

**CG TET ALL PREVIOUS YEAR
QUE. (ENGLISH)
[EXAM YEAR – 2022]**

Read the following passage and answer question

01-07.

Once a young woman sought her mother's help as she was unable to cope with her problems. She was filled with self pity and remorse and cried her heart out to her mother. "I can't take anymore of this struggle and problems. They seem never ending and I just don't know what to do", she wailed. Her mother listened to her patiently. She then took her daughter to the kitchen and poured water into three pots and let them on the stove. The mother placed some carrots in the first pot, eggs in the second and coffee beans in the third. After a while, when the water started boiling, the mother removed the carrots and the egg from the pot and placed them each on a plate. She then strained the coffee decoction and poured it into a mug. She called her daughter to have a closer look and asked her as to what she had seen. "They are carrots, eggs and coffee. That's all", said the daughter. "I want you to come and feel each of them", said the mother. As the daughter did so, she noticed that the carrots which had been hard had become soft. The eggs which were brittle earlier had now turned into hard boiled eggs. And finally the coffee had an appealing aroma about it that was so

appetising. As she looked towards her mother for an explanation, the mother said, "Did you notice that all the three products were subjected to the same treatment-boiling water-but each one was transformed differently. The carrot was hard and crunchy but became completely soft after being boiled for a while. The boiling water made it weak and soft. The opposite happened with the egg. The egg that was so fragile and required careful handling had now become so hard, that the outer layer could easily be removed." "What about the coffee beans?" asked the daughter.

"The coffee beans reacted very differently. changed the boiling water completely, making absorb its characteristics and aroma." "But what are you trying to say?" asked daughter. "You keep grumbling about your problems and let them get the better of you. Next time you are faced with problems, just ask yourself this: Consider the boiling water as your adversities. Are you going to turn soft and weak like the carrot when you go through boiling water or are you going to become hard and strong like the egg.

when you are tossed around by adversities? Or are you going to be like the coffee beans that totally changed the very adversity that was trying to consume it. It changed the boiling water into aromatic coffee. Or in other words, it changed the circumstance to its advantage and made it pleasant and appealing. Are you going to be like the

carrot egg or coffee beans?", asked the mother.

Moral: When adversity stares at your face, be strong and think of ways to turn the situation to favour you. Be bold and don't let the situation over-whelm you.

01. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate alternative given below.

The mother was very.

- (A) coward
- (B) intelligent
- (C) showy
- (D) silly

02. How did the boiling affect the carrots and the eggs?

- (A) Both became hard
- (B) Both became soft
- (C) The carrots became soft and the eggs became hard
- (D) The carrots became hard and the eggs became soft

03. What is the moral of the story?

- (A) Change bad time into good one
- (B) Be weak during your bad time
- (C) Keep complaining about bad time
- (D) Be hard and ill-mannered during your bad time

04. What did the mother do with the carrots, eggs and coffee beans?

- (A) She boiled each separately
- (B) She boiled them together in the same pot
- (C) She boiled them to make a curry
- (D) She boiled each of the eggs separately

05. What did the mother want her daughter to become like?

- (A) The mother wanted her daughter to become like a carrot
- (B) The mother wanted her daughter to become like an egg
- (C) The mother wanted her daughter to become like coffee beans
- (D) The mother wanted her daughter not to become like coffee beans

06. How did the coffee beans react after being boiled?

- (A) They completely absorbed the water
- (B) They gave the water their bad smell
- (C) They themselves became colourless like the water
- (D) They gave the water their qualities and sweet smell

07. Which of the following words describe the daughter's nature?

- (A) always brave
- (B) always happy
- (C) always complaining
- (D) always cheerful

Instructions: Read the following passage and answer Q. No. 8 to 15.

Namita Gokhale's latest novel reminds us of the human cost of the pandemic, lest we forget. "What did the virus look like?" Matangi-Ma, the blind matriarch and the central character of Namita Gokhale's novel wonders, "Did the virus have feelings? Was it angry with the world?" As we grapple with the uncertainties created by another variant of the corona virus, her question's seem opposite. The pandemic has warped our sense of time and space. While the days drag, months fly by. The holiday paradox explains this distortion in time perception the fewer the memories from a period, the shorter its remembered duration. The scant number of experiences for some of us during the lockdown has made us think of them as interludes, brief periods of convenience to be skimmed over. The Blind matriarch stops us in our tracks. It is a reminder of the human cost of the last two years, lest we forget.

08. One word for different types of Corona Viruses in

- (A) Streaks
- (B) Varieties
- (C) Variant
- (D) None of the above

09. "Lock down has made us think". Above sentence is written in

- (A) Active voice
- (B) Passive voice
- (C) (A) and (B) both
- (D) None of the above

10. The word paradox means

- (A) parallel to each other
- (B) strange or impossible together
- (C) opposites
- (D) putting similar things together

11. The passage is about the following

- (A) Spread of Corona Virus
- (B) Lock down during the spread of Corona Virus
- (C) Position of blind matriarch during the Pandemic
- (D) All of the above

12. The "Scant" number of experiences. Here Scant is used as an

- (A) Adjective
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Phrase
- (D) None of the above

13. Which of the word is not synonym to the word "Grapple with"?

- (A) Struggle
- (B) Tussle
- (C) Scuffle
- (D) Brittle theba

14. Which of the following word would come in the blank space of the following sentence? He let his fingers skim.....the back of the pet.

