

English Syllabus

KARTET ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER-II - COMPLETE QUESTION BANK

6 Previous Year Question Papers (180 Questions Total)

PAPER 1

Passage 1 (Questions 31-35)

Passage:

A Small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the centre of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. So, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert moved off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man, again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt, with the money the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over. Once again the old man let out a loud cry. Once

again the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again the crowd followed suit - except Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

31. Robert went to the other side of the road because

- (1) he wanted to help the old man by giving him some money
- (2) he wanted to see why the crowd had gathered
- (3) he was curious to watch the monkey's tricks
- (4) he had seen one of his friends over there

32. The word 'pavement' in the passage means

- (1) a temporary tent which is used for public entertainment
- (2) a path at the side of a road for people to walk on
- (3) a small building made of wood
- (4) a roadside room

33. The noun form of 'perform'

- (1) performs
- (2) performed
- (3) performing
- (4) performance

34. The old man let out a loud cry suddenly in order to

- (1) keep the monkey quiet for sometime
- (2) let the crowd know that his monkey was dead
- (3) let the crowd know that he was a poor man
- (4) show that he was in grief

35. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. The underlined word in the above sentence is

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb

(3) Adverb

(4) Adjective

Poem 1 (Questions 36-40) - The Earthen Goblet

Poem:

Silent goblet! Red from head to heel,
How did you feel
When you were being twirled
Upon the potter's wheel
Before the potter gave you to the world?
'I felt a conscious impulse in my clay
To break away
From the great potter's hand that burned so warm,
I felt a vast
Feeling of sorrow to be cast
Into my present form.'
'Before that fatal hour
That was me captive on the potter's wheel
And cast into his crimson goblet - sleep,
I used to feel
The fragrant friendship of a little flower
Whose root was in my bosom buried deep.
'The potter has drawn out the living breath of me
And given me a form which is the death of me,
My past unshapely natural stage was best
With just one flower flaming through my breast'

36. The poem is a conversation between

(1) the flower and the poet

(2) the goblet and the poet

(3) the clay and potter's wheel

(4) the goblet and the flower

37. In the poem 'I' refers to

(1) the poet

(2) the flower

(3) the goblet

(4) the potter's wheel

38. According to the poem, the correct statement is

(1) The goblet was eager to be cast in the present form

(2) The goblet was a free bird on the potter's wheel

(3) The goblet was happy with its past life

(4) The goblet was happy in its present form

39. The expression which states that the goblet wanted freedom is

(1) fragrant friendship

(2) burned so warm

(3) bosom buried deep

(4) to break away

40. Sleep: deep :: Wheel:

(1) feel

(2) twirl

(3) fatal

(4) natural

Picture-based Questions (Questions 41-45)

[Map description: A street map showing First St., Second Street, Third Street, Market Street, and Center Drive with various landmarks including church, park, museum, government center, police and fire station, community center, forest, hospital, and train station]

41. The train stops on the

(1) Centre drive

(2) Third street

(3) Market street

(4) Second street

42. If you are at the junction of the Third street and the Market street, the museum is in this corner

(1) North-west

(2) South-west

(3) North-east

(4) South-east

43. The Market street has a

(1) Government centre

(2) Hospital

(3) Community centre

(4) Forest

44. The symbol ++++++ Indicates

(1) Railway track

(2) Police and fire station

(3) Railway station

(4) Park

45. The community centre is _____ the police and fire station. The correct word to be filled in the blank is

(1) between

(2) next to

(3) opposite to

(4) in front of

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. While developing the skill of reading through the phonic method, a teacher

facilitates learning through

(1) Word chunks

(2) Sounds

(3) Phrases

(4) Sentences

47. The full form of TPR, a method evolved by James Asher, an experimental psychologist is

(1) Total Physical Response

(2) Teaching Physical Response

(3) Total Pedagogic Response

(4) Teaching Pedagogic Response

48. Listening to a speech to comprehend using a radio is learning through

(1) Print media

(2) Audio-Visual aids

(3) Visual aids

(4) Audio- aids

49. In this activity some choose to speak in favour of the topic and some present their views against the topic i.e they argue.

