



पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या /
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पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या /
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INSTRUCTIONS / निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं ।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा ।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है ।
6. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा । गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है । किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित सभी गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ने पर गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा ।
7. प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के लिफाफे की सील खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका पर वही सीरीज अंकित है जो उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से प्रश्न-पत्र की ही सीरीज वाला दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र का लिफाफा प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी ।
8. उत्तर पत्रक पर प्रश्न-पत्र का ही कोड अंकित किया गया है। किसी भी स्थिति में बाद में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करें, अन्यथा अभ्यर्थी द्वारा किये गये परिवर्तन की जिम्मेदारी उसकी स्वयं की होगी । यदि विशेष परिस्थिति में प्रश्न-पत्र से भिन्न सीरीज का उत्तर-पत्रक प्राप्त हो गया है और उस सीरीज का दूसरा उत्तर-पत्रक उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो वीक्षक से उत्तर-पत्रक के पृष्ठ भाग पर इसका अंकन कर हस्ताक्षर अवश्य करवा लें, अन्यथा उसे रद्द भी किया जा सकता है।
9. मोबाईल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराई जायेगी और आर. पी. ई. (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 1992 के नियम 3 के तहत कार्यवाही की जायेगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से वर्जित कर सकता है।

- 1 Which word class is often defined by position rather than by form ?
- (1) Nouns
 - (2) Adjectives
 - (3) Adverbs
 - (4) Verbs
- 2 The nominative forms of the personal pronouns of the first and third persons are :
- (1) I, we, he, she, they
 - (2) I, you, he, she, we
 - (3) me, him, her, us, their
 - (4) you, your, yours, your's
- 3 'A baby should have one bath everyday and if strong he may have two'
- In the above sentence the personal pronoun 'he' refers to
- (1) a male child
 - (2) a female child
 - (3) a little girl
 - (4) Sex is unknown
- 4 Reflexive Pronouns are also known as
- (1) Compound Personal Pronouns
 - (2) Demonstrative Pronouns
 - (3) Possessive Pronouns
 - (4) Relative Pronouns
- 5 Which of the following is a correct grammatical construction ?
- (1) Draughts is entirely a game of mathematical calculation.
 - (2) Draughts are entirely a game of mathematical calculation.
 - (3) Draughts is entirely the game of mathematic calculation.
 - (4) Draughts have entirely the game of mathematic calculation.
- 6 Take the book _____ the table :
- (1) off
 - (2) in
 - (3) into
 - (4) out of

7-19 Fill in the blanks by choosing an appropriate alternative.

- 7 You _____ not drive fast. There is a speed limit here.
(1) must
(2) need
(3) will
(4) shall
- 8 Measles _____ be quite dangerous.
(1) can
(2) may
(3) must
(4) shall
- 9 I _____ have lent you the money. Why didn't you ask me ?
(1) shall
(2) could
(3) may
(4) can
- 10 You _____ have waited till the lights were green.
(1) ought to
(2) need to
(3) dare
(4) can
- 11 They _____ to go for a walk in the morning; now they don't.
(1) used
(2) would
(3) could
(4) might
- 12 He is greatly afflicted _____ the death of his child.
(1) by
(2) at
(3) with
(4) to
- 13 He aspires _____ that well-paid situation.
(1) to
(2) after
(3) for
(4) out

- 14 I am anxious _____ my son's safety.
- (1) about
 - (2) to
 - (3) for
 - (4) of
- 15 These words are becoming _____ a king.
- (1) to
 - (2) in
 - (3) of
 - (4) from
- 16 A judge should deal _____ equal justice to all.
- (1) out
 - (2) in
 - (3) with
 - (4) into
- 17 She had no other claim to the post _____ her good looks.
- (1) but
 - (2) than
 - (3) so
 - (4) then
- 18 He had scarcely recovered from fever _____ he contracted a bad cold.
- (1) when
 - (2) than
 - (3) then
 - (4) as
- 19 I shall do it _____ pleasure.
- (1) from
 - (2) with
 - (3) to
 - (4) among