- (A) off
- (B) across**
- (C) over
- (D) none of the above

15. Which of the following sentence is correct with the reference of the passage?

- (A) What did the virus look like**
- (B) What did virus looklike
- (C) What virus looked like
- (D) None of the above

16. After reading a poem, a teacher involves the learners in group work. One group writes the theme of the poem, another draws a picture to depict the main character and yet another writes the summary of the poem. This activity

- (A) is aimed at learners to prepare for assessment
- (B) will distract the learners
- (C) aims in engaging the children
- (D) caters to diverse abilities and interests of the learners**

17. What skill among the ones given below that can- not be tested in a formal written examination?

- (A) Reading for information
- (B) Meaning of words and phrases

(C) Extensive reading for pleasure

(D) Analysing texts

18. What does fluency in reading mean?

- (A) Ability to read a text at ease with expression
- (B) Ability to read a text without any mistake at all
- (C) Ability to interpret the text**
- (D) Ability to read without any grammatical errors

19. A teacher asks her learners to join sentences to make a short paragraph, insert supplied connectors and coherence markers like (but, and, however, because, although etc.).

The teacher is trying to improve in students skill.

- (A) Writing**
- (B) Reading
- (C) Listening
- (D) Speaking

20. Which of the following is not a visual aid

- (A) Television
- (B) Radio**
- (C) Flash cards
- (D) Charts

21. Which of the following is the base of remedial teaching?

- (A) self test
- (B) placement test

(C) diagnostic test

(D) aptitude test

22. Which of the sentences is not true?

Children

use language as a tool –

(A) to communicate and they store information

(B) to maintain their relation with the society

(C) to understand, apply the words and sentences and generate new ideas

(D) to understand paralinguistic communication

23. We speak to different people differently even if we are speaking on the same topic.

The way we narrate an incidence to our teacher would be different to the way we narrate it to a friend. This signifies aspect of language.

(A) Psychological

(B) Social

(C) Individual

(D) Spiritual

24. The child is not able to learn a language mainly because of

(A) the lack of interest in the language

(B) the lack of opportunities to use language

(C) her/his interest in sports and cultural activities

(D) dyslexia

25. A teacher selected a text from a newspaper and dropped every fifth word and asked her learners to supply the missing words. What is a test known as?

(A) A cloze test

(B) An open test

(C) A vocabulary test

(D) A writing test

26. What are the three components of PPP model of teaching?

(A) Presentation - Practice-Production

(B) Product-Practice-Present

(C) Pre-teaching-Practice teaching - Produce result

(D) Pre-teaching - Practice by teacher - Presentation

27. Radio and television programmes, public address announcements (airports, train/bus stations and stores), speeches, telephone customer service recordings are means of

(A) two-way communication

(B) device mode communication

(C) one-way communication

(D) alternative mode communication

28. The four basic language skills are categorized under two broad heads called

(A) Listening and speaking

(B) Receptive and productive

(C) Reading and writing

(D) Presentation and production

29. A teacher reads the passage and asks questions to the students. (The students don't have the text with them). The teacher is trying improve the students'.

(A) writing skills

(B) reading skills

(C) listening skills

(D) speaking skills

30. A student is reading fast, looking for specific information in an manual. What is this reading sub skill known as ?

(A) Skimming

(B) Scanning

(C) Bottom up reading

(D) Critical reading

[EXAM YEAR – 2019]

Read the passage passage (i) & (ii) carefully and answer the questions (Serial No. 31-45) given below:

Passage (1):

Our world is a hungry world- but it does not have to be. It is a sick world-but it does not have to be. It is an impoverished world-but it does not have to be. How soon can we change it? What will it cost? What will our world be like afterwards? Our task can be stated safely enough. The right combination

of good land, good food, raw materials, factories and healthy people can produce a world of plenty for everyone. Today we have at our command the knowl- edge to enable us to build up the right combination on a world wide scale. Fundamental to the whole prob- lem is health, because fit people have the energy and inclination to take on bold enterprises. What we must work for is to set rolling a snowball of progress. It will gather size as it travels. By making some countries healthier than they were we make sure their people will produce more food. As the food production of the world increases, so will the available energy of mankind grow greater. This will lead to a higher pro- duction still of food and other things. Gradually we shall get rid of the dead weight of illness and stravation that is holding up progress. At an ever-increasing speed we shall move towards a world of plenty in which all share. How long will it take? If we put our minds to it, we can transform the world in twenty years. But it will need the nations to work together. The more we scare each other and threaten each other, the more we shall spend on preparing for a destructive war and less we shall spend on ensur- ing a constructive and continuing peace. What will the new, healthy, prosperous world be like when we have built it together? Making guesses about the future is always risky, but we can see some of the outlines of what is to come.

There will be less tension in the world because there will no longer be such great differences between the 'have' and 'have-not' nations. There will be more leisure for all because there will be more fit people to share the work of the world, and because atomic power and electronics will be turned fully to the service of man. The world will be more beautiful because man will have time, money and energy to spend on making it so. Ugly towns will be restored. Deserts will be watered. Wars will become increasingly less likely because we shall all be directing our powers for the benefit of all. Each of us has a choice to make. We can choose to help transform the world, in however small a way, or we can choose to regard the whole matter as not our concern and so leave the world to drift towards disaster. We can team up with what is just and right - or shirk our responsibilities.

31. Fundamental to the whole problem is health, because fit people have the energy and inclination to take on bold enterprises. What we must work for is to set rolling a snowball of progress. It will gather size as it travels. In the above lines, the expression 'set rolling a snowball of progress'.

(a) Start something to bring about progress which will keep on increasing like a snowball collecting more snow.