(1) Just A Minute

(2) Extempore

(3) Debate

(4) Pick and speak

50. Lathesh writes the words 'Photo' as 'foto', 'College' as 'colege'. He needs remedial teaching in

(1) Spelling and vocabulary

(2) Grammar and vocabulary

(3) Phonetics and grammar

(4) Spelling and grammar

51. When the teacher instructs the class to "Listen to the story to get a general idea of what it is about". She is aiming at the lesson stage of

- (1) reading for gist
- (2) listening for gist
- (3) focussing on structures
- (4) listening for specific information

52. Improvement, Practical, Substitute, Photograph. These words fall into the group of

- (1) Monosyllabic words
- (2) Disyllabic words
- (3) Trisyllabic words
- (4) Polysyllabic words

53. The statement with the correct usage of a homophone is seen in

- (a) The bus collided with a stationery car carrying some stationary.
- (b) In need some office stationary, to be brought in the car which has been stationery for some time
- (c) The population growth has remained stationary for a long time, though we have wasted a lot of stationery on its analysis
- (d) Why do you waste the office stationary to research on stationery office vehicles

- (1) a
- (2) b
- (3) c
- (4) d

54. Proficiency in writing in second language English learning is required

- (1) to record documents which may be of use in future
- (2) to comprehend spoken words
- (3) to encourage extensive reading
- (4) to practise good speech habits

55. The interactional technique that is commonly used to practise language functions of

language is

- (1) Story building
- (2) Dialogue chains
- (3) Debating
- (4) Brain storming

56. The kind of objective type test item that falls out of the group is

- (1) Completion type item
- (2) Matching type item
- (3) Multiple choice type item
- (4) Short answer type item

57. Aazad: If you want to relax, we have some very good golfing holidays in Bengaluru.

Aneesh: Actually I think fishing is more relaxing than playing golf. The underlined statement expresses

- (1) Acceptance
- (2) Refusal
- (3) Comparison
- (4) Approval

58. Mr. Gunashekar was elected a MLA for a first time. This statement can be written correctly as

- (1) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as an MLA for the first time
- (2) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as a MLA for the first time
- (3) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as the MLA for a first time
- (4) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as MLA for a first time

59. The speaking ability gives the learner enough confidence to acquire the skill of reading and writing - This means that

- (1) The learner must learn to use the language orally first
- (2) The learner must learn to read first
- (3) The learner must learn to write first

(4) The learner must learn to refer materials first

60. Sneha has written the words balm, walk, talk as bam, wak, tak. Her teacher must teach her about the

(1) Structure

(2) Parts of speech

(3) Silent letters

(4) Stress and intonation

PAPER 2

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Ranga was never certain what he was going to do next. He set out of his little home in Kabir Lane, and by the time he turned the corner at Market Road, he always found some odd job coming his way. Today a very peculiar task offered itself as he sat near the Market Fountain. A servant from a bungalow in the extension was going round with a searching look in his eyes. He explained, "Our brass pot has fallen into the well. Do you know anyone who can get into the well and bring it out?"

"What will they pay for it?"

"What will you want for the job?"

"I must see the well first, and I can't think of anything less than two rupees," he said.

"Yes, follow me," the other said, and Ranga was astounded. He never thought that his offer would be accepted. He had never gone down a well before. He tried to excuse himself now. But the other would not let him go. He almost gripped him by the wrist and dragged him along. He went protesting.

"I don't know anything about wells," he cried. "Oh, don't say that, see the well first," said the servant, and clung to him. He added, "They have made life a hell for me for four days now. They will dismiss me if I don't do anything about it today."

"But I know nothing about wells."

"Hush! None of it with me," admonished the old servant, and smiled significantly. "If you

want an anna or two more, ask for it, don't try these tricks."

"But, but," Ranga faltered, but the other offered him a beedi to smoke and silenced him.

Ranga followed him resigned to his fate.

