical behaviour for all children
 - (b) Characteristic traits and features, such as nail biting or asking questions, may be typical behaviours of that phase
 - (c) Problem behaviours are always signs of abnormal development
 - (d) Only physical changes occur in each phase
26. What is meant by "unfolding abilities and skills are spontaneously expressed"?
- (a) Abilities and skills develop only with formal teaching
 - (b) Children naturally practise new skills and abilities as soon as they acquire them
 - (c) Skills remain dormant until adulthood
 - (d) Skills and abilities are fixed and cannot be improved
27. Which principle explains why parents should not compare the development rates of their children?
- (a) The development is continuous
 - (b) All individuals are different
 - (c) Systems and functions of the organism grow at different rates
 - (d) Individuals develop as a unified whole
28. What does the "proximodistal sequence" refer to?
- (a) Growth from the head to the feet
 - (b) Growth from the centre of the body outward to the periphery
 - (c) Growth from the fingers inward to the shoulder
 - (d) Growth that occurs only in adolescence
29. How does the principle "individuals develop as a unified whole" manifest in child development?
- (a) Development occurs only in one domain at a time
 - (b) Bodily functions, mental abilities, and personality organisation are interconnected throughout development
 - (c) Children develop only physically, not mentally or emotionally
 - (d) Skills develop separately and remain unconnected
30. Which principle is illustrated by the fact that the brain grows rapidly during prenatal and early postnatal stages, while genital organs grow slowly during early childhood?
- (a) The development is continuous
 - (b) Systems and functions of the organism grow at different rates
 - (c) All individuals are different
 - (d) Each phase of development has characteristic traits and features

Answer Keys:

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer
1	a	11	b	21	d
2	c	12	b	22	b
3	b	13	d	23	b
4	a	14	b	24	c
5	a	15	b	25	b
6	c	16	b	26	b
7	a	17	c	27	b
8	b	18	b	28	b
9	b	19	b	29	b
10	c	20	b	30	b

SET 9

LANGUAGE II ENGLISH

31. Children can construct the world around them through-
- (a) reading a lot of printed materials
 - (b) collecting of toys
 - (c) Language
 - (d) Stories
32. One of the functions of language is-
- (a) imaginative expression
 - (b) learning to read and spell
 - (c) language discovery
 - (d) knowing the types of vocabulary
33. Phonemic awareness is the ability
- (a) to hear and imitate
 - (b) to observe and act
 - (c) to hear and manipulate sounds in words
 - (d) to read and speak
34. The examples of oral language development activities are-
- (a) note-taking, self-learning and self-exposure
 - (b) language games, story-telling and rhymes
 - (c) attending classes and submitting assignments
 - (d) building castles in the air
35. The processes of reading and writing are connected
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Partially correct
 - (d) All of the above are incorrect
36. Why is English more important in today's world? Pick the most appropriate answer
- (a) You can use it at home
 - (b) You can use it to talk with your friends
 - (c) It is used to write letters
 - (d) It is a top language of the internet
37. What is 'Role play'?
- (a) acting in a movie
 - (b) writing a script for a movie
 - (c) singing a song on stage
 - (d) acting out the part of a particular person/ character
38. According to theory, schema is a reader's-
- (a) present knowledge
 - (b) background knowledge
 - (c) future plan of learning
 - (d) important thinking process

39. Extensive reading is encouraged with the objective-
- (a) of developing the taste for reading in the students
 - (b) of developing the habit of self-study in the students
 - (c) of reading for pleasure and recreation
 - (d) All of the above
40. While maintaining the profile of a child which of the following item is included?
- (a) Brief description and background of the child
 - (b) Dress code of the child
 - (c) Daily routine of the school
 - (d) Basic needs of the child
41. What is a Reflective Journal?
- (a) A record of pictures and life of a person
 - (b) A record of ideas, personal opinions and experience
 - (c) A record of notes and posters of events
 - (d) A record of events in films
42. While print-rich environment benefits all students, it particularly benefits-
- (a) readers of primary stage
 - (b) readers of secondary stage
 - (c) early literacy learners or readers
 - (d) matured readers
43. Which of the following is not a stage of reading process?
- (a) Pre-reading
 - (b) Reading
 - (c) Responding
 - (d) Visualisation
44. Select the correct order for the steps of writing
- (a) pre-writing, revising, writing, editing, publishing
 - (b) pre-writing, writing, revising, editing, publishing
 - (c) publishing, editing, writing, revising, pre-writing
 - (d) publishing, writing, revising, editing, pre-writing
45. When a child is asked to recite a poem, it can help the teacher to assess his/her-
- (a) knowledge of literature
 - (b) proficiency of speaking
 - (c) acting talent
 - (d) comprehension
46. A test is a form of-
- (a) Checking
 - (b) Progress card
 - (c) Assessment
 - (d) Interview

47. Story-telling, role-plays, singing are types of-
- (a) Assessments
 - (b) Activities
 - (c) Playing
 - (d) Awareness
48. _____ called English “A window on the modern world”
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) V.R. Gourak
 - (c) R.N. Tagore
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
49. Use of portfolio for assessment is important because-
- (a) It promotes self-evaluation of learners
 - (b) Students and teachers get to share responsibilities
 - (c) It promotes cooperative learning
 - (d) All of the above

Directions: Q 50 to Q 52 Read the following passage and answer the questions

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Organic food is very popular these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.

50. People are willing to pay high prices for organic food because-
- (a) it is not easily available
 - (b) it helps in weight loss
 - (c) it is produced by small companies
 - (d) it does not contain agricultural chemicals
51. Pesticides are used in farms-
- (a) to stop insects from damaging crops
 - (b) to make food more nutritious
 - (c) to promote sustainability
 - (d) to destroy weeds
52. What are labels?
- (a) Codes
 - (b) Designs
 - (c) Information
 - (d) Contracts
53. Which is the correct opposite word of the underlined word in the following sentence?
“Her behaviour at the meeting is laudable”
- (a) condemnable
 - (b) impolite
 - (c) unpleasant
 - (d) repulsive