(b) Start something to bring about a snowball collecting more amount of snow in the houses in winter season.

(c) Rolling snowball in the snow to hide the ugliness.

(d) None of these.

32. The writer in the passage says - "Each of us has a choice to make". What is the choice before us?

(a) We can team up with everyone who offers us a lucrative job.

(b) One must not feel any responsibility towards one's nation and society.

(c) There must be a clear understanding of what is right and what is wrong and working in that direction.

(d) We must shy away from all kinds of responsibilities and remain indifferent to the concerns of society.

33. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Health Issues and Their Impact

(b) A New World

(c) Wasted Wealth

(d) The Arithmetic of Health.

34. As the food production of the world increases, so will the available energy of mankind grow greater.

This will lead to a higher production still of food and other things.

In the above sentence, the underlined lead to is a:

- (a) Clause
- (b) Infinitive
- (c) Past Participle
- (d) Phrasal Verb.

- (c) Adverb
- (b) Pronoun
- (d) Adjective.

35. There will be less tension in the world because there will no longer be such great differences between 'the have' and 'have-not nations.' What does the 'have' and 'have-not nation' mean in the above line?

- (a) The rich and poor nations
- (b) The middle and rich class nations
- (c) The rich and upper-middle class nations
- (d) The neo-rich class and poor nations.

36. What is wrong with the world?

- (a) There is scarcity of human resources.
- (b) There is plenty of economic resources and no problem of money is faced by people.
- (c) There is no hunger and no health issues but other challenges faces by the people.
- (d) Health and poverty are the major challenges of the world today.

37. Our world is hungry world-but it does not have to be. It is a sick world-but it does not have to be. It is an impoverished world - but it does not have to be.

The word in italic *impoverished* is used as:

- (a) Noun

38. Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Health is a big issue in the path of development.
- (b) Even despite the proper combination of food and land, health issues pose a big problem in development.
- (c) The more amount of money we spend on war, the more constructive results we get.
- (d) There will be less tension in the world when there is complete equality in society.

Passage (ii):

The term 'comics', broadly speaking, describes a wide range of picture-story books written specially for young people. The story not necessarily humorous, is told in brightly coloured illustrations, the explanatory action and dialogues floating gracefully in over bubbles from the mouths of the characters.

Often, in addition to the picture-stories, there are other attractive features-articles on sports

and hobbies, short stories, letter from and to the editor, a prize competition and a few alluring advertisements. The writers of these comics have rightly realized and 'escapist' impulses of

young readers and their themes invariably deal

with this impulse. The worst comics have impossible situation, scrappy characterization

and a prose full of jargon. Their only virtue appears to be that in the story good triumphs over the evil. On the other hand, some 'comics'

though not of the highest literary merit are nevertheless written reasonably well. Most youngsters sooner or later outgrow these comics. But parents must guide their children to select their comics than to forbid them to read them.

39. The writers of these comics have rightly realized the 'escapist' impulses of young readers and their themes invariably deal with this impulse.

The underlined word 'escapist' is a

- (a) Noun
- (b) Interjection
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Pronoun

40. Often, in addition to the picture-stories, there are other attractive features - articles on sport and hobbies, short stories, letter from and to the editor, a prize competition and a few alluring advertisements.

In the above sentence, Often is an:

- (a) Adjective
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Preposition
- (d) Conjunction.

41. The synonym of Alluring is:

- (a) Tempting
- (b) Nauseating
- (c) Lousy
- (d) Sickening.

42. The worst comics have impossible situations, Scrappy characterization and a prose full of jargon.

The term Scrappy means:

- (a) Tidy
- (b) Pleasant
- (c) Precise
- (d) Facile.

43. The antonym of Virtue is:

- (a) Weak
- (b) Vicious
- (c) Vice
- (d) Weird.

44. To forbid means:

- (a) To provoke

- (b) To provide
- (c) To prohibit
- (d) To promote.

45. 'The worst comics have impossible situations' mean that they are:

- (a) Unrealistic
- (b) Instructive
- (c) Rational
- (d) Both (B) and (C)

46. Which of the following expressions can be used for apologizing to someone?

- (a) You look lovely!
- (b) Good morning!
- (c) Nice to meet you!
- (d) I am sorry!

47. Indenting and punctuation are the sub-skills of:

- (a) Listening skill
- (b) Speaking skill
- (c) Reading skill
- (d) Writing skill

48. Language acquisition:

- (a) is an informal process.
- (b) is a conscious process.
- (c) takes place only in the classroom.
- (d) can be done only with the help of teacher.

49. If a student makes mistake while speaking in class:

(a) She/he should not be allowed to speak in the class.

(b) She he should be told to learn grammar rules.

(c) She/he should not be discouraged by the teacher.

(d) She/he should not speak in class.

50. A person is said to be a good speaker when she/he:

- (a) speaks very fast.
- (b) uses idioms.
- (c) is able to convey ideas and feelings.
- (d) does not make mistakes.

51. A child with learning disability would:

- (a) have difficulty in holding a pen.
- (b) omit words or lines in reading.
- (c) display speech difficulties.
- (d) hold book close to his/her eyes.

52. Remedial teaching is designed:

- (a) for students with special needs.
- (b) for drop-out students.
- (c) for bright students to get good marks.
- (d) to support students who lag behind in academic performance

53. A good language test is the one which:

- (a) tests the students' ability to remember.
- (b) is knowledge-based.

(c) is textbook-based.

(d) tests the students' ability to use skills in real situation.