31. A peculiar task was offered to Ranga when he was sitting near the market fountain.

That was

- (1) Ranga set out of his little home in Kabir Lane
- (2) To get into the well and bring out the brass pot
- (3) A servant was going with a searching look to offer a task
- (4) Ranga found some odd job coming his way

32. The first condition of Ranga for the job offer was

- (1) He expected money first
- (2) He wanted to know the address first
- (3) He demanded a drop first
- (4) He wanted to see the well first

33. The money Ranga expected for his job was

- (1) Not less than two rupees
- (2) More than one rupee
- (3) Minimum of three rupees
- (4) The highest amount of five rupees

34. The thing which offered to silence Ranga was

- (1) two rupees
- (2) a beedi to smoke
- (3) a brass pot
- (4) a searching look

35. Ranga tried to excuse himself to do this job because

- (1) He was not offered with a good pay
- (2) He wanted to attend another job
- (3) He had never gone down to a well before

(4) He was not knowing the address

36. He never thought that his offer would be accepted. The correct opposite of the underlined word

(1) delayed

(2) irritated

(3) removed

(4) rejected

37. Ranga wanted _____ work for _____ rupees. Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

(1) too, two

(2) to, two

(3) two, two

(4) two, to

38. Ranga became faltered _____ he was offered money and beedi. Choose the suitable word.

(1) when

(2) who

(3) whose

(4) why

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

My mother called me Blue Nile

I am also named by mother White Nile

When we grew and grew we asked

Oh mother, Oh mother

Tell us, why did you name us Nile

Our mothers said lovingly

Oh our children
You travel and travel
Cross mountains, forests and valleys
Thousands of miles, enriching nine countries
you reach Khartoum
you Blue and White Niles confluence with a mission
God has commanded you to give a message
you give a beautiful message
When we rivers confluence
Oh humanity why not your hearts confluence
And you blossom with happiness.

39. What was the question the speaker asked to mother when they grew old in the initial lines?

- (1) When we rivers confluence on humanity?
- (2) Why not your hearts confluence?
- (3) You give a beautiful message.
- (4) Why did you name us Nile?

40. What was the name given to me by my mother?

- (1) Blue Nile
- (2) White Nile
- (3) Khartoum
- (4) Nile

41. How do rivers reach Khartoum as described in the poem?

- (1) Confluencing with a mission
- (2) Giving beautiful message
- (3) Crossing mountains, forests and valleys
- (4) Blossoming with happiness

42. When rivers confluence, it is giving a beautiful message to humanity. That is

(1) enriching nine countries

(2) confluence your hearts and blossom with happiness

(3) to grow old

(4) to reach Khartoum

43. The Blue and White Nile travel thousands of miles carrying a

(1) heart

(2) tree

(3) mission

(4) message

44. "God has commanded you to give a message." The figure of speech of the sentence is

(1) Personification

(2) Simile

(3) Metaphor

(4) Irony

45. Read the poem and choose the correct Rhyme Scheme. "Our mothers said lovingly /

Oh our children / You travel and travel / Cross mountains, forests and valleys"

(1) aabb

(2) abab

(3) abbc

(4) abcd

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. Choose the correct verb form of the sentence. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room.

(1) fly

(2) flys

(3) flew

(4) flown

47. Choose the appropriate superlative degree for the given sentence. Very few Kings were as great as Ashoka.

- (1) Ashoka was the greatest King.
- (2) Ashoka is the greatest King.
- (3) Ashoka was one of the greatest Kings.
- (4) Ashoka is one of the greatest King.

48. Read the given sentence and identify the suitable reported speech. "Can I help you with your homework?" said my mother.

- (1) My mother asked me whether she would help me with my homework.
- (2) My mother asked me whether she will help me with my homework.
- (3) My mother asked me whether she might help me with my homework.
- (4) My mother asked me whether she could help me with my homework.

49. Choose the correct combined sentence. There was heavy traffic. I could not reach the office in time.

- (1) Inspite of heavy traffic I could reach the office in time.
- (2) Inspite of heavy traffic I did not reach the office in time.
- (3) I reach the office in time despite the heavy traffic.
- (4) Inspite of heavy traffic I can reach the office in time.