54. Choose the appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom:
'He spilled the beans'
- (a) to be untidy
 - (b) to be very talkative
 - (c) to reveal a secret
 - (d) to leave a place hurriedly
55. "The monument was designed by the engineer"
Which is the correct option in active voice?
- (a) The monument was being designed by the engineer
 - (b) The engineer designed the monument
 - (c) The engineer's monument was designed
 - (d) The engineer is designing the monument
56. Choose the correct option to fill up the blanks:
I have forgotten _____ of the details
- (a) some
 - (b) every
 - (c) any
 - (d) little
57. A _____ of ships is moving
- (a) flock
 - (b) fleet
 - (c) band
 - (d) Group
58. Each and every student _____ to wear the school uniform
- (a) has
 - (b) have
 - (c) is
 - (d) Are
59. Vaccination coverage in India _____ to remain below the global average.
- (a) continue
 - (b) continued
 - (c) continues
 - (d) continuing
60. Pick the correct tense of the underlined word in the sentence:
"The boy is washing his clothes"
- (a) Present Perfect Tense
 - (b) Simple Present Tense
 - (c) Present Continuous Tense
 - (d) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

ENGLISH SET 9**Answer Key**

QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY	QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER KEY
31.	c	41.	b	51.	a
32.	a	42.	c	52.	c
33.	c	43.	d	53.	a
34.	b	44.	b	54.	c
35.	a	45.	b	55.	b
36.	d	46.	c	56.	a
37.	d	47.	b	57.	b
38.	b	48.	a	58.	a
39.	d	49.	d	59.	c
40.	a	50.	d	60.	c

Mathematics Paper II

Set IX

61. In the school curriculum, mathematics is considered as:
- (a) An isolated subject
 - (b) A tool for understanding other subjects
 - (c) Only theoretical knowledge
 - (d) Optional learning
62. Which of the following best reflects the role of mathematics in everyday life?
- (a) Limited to classroom learning
 - (b) Used only in higher education
 - (c) Helps in daily decision-making and problem solving
 - (d) Not useful outside school
63. ICT tools in mathematics teaching help to:
- (a) Replace teachers completely
 - (b) Make learning more interactive and visual
 - (c) Promote rote memorization
 - (d) Avoid student participation
64. Which of the following is an example of an ICT tool used in teaching mathematics?
- (a) Blackboard
 - (b) Chalk
 - (c) GeoGebra
 - (d) Notebook
65. The heuristic method in teaching mathematics emphasizes:
- (a) Memorization
 - (b) Teacher-centered learning
 - (c) Self-discovery by students
 - (d) Copying notes
66. Project method is best suited for:
- (a) Rote learning
 - (b) Real-life problem solving
 - (c) Only theoretical knowledge
 - (d) Silent reading
67. Which of the following is an example of community mathematics?
- (a) Solving algebraic equations
 - (b) Learning tables by heart
 - (c) Calculating cost in a market
 - (d) Writing definitions
68. Community-based learning helps students to:
- (a) Fear mathematics
 - (b) Memorize formulas
 - (c) Relate maths to daily life
 - (d) Avoid practical work

69. The rational number lies:
- (a) On the positive side of the number line
 - (b) On the negative side of the number line
 - (c) At zero
 - (d) None of these
70. Which of the following is the additive inverse of $\frac{7}{8}$?
- (a) $\frac{7}{8}$
 - (b) $-\frac{7}{8}$
 - (c) $\frac{8}{7}$
 - (d) 0
71. A number divisible by 9 is also divisible by:
- (a) 3
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 11
 - (d) none of these.
72. The number 2 8 2 2 1 is divisible by which of the following:
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 9
73. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 9?
- (a) 9076185
 - (b) 92106345
 - (c) 10349576
 - (d) 95103476
74. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?
- (a) 87653234
 - (b) 78956042
 - (c) 64298602
 - (d) 98741032
75. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If its perimeter is 100 cm, the length of its smallest side is
- (a) 2 cm
 - (b) 20 cm
 - (c) 3 cm
 - (d) 5 cm
76. If 4, a, a, 36 are in proportion, then a =
- (a) 24
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 24

77. Raj got a new chair for 35% discount. Had Raj got no discount, Raj would have had to pay Rs. 224 more. How much did Raj pay for the chair?
- (a) Rs. 416
 - (b) Rs. 640
 - (c) Rs. 208
 - (d) Rs. 224
78. If a shopkeeper gives 20% discount and then 10% discount on a pen, which has the marked price of Rs. 500, how much would be the selling price of the pen?
- (a) Rs. 350
 - (b) Rs. 150
 - (c) Rs. 320
 - (d) Rs. 360
79. In which of the following, the two expressions are like terms?
- (a) $7x$ and $7y$
 - (b) $7x$ and $9x$
 - (c) $7x$ and $7x^2$
 - (d) $7x$ and $7xy$
80. The volume of a cuboid with length, breadth and height as $5x$, $3x^2$ and $7x^4$ respectively is:
- (a) $105x^7$
 - (b) $105x^2$
 - (c) $105x^4$
 - (d) $105x$
81. Which of the following is not a linear equation in one variable?
- (a) $33z+5 = 0$
 - (b) $33(x+y) = 0$
 - (c) $33x+5 = 0$
 - (d) $33y+5 = 0$
82. Using the standard identity, find the value of $(3.9)^2$.
- (a) 15.11
 - (b) 16.11
 - (c) 15.21
 - (d) 16.21
83. If one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the other two angles, then the triangle is
- (a) a right triangle
 - (b) an isosceles triangle
 - (c) an equilateral triangle
 - (d) an obtuse triangle
84. Angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 4 : 3. The smallest angle of the triangle is
- (a) 20°
 - (b) 40°
 - (c) 60°
 - (d) 80°

85. The number of lines of symmetry of a circle is
- (a)0
 - (b)1
 - (c)4
 - (d)unlimited
86. Which shape has the highest possible number of lines of symmetry?
- (a) square
 - (b) rectangle
 - (c) hexagon
 - (d) circle
87. A parallelogram has base 15 cm and height 8 cm. its area is:
- (a)120 cm²
 - (b)60 cm²
 - (c)23 cm²
 - (d)240 cm²
88. The perimeter of a triangle is 30 cm. if two sides are 10 cm and 8 cm, the third side is:
- (a)12 cm
 - (b)10 cm
 - (c)8 cm
 - (d)6 cm
89. In a bar graph, what does a taller bar indicate?
- (a)lower frequency
 - (b)higher frequency
 - (c)no frequency
 - (d)mean of data
90. If a data set has no repeating numbers, then the mode is:
- (a)first number
 - (b)last number
 - (c)zero or no mode
 - (d)mean of numbers

Answer Key

Question	Answer
61	(b)
62	(c)
63	(b)
64	(c)
65	(c)
66	(b)
67	(c)
68	(c)
69	(b)
70	(b)

Question	Answer
71	(a)
72	(b)
73	(a)
74	(d)
75	(b)
76	(b)
77	(a)
78	(d)
79	(b)
80	(a)

Question	Answer
81	(b)
82	(c)
83	(a)
84	(b)
85	(d)
86	(d)
87	(a)
88	(a)
89	(b)
90	(c)