54. When we want to test writing skills, we test the ability of the students:

(a) to present the matter in a well-organized manner.

(b) to participate in spoken discourse.

(c) to understand the main thought.

(d) to make conclusions from the given extract.

55. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Textbook is the only source that a teacher has.

(b) Textbook is complete in itself.

(c) Textbook should be supplemented with lots of outside readings.

(d) Textbook should be taught from cover to cover.

56. In which of the following methods or approaches, the student's native language is the medium of instruction:

(a) Grammar-Translation method

(b) Direct method

(c) Structural approach

(d) Communicative approach.

57. Receptive skills are:

(a) Listening skill and speaking skill

(b) Listening skill and reading skill

(c) Speaking skill and reading skill

(d) Speaking skill and writing skill

58. Reading longer texts usually for one's own pleasure is known as:

(a) Skimming

(b) Scanning

(c) Extensive Reading

(d) Intensive Reading.

59. Grammar can be taught inductively:

(a) by teaching the structures

(b) by solving the exercises on the basis of rules

(c) by giving examples to derive rules

(d) by telling the rules.

60. Which of the following skills is involved when you watch a TV show?

(a) Listening skill

(b) Speaking skill

(c) Reading skill

(d) Writing skill

[EXAM YEAR – 2017]

Directions for question number 61 to 68:
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

There are some men who seem to be always on the lookout for trouble and, to tell the truth, they are seldom disappointed. Listening to such men one would think that this world is one of the stormiest and most disagreeable places. Yet, after all it is not such a bad place and the difficulty is often in the man who is too thin-skinned. On the other hand, the man who goes out expecting people to be like himself, kind and brotherly, will be surprised at the kindness he meets even in the most unlike quarters. A smile is apt to be met with a respective smile while the sneer is just as apt to provoke a snarl. Men living in the same neighbourhood may live vastly different lives. But it is not the neighbourhood which is quarrelsome, but the man within us. And we have it in our power to change our neighbourhood into a pleasant one by simply changing our own ways.

61. The author's own view of the world is that it is:

- (a) One of the loveliest places.
- (b) An unpleasant and turbulent place.
- (c) One's own excessive sensitivity makes it a bad place.**
- (d) A sordid place who suffer in life.

62. The passage is about:

- (a) Our disagreeable and hostile world.
- (b) A kindly and pleasant world.
- (c) Our different and unresponsive world.

(d) The world and what one makes of it.

63. 'We have it in our power to change our neighbourhood.'

Which of the given alternatives change the above sentence into appropriate negative statement?

- (a) We do not have it in our power to change our neighbourhood.**
- (b) We does not have it in our power to change our neighbourhood.
- (c) We have in in our power to not change our neighbourhood.
- (d) We never had it in our power of changing our neighbourhood.

64. they are seldom disappointed."

The above statement denotes that such men:

- (a) Welcome difficulties as a moral booster.
- (b) Generally do not fail to come across troubles.**
- (c) Do not have to face any trouble.
- (d) Manage to keep unruffled in the face of discomforts.

65. "..... the man who goes out expecting people to be like himself, kind and brotherly, will be surprised at the kindness he meets even in the most unlike quarters."

The above statement shows that people's reaction to our attitude is:

- (a) Generally indifferent.
- (b) Surprisingly responsive**
- (c) Often adverse
- (d) Mainly favourable.

66. 'Men' is a:

- (a) Proper noun
- (b) Common noun
- (c) Material noun
- (d) Abstract noun.

67. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the expression 'thin-skinned' in the context of the passage?

- (a) Insensitive
- (b) Intelligent
- (c) Awkward
- (d) Obstinate.

68. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word 'Seldom' of the passage:

- (a) Often
- (b) Rarely
- (c) Frequently
- (d) Always.

Directions for question number 69 to 75:

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:

Many men and women are so money minded that they do not undertake any serious work that does not pay. They believe that it is foolish to exert themselves for study and brain work which cannot be converted into cash. 'Hard work only for money, and then plenty of play and pleasure': this seems to be their rule in life. They value intellect only as the key to

material prosperity and regard personal mental development as a foolish fad. This miserable materialistic psychology is very deep-rooted in all classes of society. Rich and poor, all suffer from it. An old working woman complained to me of her son's habit of occasionally buying some books and said, "He wastes his money on books. What good are they to him? He is a carpenter, not a schoolmaster

69. Many men and women are so money minded that they do not undertake any serious work that does not pay.

Identify the sentence that correctly converts/ transforms the above sentence using "too" for 'so that' without changing the meaning:

- (a) Many men and women too are money minded to undertake any serious work that does not pay.
- (b) Too many men and women are money minded to undertake hard work that does not pay.
- (c) Many men and women are too money minded to undertake any serious work that does not pay.
- (d) Many men and women are too money minded and that is why do not do any serious work that does not pay.

70. According to the passage, money minded people value:

- (a) Intellect
- (b) Study
- (c) Material benefits
- (d) Aesthetic pleasures.

71. "Hard work only for money, and then plenty of play and pleasure: this seems to be their rule of life."

- (a) play
- (b) rule
- (c) plenty
- (d) seems.

72. Pick out the word which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the following word as used in the passage:

OCCASIONALLY

- (a) Sometimes
- (b) Rarely
- (c) Frequently
- (d) Closely.

73. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) The rich are materialistic.
- (b) People from all walks of life may exhibit materialism.
- (c) No one is materialistic.
- (d) Only women are materialistic.