50. Identify the suitable voice of the given sentence. Mona completed the sum.

- (1) The sum is completed by Mona.
- (2) The sum was completed by Mona.
- (3) The sum can be completed by Mona.
- (4) The sum was being completed by Mona.

51. NCTE stands for

- (1) National Council for Teacher Education
- (2) National Curriculum for Teacher Education
- (3) National Committee for Teacher Education

(4) National Council for Technical Education

52. The second tongue of all the teacher in general and right hand of a language teacher is

(1) Chalk board

(2) A piece of chalk

(3) Red pen

(4) Time table

53. The approach which emphasizes the more use of target language and there is hardly scope to use mother tongue of the pupils as the structure of English language can not be

translated into mother tongue is known as

(1) Communicative approach

(2) Bilingual method

(3) Structural approach

(4) Spiral approach

54. Receptive vocabulary is

(1) a word we use while speaking or listening

(2) recognizing words while listening or reading

(3) knowing the meaning of the words

(4) ambiguous words

55. The change in the form of the word or words as grammatical aspects to obtain the intended meaning is known as

(1) Syntax

(2) Concord

(3) Semantics

(4) Inflections

56. The statements that describe the knowledge, skills and attitudes which students should acquire by the end of particular class or course is known as

(1) Learning outcomes

(2) Item bank

(3) Learners' outcomes

(4) Learning objectives

57. A teacher divides the classroom into small groups and ask them to discuss and present their views on 'conservation of water'. The students are free to present their view in the form of written description, role play, verbal presentation etc. The teacher facilitates as and when required. This approach is known as

(1) Natural approach

(2) Structural approach

(3) Deductive approach

(4) Constructivist approach

58. The study of articulation, transmission and reception of speech sound is called

(1) phonetics

(2) linguistics

(3) syntax

(4) morphology

59. The teacher first presents an object "book". The teacher holds a book in his hand and

shows it to the whole class and says "book", "this is your book", "my book is red", "your book is blue", this is an example for

(1) The sentence method

(2) The word method

(3) The story method

(4) The phrase method

60. Assessment is made along with the teaching of lessons throughout the academic year, which includes oral tests and co-curricular activities is known as

(1) Summative Assessment

(2) Formative Assessment

(3) Formal Assessment

(4) Diagnostic Assessment

PAPER 3

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

One hot day a man was travelling along a busy road. He was going to his village. He was tired and sweat was pouring down his face. He stopped a cart that came along and asked

the cartman to give him a lift.

"I'll take you there for ten rupees," said the cartman. The traveller agreed and climbed onto the cart.

An hour later the cartman stopped for his mid-day meal. He went and sat under a tree.

The traveller got down and sat under the shade of the cart.

The cartman finished eating and they started their journey again. When they reached the village, the traveller took out a ten rupee note to pay the cartman. But the cartman would not take it. "Didn't you rest in the shade of my cart in the heat of the mid-day sun?" he asked, "Pay me for the shade too. Give me twenty rupees!"

The traveller refused there was a quarrel. They went to the village head person and asked him to settle the dispute. It was late afternoon. The headman asked the traveller to stand in the middle of the road holding a ten rupee note in the hand.

The traveller did as he was told. The headman then turned to the cartman. "Go! take both the rupees," he said

"Both?" asked the cartman, confused

"Yes," said the headman, "Both. The one in his hand and its shadow on the ground. I think the shadow of a rupee is a fair price for the shade of a cart".