SCIENCE PAPER – II

SET – IX

91. What is the primary purpose of using Assessment for learning in a science classroom?
- To assign final grades at the end of the year
 - To monitor progress and adjust teaching strategies during the learning process
 - To compare student achievement with other schools
 - To strictly enforce disciplinary rules
92. According to modern science pedagogy, what should the primary focus be at the upper primary stage?
- Rote learning of definitions
 - Completing the curriculum quickly
 - Focusing only on theoretical knowledge
 - Understanding concepts through hands-on activities
93. Which of the following reflects a common misconception about the process of heating to grade VII students?
- Objects at the same temperature can feel different to the touch
 - Heat can be transferred through conduction, convection and radiation
 - A cold object does not contain any heat.
 - Energy transfer occurs from warmer to cooler substances
94. Which of the following tool is for learner centred assessment?
- Portfolio
 - Concept mapping
 - Paper-pencil test
 - Journal writing
- iii only
 - i, ii and iv
 - i and iii only
 - ii, iii and iv
95. The meaning of science education through excursion is
- Education outside school premises
 - Recreation outside school premises
 - Practical personal experience
 - Learning in different situation
96. A child having some problems in seeing objects. According to NCF-2005 he should be admitted in
- Regular school
 - Special school
 - Inclusive school
 - Integrated school

97. Laboratory experiment in science will be classified as
- Audio aid
 - Visual aid
 - Activity aid
 - Audio-visual aid
98. Models of scientific inquiry has the main function
- To provide a descriptive account of how scientific inquiry is carried out in practice
 - To provide an explanatory account of why scientific inquiry succeeds as well as it appears to do in arriving at genuine knowledge
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
99. Which pedagogical approach does National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 suggest for teaching science in schools?
- Multiple intelligence approach
 - Field trips
 - Laboratory work
 - Inquiry based approach
100. A student consistently scores low in science test despite regular attendance. What is the fundamental principle of “Remedial Teaching” that should be applied?
- It categorizes students into high and low achievers permanently
 - It involves giving more homework to struggling students
 - It provides additional support and differentiated instructions to help students overcome specific learning difficulties.
 - It replaces all classroom instruction for students who struggle
101. Which of the following is not a characteristic of alternate conceptions in sciences?
- Ideas often arise from everyday experiences
 - Ideas are flexible and can adapt with new information
 - Ideas can lead to misconceptions in scientific understanding
 - Ideas may conflict with scientific explanations
102. Which of the following best describes a divergent question?
- Do you think all things expand on heating?
 - What is the process of heat transfer in solids, liquids and gases?
 - What materials can you use to wrap ice to prevent from melting in summer?
 - What is the difference between heat and temperature?
103. A teacher asks students to create a collage depicting different types of ecosystems and the food chains within them. This activity primarily aims to foster which aspect of learning through Art integrated learning?
- Development of fine motor skills only
 - Rote memorization of ecological terms
 - Encouragement of individual competitive work
 - Visual representation and conceptual understanding of ecological relationships

104. The curriculum of science at the upper primary stage should focus on the following aspects
- Learners recognize science concepts through hands-on activities and experiments, even then not necessary to strictly follow the inductive approach of inquiry
 - The integrated approach of teaching is followed emphasizing teaching science as a single subject
 - The practice of teaching science as “Environmental Studies” is to be continued but health education should find a prominent space.
- i and ii
 - ii and iii
 - i and iii
 - i, ii and iii
105. Major objective of organizing science exhibitions is to
- Grade students on practical skills
 - Provide opportunity to students to compete with others
 - Provide opportunity to students to showcase their creative ideas
 - Provide opportunity to students to enhance their academic performance
106. According to NCF 2005 in the upper primary stage science curriculum, which of the following is recommended?
- Concepts should be linked to making sense of everyday experience
 - Concepts should be arrived at from activities/experiments
 - Concepts should be taught through disciplinary approach
 - Along with the concepts, laws and theories need to be introduced.
- i, ii and iii
 - i and iv
 - i, ii and iv
 - i and ii
107. Good science education should be “good to the child”, which of the following statement is not relevant?
- Relate to the environment of the child
 - Convey significant aspects of science content
 - Teaching to learn by rote memorisation
 - Engage the child in learning process skills
108. Which of the following is not appropriate to understand science at the upper primary stage?
- Observing things and recording observations
 - Plotting graphs
 - Hands-on experience
 - Learn the subject through abstraction
109. Which of the following is not an important aim of learning science?
- To get knowledge of science
 - To collect the information on science contents
 - To help the fellow colleagues in getting knowledge of science
 - To imbibe the values of honesty, integrity and cooperation among learners

110. A student observes a burning candle and writes the following statements in their notebook
- I. The candle flame flickers and produces light
 - II. The candle is undergoing combustion, consuming wax and oxygen
- a) Both I and II are observations
 - b) Both I and II are inference
 - c) I is observation and II is inference
 - d) I is inference and II is observation
111. Which of the following illustrate “science inquiry”?
- a) List five uses of coconut tree
 - b) Observe the types of venation in various leaves
 - c) Classify the given plants into herbs, shrubs and trees
 - d) Explore factors which affect the rate of germination in gram seeds.
112. In continuous and comprehensive evaluation, “Comprehensive Evaluation” means
- a) Evaluation of cognitive domain
 - b) Evaluation of cognitive and affective domain
 - c) Evaluation of cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain
 - d) Evaluation of affective and psychomotor domain
113. Which of the following would not be helpful in assessing students’ conceptual understanding in science?
- a) Analyzing students’ performance on concept-based inventions
 - b) Listening carefully to students’ responses and reacting to their ideas
 - c) Giving direct, clear feedback about student’s performance compared to challenging standards
 - d) Ensuring timely submission of assignments by students
114. Which one of the following statements about scientific knowledge would you not agree with?
- a) Scientific knowledge is absolute, certain and eternal
 - b) Scientific knowledge is socially and culturally embedded
 - c) Scientific knowledge is theory laden
 - d) Development of scientific knowledge involves imagination and creativity
115. Assessment as learning in science means
- a) Formative assessment
 - b) Summative assessment
 - c) Self- assessment
 - d) Term assessment
116. A student puts a pinch of turmeric in solutions marked X and Y. she writes the following statements in her copy
- S1- Solution X turns red and there is no change in solution Y
- S2- Solution X is base and solution Y is an acid
- S3- Turmeric is not used to differentiate between acids, bases and salts
- Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) S1 and S2 are observations; S3 is inference

