PART—IV
Language—I
ENGLISH

IMPORTANT : Candidates should attempt questions from Part—IV (Q. Nos. 91 to 120), if they have opted ENGLISH as Language—I only.

Directions : Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

91. Language is a tool because :
   (1) it is used for communication
   (2) it is used for processing ideas
   (3) it is used for thinking
   (4) it is used for conveying ideas

92. Children can best learn a language when they have :
   (1) a proficient language teacher
   (2) inhibition
   (3) motivation
   (4) a good textbook

93. TBLT in second language teaching is :
   (1) Task Book Language Teaching
   (2) Tool-Based Language Teaching
   (3) Task-Based Language Teaching
   (4) Task-Based Language Training

94. The second language should be taught through :
   (1) using the target language as much as it is possible
   (2) mother tongue and translation
   (3) learners' background and talent
   (4) grammar and rules of language

95. There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?
   (1) 5, 39
   (2) 22, 22
   (3) 10, 34
   (4) 20, 24

96. A speech community refers to a community which :
   (1) speaks different dialects
   (2) uses different languages
   (3) speaks the same language
   (4) connects by virtue of a link language

97. Pedagogical grammar is :
   (1) learning of meanings through form
   (2) learning of rules first and then the meanings of words
   (3) learning of grammar in context through use
   (4) learning of grammar through prose and poetry

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98. When learners have diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should:
(1) form groups in accordance with their linguistic backgrounds
(2) ascertain their learning styles
(3) use multilingual approach
(4) start the class with brainstorming sessions

99. Which of the following ways is not appropriate for teaching a reading text?
(1) Teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line.
(2) Learners are made into groups and asked to read by taking turns.
(3) Learners read individually and discuss with their friends the ideas of the text.
(4) Learners divide the text into small chunks and read.

100. Post-reading tasks are meant for:
(1) assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations
(2) giving the meaning of difficult words
(3) introducing the main idea of the text
(4) explaining the grammatical rules in the text

101. Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for:
(1) improving study skills
(2) accuracy
(3) pleasure only
(4) information

102. Process writing approach could be described as:
(1) horizontal approach
(2) bottom-up approach
(3) top-down approach
(4) vertical approach

103. Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard. This is a:
(1) picture story
(2) mutual dictation
(3) picture dictation
(4) picture composition

104. While teaching a ‘One-Act Play’, a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. The tableau refers to:
(1) a monologue
(2) silent still image made by actors posing as characters
(3) some musical instrument
(4) dialogues between different actors

105. A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the direction of the teacher. What does she do?
(1) Group assessment
(2) Correction
(3) Assessment
(4) Peer assessment
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 106 to 114) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

What we call Old Delhi is actually only about 350 years old, which is not terribly ancient, considering that the city was inhabited around 1000 to 800 BC. But it is a good place to look because Old Delhi has retained its character from the Mughal days. Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad. The city was built around 1640–1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young!) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since.

India was one of the world’s richest countries in that age, so the capital’s commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name.

The business of Chandni Chowk was business only. Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company’s soldiers. Others say that the rot set in after New Delhi was created in the 20th century.

Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now. It is overcrowded, parts of it are dirty and its wonderful historical mansions are now in disrepair. In an era when the world’s great squares have become landmarks, why should Chandni Chowk become a slum?

106. Study the following statements:

A. A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.

B. Business and trading was done on the banks of the canal.

C. People visited Chandni Chowk to view the moonlight reflected in the canal.

Which of the above statements are true?

(1) A, B and C

(2) A and B

(3) B and C

(4) A and C
107. Shah Jahan named the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his:

(1) love of art
(2) pride
(3) modesty
(4) character

108. By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because:

(1) it was built around 1640–1650 AD
(2) it was an active business centre
(3) it was visited by young tourists
(4) it was inhabited around 1000–800 BC

109. During the Mughal period, Delhi was very prosperous because:

(1) it was built by Shah Jahan
(2) it was looted by East India Company’s soldiers
(3) a lot of trade and commerce took place here
(4) it was ruled by the rich Mughals

110. East India Company’s soldiers were:

(1) greedy but not cruel
(2) noble and brave
(3) cruel and greedy
(4) cruel but not greedy

111. "... a pool that reflected the moonlight ..."

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

(1) An interjection
(2) A pronoun
(3) An adjective
(4) A determiner

112. "... terribly ancient, considering that ..."

The underlined word is a/an:

(1) adverb
(2) noun
(3) participle
(4) verb

113. “Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now.”

The word ‘mess’ means the same as:

(1) upset
(2) canteen
(3) snare
(4) confusion

114. "... a pool that reflected the moonlight ..."

The word opposite in meaning to ‘reflected’ is:

(1) discredited
(2) imitated
(3) claimed
(4) absorbed
Directions: Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

I love the Brooks which down their channels fret,
Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;
The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
Is lovely yet;
The Clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober colouring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality;
Another race hath been, and other palms are won.

Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

115. The poet loves the brooks:

(1) because he too can run briskly like them
(2) because they flow between their banks
(3) now more than when he was young
(4) as they are overflowing their banks

116. The clouds around the setting sun make the poet:

(1) sad
(2) thoughtful
(3) happy
(4) curious

117. During his lifetime, the poet has thought about:

(1) love in human heart
(2) the rat race of man
(3) the dawn of the new day
(4) mortal nature of man

118. Today the poet is thankful for:

A. the human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
B. the beauty of the meanest flower
C. the palms won by him in the race of life

Which of the above are true?

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

119. The figure of speech used in line 1 is:

(1) irony
(2) a simile
(3) a metaphor
(4) personification

120. “The innocent brightness...” is an example of:

(1) irony
(2) metonymy
(3) synecdoche
(4) transferred epithet