- 20 Mark the grammatically correct sentence :
- (1) I would sooner die than to confess it.
 - (2) I would sooner die than confess it.
 - (3) I would rather die than to confess it.
 - (4) I had better die than to confess it.
- 21 I readily closed with his offer.
The underlined words mean
- (1) found
 - (2) persuaded
 - (3) accepted
 - (4) got rid of
- 22 The Directors of the company put their heads together to solve the problem.
The underlined idiom implies
- (1) consulted one another
 - (2) failed to understand
 - (3) listened to each other
 - (4) ran away
- 23 He _____ in this house for twenty years.
- (1) living
 - (2) has lived
 - (3) has had live
 - (4) had has been living
- 24 If I _____ wealthy, I should have many friends.
- (1) would be
 - (2) were
 - (3) should be
 - (4) had been
- 25 If I _____ attended the training course, I would have learnt something.
- (1) had
 - (2) would have
 - (3) have
 - (4) should have

- 26 This torch _____ three batteries.
- (1) is holding
 - (2) holds
 - (3) hold
 - (4) holded
- 27 Your English has improved _____.
- (1) in 2010
 - (2) since she started teaching you
 - (3) since she would be teaching you
 - (4) since she could be teaching you
- 28 I saw my parents _____.
- (1) for four days
 - (2) four days ago
 - (3) since four days
 - (4) since/for four days
- 29 I went to the court because I _____ a show cause notice.
- (1) received
 - (2) had received
 - (3) have received
 - (4) has received
- 30 In direct speech _____
- (1) quotation marks are placed at the end of the sentence after the full stop, comma, question mark or mark of exclamation.
 - (2) quotation marks are placed at the end of the sentence only after the full stop.
 - (3) quotation marks are placed at the end of the sentence only after the question mark.
 - (4) quotation marks are placed at the end of the sentence only after the mark of exclamation.
- 31 No system of Government is perfect.
(Transform into affirmative)
- (1) Every government is imperfect
 - (2) Every system of government is imperfect
 - (3) All systems of government have drawbacks
 - (4) Government has been made imperfect by systems.

- 32 She will feel better in the morning.
(Transform into interrogative)
- (1) Would she feel better in the morning ?
 - (2) Will she feel better in the morning ?
 - (3) Will she be feeling better in the morning ?
 - (4) Would she have felt better in the morning ?
- 33 Those women speak German.
(Add a question tag)
- (1) Those women speak German, don't them ?
 - (2) Those women speak German, do they ?
 - (3) Those women speak German, don't they ?
 - (4) Those women speak German, did they ?
- 34 This watch does not keep correct time.
(Transform into negative interrogative)
- (1) Do this watch keep correct time ?
 - (2) Doesn't this watch kept correct time ?
 - (3) Doesn't this watch keep correct time ?
 - (4) Does the time given by this watch is incorrect ?
- 35 Was he not a villain to do such a deed ?
(Transform into assertive)
- (1) He was a villain to do such a deed.
 - (2) He is a villain to do such a deed.
 - (3) Such a bad deed he do.
 - (4) He did a bad deed readily, he is a villain.
- 36 In which of the following, 'Do' functions as a substitute for the verb in questions which ask about action ?
- (1) What do you do in the evenings ?
 - (2) Do you like that movie ?
 - (3) I do go to the class once in a while.
 - (4) I do write to him everyday.

37 Which of the following is not true ?

- (1) The passive voice is used when the active subject is not known.
- (2) The passive voice is used when the speaker is interested in mentioning the active subject.
- (3) When for reasons of tact, good manners of secrecy it is not proper to mention the agent.
- (4) When the writer/speaker wants to give prominence to a word or phrase in the sentence.

38 'He bought her a saree'.

The above construction cannot have two passive voice sentences because

- (1) two passives are possible only when the indirect object can be preceded by the preposition 'to'.
- (2) two passives are possible only when the indirect object can be preceded by the preposition 'on'.
- (3) two passives are possible only when the indirect object can be preceded by the preposition 'for'.
- (4) two passives are possible only when the indirect object can be preceded by the preposition 'upon'.