- b) S1 is observation; S2 is inference
- c) S1 is observation; S2 and S3 are inference
- d) S2 is observation; S3 is inference

117. The force of gravitation acting between any two masses is

- a) Inversely proportional to the ratio of those masses
- b) Directly proportional to the product of those masses
- c) Inversely proportional to the product of those masses
- d) Directly proportional to the ratio of those masses

118. Which is the best example of sessile animal among the following?

- a) Euplectella
- b) Chiton
- c) Leech
- d) None of the above

119. Which juice secreted by organs in the alimentary canal plays an important role in the digestion of fats?

- a) Pancreatic juice, saliva
- b) Hydrochloric acid, mucus
- c) Bile juice, pancreatic juice
- d) Saliva, hydrochloric acid

120. Ribosomes are sites for

- a) Protein synthesis
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Fat synthesis
- d) Respiration

ANSWER KEYS

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
91	b	101	b	111	d
92	d	102	c	112	c
93	c	103	d	113	d
94	b	104	a	114	a
95	c	105	c	115	c
96	c	106	a	116	b
97	c	107	c	117	b
98	c	108	d	118	a
99	d	109	c	119	c
100	c	110	c	120	a

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Set - IX

61. Contents in Social Science subject for Classes 6-8 are significantly drawn from
- (a) History, Anthropology, Geography, Political Science
 - (b) Political Science, Geography, History, Economics
 - (c) Geography, History, Law, Economics
 - (d) Political Science, Geography, History, Philosophy
62. Social Science as a separate subject is introduced in which class as per MBOSE Syllabus?
- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6
63. Social Science
- (a) focuses only on core social discipline
 - (b) emphasises scientific and systematic study of society
 - (c) is a systematic and scientific study of human society
 - (d) Studies individual behaviour in the society
64. Regional approach relates with
- (a) individual physical features
 - (b) specific area as a whole
 - (c) Solely with climate
 - (d) maps only
65. Which pair is correctly matched?
- (a) Regional approach – Study of themes
 - (b) Systematic approach – Study of regions
 - (c) Systematic approach – Study of topics
 - (d) Regional approach – Study of climate only
66. If teachers engage students to discuss on the problem of drinking water shortage in their area, what is the pedagogical strategy she/he follows?
- (a) Oral Histories
 - (b) Cooperative learning
 - (c) Experiential learning
 - (d) Issue-based learning
67. The ability to identify social issues and provide a remedy to the same by the students, is the result of which pedagogy?
- (a) Problem Solving
 - (b) Lectures
 - (c) Discovery Learning
 - (d) Discussion.
68. Contextualisation in Social Science is essential because it
- (a) connects concepts to real life situations.
 - (b) helps in memorising of facts only.
 - (c) study on theories of Social Science.
 - (d) ignores practical examples.

69. Inquiry learning in Social Science involves
- questioning, investigating, and analyzing
 - memorising definition and facts
 - Writing notes only.
 - Listening actively.
70. In inquiry learning, the role of the teacher is to
- provide all answers.
 - guide and facilitate learning.
 - explain solely.
 - only give lectures.
71. Digital Historical Time Lines promotes in students
- the ability to write comprehensively.
 - to contextualise
 - an understanding of sequence of past events.
 - competent in oral traditions.
72. Identify which one of the following ways, digital pedagogy is used effectively by the Social Science teacher?
- Only for textbook reading.
 - Watching and analysing documentaries.
 - Note taking
 - Merely for lecture support.
73. The use of cooperative learning in Social Science class is beneficial to students because it
- It
- builds democratic values.
 - encourage individual learning.
 - develop self-motivation.
 - All of the above.
74. Taking students to historical site is experiential learning when there is
- learning through observation of the site.
 - learning through hands on activity
 - learning through hands on activity and reflection.
 - learning through observation, hands on activity, reflection, conceptualisation and application.
75. The key issue of oral history as a pedagogy is: It
- fills the gap in other pedagogical strategy.
 - provides first-hand accounts of historical events.
 - connects students with community and heritage.
 - is subjective and bias to interpretation and explanation.
76. The learning material of real-life objects such as coins is called as
- Memoirs
 - Realia
 - Crafts
 - Symbols
77. Atlas is a
- spherical model of the earth.
 - collection of maps in complete volume.
 - digital navigation tool
 - compass.

78. The most suitable map if you facilitate on the chapter about rivers, mountains, and plains is
- Physical map
 - Thematic Map
 - Political Map
 - Historical Map
79. A good Social Science textbook should primarily aim to:
- help memorisation of facts
 - promote critical thinking and understanding
 - increase homework
 - focus only on exams
80. Consider the Statements A and B. Statement A is an Assertion and Statement B is a Reason to Assertion A and choose the correct option
Statement-A: Locally available materials can be used as TLMs.
Statement-B: They make learning more relevant and economical.
- Options:
- Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but B is false
 - A is false but B is true
81. Consider the Statements A and B. Statement A is an Assertion and Statement B is a Reason to Assertion A. Choose the correct option.
Statement A: Learning–Teaching Materials make Social Science learning more effective.
Statement B: They help in concretizing abstract concepts.
- Options:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
82. Consider the Statements A and B. Statement A is an Assertion and Statement B is a Reason to Assertion A and choose the correct option.
Statement A: Digital tools may serve as an effective learning resource in Social Science.
Statement B: Google map is one of the digital tool in Social Science.
- Options:
- Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but B is false.
 - A is false but B is true.
83. One of the key principles of assessment relevant to Social Science is
- assessment of understanding the components of health, hygiene, and well being
 - assessment of the ability to demonstrate an integrated understanding of how society operates.
 - assessment of reading capacities.
 - assessment of capacities of computational thinking.
84. The most suitable ways to assess the students on the concept of Democracy is through
- concept mapping
 - observation
 - anecdotal records
 - profiling.

