

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF CIRCLE EDUCATION OFFICER UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, SEPTEMBER, 2022

### TECHNICAL PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

- In India, elementary education is defined as the education from
  - Classes I - V
  - Classes I - VI
  - Classes I - VII
  - Classes I - VIII
- Universalization of elementary education target concentrates on
  - Retention, achievement, enrolment
  - Provision, enrolment, participation
  - Access, retention, attainment
  - Access, provision, participation
- The Directive principles of State Policy envisaged the achievement of universalization of elementary education in India within a time frame of
  - 5 years
  - 10 years
  - 15 years
  - 20 years
- At the time when Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched, the financial arrangement shared between Centre and state governments was
  - 90:10
  - 80:20
  - 85:15
  - 75:25
- Fundamental Child Right is enshrined in
  - Article 20A of the Constitution
  - Article 21A of the Constitution
  - Article 22A of the Constitution
  - Article 23A of the Constitution
- Elementary education is the responsibility of the
  - State government
  - Central government
  - State and Central government
  - Political leaders
- Establishment of DIETs was the result of one of the recommendations of
  - Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
  - University Education Commission (1948-49)
  - Indian Education Commission (1964-66)
  - National Policy on Education (1986)
- The body which acts as a nodal agency for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at the national level
  - DIET
  - NCERT
  - NUEPA
  - SCERT
- One of the main problems of secondary education is that
  - it is too diversified
  - it is single tracked
  - the entire system of education is dominated by internal examinations
  - the government regulates the management and administration of private institutions

10. The body responsible for planning, implementation and evaluation of educational programs of school education and teacher education at the state level
  - (a) NCERT
  - (b) DIET
  - (c) CBSE
  - (d) SCERT
11. Secondary education must have definite aims related to
  - (a) practical life
  - (b) students
  - (c) parents
  - (d) the school
12. The origin of the existing secondary education was the efforts of
  - (a) Sir Charles Wood
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (c) Christian missionaries
  - (d) Lord Macaulay
13. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is making efforts to improve
  - (a) Higher education in the country
  - (b) Higher Secondary education in the country
  - (c) Secondary education in the country
  - (d) Elementary education in the country
14. The higher education system in India includes
  - (a) Secondary education
  - (b) Private university
  - (c) Public university
  - (d) Both private and public universities
15. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up in order to
  - (a) maintain the standard of technical education
  - (b) give training to school teachers
  - (c) make educational planning and administration
  - (d) serve the educational institutions more effectively
16. Education is acquired through
  - (a) formal, informal and non-formal forms
  - (b) formal form only
  - (c) informal form only
  - (d) non-formal form only
17. Equalization of educational opportunity is needed
  - (a) to ensure rapid advancement of a state
  - (b) for the successful functioning of a democracy
  - (c) to equip the children in urban areas
  - (d) to encourage boys' education
18. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was launched on
  - (a) September 2, 1978
  - (b) November 2, 1978
  - (c) October 2, 1978
  - (d) December 2, 1978
19. The Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of
  - (a) 6 to 14 years
  - (b) 5 to 9 years
  - (c) 5 to 14 years
  - (d) 7 to 14 years
20. The Christian missionaries took education as a means for
  - (a) introduction of English language
  - (b) development of western learning
  - (c) propagation of Christianity
  - (d) promotion of primary education
21. Who were the first among the Europeans to start educational institutions in India?
  - (a) French missionaries
  - (b) Dutch missionaries
  - (c) Danish missionaries
  - (d) Portuguese missionaries
22. Which let the East India Company to adopt a new policy of education known as 'Downward Filtration Theory'?
  - (a) Charter Act 1813
  - (b) British rulers
  - (c) Governor Council of Bombay
  - (d) British Indian Council
23. One of the important features of Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) was
  - (a) 10+2+3 structure of education
  - (b) diversification of courses
  - (c) operation blackboard
  - (d) free and compulsory education