39 'It has been brought to our notice'.

The above passive construction is most likely to occur in :

- (1) Official correspondence
- (2) Conversation
- (3) Welcome address
- (4) Welcome speech

40 'Do the doctors here make such mistakes?'

The passive voice of the above sentence is :

- (1) Are such mistakes made by the doctors here ?
- (2) Is such mistakes made by the doctors here ?
- (3) Were such mistakes made by the doctors here ?
- (4) Such mistakes are made by the doctors here.

- 41 She bathed in the river.
The underlined word is
(1) Transitive verb
(2) Intransitive verb
(3) Gerund
(4) Infinitive
- 42 Students _____ do not play games, do not progress in life.
(1) who
(2) whom
(3) that
(4) which
- 43 I can't read small print _____ I want to get my eyes tested.
(1) but
(2) that
(3) therefore
(4) though
- 44 The little boy grew up _____ he became a great man _____ the whole world heard about him.
(1) and - through
(2) and - and
(3) and - but
(4) although - but
- 45 The news _____ he is retiring is false.
(1) that
(2) which
(3) where
(4) when
- 46 Take this _____ give that.
(1) only
(2) and
(3) neither
(4) as

- 47 The question word for all possessive forms, such as possessive nouns, possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives, is :
- (1) what
 - (2) whom
 - (3) whose
 - (4) where
- 48 Which question word denotes frequency ?
- (1) How often
 - (2) How long
 - (3) What kind
 - (4) What time
- 49 An interjection is a word :
- (1) Which expresses strong feelings.
 - (2) Which is always used after a noun.
 - (3) Which is always used before an adjective.
 - (4) Which is never used in conversation.
- 50 Which of the following sentence contains a demonstrative pronoun ?
- (1) This is my pen.
 - (2) This pen is mine.
 - (3) This book is hers.
 - (4) That book is red.
- 51 The four demonstratives include :
- (1) this, these, that, those
 - (2) this, there, their, these
 - (3) this, that, those, their
 - (4) their, there, than, then
- 52 'Do you eat much fruit ?' The underlined word in the above sentence is :
- (1) a countable noun
 - (2) a common noun
 - (3) an uncountable noun
 - (4) a collective noun

- 53 Which of the following is not true ?
- (1) Abstract nouns are mainly uncountable nouns.
 - (2) Concrete nouns are mainly countable nouns.
 - (3) Abstract nouns are mainly countable nouns.
 - (4) A common noun refers to a class.
- 54 'If they were here, they would tell you.'
'Were they here, they would tell you.'
The above two sentences convey :
- (1) the same meaning
 - (2) different meaning
 - (3) the same meaning. The second one is more likely in writing.
 - (4) the same meaning. The second one is more likely in speech.

55-57 Rewrite the following sentences beginning them with the words given in brackets.

- 55 'Other rivers in the world are not so long as the Mississippi'
(The Mississippi.....)
- (1) No other river is as longer as the Mississippi.
 - (2) The Mississippi is the longest river in the world.
 - (3) The Mississippi is the longest river of the world.
 - (4) The Mississippi is absolutely the longest river.
- 56 'Other places in India are not so beautiful as Kashmir.'
(Kashmir is.....)
- (1) Kashmir is the most beautiful place in India.
 - (2) Kashmir is more beautiful place in India.
 - (3) No place is so beautiful as Kashmir.
 - (4) Kashmir is not a very beautiful place.
- 57 'Other bazars are not so crowded as the Bapu Bazar'.
(The Bapu Bazar is.....)
- (1) The Bapu Bazar is the most crowded bazar.
 - (2) The Bapu Bazar is certainly a crowded place.
 - (3) The Bapu Bazar was the most crowded bazar.
 - (4) The Bazar is not so crowded a place.

Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

- 58 'Abdul is older than any other man in the village'.
(Convert into superlative degree)
- (1) Abdul is the oldest man in the village.
 - (2) Abdul is the most old man in the village.
 - (3) Abdul is the oldest man alive in the village.
 - (4) Abdul is older than all the people in the village.
- 59 'Mt. Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.'
(Convert into superlative degree)
- (1) Mt. Everest is the most high peak in the world.
 - (2) Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
 - (3) Mt. Everest is the only highest peak in the world.
 - (4) Mt. Everest is not the highest peak in the world.

60-64 What do the following idiomatic expressions mean ?

- 60 A wild goose chase
- (1) A foolish and fruitless search
 - (2) A foolish but fruitful search
 - (3) A foolish but pleasant search
 - (4) A comprehensive search
- 61 A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing
- (1) A hypocrite
 - (2) An honest man
 - (3) A sincere man
 - (4) An honest and sincere man
- 62 A dead letter
- (1) No longer liked
 - (2) No longer in force
 - (3) No longer in control
 - (4) No longer dead
- 63 In a jiffy
- (1) very soon
 - (2) later
 - (3) a little later
 - (4) after a long time
- 64 There is no smoke without fire
- (1) There is no effect without a background.
 - (2) There is no effect without a cause.
 - (3) There is no cause without an effect.
 - (4) There must be a cause for a happening.

65-69 Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

- 65 'I will always remember your kind cooperation.'
(Change into negative without changing its meaning)
- (1) I will not always remember your kind cooperation.
 - (2) I will never remember your kind cooperation.
 - (3) I will never forget your kind cooperation.
 - (4) Never will I remember your kind cooperation.
- 66 'He missed the train because he was late'
(Change into a simple sentence)
- (1) Because he was late, he missed the train.
 - (2) Being late, he missed the train.
 - (3) Since he was late, he missed the train.
 - (4) Since late, he missed the train.
- 67 'Irrigate the fields and the crops will grow fast'
(Change into complex sentence)
- (1) If you irrigate the fields, the crops will grow fast.
 - (2) If you don't irrigate the fields, the crops will grow fast.
 - (3) If you irrigate the fields, the crops will not grow fast.
 - (4) Don't irrigate the fields, otherwise the crops will grow.
- 68 To drink wine spoils the appetite.
If we change the underlined infinitive into a gerund, the answer will be
- (1) Appetite is spoilt by wine.
 - (2) Drinking wine spoils the appetite.
 - (3) Do not drink wine as it spoils appetite.
 - (4) To save appetite one should not drink wine.
- 69 'Everyone wants to be a millionaire!'
(Change into interrogative)
- (1) No one wants to be a millionaire.
 - (2) Who do not want to be a millionaire ?
 - (3) Who does not want to be a millionaire ?
 - (4) Who will want to be a millionaire ?

70-74 Read the sentences given below and identify the meaning of the underlined phrasal verbs by choosing an appropriate alternative.

- 70 'If you eat any more cream, you will bring it up'.
- (1) To be sick
 - (2) To raise a point
 - (3) To rear
 - (4) To convert
- 71 'Call in a doctor immediately'.
- (1) send
 - (2) send for
 - (3) send back
 - (4) produce
- 72 'She takes after her mother.'
- (1) resembles
 - (2) follows
 - (3) obeys
 - (4) commands
- 73 'In disgust, he threw up his appointment'.
- (1) threw away
 - (2) resigned
 - (3) embraced
 - (4) yielded
- 74 'If your servant is lazy, why don't you turn him off'.
- (1) to dismiss
 - (2) to produce
 - (3) to present
 - (4) to capsize

75-79 Identify the underlined sounds in the following words :