85. In Social Science, Portfolio is assessed in students for
- rote learning.
 - ascertain the progress of learning over a period of time.
 - pace of writing.
 - reading capacities.
86. 'Revolt of 1857 is considered as the First War of India's Independence'. What is the best assessment technique you need to adopt, to enable the students to justify this statement?
- Debate
 - Construction of Time Lines
 - Lecture.
 - Observation.
87. The Hill State Movement of Meghalaya was mainly driven by the necessity to
- promote industrialisation.
 - increase tourism.
 - protect cultural identity and traditions.
 - None of the above.
88. Monoliths at Nartiang, West Jaintia Hills is an example of which Sources in History?
- Literary Sources of History
 - Oral Traditions.
 - Digital Sources.
 - Archaeological Sources.
89. The information on the history of the fight of Pa Togan Sangma against the British Government can be derived from which literary source?
- Folk tales.
 - Colonial reports.
 - Myths.
 - Coins.
90. The earliest Indian Civilization till date is
- Harappan Civilization
 - Sumerian Civilization
 - Aryan Civilization.
 - Babylonian Civilization.
91. Babur was the _____ Mughal Emperor
- first
 - second
 - third
 - last
92. Which Mughal emperor is known as the engineer king?
- Babur
 - Aurangzeb
 - Akbar
 - Shah Jahan
93. Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to serve as a
- religious shrine only
 - new capital
 - trading center
 - military camp

94. Tirot Sing was a chief from which independent Khasi states?
(a) Khyrim
(b) Nongkhlaw
(c) Mylliem
(d) Maharam
95. 17th July is declared as a State Holiday in Meghalaya in remembrance of the death of
(a) Phan Nonglait.
(b) Sngap Sing.
(c) Bor Manik.
(d) Tirot Sing.
96. “If my face turns eastward when I die, my country will be free within 100 years. If it turns west wards, it will remain in bondage”. These words were reported to be said by
(a) Tirot Sing
(b) Pa Togan Sangma
(c) Kiang Nangbah
(d) Sonaram Sangma
97. Pa Togan Sangma died in the battle field against the British colonial government in the year
(a) 1835
(b) 1857
(c) 1861
(d) 1872
98. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in
(a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Delhi
(d) Madras
99. Swadeshi Movement started as a reaction to
(a) Partition of Bengal.
(b) Rowlatt Act.
(c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
(d) Simon Commission.
100. Who said, “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose
101. The Dandi March was associated with
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) Swadeshi Movement.
102. _____ gave the slogan “Do or Die”?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Bhagat Singh.

103. _____ is known as the father of the Indian Constitution
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - (c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
 - (d) Rajendra Prasad
104. The Constitution of India came into effect in which year?
- (a) 15th August,1947.
 - (b) 2nd October,1948.
 - (c) 26th November,1949.
 - (d) 26th January,1950.
105. The Indian Constitution is known as the
- (a) Shortest constitution
 - (b) Longest written constitution
 - (c) Unwritten constitution
 - (d) Flexible constitution only
106. India is described as a “Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic” in the
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles
 - (c) Preamble
 - (d) Schedules
107. The division of powers between the Centre and States is known as
- (a) Democracy
 - (b) Secularism
 - (c) Federalism
 - (d) Socialism
108. The Constitution of India provides for
- (a) Single citizenship.
 - (b) Dual citizenship.
 - (c) No citizenship.
 - (d) State citizenship only.
109. Pattern of relationship in society relates to
- (a) Social Mobility
 - (b) Social Structure
 - (c) Social Stratification
 - (d) Social inequality
110. Which of the following is an example of print media?
- (a) Television
 - (b) Radio
 - (c) Newspaper
 - (d) Internet
111. Advertising in media is mainly used to
- (a) Inform only
 - (b) Entertain only
 - (c) Promote products and services
 - (d) Control the government

112. A map is
- A drawing of the earth on a flat surface
 - A photograph of a place.
 - A globe
 - A satellite image
113. What does the scale of a map show?
- Direction
 - Symbols
 - Distance on the map compared to real distance.
 - Climate
114. The major rivers of Meghalaya flow towards
- North
 - South
 - East
 - West
115. The most common means of transport in Meghalaya is
- Airways.
 - Railways.
 - Roadways.
 - Waterways
116. GDP stands for
- Gross Domestic Product.
 - General Development Plan.
 - Global Domestic Production.
 - Gross Development Product.
117. Fixed Deposit accounts offer
- No interest.
 - Low interest.
 - Higher interest for a fixed period.
 - Unlimited withdrawals.
118. The Right to Seek Redressal means
- Right to sell products
 - Right to get compensation for faulty goods
 - Right to advertise
 - Right to produce goods
119. Match the following statement with appropriate options
- Development is measured solely by economic growth.
 - Human Development Index considers life expectancy, education and income
 - Social development is the process to acquire social skills, values, attitudes and beliefs.
 - Per capita income of each country is calculated as per their respective currency.
- Options:
- a is true and c is false.
 - b is true and d is false.
 - c is true and a is false.
 - d is true and c is false.
120. Match the following with appropriate options.
- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1.Agriculture | i. Secondary sector |
| 2.Manufacturing | ii. Tertiary sector |

3.Education iii. Primary sector

Options:

- (a) 1 -i , 2-iii , 3-i
- (b) 1-ii, 2-ii, 3-iii
- (c) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii
- (d) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer Key	Question No.	Answer Key	Question No.	Answer Key
61	(b)	81	(a)	101	(c)
62	(d)	82	(b)	102	(b)
63	(c)	83	(b)	103	(c)
64	(b)	84	(a)	104	(d)
65	(c)	85	(b)	105	(b)
66	(d)	86	(a)	106	(c)
67	(a)	87	(c)	107	(c)
68	(a)	88	(d)	108	(a)
69	(a)	89	(b)	109	(b)
70	(b)	90	(a)	110	(c)
71	(c)	91	(a)	111	(c)
72	(b)	92	(d)	112	(a)
73	(a)	93	(b)	113	(c)
74	(d)	94	(b)	114	(b)
75	(d)	95	(d)	115	(c)
76	(b)	96	(c)	116	(a)
77	(b)	97	(d)	117	(c)
78	(a)	98	(a)	118	(b)
79	(b)	99	(a)	119	(c)
80	(a)	100	(c)	120	(c)

LANGUAGE - KHASI

PAPER-II

SET – IX

Ka Jingbthah: Pule ia kane ka jingthoh nangta sa jubab ia ki jingkylli kiba bud (121 haduh 123)

Ka jingiaidbeit bad iaaid ryntih jong ki sngi, ki bnai, ki aïom bad ki snem, ka long ka bynta jong ka jingryntih. U Trai kynrad uba stad u la buh ia ka jinglongryntih ha ka mariang jong ka jingpynlong jong u bad kumta, kiei kiei baroh kiba don ha kane ka jingpynlong baiar bym lah shem trai, ki iaaid beit iaaid ryntih khlem jingklumar.