24. According to the Kothari Commission, the link between education and productivity can be created through
- (a) common school system
  - (b) diversification of courses
  - (c) rural education
  - (d) science education
25. One of the important recommendations of the NPE 1986 was
- (a) promotion of agriculture and rural development
  - (b) scholarship to poor and meritorious students
  - (c) high priority on early childhood care
  - (d) reorganizational pattern of secondary education
26. Regarding language development, the NPE 1986 and Revised NPE 1992 proposed an implementation of
- (a) Three - language formula
  - (b) Four - language formula
  - (c) One - language formula
  - (d) Two – language formula
27. In 1903, the government handed over the responsibility of primary education in Mizoram entirely to the
- (a) local council
  - (b) NGOs
  - (c) missionaries
  - (d) Zawlbuk
28. The first Mizo textbook released in the year 1895 was called
- (a) A, AW, B
  - (b) Hawrawp zirna
  - (c) Zir tan bu
  - (d) Mizo zir tirh bu
29. Naturalists consider reality in nature only and everything is governed by
- (a) the physical sciences
  - (b) the supernatural
  - (c) the laws of nature
  - (d) human personalities
30. What is not associated with Pragmatism?
- (a) purposive education
  - (b) freedom based education
  - (c) experience based education
  - (d) education for self-realisation
31. Idealism recognises ideas, feelings and ideals to be more important than
- (a) education
  - (b) human soul
  - (c) material objects
  - (d) spiritual essence
32. The term 'progressive education' is related to
- (a) Pragmatism
  - (b) Idealism
  - (c) Naturalism
  - (d) Realism
33. The idea of basic education was propounded by
- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (d) Rabindranath Tagore
34. Society is a web of
- (a) technological advances
  - (b) migrations of the people
  - (c) social relationships
  - (d) culture and tradition
35. Social change means a change in
- (a) structure and function of human society
  - (b) economic and political condition of the society
  - (c) family
  - (d) culture
36. The most effective factor of social change in a democratic country is
- (a) religion
  - (b) family
  - (c) community
  - (d) education
37. The most sensitive index of social development is
- (a) overall literacy rate
  - (b) male literacy rate
  - (c) female literacy rate
  - (d) high literacy rate of parents

38. Attitudes are not part of the physiological system, nor are they inherited. They are  
(a) experiences (b) intelligence  
(c) aptitude (d) learned
39. It is said that opinion symbolises  
(a) aptitude (b) attitude  
(c) appearances (d) option
40. Interest is a part of  
(a) personality (b) society  
(c) education (d) intelligence
41. Motivation is a driving force behind  
(a) intelligence (b) attitude  
(c) human action (d) personality
42. Extrinsic motivations are those that arise  
(a) from creativity (b) from encouragement  
(c) from within the individual (d) from outside of the individual
43. "Discovering something new" is the characteristic of  
(a) creativity (b) intelligence  
(c) adulthood (d) maturation
44. A creative person has a characteristic of  
(a) convergent thinking (b) divergent thinking  
(c) abstract thinking (d) intelligent thinking
45. Originality in ideas, thoughts and actions are the characteristics of  
(a) an introvert person (b) an extrovert person  
(c) a creative person (d) an intelligent person
46. Learning means change of behaviour through  
(a) experience and memory (b) experience and perception  
(c) experience and adjustment (d) experience and training
47. When things are learned without understanding their meaning, it is  
(a) rote memorisation (b) passive memory  
(c) zero transfer (d) parrot learning
48. According to Skinner, learning is both  
(a) intelligence and attitude (b) acquisition and retention  
(c) sense and reward (d) insight and law
49. The basic external condition of learning is  
(a) mental set (b) learning material  
(c) practice (d) environment
50. The educational factors affecting learning are  
(a) home, family and friends (b) mental health, motivation and interest  
(c) motivation, home and interest (d) teaching method, practice and language
51. The process of assigning numerals to events, objects etc. according to certain rules is  
(a) test (b) measurement  
(c) placement (d) evaluation