75 Tomb

(1) |ɔ|

(2) |u :|

(3) |ə|

(4) |ə :|

76 Canoe

(1) |u :|

(2) |ɑ :|

(3) |) :|

(4) |ə|

77 Clause

(1) |əu|

(2) |) :|

(3) |au|

(4) |u ə|

78 Clear

(1) |I ə|

(2) |u ə|

(3) |e ə|

(4) |əu|

79 House

(1) |au|

(2) |əu|

(3) |e ə|

(4) |I ə|

- 90 In the Grammar - Translation Method :
- (1) Reading and writing receive the major focus.
 - (2) Speaking and listening receive the major focus.
 - (3) Speaking receives the major focus.
 - (4) Listening receives the major focus.
- 91 In The Grammar-Translation Method, Grammar :
- (1) is taught deductively.
 - (2) is taught inductively.
 - (3) is taught both deductively and inductively.
 - (4) is taught neither inductively nor deductively.
- 92 The major weakness of the Grammar - Translation method is :
- (1) It does not provide equal consideration to all the four language skills.
 - (2) It provides ample scope to learn aural-oral skills.
 - (3) The written aspect of the language is almost completely neglected.
 - (4) The teacher need not necessarily be the master of the target language.
- 93 Which one of the following is not a common feature of the Direct Method?
- (1) Emphasis on the oral language
 - (2) Intensive speech practice
 - (3) Exclusive use of the new language
 - (4) Intensive reading practice
- 94 The Grammar translation method pays little attention to
- (1) Grammar
 - (2) Translation
 - (3) Mother tongue
 - (4) Pronunciation

- 95 The Grammar-Translation method puts a tremendous strain on
- (1) Teacher's memory
 - (2) Student's memory
 - (3) Parent's memory
 - (4) Creative imagination
- 96 In the Grammar – Translation method the language most used in the class is
- (1) English
 - (2) Foreign language
 - (3) Mother tongue
 - (4) Tribal language
- 97 Direct method puts emphasis on
- (1) Mother tongue
 - (2) Rules of Grammar
 - (3) Translation in Hindi
 - (4) Direct use of English in meaningful situations.
- 98 Indian learners of English generally suffer from the following weakness :
- (1) Inability to understand pronunciation
 - (2) Think they know everything
 - (3) Do net-chatting
 - (4) Write e-mails
- 99 Communicative competence includes :
- (1) only grammatical knowledge
 - (2) both grammatical knowledge and the ability to use this knowledge to perform different functions
 - (3) only abstract grammatical knowledge
 - (4) only linguistic competence
- 100 Teaching Comprehension is difficult because the reader is not familiar
- (1) with the use of idiomatic phrases in the passage
 - (2) with the author
 - (3) with the age in which the piece is written
 - (4) with the passage

- 101** The structural approach stresses on the importance of
- (1) spelling of words
 - (2) fluency
 - (3) vocabulary
 - (4) sentence structures
- 102** The audiolingual method is based on
- (1) grammatical explanation
 - (2) analysis of content
 - (3) memorisation of dialogues
 - (4) writing practice
- 103** Why is 'testing' necessary ?
- (1) Testing is necessary to know the achievement level of the learners.
 - (2) Testing is necessary for proper utilization of language resources.
 - (3) Testing is necessary to know the competence of the teacher.
 - (4) Testing is necessary to promote the learner.
- 104** Teaching Prose includes :
- (1) Reading skills
 - (2) Listening skills
 - (3) Speaking skills
 - (4) Writing skills
- 105** Communicative approach to ELT emphasizes on
- (1) Grammatical competence
 - (2) Communicative competence
 - (3) Thinking competence
 - (4) Writing competence
- 106** Which of the following is not true ?
- (1) There is no single fool-proof method of teaching.
 - (2) No method is intrinsically good or bad.
 - (3) All methods can be adopted.
 - (4) Teachers are theoretical people.

107 An open-ended question allows for opinion as it has

- (1) more than one correct answer
- (2) only one correct answer
- (3) not more than one correct answer
- (4) two correct answers

108 A closed question has

- (1) Three correct answers
- (2) Four correct answers
- (3) Two correct answers
- (4) One correct answer

109 Basically language is a form of activity, and one learns a language through

- (1) rote-memorization
- (2) activity
- (3) mimicry
- (4) methods

110 A Metaphor is an

- (1) implied comparison
- (2) earthly story with a heavenly meaning
- (3) implied statement
- (4) implied argument

111 'Child is the Father of Man.'