31. Choose the word which means "Quarrel".

(1) Dispute

(2) Reveal

(3) Confuse

(4) Refuse

32. 'The cartman stopped for his meal.' The part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence is

(1) Verb

(2) Adjective

(3) Adverb

(4) Noun

33. The cartman demanded rupees twenty on reaching the village as

(1) the village took longer to reach than expected

(2) he felt that the traveller was rich

(3) he felt that the traveller had to pay for the ride and the shade the traveller had received from the cart

(4) he felt that the traveller should pay for his meal which he took during the ride

34. The headman told the traveller to stand in the middle of the road holding a ten rupee note in his hand and said

(1) Go! Take the note

(2) Go! Take both the notes

(3) Go! Take the note in his hands

(4) Go! Take the note in the shadow

35. The traveller wanted a lift because

(1) he wanted to get to his village in a cart

(2) he was tired

(3) he did not want to talk

(4) he wanted to reach the city soon

36. The cartman agreed to take the traveller because

(1) he pitied his plight

- (2) he wanted to cheat the traveller
- (3) the traveller agreed to pay ten rupees
- (4) he did not want to refuse the traveller

37. The traveller refused to pay rupees twenty as fare because

- (1) he had agreed to pay only ten rupees
- (2) he did not have twenty rupees
- (3) he did not have the change
- (4) he wanted to cheat the cart driver

38. The opposite for the word 'refuse' is

- (1) expect
- (2) accept
- (3) demand
- (4) decline

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

Riches I hold in light esteem,
And Love I laugh to scorn,
And lust of fame was but a dream
That vanished with the morn.
And If I pray, the only prayer
That moves my lips for me
Is 'Leave the heart that now I bear
And give me liberty!'
Yes, as my swift days near their goal,
It is all that I implore
In life and death a chainless soul
With courage to endure.

39. The poet does not want to be

- (1) Poor and humble
- (2) Proud or vile
- (3) Rich and famous
- (4) None of the above

40. The lust of fame

- (1) Multiplies
- (2) Diminishes
- (3) Vanishes
- (4) Sharpens

41. In this poem, the word 'liberty' refers to

- (1) life
- (2) death
- (3) riches
- (4) freedom

42. The poet says 'Love I laugh to scorn'. This is because

- (1) She does not believe in love
- (2) She feels the whole world is in love
- (3) She believes only in the value of materialistic possessions
- (4) She makes fun of everything

43. The word in the poem which means 'happening quickly' is

- (1) esteem
- (2) liberty
- (3) swift
- (4) implore

44. The rhyme scheme of the poem is

- (1) aabb
- (2) bbaa
- (3) abab

(4) baba

45. The figure of speech employed in the line 'In life and death a chainless soul' is

(1) Simile

(2) Personification

(3) Metaphor

(4) Irony

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. My brother is _____ talented Sitar player and has _____ melodious voice. The correct

article to be filled in the blanks are

(1) a, an

(2) a, a

(3) the, the

(4) an, the

47. 'Hemanth opened the garage _____ took his things out.' The correct linker to be used

is

(1) or

(2) but

(3) and

(4) because

48. The cyclone caused _____ damage to the city. The correct form of word to be used in

the blank is

(1) extend

(2) extended

(3) extension

(4) extensive

49. Mrs. Latha is a teacher. She _____ teaching in the class now. The correct word to be

filled in the blank is

(1) was

(2) are

(3) is

(4) were

50. If 'break down' means stop working, the word 'break in' means

(1) enter illegally

(2) end a marriage

(3) break a pipe

(4) to leave some thing

51. 'Story telling activity' in a classroom facilitates

(1) hand-eye co-ordination in children

(2) passive participation

(3) interactive teaching-learning environment

(4) reading skills

52. Constructivism in language learning focusses on

(1) engaging learners in exploring new knowledge

(2) the role of imitation

(3) memorizing grammar rules

(4) the dominant role of the teacher in the classroom

53. CCE stands for

(1) Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation

(2) Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation

(3) Common Comprehensive Evaluation

(4) Continuous Comprehensive Examination

54. Classroom transaction in a language class should focus on the development of the receptive skills before the development of the productive skills. This statement is