74. Pick out the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the following word in capitals as used in the passage: KEY

- (a) Access
- (c) Answer
- (b) Code
- (d) Musical note.

75. Why do many people not like to buy or read books?

- (a) Because they do not have time for it.
- (b) Because they do not understand books.
- (c) Because they do not get books.
- (d) Because they think that books do not help them in getting money.

76. Dictation does not test:

- (a) Spelling
- (b) Word order
- (c) Recognition of forms of words
- (d) Some problems of inflection.

77. The limitation of oral communication is that:

- (a) It is irreversible-what is said cannot be taken back.
- (b) It is easy to be aware of our body language.
- (c) It is not affected by speaker's feelings.
- (d) It does not require on the spot thinking much.

78. The effectiveness of language depends on the speaker's ability to use:

- taj Long sentences
- (b) Foreign words
- (c) Figures of speech
- (d) Simple language.

79. English language skills are:

- (a) Listening, thinking, speaking, reading.
- (b) Writing, speaking, skimming, reading.
- (c) Listening, speaking, reading, writing.
- (d) Speaking, scanning, listening, singing.

80. Which of the following is not a speech disorder?

- (a) Morphological disorder
- (b) Fluency disorder
- (c) Voice disorder
- (d) Articulatory disorder.

81. (a) Thorough diagnosis with a pretest.

(b) Frequent planned remedial lessons.

(c) Co-operation with the parents.

Which of the above are general principles of remedial teaching?

- (a) (a) and (b)
- (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) (b) and (c)

(d) All of the above.

82. A child learns the first language through:

- (a) Speech
- (b) Reading
- (c) Writing

(d) Mistakes.

83. Which is the most suitable resource a teacher has for teaching vocabulary?

- (a) The tape recorder
- (b) Pictures
- (c) Texts
- (d) Television.

84. A naturalistic language sample can be obtained by:

- (a) Having a student recite a poem.
- (b) Having a student read a passage.
- (c) Interacting with the student while playing a game or having a conversation.
- (d) Interviewing the student.

85. Grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and written form provides:

- (a) Techniques for writing
- (b) Content
- (c) A framework or skeleton
- (d) Satisfaction.

86. Choose the most appropriate statement:

- (a) Writing is supreme.
- (b) Speech is supreme.
- (c) Writing and speech do not influence each other.

(d) Writing systems may derive from speech, in a historical sense, but in modern society the dependence is mutual.

87. Which of the following is not a learner factor in second language acquisition?

- (a) Age
- (b) Health
- (c) Intelligence
- (d) Aptitude.

88. Identify the statement which is FALSE regarding the principles of language teaching:

(a) Teach reading and writing first, listening and speaking next.

(b) Have students memorize basic conversation sentences as accurately as possible.

(c) Establish the patterns as habits through pattern practice.

(d) Keep the vocabulary load to a minimum at the beginning.

89. Gathering only facts without trying to understand the content while listening is:

- (a) Strategy of effective oral communication.
- (b) Barrier to speaking effectively.
- (c) Strategy of effective listening skill.
- (d) Barrier to effective listening skill.

90. As a test of ability in speaking, listening, reading and writing, the only favourable thing about translation is:

(a) Translation questions are easy to set.

(b) Translation is slow to grade.

(c) It encourages the abuse of translation in the classroom.

(d) The grading of translation tends to be unreliable because of the various ways to translate which the scorer may or may not allow.

[EXAM YEAR – 2016]

91. A teaching plan is incomplete without:

- (a) Objectives
- (b) Group work
- (c) Co-scholastic activities
- (d) Homework.

92. He is born.....rich parents. Select the most suitable preposition to fill in the blank in the above sentence.

- (a) for
- (b) of
- (c) from
- (d) by.

93. A learner can be motivated to learn a language by giving:

- (a) reward
- (b) punishment
- (c) both reward and punishment
- (d) neither reward nor punishment.

94. A teacher can encourage students to speak a new language by:

(a) Allowing them to speak freely while tolerating their mistakes

- (b) Allowing them to speak while not tolerating their mistakes
- (c) Allowing them to speak only by listening and repeating
- (d) Allowing them to speak while punishing for every mistake.

95. Choose the word which is not an appropriate synonym of the word 'ambiguous':

- (a) doubtful
- (c) equivocal
- (b) uncertain
- (d) surely.

96. In have four.....

Choose the most appropriate alternative to fill in the blank in the above sentence.

- (a) son-in-law
- (b) son-in-laws
- (c) sons-in-law
- (d) sons-in-laws.

97. In teaching English, a multilingual classroom is:

- (a) a headache
- (b) a hurdle
- (c) an asset
- (d) None of the above.

98. "A system of signs, such as sounds, letters of the alphabet, words, figures etc. to which meanings are assigned based on

conventions". The above statement most appropriately describes:

- (a) Code
- (c) Message
- (b) Text
- (d) Isomorphic.

99. He is in.....good health, Choose the most appropriate alternative regarding the use of article to fill in the blank in the above sentence.

- (a) a
- (c) the
- (b) an
- (d) No article should be used.

100. Which of these is not an important component in designing a teaching plan ?

- (a) Number of students expected to be present on a particular day
- (b) Teaching aids
- (c) Number of words used in writing the teaching plan
- (d) The previous knowledge of the students.

101. For language learning, children should be encouraged to read a lot of children's literature in the target language because:

- (a) language is 'Caught' through plenty of exposure to reading
- (b) it keeps children away from disturbing teachers and parents
- (c) it helps in improving numerical skills also

(d) it prepares students to face the challenges that await them in life.