U briew u dei u jingthaw uba kyrpang jong u Blei, uba dei ban im ha ki iing ki sem bad hapdeng jong ka imlang sahlang para briew. Ka imlang sahlang hi ka dawa ia ka jingiaid beit iaaid ryntih ha ki liang baroh. Khlem ma ka, kiei kiei baroh kin long kynrum kynram lynruh lynram da ka klumar kulbut bym lah batai satia. Ka jinglongryntih ka tei ia ka longbriew manbriew. Ka ialam ia u briew sha ka jinglong rangbah ba shisha bad ka kyntiew ia u sha ka jinglong bakhraw. U briew uba ju im ha ka, u ioh ia ka jingiaroh, ka jingpyrto bad u pher bak ban ia u bym don ia ka. Kane ka jinglong ka long ka nongrim ba kongsan eh ia ka longbriew man briew. Ka long ka atiar ba u briew u lah ban iaaleh pyrshah ia kiba bun ki jingpynshoi ha ka jingim bad ka trei ka ktah ne saiñdur ia ka longbriew manbriew jong u. Ki riewshai ki ñiewkor kata ia ka, bad ka long kaba kim bit ban duh.

121. Ka kane ka jingthoh, la iaathuh ba u Trai kynrad u pynlong ia ka jingiaidbeit ki sngi, ki bnai, ki snem kum ka bynta jong ka -

- a) Jingsaiñdur
- b) Jingpynlong
- c) Jingiaid ryntih
- d) Jingryntih

122. Ka kyntien ‘Klumar kulbut’ ha ka jingthoh ka thew ia –

- a) Ka jingpisa lynga
- b) Ka jingkhuslai jingmut
- c) Ka jingbymiiaidbeit kiei kiei baroh
- d) Ka jinglynruh lynram ki kam ki jam

123. Ha kane ka jingthoh don katno jur ki kyntien bynrap?

- a) 3-lai
- b) 4 - saw
- c) 5- san
- d) 6 -Hynriew

Ka jingbthah: Pule ia kane ka poitri bad jubab ia ki jingkylli kiba bud(124 haduh 126) -

Ha lum ha khlaw ki jaid ki sker,

Rukom ki kyrteng ruh ki jer;

Ha ranab lum – U Tiew Japang,

Harud ki wah – U Tiew tyrkhang;

Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw, Uno

phi tip u Tiew khmat Miaw! Ki sim ki pah hapoh ki bniap Hapoh ka ksing u ud u ngap.

124. “Ma ngi mynta ngin dum buit tiaw”

Ha kane ka lain. u myllung u kren bynñiaw halor ka jingbymtip shuh u khun Khasi mynta ïa ka kyrteng –

- a) Ki dieng ki siej ba bunjait
- b) Ki syntiew ki skud
- c) Ki sim ki doh bad ki mrad ki mreng
- d) Ki jait ki sker kiba don ha khlaw

125. U Tiew tyrkhang u ju mih bha –

- a) Harud wah
- b) Ha ranab lum
- c) Ha ki them bad ki lhuh
- d) Ha khlaw

126. U Tiew Japang u dei u jait syntiew –

- a) Uba ki sla ki long kiba iwbih
- b) Uba ka khlieh i kumba pynspong khor
- c) Uba phuh bad noh rynjup kum ka khaila ksiar ki kynthei
- d) Uba don ka jingda kum ka knup

Jingbthah: Jubab ïa ki jingkylli (naduh 127 haduh 130) bad buh dak ïa ka jubab kaba dei na ki saw tylli ki jubab ba la ai

127. Ka skima ha ka jinghikai ïa u khynnah ka dei ka -

- a) Jingt看 ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- b) jingt看 bad jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- c) Jingshemphang ba u khynnah u la don lypa
- d) Jinglah ban pyniasnoh jingmut jong u khynnah

128. ïa ka Skima lah ban pyntreikam ha ka jingpule –

- a. Shwa bad ha ka por ba pule
- b. Shwa bad hadien ba la pule
- c. Ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule
- d. Shwa, ha ka por bad hadien ba la pule

129. Kano na kine ka jingkam harum, kaba bha eh ban pyndonkam haba kwah ïa ki khynnah ban pyntreikam ïa ka skima hapoh kamra klas?

- a) Ki khynnah ki pule jar jar ïa ka jingthoh ban sngewthuh
- b) Ki khynnah ki ïamir jingmut ban jer ïa ki mat ba kongsan ka lynnong
- c) Ki khynnah ki pyniasnoh ïa ki jingmut bad jingjia ba don ha ka lynnong
- d) Ki khynnah ki ïapyni nia halor ki jingshem la jong ba ïasnoh bad ka lynnong

130. Ka Formal schema ka kdew ia ka jingtip ba u khynnah u la don lypa shaphang –
- Ka shynrong, ka jait jingthoh, bad ka jinglong ryntih jong ki jingthoh bapher
 - Ka jingīapher ka kolshor jong ka ktien kaba u pule
 - Ki thup kyntien bad pyniasnoh kyntien
 - Ka jinglong ryntih jong ki jingthoh bapher bapher
131. ‘Think aloud’ ka mut
- Kaba pule jam
 - Kaba pule da ja jingsngewthuh
 - Ban pynpaw ia kaei kaba pyrkhathaba pule
 - Ban pule bniah
132. Ka buit Pule SQ3R ka dei ka jing pynlyngkot ia ki kyntien
- Survey, Question, Recite, Read, Review.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Review, Read, Recite.
 - Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review.
133. Kawei na ki jingdonkam haba thoh ia ki jingthoh sngewtynnad nalade (Creative Writing) ka long ban-
- Pyni nuksa ia kiwei
 - Pynkhlain ia ka bor jingmutdur
 - Pynshlur ia kiba bun
 - Ai khubor ia baroh.
134. Ki jingthoh kiba batai, pynshai bad ai jingtip ki kren shaphang
- Ka subjek khlem da ai jingmut nalade
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut pura
 - Ka subjek ryngkat bad ka jingai jingmut
 - Ka subjek bad ka jingai jingmut tikna
135. Ki jingthoh sah kynmaw ki dei ki jingthoh ba-
- Pynpaw ia ka jingsngew lajong
 - Iathuh ia ka khana
 - Khring ia kiwei
 - Batai ia ka jingjia.
136. Ki jingthoh ba pynmynjur ne pynngeit ia ki nongpule ki khynthup ia-
- Ki daw bad ki jingmih
 - Ki Jingpynshisha bad ki daw
 - Ki Jingjia bad jingmih
 - Ki Jingmih bad ki daw.
137. Haba thoh ia kano kano ka shithi, ki kyntien ba ngi jied ban pyndonkam ki shong haka-
- Kyrdan u Nongthoh
 - Khep ba la thoh
 - Jingdawa ka kam
 - Jingiadei parabrew