(1) Absolutely correct

(2) Partially correct

(3) Not correct

(4) Absolutely not correct

55. When a teacher uses 'realia' in the language class, it means that she is bringing

(1) real life situations to communicate

(2) realistic targets and objectives for achievements

(3) real objects as teaching aids

(4) real activities for student level

56. Competency-based education has much in common with the approach of

(1) Translation method

(2) Rote learning

(3) Remedial teaching

(4) Task based learning

57. The purpose of remedial teaching is to

(1) introduce new language items

(2) test recently taught items

(3) teach again the language items not properly learnt

(4) teach again the language items learnt, to reinforce

58. By engaging students in dictionary work, the teacher will facilitate them to improve their

(1) listening skill

(2) writing skill

(3) reference skill

(4) speaking skill

59. In Teaching-learning process CBL stands for

(1) Competency Based Learner

(2) Competency Based Learning

(3) Child Based Learning

(4) Center Based Learning

60. Choose the Audio-visual aid from the given options.

(1) Blackboard

(2) Charts

(3) Flash cards

(4) Films

PAPER 4

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Leonard James is a homeless man. For him, life is always hard. He is always hungry. His shoes have holes in them. He needs a haircut. His clothes are old and dirty.

"What I would do with one hundred dollars!" Leonard says. This is a game he likes to play with himself to take his mind off things. He is walking down the street on a Thursday night. The winter air is cold on his face. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new socks," he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a haircut," he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new pants", he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a hamburger," he says. His stomach rumbles at the thought.

"If I had..." Leonard looks down at the sidewalk. He cannot believe what he sees! someone has lost his wallet. Leonard picks it up. Inside are five twenty-dollar bills.

"One hundred dollars!" Leonard says. He is very excited. "Now I can buy everything I want!".

Then Leonard begins to think. "But this is not my money", he says. Leonard goes to the police station. He gives a police officer the wallet and money.

"Thank you" says the police officer. "You are a very honest man." Leonard smiles. He

turns around and begins to Leave the police station. "Hold on," the police officer says. He reaches into his won pocket and gives Leonard ten dollars: "Get yourself something to eat".

31. What is life like for Leonard?

- (1) It is hard
- (2) It is warm
- (3) It is easy
- (4) It is full of goodness

32. Leonard thinks about what he would do with a hundred dollars because

- (1) It helps him go to sleep
- (2) It takes his mind off things
- (3) The police officer asks him to do so
- (4) He knows he will find the money

33. What time of year is it?

- (1) Spring
- (2) Fall
- (3) Summer
- (4) Winter

34. Leonard's stomach rumbles because

- (1) He is hungry
- (2) He is tired
- (3) His clothes are dirty
- (4) He is homeless

35. Leonard goes to the police station because

- (1) He owes money
- (2) He wants a reward
- (3) The wallet is not his
- (4) He has committed a crime

36. At the end of the story, being honest means

- (1) to feel protected
- (2) to want more
- (3) to be truthful
- (4) to be hopeful

37. The police officer gives Leonard

- (1) an advice
- (2) money to eat
- (3) a handshake
- (4) one hundred dollars

38. The reported form of the sentence, the police officer said, "You are a very honest man". is

- (1) The police officer said that I was a very honest man
- (2) The police officer said that he was a very honest man
- (3) The police officer said that I am a very honest man
- (4) The police officer said that he is a very honest man

Passage (Questions 39-45)

Passage:

'Did I wake you up?' I could have jumped out of my pyjamas as I answered the phone in my hotel room in Moscow, early one morning, some years ago. My surprise wasn't because I was fast asleep or wasn't expecting a call. What took me by surprise was the fact that the query was made in perfect Bengali. One doesn't expect that in Hotel Minsk in Moscow, on an early morning in May. Yuri Frolov had taken me by surprise.

I met the young Russian in the hotel lobby, his hair slightly receding, a sensitive face and pale blue eyes willing to laugh if you too were willing to do so. 'My name is Frolov, Yuri Frolov,' he said, in English this time, with a warm handshake. He was with the Bengali service of Radio Moscow and had come to fetch me for an interview I was to record that morning

As the taxi made its way through the streets, he sat there explaining to me the mystery of his near-perfect Bengali, Occasionally breaking into English as though to reassure me.

He asked the driver to stop for a minute, nimbly jumped out and returned a few minutes later with a bouquet in hand. I was a little embarrassed at the thought of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in my hand.