102. This is how one plans the teaching learning process:

(a) Observation is followed by assessment, followed by planning

(b) Assessment is followed by observation, followed by planning

(c) Planning is followed by observation, followed by assessment

(d) Observation, assessment and planning make a cycle for planning process.

103. Choose the antonym for the word "bleak.

(a) keen

(b) placid

(c) base

(d) bright.

104. They are all there but.....

Choose the most appropriate alternative to fill in the blank in the above sentence.

(a) I

(b) me

(c) he

(d) she.

105. For Continuous Comprehension Evaluation, assessment is:

(a) Formative and Summative

(b) Formative only

(c) Summative only

(d) Neither Formative nor Summative.

106. Which of these is not a right answer? Open ended questions give more scope for:

(a) Creative thinking

(b) Rote learning

(c) Critical thinking

(d) Problem solving.

107. In the process of teaching and learning a language, the textbook is:

(a) the only tool

(b) one of the tools

(c) the tool for evaluation

(d) the guidebook for teachers and policy makers

108. Which of the following is not an advantage of teaching through a text book?

(a) It given room for group and class discussion

(b) There is possibility for original and free interaction

(c) Creativity increases and it builds up confidence

(d) Group work gives good cover for chat and gossip.

109. My brother is six feet.....

Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank in above sentence.

- (a) high
- (b) tall
- (c) hike
- (d) height.

110. Choose the most appropriate one word substitute for 'a collection of people at a lecture or concert'.

- (a) audience
- (b) spectators
- (c) congregation
- (d) viewers.

111. Regular observation of student behaviour by the teacher is a part of:

- (a) Formative and Summative assessment
- (b) Formative assessment
- (c) Summative assessment
- (d) Neither Summative nor Formative assessment.

112. A teacher needs to develop clarity about the objectives of a teaching plan:

- (a) before teaching
- (b) after teaching
- (c) while teaching
- (d) during recapitulation.

113. What would happen if teachers do not prepare teaching plans?

- (a) The teachers would be free to teach anything, according to the demands of the students
- (b) The teacher will get more time to prepare for the class
- (c) The teacher will not be clear about the objectives, activities and materials required for teaching
- (d) The students will learn as much as they would have in class for which the teacher would have a definite plan.

Direction for questions 114 to 120:

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Edmund Burke called the press, the Fourth Estate of the realm. I think he did not use this title for the Press thoughtlessly as a social ruling group or class. The Three Estates of Realms (in England) are the Lords Spiritual i.e the Bishops in the house of Lords, the Temporal i.e.. other Lords and Commons i.e., the common people. The Press has been rightly called the Fourth Estate as it also constitutes a ruling group or class like the Lords and Commons. It can not be denied in a free country that the Press exercises a good deal of influence in shaping public opinion and pointing out the weakness or defects of society or of Government and, in general, bringing to light all those good or bad things

in society which would have otherwise remained unnoticed. The power is not limited or put under any check. The Press, instead of being controlled by anyone, controls life and thought of a nation. Hence, the Press constitutes an Estate by itself. Obviously, the power which the Press in any country wields, depends upon the number of newspaper readers. The opinions and comments of newspapers can influence the life of a nation only when they are read by people. Reading, in turn, requires that the general mass of people should be educated. Thus, the spread of education determines the extent of newspapers. Where readers are few, newspapers must necessarily be few. Their influence, in the case, can extend only to a small minority of population.

114. Which one of the following is not included in the other Three Estates?

- (a) Lords Spiritual
- (b) Justices of Peace**
- (c) Lords Temporal
- (d) Commons.

115. How does the Press exercise its power?

- (a) it enlists the support of the people
- (b) it keeps watch over the acts of the Government
- (c) it controls the life and thought of a nation**

(d) as a great business concern.

116. How much power does a free Press possess ?

- (a) only that much which is allowed by the Government of the country
- (b) unlimited power without any check
- (c) unlimited power subject to maintenance of law and order and public morality**
- (d) no power at all.

117. What is the secret of power of the Press?

- (a) the money which the newspaper owners can invest
- (b) the number of newspaper readers**
- (c) the extent to which it supports the official policy
- (d) the Patronage of the Government enjoyed by it

118. How much power does a free Press possess ?

- (a) an area of land
- (b) landed property
- (c) social ruling group or class**
- (d) instrument of power.

119. Which one of the following is not the function of a free Press:

- (a) shaping public opinion
- (b) to support in all times official policy**
- (c) to criticise Government

(d) to express social evils.

120. What determines the number of newspaper readers ?

- (a) the low price of newspapers
- (b) the patronage extended to it by the moneyed people
- (c) education of general mass of people
- (d) the availability of newsprint to the newspaper owners.

[EXAM YEAR – 2014]

Directions: (Q. Nos. 121-125) Identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the given sentences.

121. The thief.....run away before the police came.

- (a) has
- (b) have
- (c) had
- (d) was.

122. I know the man..... wrote this letter.

- (a) who
- (b) whom
- (c) how
- (d) whose.

123..... .dog is a faithful animal.

- (a) A
- (b) The
- (c) One
- (d) An.

124. A number of plays were written..... Shakespeare.

- (a) from
- (b) of
- (c) in
- (d) by.

125. He has been..... for ten minutes.

- (a) sing
- (b) sang
- (c) singing
- (d) sung.