52. The word evaluation refers to
- (a) the act of or process of determining the value of something
  - (b) physical measurement
  - (c) material world
  - (d) research
53. Formative evaluation is conducted
- (a) before formulating objectives
  - (b) before giving final shape to any scheme
  - (c) after completion of the courses
  - (d) in order to test the utility of existing scheme
54. Evaluation is needed to
- (a) Administer teacher made test
  - (b) Administer standardized test
  - (c) collect evidence
  - (d) diagnose the strengths and weaknesses of the learner with a view to guide him in future
55. Summative evaluation is concerned with
- (a) The pupils' entry performance
  - (b) The learning progress during instruction
  - (c) The extent to which the instructional objectives are achieved
  - (d) The learning difficulties during instruction
56. Growth brings changes in one's
- (a) structure and form
  - (b) intellectual behaviour
  - (c) peer group
  - (d) emotion
57. Development takes place due to interaction of the child with his
- (a) parents
  - (b) environment
  - (c) teachers
  - (d) friends
58. Which one of the following is the first stage of perception?
- (a) organisation
  - (b) interpretation
  - (c) memory
  - (d) stimulation
59. Which, among the following is a characteristic of intelligence
- (a) ability to read and write
  - (b) high level motor ability
  - (c) ability to differentiate
  - (d) reasoning
60. The 'S' factor, according to Spearman stands for
- (a) specific
  - (b) special
  - (c) spatial
  - (d) significant
61. An American psychologist who propounded a group factor theory of intelligence
- (a) William Stern
  - (b) L.L.Thurstone
  - (c) L.M.Terman
  - (d) William James
62. In Intelligence Tests, the speed and accuracy of the cognitive behaviour is
- (a) learned and acquired
  - (b) successful in life
  - (c) emphasized
  - (d) success in any particular activity
63. Who introduced the concept of Mental Age?
- (a) Charles Spearman
  - (b) E.L.Thorndike
  - (c) L.M.Terman
  - (d) Alfred Binet
64. A projective technique for personality assessment is
- (a) Observation
  - (b) Rorschach Inkblot Test
  - (c) Case Study
  - (d) Rating Scale

65. Checklists and Rating Scales are
- (a) Objective techniques of personality assessment
  - (b) Projective techniques of personality assessment
  - (c) Free Association techniques of personality assessment
  - (d) Subjective techniques of personality assessment
66. From 6 to 12 years a child
- (a) wants to be free from all adult restraints
  - (b) develops the concept of length, time and distance
  - (c) experiences changes in vision and hearing
  - (d) is not clear about his emotions
67. Curiosity increases in
- (a) adolescence
  - (b) adulthood
  - (c) childhood
  - (d) infancy
68. The period of adolescence is also called a period of
- (a) storm and stress
  - (b) egocentrism
  - (c) physical stability
  - (d) gang age
69. The process by which an individual comes to know and understand the world is
- (a) intelligence
  - (b) cognitive development
  - (c) abstract thinking
  - (d) creativity
70. Cognitive stages of development is associated with
- (a) Skinner
  - (b) Watson
  - (c) Piaget
  - (d) Erickson
71. Perception, problem solving, judgement etc. all refer to the term
- (a) motor skill development
  - (b) emotional development
  - (c) speech and language development
  - (d) cognitive development
72. Learning may be explained in simple words as
- (a) modification of attitude
  - (b) modification of behaviour
  - (c) modification of character
  - (d) modification of opinion
73. What an organism becomes depends on
- (a) heredity
  - (b) environment
  - (c) both heredity and environment
  - (d) evolution
74. In learning, heredity contributes to the
- (a) evaluation system
  - (b) curriculum development
  - (c) grade achieved by the individual
  - (d) intelligence and intellectual maturity of an individual
75. The environment plays its role in a person's learning by
- (a) Building self-confidence and enhancing motivation
  - (b) Determining the height of an individual
  - (c) Affecting the intellectual development of an individual
  - (d) Determining how far an individual's personality develops
76. Memory is a system or process that stores what we learn for
- (a) growth
  - (b) future use
  - (c) expansion
  - (d) reasoning
77. Memory has three basic functions
- (a) storing, recalling and processing information
  - (b) recalling, judging and evaluating information
  - (c) encoding, storing and retrieving information
  - (d) storing, processing and encoding information