138. Ka bynta ba kongsan jong ka shithi ka dei –
- Ka subjek
 - Jaka shong u nongphah
 - Ka rukom khot
 - Ka khubor ba phah
139. Haba pyndap form na ka bynta kino kino ki kam donkam ban thoh da ki heh ia ka-
- Kyrteng
 - Jingsoi
 - Tarik
 - Sobjek
140. Ki jingthoh ba don ha ki kot pule ki hap ha ki jait jingthoh ba ngi khot-
- Narrative Writing
 - Expository Writing
 - Expressive Writing
 - Descriptive Writing.
141. Haba thoh ia ka jingthoh sah kynmaw, kawei na ki mat ki mat kiba donkam eh ban bud ka long ban –
- Pyni ia ka jingshisha
 - Pynpaw ia ka rukom pyrkhath kaba iar
 - Sdang ia ka paragraph
 - Wanrah ia ka khana mutdur
142. Ha kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, kam da ai jingmyntoi eh ia ki khynnah ha ka kyrdan Upper Primary?
- Kaba phah leh projek
 - Kaba phah pule jam bunsien haduh ban da lah lyndet
 - Kaba phah leh kam kynhun
 - Kaba ialam sha kano kano ka jaka ban ioh jinghikai nangta
143. Ka nonghikai kan hap ban hikai ia ka lynnong U Marphalangki na ka bynta ki khynnah klas VII. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai harum, kaba sngew iahab ban pyndonkam na ka bynta ban pyniar ia ka jingsngewthuh ki khynnah shaphang katei ka lynnong?
- Da kaba batai bniah
 - Da kaba kylli jingkylli
 - Da kaba iamir jingmut para khynnah
 - Da kaba Kaba ialam ia ki khynnah sha ka jaka kaba dei
144. Ka jingpynkhih jingmut shuwa ban hikai ia ka lynnong ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban –
- Sngewthuh thuh ia ka jingtip ba ki la don lypa
 - Nang antad kumno ban hikai
 - Sngewthuh sa katno dei ban iarap shuh ia ki khynnah
 - Sngewthuh shaphang ka jinglong ki khynnah

145. Kano na kine harum, ngim dei ban leh haba ngi ktik jingmut ia ki khynnah da kaba kylli jingkylli shwa ban batai ia ka lynnong?
- Kaba jied lypa ia u/ka khynnah shwa ban kylli jingkylli
 - Kaba sdang da ka jingkylli kaba kham jem
 - kaba ai jingkylli katkum ka rta ki khynnah
 - kaba ai jingkylli da kiba la pynkhreh hi da u/ka khynnah
146. Haba hikai ktien, kane ka jingkam ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban pynroi pynsan ia ka jinglah ban pynkhreh bha, ban wadbniyah bad wanrah ia ki jingtip kiba bniyah shaphang kano kano ka lynnong. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai, kaba iahab bad kane ka jingong?
- Kaba leh projek
 - Kaba pyni jingmut para khynnah
 - Kaba ai shibun ki jingkylli ba kin jubab
 - Ka jingpule kaba bniyah
147. “Kane ka rukom hikai ktien, ka iarap ia ki khynnah ban lah ban pyndonkam ia ki ktien ha ka rukom kaba seisoh bad katkum ki khep bapher.” Kano na kine ki rukom hikai ktien, kaba iahab bad katei ka jingong?
- Ka Directive approach
 - Ka Interactive approach
 - Ka Structural approach
 - Ka Functional approach
148. “Ka jinglah ki khynnah ban thoh skit (na ki jingiakren kiba don ha ka jingiathuhkhana) bad thoh jingiathuhkhana na ki jingiakren”. Kano na kine harum, kaba iahab bad kane ka jingong?
- Ka jingthmu bakyrpang ban hikai ia ka lynnong
 - Ka jingkhmih lynti u nonghikai ia ka khynnah
 - Ka jingmih na kaba la hikai
 - Ka jingthmu ba kyllum ban hikai ktien
149. Ka jingpyndonkam ia ki tiar iarap haba hikai ka iarap ha ka –
- Ban pynlyngkot ia ka por hikai
 - Ban pyndep kham bun ki bynta ban hikai
 - Ban pynsuk ban pynsngewthuh
 - Ban pynkmen ia ki khynnah
150. Kano na kine ki tiar iarap hikai harum, u nonghikai ktien u khlem lah lait na kaba pyndonkam ia ka ha poh kamra klas ban hikai ia ka lynnong?
- Kot pule
 - Kotdur
 - Chart
 - Flash card

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	d
122	c
123	b
124	d
125	a
126	b
127	b
128	d
129	d
130	a
131	c
132	d
133	b
134	d
135	a
136	b
137	c
138	d
139	a
140	b
141	a
142	b
143	d
144	a
145	d
146	a
147	d
148	c
149	c
150	a

Meghalaya Teacher Eligibility Test (MTET)
Garo
(Paper II)
SET – IX

121. Poedoko skiani mongsonggipa miksonganiara maia?
(a) Poedoko mingna sapatna mangmang
(b) Poedoni nitoaniko/ su·uaniko bi·sarangna skie on·na
(c) Poedoni miksongani mangmangkosan bi·sarangna u·iatna
(d) Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong·tokja.
122. Poedo minganio mongsongbatgipa _____ ong·a.
(a) Rhyme aro Rhythmko name ja·rike mingani
(b) Mingmitingo sronge chadengani.
(c) Ta·rake mingna sapani
(d) Mikosto mingna sapani
123. Ka·mao on·sogiminrangoniko badia ong·a basebo.
(a) Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingo raka kattarang dongode uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nanga.
(b) Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarang dongoba uko somoi gimik bi·sarangna talatna jotton ka·na nangja.
(c) Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode raka kattarangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
(d) Proseko skia gita, poedoko skimitingode Grammarni bakrangko am·sandie uarangko che·em che·em talatna nanga.
124. Ka·mao on·sogimin sentencerangoni badia ong·ja basebo.
(a) Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa name rhyme aro rhythmko jakkalna nanga.
(b) Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa Grammarni bakrangkoba skijolna man·a.
(c) Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa bisarangni janggi tanganio nangchape talatjolna man·a.
(d) Proseko skiengmitingo skigipa modulation aro intonationko jakkale skiode nambata.
125. Golpo gnganggipa lessonko skina nambatsranggipa skia bewalrangde iarang ong·ja.
(a) Golpo aganachi skiani
(b) Dakmesokanichi skiani
(c) Noksarangko jakkale skiani
(d) Minganiko dakatani (Recitation)
126. Dokgipa gadango poraienggipa bi·sa indine agana, 'skanggipa seani ja·mano uko poraie dingtangatna nanganirangko daka aro setaia'. Bi·sa ia seani gadangko dakenga.
(a) Bi·sa jinma aganchanchirima (Brainstorming)
(b) Sulsul seani (Listing)
(c) Poraie ong·gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
(d) Nipiltaiani (Revision)
127. Poedoko skianio mongsonggipa mik·songaniara _____ ong·a.
(a) Kattarangko bariatani (Vocabulary Development)
(b) Kusi ong·a aro de·kadanga (Enjoyment and Appreciation)
(c) Grammar·o bariani (Development of Grammar)
(d) Skie ra·giparangko poedo segipa ong·atna (Learners to become poets)

