PART—V
Language—II
ENGLISH

IMPORTANT : Candidates should attempt questions from Part—V (Q. Nos. 121 to 150), if they have opted ENGLISH as Language—II only.

Directions : Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 121 to 135) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

121. When children are introduced to English as a second language:
   (1) they should read first
   (2) they should begin with letters of alphabet
   (3) they should be exposed to language orally
   (4) they should begin writing first

122. Eclecticism in language teaching refers to using:
   (1) all the methods to teach language
   (2) appropriate strategies from various methods of teaching
   (3) the best method of teaching
   (4) technology to teach language

123. Which of the following approaches/methods advocates linguistic competence and performance?
   (1) Communicative approach
   (2) Grammar-translation method
   (3) Direct method
   (4) Structural approach

124. Global listening is not listening:
   (1) for specific information
   (2) without being constrained by preset questions or tasks
   (3) at different levels of comprehension
   (4) for improving recognition of spoken text

125. Which of the following activities needs to be taken care of for helping non-native speakers to produce the sounds of the target language?
   (1) Distinguishing the vowel from consonant sounds
   (2) Imitating the way a native speaker produces sounds
   (3) Ensuring that the words spoken are intelligible to others
   (4) Maintaining the regional interference

126. The concept of transformative-generative grammar was given by:
   (1) Bruner
   (2) Ferdinand Saussure
   (3) Noam Chomsky
   (4) Piaget

127. Tail question also refers to:
   (1) follow-up question
   (2) question tag
   (3) insignificant question
   (4) most important question

128. A teacher of Class VII while teaching the poem, *The Solitary Reaper* by William Wordsworth asks children to find how the last words of each line sound. What is she trying to draw the attention of learners to?
   (1) Theme of the poem
   (2) Spelling of words
   (3) Rhyme scheme
   (4) Vocabulary
129. To help the students overcome the problems of spelling mistakes, the teacher will use ____ as the teaching strategy.

(1) loud reading
(2) brainstorming
(3) pronunciation drill
(4) dictation

130. Grammar-translation method of teaching English heavily relies on:

(1) form-focused teaching
(2) meaning-focused teaching
(3) direct teaching as a strategy for learning
(4) language use as the main focus

131. Language proficiency refers to:

A. fluency
B. accuracy
C. appropriateness
D. efficiency
Which of the above are true?

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

132. Written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day basis is:

(1) rubric
(2) anecdotal record
(3) portfolio
(4) rating scale

133. A teacher of Class VI in a writing assessment task asked students to write on: "If I were famous for something ...". This is assessment of a/an ____ answer.

(1) narrative
(2) extrapolative
(3) factual
(4) descriptive

134. A good language textbook should:

A. contain learner-centred materials
B. contain teacher-friendly instruction and content-related materials
C. incorporate language skills throughout
D. have more syntactical items in its content

Which of the above are true?

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

135. Kavya notes down the errors committed by learners of the class and discusses them once in a fortnight. What is this practice known as?

(1) Providing feedback
(2) Evaluation
(3) Assessment
(4) Error correction
Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 136 to 143) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

“Although India has a tradition of women warriors, participation in the Salt Satyagraha was their first appearance in any modern militant political campaign and I could hardly suppress my excitement at the enormity of the occasion and my own good fortune to be amongst the first. As I attached my name to the pledge to devote myself to my country’s freedom battle, my hand shook a little under my tumultuous emotions. It seemed such a stupendous moment in my life, in the life of the women of my country. I felt I was tracing not the letters of my name, but recording a historic event. There was not much time for thought, however. The next instant we were filing out, taking the road to the sea, marching with quick steps. Great sky rending cries or ‘Jai’ filled the air. Heavy-scented flower garlands almost smothered us. From the balconies and roofs unseen hands showered rose petals until the road became a carpet of flowers. Often our march was stopped and bright-eyed women sprinkled rose water from silver sprays, tipped our palms with sandalwood paste and perfume and blessed us waving lights round our heads and faces for good omen.”