The above sentence contains a/an :

- (1) Paradox
- (2) Irony
- (3) Sarcasm
- (4) Oxymoron

- 112 "As many farewells as there be stars in heaven."
The sentence consists of a/an :
- (1) Hyperbole
 - (2) Paradox
 - (3) Pun
 - (4) Irony
- 113 An Apostrophe is a figure by which
- (1) the poet addresses a person or a personified idea.
 - (2) a man is personified and made famous.
 - (3) a woman is given an unusual image.
 - (4) a soul is attributed unusual features.
- 114 Who are associated with the Romantic Revival ?
- (1) Wordsworth, Coleridge, Pope and Dryden
 - (2) Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats and Shelley
 - (3) Wordsworth, Southey, Pope and Coleridge
 - (4) Wordsworth, Keats, Byron and Pope
- 115 Alexander Pope's famous poem is
- (1) Rape of the Lock
 - (2) Lyrical Ballads
 - (3) Absalom and Achitophel
 - (4) Extasie
- 116 Neo-classical Movement emphasized
- (1) the observance of literary rules
 - (2) the non-observance of literary rules
 - (3) the purity of literature
 - (4) the function of literature
- 117 S. T. Coleridge wrote poems dealing with
- (1) Nature
 - (2) Supernatural elements
 - (3) Urbanization
 - (4) Industrialization

- 118 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'. Where does this line occur ?
- (1) In Shelley's 'Ode to the West Wind'
 - (2) In Keats' 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'
 - (3) In Shelley's 'Ode to a Skylark'
 - (4) In Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner'
- 119 The objective of Teaching Poetry is to enable the pupils to
- (1) Enhance their vocabulary
 - (2) Promote their thinking power
 - (3) Make them aware of grammar
 - (4) Develop the taste for aesthetic sensibility
- 120 In Communicative language teaching which one of the following is correct?
- (1) Grammatical accuracy
 - (2) Rules of grammar
 - (3) Fluency in expression
 - (4) Mastery of content
- 121 According to H.G. Widdowson, "The best way of imparting grammatical competence is
- (1) through the rote method
 - (2) through graphic skills
 - (3) through use and not usage
 - (4) through the internet
- 122 One of the fundamental principles of Second Language teaching is
- (1) Gradation
 - (2) Explanation
 - (3) Contention
 - (4) Relaxation

123 He kept the money in his Wallet.

Which one of the following sentences given below does not belong to the pattern given above ?

- (1) They left the room in a hurry.
- (2) She presented her case in the morning.
- (3) He coloured the clothes red.
- (4) We put the books on the table.

124 He kept the book on the table.

In the above sentence the underlined portion is

- (1) a noun phrase
- (2) an adverbial phrase
- (3) an adjectival phrase
- (4) a phrasal verb

125 Who are known as the trio of Indian English novelists ?

- (1) Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan and Raja Rao
- (2) Anita Desai, Mulk Raj Anand and Kiran Desai
- (3) Anita Desai, Kiran Desai and Kamla Das
- (4) R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao and Kamla Markandaya

126 Rabindranath Tagore's most famous poem is

- (1) Gitanjali
- (2) Savitri
- (3) Untouchable
- (4) Coolie

127 Who wrote 'Kanthapura' ?

- (1) Raja Rao
- (2) Mulk Raj Anand
- (3) R. K. Narayan
- (4) V. S. Naipaul

128-132 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

It was only a sporting mood that made Sami enter the gates. Usually he avoided these big places where people were haughty, aloof and inaccessible, and kept formidable dogs and servants. He went up hesitatingly, expecting to be shouted off any moment, when he saw a servant coming towards him. Sami held the monkey tight and turned to flee, but the servant caught with him and poured out a volley of words. Sami indicated that he could not hear, whereupon the servant explained by signs that the master of the house wanted the monkey to be brought up before him.