78. In rural areas in India the co-educational system of school often
- (a) motivates girls to attend school
  - (b) deters girls from attending school
  - (c) challenges girls to attend school
  - (d) encourages girls to attend school
79. A major factor responsible for the low level of education and high number of dropouts among girls is
- (a) literacy of the parents
  - (b) level of literacy among parents
  - (c) low female literacy rate
  - (d) illiteracy of parents
80. "Education of a boy means education of a man. Education of a girl means education of the whole family"....who said this
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (b) Swami Vivekananda
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
81. The literacy percentage of girls in Mizoram according to 2011 census is
- (a) 89.27
  - (b) 88.25
  - (c) 90.60
  - (d) 91.30
82. Inclusive education means
- (a) a system where children are categorised according to their age group.
  - (b) all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools.
  - (c) a traditional system of education.
  - (d) a special school for gifted children.
83. Typically, the inclusive classroom will have
- (a) only one teacher
  - (b) only two teachers
  - (c) more than one teacher
  - (d) only three teachers
84. Professionalism in the field of education involves
- (a) teaching without empathy
  - (b) unadaptability
  - (c) interaction with students, colleagues, administrators, parents etc.
  - (d) infrequent assessment
85. In order to become a professional in the field of education, a person should have
- (a) beauty
  - (b) money
  - (c) intelligence
  - (d) integrity
86. The overall goal of language across the curriculum is to develop
- (a) conceptual literacy
  - (b) digital literacy
  - (c) creativity
  - (d) grades
87. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) emphasises
- (a) continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
  - (b) how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
  - (c) fine tuning of tests with the teaching
  - (d) redundancy of the board examination
88. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation was a process of assessment mandated by the
- (a) Article 45
  - (b) Right to Education Act 2009
  - (c) New Education Policy 1986
  - (d) Universalisation of elementary education
89. One of the general objectives of teaching social science is
- (a) to help the child become a doctor
  - (b) to help the child fight for the country
  - (c) to help the child build a house
  - (d) to build intelligent democratic citizenship

90. Teacher-centred method of teaching focuses on  
(a) the subject content (b) the student's convenience  
(c) the teacher's convenience (d) method of teaching
91. Inductive method in teaching mathematics is  
(a) a students centred approach as they play an active role in it.  
(b) not suitable for primary and secondary level classes.  
(c) useful for developing problem solving ability in the students.  
(d) not motivating students to think logically.
92. Which Committee is related to 'learning without burden'?  
(a) National Curriculum Framework 2005 (b) The Yashpal Committee 1993  
(c) New Policy of Education 1986 (d) Programme of Action 1992
93. Right to Education (RTE) Act came into effect on  
(a) 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2009 (b) 4<sup>th</sup> October 2010  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 (d) 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009
94. Right to Education (RTE) Act describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children aged between 6-14 years in India under  
(a) Article 21 (A) of the Constitution of India (b) Article 46 of the Constitution of India  
(c) Article 22 (A) of the Constitution of India (d) Article 65 of the Constitution of India
95. The ability to grasp the meaning of materials refers to  
(a) knowledge (b) application  
(c) analysis (d) comprehension
96. In this type of leaning outcome, the learner uses personal strategies to think, organise, learn and behave  
(a) intellectual skills (b) verbal information  
(c) motor skills (d) cognitive strategy
97. The learning outcome should include the learning behaviour, the appropriate assessment method and the specific criteria that demonstrates success, so that  
(a) it is identifiable (b) it is appreciated  
(c) it is measurable (d) it is accepted
98. To define and achieve the best learning outcome, educational institutions should be encouraged to offer  
(a) multidisciplinary courses (b) student-centric education  
(c) interdisciplinary education (d) choice based credit system
99. Which of the following schemes provides education to girls and their welfare?  
(a) UJJAWALA (b) One Stop Centre Scheme  
(c) SWADHAR Scheme (d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
100. The scheme which primarily focuses on providing alternate schooling to children between 6 -14 years in areas where there are no primary schools  
(a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
(b) Universalization of Elementary Education  
(c) Early Childhood Care and Education  
(d) Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternate and Innovative Education