Directions: (Q. Nos. 126-130) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Again the annual exams were held and as chance would have it, again I passed and Bhai Sahib failed. I did not work very hard but somehow managed to stand first in class. Bhai Sahib had put heart and soul into his work. He had swallowed every single word of the course. He worked so hard but still he failed. I felt sorry for him. When the result was announced he burst into tears and I also began to cry. My joy at my success was halved.

Between Bhai Sahib and me there now remained a gap of only one class. An evil thought sprang up within me, if Bhai Sahib failed another year I would be his equal. On what basis, then would he preach to me? But

If forcibly thrust this thought from my heart. After all, he scolds me for my own good. By now Bhai Sahib had softened to a great extent. Several times, even on finding an opportunity to scold me. He showed great patience. I became more and more self-willed and began to take advantage of his tolerance.

126. The writer stood first in his class in the exam:

- (a) because he had worked very hard
- (b) because by chance he had managed to do so
- (c) because Bhai Sahib had helped him
- (d) because his teachers had helped him.

127. The writer was sorry for Bhai Sahib because:

- (a) in spite of the hard work, Bhai Sahib failed
- (b) Bhai Sahib was very intelligent
- (c) He loved Bhai Sahib very much
- (d) Bhai Sahib was a hard working person.

128. Upon his success, what evil thought sprang up within the writer?

- (a) Bhai Sahib is my elder brother
- (b) May Bhai Sahib pass this year
- (c) Bhai Sahib scolds me for my own good
- (d) If Bhai Sahib failed another year. I would be his equal. Then, he would not preach to me

129. When Bhai Sahib failed again, what changes did the writer feel in his behaviour?

- (a) Bhai Sahib became much impatient
- (b) Bhai Sahib scolded him time and again
- (c) Bhai Sahib showed softness to a great extent
- (d) Bhai Sahib lost interest in studies.

130. What was the result of Bhai Sahib's tolerance?

- (a) The writer became more and more self-willed
- (b) The writer became more hard working
- (c) The writer became more respectful towards Bhai Sahib
- (d) The writer began to scold Bhai Sahib.

Directions: (Q. Nos. 131-135) Each of the sentences is divided into four parts marked

(a), (b), (c) and (d).

One of the four parts has an error in it. Identify it and mark the answer.

131. Ravi forgot (a)/how much (b)/ he pay (c)/for the watch.

132. His sister Beena (a)/ is the more intelligent (b)/ student (c)/ in her class.

133. There were (a)/ ample time (b)/ to get (c)/ to the airport.(d)

134. Maya has (a)/ not been going (b)/ to school, (c)/ since a week.(d)

135. Shahjahan built (a)/ the Taj Mahal (b)/
in memory of (c)/her queen Mumtaz.(d)

Directions (Q. Nos. 136-140) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A long time ago there lived a king and queen who longed to have a child.

One day, when the queen was resting near a spring, a frog crept out of the water and said to her. "You shall have your wish. Within a year you shall have a little girl."

What the frog said came true. The queen had a child who was so beautiful that the king gave a party in her honour. He wished to invite all the wise women in the land, for these wise women could grant fairy gifts to his child. There were thirteen of them, but only twelve were invited, as the king had only twelve golden plates.

After the dinner was over, the wise women in turn rose from the table and named their fairy gifts to the little princess. The first gave to her goodness, the second, beauty; the third, riches and so on, upto the last. Before the twelfth wise woman could speak, in walked the thirteenth. The woman was in great rage because she had not been invited. She cried in a loud voice, "When the princess is fifteen years old she shall prick her finger with a spindle and shall fall down dead."

136. The king and the queen wished for:

- (a) a golden plate
- (b) a son
- (c) a daughter
- (d) a child.**

137. How many wise women were there in the land?

- (a) Thirteen
- (b) Twelve**
- (c) One
- (d) None.

138. The king did not invite the thirteenth wise woman because:

- (a) he did not know about her
- (b) he had no more golden plates left**
- (c) she could not grant fairy gifts
- (d) she could grant fairy gifts.

139. The thirteenth wise woman was in rage because:

- (a) the other wise women teased her
- (b) the king had not invited her**
- (c) she did not like the other wise women
- (d) she did not like the princess.

140. The thirteenth woman:

- (a) blessed the princess
- (b) ignored the princess
- (c) cursed the princess**
- (d) avoided the princess.

Directions: (Q. Nos. 141-145) Select the word with correct spelling for fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

141. I shall never..... those happy moments.

- (a) forget
- (c) farget
- (b) forgeget
- (d) fareget.

142. The story teller narrated the..... of Heer and Ranjha.

- (a) tail
- (b) till
- (c) tale
- (d) tile.

143. How much money has been.....to us?

- (a) aloted
- (b) allotted
- (c) alotted
- (d) allotted.

144. It was difficult to..... between the tow candidates.

- (a) dicide
- (b) disible
- (c) dscide
- (d) decyde.

145. I am.....to all the teachers for their help.

- (a) greatful
- (b) grateful
- (c) greetful
- (d) gratefull.

Directions (Q. Nos. 146-150) Select the appropriate word to full in the given sentences.

146. We must.....bey the traffic rules.

- (a) never
- (b) often
- (c) always
- (d) sometime

147. Now he.....his father's business.

- (a) looks into
- (b) looks after
- (c) looks out
- (d) looks back.

148. We want the children to have the..... possible education.

- (a) best
- (b) good
- (c) very good
- (d) better.

149. She failed..... she did not read.

- (a) although
- (b) because
- (c) anyhow

(d) while.

150. I like to walk around in.....foot.

- (a) bear
- (b) beer
- (c) brea
- (d) bare.