As it turned out, the bouquet wasn't for me. Before introducing me to the charming woman who was to interview me, he handed her the flowers with an elaborate gesture.

She accepted the offering with just as much charm and a smile that could have launched

a thousand satellites into space, or perhaps nearer earth.

39. The author was surprised because

- (1) he got the call when he was fast asleep
- (2) he was not expecting a call
- (3) the query was made in perfect Bengali
- (4) the query was made in perfect Russian

40. The author met Yuri Frolov

- (1) at the studio of Radio Moscow
- (2) in his hotel room in Moscow
- (3) at the corridor of Radio Moscow
- (4) in the hotel lobby

41. The author met the young Russian because

- (1) he ordered the coffee early in the morning
- (2) he wanted to pay him the perks
- (3) he wanted to learn Russian from him
- (4) he had to go to Radio Moscow for an interview

42. The thought that made the author a little embarrassed was

- (1) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in his hand
- (2) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with Yuri Frolov

(3) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in Frolov's hand

(4) to meet the woman at the studios of Radio Moscow

43. Find the word in the passage which means the same as 'question'

(1) answer

(2) query

(3) expect

(4) interview

44. Find the word in the passage which means the opposite of 'advancing'

(1) receding

(2) offering

(3) arriving

(4) willing

45. 'He handed her the flowers with an elaborate gesture'. The passive form of the statement is

(1) The flowers are handed to her with an elaborate gesture

(2) The flowers is handed to her with an elaborate gesture

(3) She was handed the flowers with an elaborate gesture

(4) She handed the flowers with an elaborate gesture

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. If you are reading a text for comprehension

(1) you should read aloud

(2) you should read silently

(3) you should read aloud with a friend / peer

(4) you should expect somebody to read for you

47. A learner reads the text / topic for specific details or specific reasons. So she/he is using the strategy called

(1) Scanning

(2) Skimming

(3) Skipping

(4) Summarizing

48. Choose the word that does not belong to the group: Observation, checklist, rating scale, Questionnaire

(1) Checklist

(2) Rating scale

(3) Observation

(4) Questionnaire

49. A teacher asks her / his pupils to clap once if the statement is true and to clap twice if it is not true. Then the pupils

(1) listen and respond

(2) listen and repeat

(3) listen and complete the gaps

(4) listen and chant

50. The following is not a sub-skill of speaking

(1) produce sounds in meaningful chunks

(2) convey information

(3) formulate appropriate response

(4) understand syntactic patterns

51. Considering how far the following activities help learners develop their speaking skills, the one that does not help much is

(1) giving a prepared talk

(2) giving an extempore speech

(3) reading aloud

(4) interviewing some one

52. Using hand signals, a teacher points to the door. Here she/he is demonstrating

(1) Total physical response

(2) Audio-lingual method

(3) Direct method

(4) Communicative method

53. In the functional approach to teaching grammar

(1) form is central

(2) meaning is central

(3) both form and meaning are central

(4) either 'form' or 'meaning' is central

54. 'Unity' in a paragraph means, that the paragraph is about

(1) supporting details

(2) two main topics

(3) topic sentence

(4) only one main topic

55. A diagnostic test is used to assess

(1) learners' ability to memorise the content of a text book

(2) learners' ability to summarise the main points in a text

(3) learners' strong and weak points in language

(4) learners' knowledge of grammar

56. The cheapest and most easily accessible mass media is

(1) television

(2) radio

(3) internet

(4) newspaper

57. The following statements are related to the characteristics of young learners. Which statement is FALSE?

(1) They try things out and keep experimenting

(2) When conditions are optimal, they can acquire a second language too

(3) They acquire their first language very easily

(4) They are passive learners

58. Stephen Kreshen's "Affective filter hypothesis" states that

- (1) the affective filter acts as a barrier to language acquisition
- (2) the affective filter works as a scaffold in language acquisition
- (3) it helps in the first language acquisition
- (4) it helps in the second language acquisition