- 128 Sami entered the gates of a big bungalow because
- (1) he was attracted by its loveliness.
 - (2) he wanted to speak to the owner.
 - (3) he was invited by the owner.
 - (4) he was in a sporting mood.
- 129 When Sami saw a servant coming towards him
- (1) he turned to run away.
 - (2) he stood motionless.
 - (3) he moved forward hesitatingly.
 - (4) he made the monkey turn on the servant.
- 130 The servant explained to Sami by signs because
- (1) the servant was dumb.
 - (2) the servant wanted to be thought deaf.
 - (3) he came to know that Sami was deaf.
 - (4) he did not like his words to be heard by his master.
- 131 The owner of the house
- (1) hated Sami.
 - (2) wanted to see the monkey.
 - (3) wanted to have the monkey himself.
 - (4) was afraid of the monkey.
- 132 The word "formidable" means
- (1) violent
 - (2) frightening
 - (3) very cruel
 - (4) very strong

133-134 Mark the antonyms of the underlined words in the sentences given below :

- 133 A little knowledge is dangerous.
- (1) ignorance
 - (2) improvement
 - (3) deterioration
 - (4) obscurity
- 134 Different poles of magnet attract each other.
- (1) repel
 - (2) defend
 - (3) distract
 - (4) reject

135-137 Mark the synonyms of the underlined words in the sentences given below :

- 135 The deteriorating level of education in many varsities is really vile.
- (1) obnoxious
 - (2) vial
 - (3) vide
 - (4) viga
- 136 The stories serve as a grim reminder of how urgent it is not to forget the horrors of 1947.
- (1) grime
 - (2) gloomy
 - (3) grin
 - (4) grig
- 137 He was nonplussed.
- (1) trouble
 - (2) anxiety
 - (3) confused
 - (4) pleasant

138 A basic sentence is also known as

- (1) kernel sentence
- (2) simple sentence
- (3) derived sentence
- (4) compound sentence

139 The antonym of "harsh" is

- (1) severe
- (2) mild
- (3) hard
- (4) rough

140 The word "juvenile" means

- (1) young
- (2) cunning
- (3) uneducated
- (4) criminal

141 An ode is

- (1) a fourteen line poem
- (2) a long lyric poem serious in subject matter
- (3) a lament
- (4) a sonnet

142 SPOCA means :

- (1) Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, Adjunct
- (2) Subject, Predicator, Object, Complement, Adjunct
- (3) Subject, Predicator, Object, Complement, Adjective
- (4) Subject, Predication, Object, Complement, Adjective

143-144 Analyse the following sentences in terms of SPOCA :

143 "He has authored two volumes".

- (1) S P O
- (2) S P A A
- (3) S P O A
- (4) S P C

144 "Police caught the thief red-handed".

- (1) S P O O
- (2) S P O C
- (3) S P O A
- (4) S P A A

145 A Complement

- (1) is always a noun phrase.
- (2) is always an adjective phrase.
- (3) may be either an adjective phrase or a noun phrase.
- (4) may be either an adverb phrase or a noun phrase.

146 Choose the sentence that belongs to the structure - SPO.

- (1) She knows how to drive.
- (2) She goes to college everyday.
- (3) Mohan can speak for hours.
- (4) Shruti has left for Agra.

147 How many phonetic symbols are there in R.P.?

- (1) 44
- (2) 42
- (3) 40
- (4) 05

148 The R.P. Diphthongs are also called

- (1) R.P. Vowel glides
- (2) Pure Vowels
- (3) Monophthongs
- (4) Frictionless Sounds

149 The classification of R.P. consonants is done according to

- (1) the manner and place of articulation
- (2) the place of articulation only
- (3) the manner of articulation only
- (4) the position of lips

150 Which of the following is not mentioned while describing a vowel sound?

- (1) The part of the tongue raised
- (2) The height to which the tongue is raised
- (3) The position of lips
- (4) Eye contact

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REVISED Answer Key of Teacher II Grade Exam. 2011 - ENGLISH Date:-08-07-2013