[EXAM YEAR – 2012]

151. "Comprehensive" in CCE implies that:

- (a) all the aspects of a child's personality have to be observed.
- (b) scholastic aspects of a child's personality have to be observed.
- (c) non-scholastic aspects of a child's personality have to be observed.
- (d) students should be assessed regularly.

152. This is the cat I saw.

- (a) whom
- (b) who
- (c) what
- (d) that

153. The synonyms of "Barbarians" is:

- (a) Wild
- (b) Clever
- (c) Bold
- (d) Damage

154. Direction choose the correct answer.

What does a text book NOT provide.

- (a) a syllabus for the course
- (b) sets of visuals activities, readings
- (c) basis for assessing students learning
- (d) sub of all the experiences to be given at particular age.

155. He is slow.....he is sure.

- (a) nor
- (b) also
- (c) and
- (d) but

156. To learn a new language the children should increase their :

- (a) Physical power
- (b) Word power
- (c) Thinking power
- (d) Analytical power

157. Using songs, rhymes and games in classrooms would help the child to:

- (a) overcome shyness
- (b) develop confidence and interest
- (c) motivate to speak
- (d) all the above

158. Choose the correct alternative which best completes the sentence:

Children can be encouraged to learn a new language.....

- (a) by pointing out their mistakes
- (b) by correcting their mistakes
- (c) by providing Dear Sir/Mam, sample opportunities for using the language
- (d) by teaching International phonetic alphabet

159. The two areas of CCE are:

- (a) Scholastic and curricular
- (b) Scholastic and co-scholastic
- (c) Curricular and situational
- (d) Situational and functional

160. Choose the correct word for the following sentence.

Fill in the blanks with words.

- (a) apropritate
- (b) appropriate
- (c) approprite
- (d) approprit

161. Persons working called: together in an office are

- (a) friends
- (b) companions
- (c) colleagues
- (d) all the above

162. Give one word for the following group of words selecting from the given alternatives. One who knows everything.

- (a) Omnific
- (b) Omnipotent
- (c) Omniscient
- (d) Omnipresent

163. Complete the following by selective correct alternative

Feed back is

- (a) an independent activity
- (b) part of the teaching process
- (c) the end of a teaching process
- (d) a useless activity

164. "Continuous" in CCE refers to:

- (a) regularity in assessment
- (b) constructive feed back
- (c) frequency of tasks
- (d) all of the above

165. One of these is used for both male and female:

- (a) parent
- (b) mother
- (c) father
- (d) actor

166. The primary skill of learning language are:

- (a) Listening and writing
- (b) Reading and writing

(c) Speaking and reading

(d) Listening and speaking

167. Used for keeping light meal is called:

(a) Light box

(b) Wooden box

(c) Tiffin box

(d) Tool box

168. A teacher as per NCF 2005 is a:

(a) Boss

(b) Leader

(c) Facilitator

(d) Friend

169. In the process of teaching and learning the text book is a:

(a) resource book

(c) syllabus

(b) instrument/tool

(d) all the above

170. The two components of language are:

(a) Grammar and situation

(b) Words and situation

(c) Grammar and Vocabulary

(d) Vocabulary and information

171. I have not slept..... yesterday.

(a) from

(b) since

(c) for

(d) to

172. According to NCF-2005 Evaluation should be taken as a:

(a) hurdle/obstacle

(b) burden

(c) meaning product

(d) meaningful process

173. Remedial teaching is a part of:

(a) Formative assessment

(b) Summative assessment

(c) Class test

(d) All the above

Directions for question numbers 174 to 180:

Read the following unseen passage and answer the questions:

1.The chief means of communication that humans have words. No animals are able to communicate with words, ofcourse but many animals are able to communicate with one another.

2.Many animals communicate by making certain kinds of noises. When a horse, for example, neighs or paws the ground, it means something to other horses. A hen give a warning noise to her chicks when danger is present.

3.Dogs communicate in a variety of ways: they bark, growl, snarl, whine and howl. They bare their teeth or lift a paw. Other dogs understand these sounds and movements.

4. Bees have a fantastic ability to communicate. When they return to the hive, they do a dance that tells the other bees what kind of flowers they have found, how far away they were, the direction to go and so on.

5. Birds, as we all know, have bird songs. And they are able to communicate in this way. In fact there are "dialects" in bird songs. The song of the same kind of bird is slightly different in Switzerland than it is in England, and it even varies in different parts of the country.

6. Many people believe that their pet dog can understand human language. Actually, what dogs learn is what certain tones of voice mean, not the actual words. An interesting thing is that domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, have learned how to communicate with their masters. They beg for food, or mew until a door is opened. But wild animals do not seem able to express their desires, such as begging for food from each other.

7. But even when animals do communicate, the most they can express is feeling and intentions. They cannot have a conversation.

174. Animals' language can express..... only.

- (a) ideas
- (b) dreams

- (c) opinion
- (d) feelings

175. Find the word from the passage which means the same as splendid :

- (a) chief
- (b) variety
- (c) interesting
- (d) fantastic

176. Wild animals cannot.....

- (a) run (b) move (c) feel (d) communicate

177. Bees communicate by their:

- (a) songs
- (b) dance
- (c) voice
- (d) gestures

178. The number of ways in which dogs communicate are:

- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) four
- (d) five

179. Human beings communicate through:

- (a) noises
- (b) gestures
- (c) songs
- (d) words

180. Pet dogs understand the feelings of human

- (a) tones of voice

- (c) facial expressions
- (b) language
- (d) movements

Knowledge Capsule