The long narrow strip of sand that borders the city like a white ribbon was transformed this morning into another sea—a sea of human faces that swayed and danced and bobbed about even as did the deep azure waves that rimmed the shore. The city seemed to have disgorged almost its entire population onto the sands. It was not the struggling batch of seven that was breaking the Salt Law, but hundreds and thousands now filling the water’s edge. And still they kept coming, thousands of women amongst them, striding like proud warriors, gracefully balancing their pitchers of maroon-red earth and shimmering brass that scattered a thousand hues as the sunrays struck them. Even as I lit my little fire to boil the saltwater, I saw thousands of fires aflame dancing in the wind. The copper pans sizzled in laughter while their bosoms traced the white grains of salt as the heat lapped up the last drop of water.

136. Participation in the Salt Satyagraha evoked in the author a feeling of :

(1) ecstasy
(2) pride
(3) excitement
(4) fear

137. The author took a pledge to :

(1) launch a literacy campaign
(2) fight against social evils
(3) serve the poor people of India
(4) be part of India’s freedom struggle
138. The warm welcome given to the Satyagrahis showed:
(1) general resentment against British exploitation of the people
(2) that the Indian people turn every event into a joyous occasion
(3) the full support of the people for breaking the Salt Law
(4) people's hatred of the British

139. “A sea of human faces that swayed and danced” means:
(1) human faces resembling a sea
(2) people dancing while bathing
(3) people bathing and frolicking in the sea
(4) a large number of enthusiastic people

140. Women lighted their little fires on the seashore to:
(1) make tea and drink it to overcome their fatigue
(2) protect themselves from cold
(3) boil seawater to make salt
(4) express their anger against the British

141. The word which nearly means the same as 'stupendous' is:
(1) wonderful
(2) crucial
(3) significant
(4) influential

142. The word opposite in meaning to the word ‘proud’ as used in the passage is:
(1) gentle
(2) humble
(3) decent
(4) fawning

143. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
“I could hardly suppress my excitement.”
(1) Pronoun
(2) Adverb
(3) Adjective
(4) Conjunction

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 144 to 150) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Where does all our garbage disappear once it leaves our homes? There are four methods of managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting and burning. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials and lower energy use. Some argue that collecting, processing and converting waste uses more than it saves.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. Landfilling is to bury garbage in a hole. Over a period of time the process of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is compacted before it is thrown into the pit. In this way garbage can fit in each landfill. Large garbage bags are placed at the bottom of a landfill so that toxic garbage juice does not get into the groundwater. But in spite of the bags, landfills may pollute the underground water. Not to mention that all garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Composting is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops.
One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to burn waste. The first is to harvest fuel from the waste. The second is to burn the waste directly; the heat from this burning process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air.

144. Garbage recycling:
(1) uses more energy than it saves
(2) saves a lot of energy
(3) saves only a little energy
(4) wastes a lot of energy

145. Consider the following statements:
A. Landfilling does not allow water and air pollution.
B. Composting is better than landfilling.
Which of the above statements is/are true?
(1) Both A and B
(2) Only A
(3) Only B
(4) Neither A nor B

146. It is safe to dispose of garbage through:
(1) burning and landfilling
(2) recycling and burning
(3) composting and burning
(4) recycling and composting

147. Consider the following statements:
A. We do not use any energy in the process of composting.
B. Burning can be a source of energy.
Which of the above statements is/are true?
(1) Only B
(2) Both A and B
(3) Neither A nor B
(4) Only A

148. Compacting of garbage is done to:
(1) avoid soil pollution
(2) protect groundwater
(3) remove the stink
(4) save space

149. "... the process of turning waste ..."
The word 'turning' is a/an:
(1) participle
(2) noun
(3) verb
(4) adjective

150. "There are two main ways to burn waste."
The underlined word is a:
(1) gerund
(2) noun
(3) verb
(4) participle