SET_A	SET_B	SET_C	SET_D	ANSWER
1	40	115	72	*
2	41	116	73	1
3	42	117	74	1
4	43	118	75	1
5	44	119	76	1
6	45	120	77	1
7	46	121	78	1
8	47	122	79	1
9	48	123	80	2
10	49	124	81	1
11	50	125	82	1
12	51	126	83	*
13	52	127	84	1
14	53	128	85	*
15	54	129	86	3
16	55	130	87	1
17	56	131	88	2
18	57	132	89	1
19	58	133	90	2
20	59	134	91	2
21	60	135	92	3
22	61	136	93	1
23	62	137	94	2
24	63	138	95	2
25	64	139	96	1
26	65	140	97	2
27	66	141	98	2
28	67	142	99	2
29	68	143	100	2
30	69	144	101	1
31	70	145	102	2
32	71	146	103	2
33	72	147	104	3
34	73	148	105	3
35	74	149	106	1
36	75	150	107	1
37	76	1	108	2
38	77	2	109	3
39	78	3	110	1
40	79	4	111	1
41	80	5	112	2
42	81	6	113	1
43	82	7	114	3
44	83	8	115	2
45	84	9	116	1
46	85	10	117	2
47	86	11	118	3
48	87	12	119	1
49	88	13	120	1
50	89	14	121	1
51	90	15	122	1
52	91	16	123	3
53	92	17	124	3
54	93	18	125	3
55	94	19	126	2
56	95	20	127	1
57	96	21	128	1
58	97	22	129	1
59	98	23	130	2
60	99	24	131	1
61	100	25	132	1
62	101	26	133	2
63	102	27	134	1
64	103	28	135	2
65	104	29	136	3
66	105	30	137	2
67	106	31	138	1
68	107	32	139	2
69	108	33	140	3
70	109	34	141	1
71	110	35	142	2
72	111	36	143	1
73	112	37	144	*
74	113	38	145	1
75	114	39	146	2

SET_A	SET_B	SET_C	SET_D	ANSWER
76	115	40	147	1
77	116	41	148	2
78	117	42	149	1
79	118	43	150	1
80	119	44	1	1
81	120	45	2	2
82	121	46	3	2
83	122	47	4	1
84	123	48	5	2
85	124	49	6	3
86	125	50	7	1
87	126	51	8	4
88	127	52	9	1
89	128	53	10	2
90	129	54	11	1
91	130	55	12	1
92	131	56	13	1
93	132	57	14	4
94	133	58	15	4
95	134	59	16	2
96	135	60	17	3
97	136	61	18	4
98	137	62	19	1
99	138	63	20	2
100	139	64	21	1
101	140	65	22	4
102	141	66	23	3
103	142	67	24	1
104	143	68	25	1
105	144	69	26	2
106	145	70	27	4
107	146	71	28	1
108	147	72	29	4
109	148	73	30	2
110	149	74	31	1
111	150	75	32	1
112	1	76	33	1
113	2	77	34	1
114	3	78	35	2
115	4	79	36	1
116	5	80	37	1
117	6	81	38	2
118	7	82	39	2
119	8	83	40	4
120	9	84	41	3
121	10	85	42	3
122	11	86	43	1
123	12	87	44	3
124	13	88	45	2
125	14	89	46	1
126	15	90	47	1
127	16	91	48	1
128	17	92	49	4
129	18	93	50	1
130	19	94	51	3
131	20	95	52	2
132	21	96	53	4
133	22	97	54	1
134	23	98	55	1
135	24	99	56	1
136	25	100	57	2
137	26	101	58	3
138	27	102	59	1
139	28	103	60	2
140	29	104	61	1
141	30	105	62	2
142	31	106	63	2
143	32	107	64	1
144	33	108	65	2
145	34	109	66	3
146	35	110	67	1
147	36	111	68	1
148	37	112	69	1
149	38	113	70	1
150	39	114	71	4

NOTE : * MEAN DELETED