128. "Matcha chike cha'na changja ka'watteko." Ia grammar ong'gija seaniko ong'e seode uko indake minga.
- Taridapa (Editing)
 - Nipiltaia (Revising)
 - Noksa sala (Postering)
 - Poraie ong-gijako chin daka (Proofreading)
129. Ka'mao on'sogiminrangoni badiako Rubricna jakkalja.
- Rating Scale
 - Checklist
 - Sociogram
 - Grading Scale
130. Formative Assessment aro Summative Assessment-ara Continuous aro Comprehensive Evaluation-ni bak ong'ama.
- Ong'ja
 - Formative aro Summative ge'gnian ong'a
 - Formativesan ong'a
 - Summativesan ong.a
131. Bi'sarangko dingtang dingtang kamrangko dakate uamangni chu'sokanirangko see rakkie donaniko indake minga.
- Rubric
 - File
 - Data sheet
 - Portfolio
132. Skigipa group-o bakko ra'e (Participant Observer)-ko dakgenode maidagipa role ba kamko ja'rikgenchim. On'sogipa kamoniko basee seokbo.
- Group-ni saksa ong'esan dongaigen
 - Gisiko nange knatimpagen, bak ra•gen, skie ra•gen
 - Jrip jrip nirikiaigen
 - Group-ni chanchiao jrip jrip donggen
133. On'sogimin 'Agan-me'apa'o 'Snama'-ni orto ia ong'a.
- Wa'al sianga
 - Wa'al jelata
 - Wa'al sika
 - Wa'al so'baka
134. A'chikrang 'A'brenng Cha'a' ine aganengon badiako miksonga.
- Adita bilsirangna galchipe dongipa biapko a'ba cha'aniko
 - Gnigipa bilsioaba apsan biapko rongtalate a'ba cha'aniko
 - Gital biapko am'sandie a'ba cha'aniko
 - Kosako janapgipa gimikan ong'aia
135. A'chikrang skangode _____ sepikosa dakgrikna jakkala. Bangbango basee basee gapatbo.
- Atte
 - Mil'am
 - Sel'u
 - Wa'pong

136. Chu'sokgipa Paragraphko sena on.sogiminrangoni badiako nangchongmota.
- Brina griani (Purity) aro Rongtale chanchianiko (clarity of thought)
 - Taridapani grianiko(simplicity) aro seng.sotaniko(brevity)
 - gisik nangataniko(impressive) aro noksao nitonikgniko(Picturequeness)
 - kosako janapgipa gimikan ong.a
137. 'A'ako cho'aha " iano ' Cho'aha' ia onga
- Noun
 - Verb
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
138. " Te'nang chitiko seaha " ia sentence oniko badiako verb ni object ine bi'sarangna mesokna man'gen
- Te'nang
 - Chittiko
 - Seaha
 - Iano objectan dongja
139. ' Achikrangni a'barang namen nitoa' ia sentence oniko badia adverb ine bi'sarangna mesokgen.
- Nitoa
 - A'barang
 - Namen
 - Iano adverb dongja
140. "Himangai! mi olanin neng'gokjok. Iano badiako Interjection ine bi'sarangna mesokgen.
- Himangai!
 - Mi
 - Olanin
 - Neng'gokjok
141. Ka'mao KWL (reading strategy) ni miksonganiko sesoman'aha iarangoni badia aganchakani tik ong'a mesokbo.
- K-what students know, w-what students want to learn, L-What students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w-what students want to write, L-what students learn as they write
 - K-what students know, w-what students want to read, L – what students learn as they read
 - K-what students know, w- what students want to learn, L – what students learn as they write
142. 'SQ3R' Poraina tarisamsogipa (reading strategy) ko sulsul donode indake ong'genchim.
- Survey question recite, read aro review
 - Survey question read, recite aro review
 - Survey question review, read aro recite
 - Survey question read, review aro recite
143. Bakrogipa seanioni mitamkosan poraina nangode bi'sarang maidake poraina nanggen?
- Skanggipa aro bon.kamgipa paragraph-ko poraigen
 - Skimming-ko ja.rikgen
 - Scanning-ko ja.rikgen
 - Janapgipa gimikkon ja.rikgen

144. Skie ra-enggipa sakgipinni janggi tanganio badia somoio dingtangmancha ong.gipa obostako poraianiko mai minga?
- (a) Name niani (Scanning)
 - (b) Ta.rake poraie marrani (Skimming)
 - (c) Poraigolgolani (Extensive)
 - (d) Poraina sapani (Study skills)
145. Sentence-o mainiba gimin maikoba aganani badia rokom ong.a?
- (a) Ge.etani Sentence
 - (b) Sing.ani Sentence
 - (c) Parakatani Sentence
 - (d) Mol.molani Sentence
146. Schema Theory-ni modeling badita ge donga.
- (a) 4
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 5
147. Gongrakbee ba sketbaket poraianiko dakengon on•sogiminrangoni badia 'Reading Strategy'-ko dakenga.
- (a) Scanning-ko
 - (b) Skimming-ko
 - (c) Think Aloud-ko
 - (d) KWL-ko
148. Poedoni riting bon.chotgipa kattarngni apsan ma.rape gamaniko maim inga. Basebo
- (a) rhythm
 - (b) metre
 - (c) Rhyme
 - (d) Sonnet
149. History of Garo Literatureko sawa seaha? Mesokbo
- (a) William Carey
 - (b) Milton S. sangma
 - (c) William Robinson
 - (d) Howard Denison W. Momin
150. 'Pring' poedoko sawa seaha
- (a) Howard Denison W. Momin
 - (b) Kosan G. Momin
 - (c) Evelyn R. Marak
 - (d) Phoebe W. Momin

Questions No.	Answer Keys
121	B
122	A
123	B
124	A
125	D
126	D
127	B
128	A
129	C
130	B
131	D
132	B
133	D
134	B
135	B
136	D
137	B
138	B
139	C
140	A
141	A
142	B
143	B
144	A
145	C
146	B
147	B
148	B
149	B
150	B



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