59. 'Presentation → Practice → Production' sequence is followed in the

- (1) constructivist approach
- (2) language - awareness approach
- (3) functional approach
- (4) traditional form-focused approach

60. The teacher wants to build good rapport in her elementary class. Hence,

- (1) She gives the class some extra verbs to learn for homework
- (2) She makes an effort to learn all the learners' names
- (3) She decides to ask the best learner in the class
- (4) She asks a learner to be the teacher for the next class

PAPER 5

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Mallu lived in a village near the forest. He went daily to the forest to fetch wood, wild fruits and flowers from the forest. He sold them in the nearby town and gave the money to his mother Shanthamma. One day, when he was plucking jack fruits, a big elephant came there. Mallu was afraid. The elephant waved his trunk and fan like ears. Mallu requested the elephant, "Gajaraja, I am a poor boy. Don't harm me. My mother is alone at home, I must take money to her." Gajaraja stood still. Mallu thanked the elephant, took his bag and bundle of wood and went home.

The next day was Mallu's birthday. Shanthamma had prepared sweets. Mallu took some sweets, went to the forest and waited for Gajaraja. When he came, Mallu offered sweets,

jaggery and other nice food to Gajaraja and said, "Oh, great Gajaraja! Please take these sweets and be my friend. Today is my birthday". Gajaraja happily ate all the sweets and said, "Mallu dear, I am very happy today, because of the sweets and your friendship. Thank you. Now come with me."

Gajaraja helped Mallu to climb upon him. Mallu felt very happy and proud sitting on the back of the elephant. Mallu and Gajaraja went into the deep forest. Then Gajaraja took Mallu near a big tree. There was a wide hollow in the tree. Gajaraja took out fruits and other rare objects from that hollow, and gave them to Mallu. Everyday, Mallu would bring some nice food to Gajaraja, and Gajaraja supplied wood, fruits and flowers to Mallu. By selling those things, Mallu earned enough money and became a shop owner. Sometimes, Gajaraja visited Mallu in his shop.

One day Gajaraja looked very sad. He told Mallu, "People are destroying the forest. We have no place to live. My son went to a town in search of food and he was killed. What have we done to you all Mallu?" Mallu had no answer.

31. Mallu thanked Gajaraja because

- (1) He hit him with his trunk
- (2) He did not harm him
- (3) He poured water on him
- (4) He allowed him to touch his body

32. Gajaraja took Mallu upon him because he wanted to

- (1) Show the forest only
- (2) Make him enjoy the ride only
- (3) Give him fruits and other rare objects
- (4) Show him the other animals in the forest

33. When Mallu saw the big elephant in the forest, he was

- (1) Shocked
- (2) Afraid
- (3) Delighted

(4) Enchanted

34. Gajaraja's son had gone to a town because he was

(1) hungry

(2) crazy

(3) furious

(4) lost

35. Sitting on the back of the elephant Mallu felt

(1) Surprised

(2) Satisfied

(3) Proud

(4) Afraid

36. Mallu sold the fruits and flowers in the nearby town. The suitable question tag to be used for the given sentence is

(1) Did he?

(2) Doesn't he?

(3) Wasn't he?

(4) Didn't he?

37. 'We have no place to live' In the given sentence, the underlined word is a/an

(1) Noun

(2) Adjective

(3) Verb

(4) Adverb

38. The synonym for the word 'hollow' used in the story is

(1) Crater

(2) Clasp

(3) Crest

(4) Consent

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

A village pedagogue announced one day
Unto his pupils, that inspector 'A'
Was coming to examine them. Quoth he;
"If he should try in Geography,
Most likely he will ask... 'What's the earth's shape?'
Then if you feel as stupid as an ape,
Just look at me; my snuff-box I will show,
Which will remind you it is round, you know"
Now, the Sagacious master, I declare,
Had two snuff-boxes. one round, t' other square :
The square he carried through the week, the round
On Sundays only. Hark! a foot step's sound :
'T' is the inspector. "What's the earth's shape, lad?"
Addressing one by name. The Latter, glad
To have his memory helped, look at the master;
When, piteous to relate. O sad disaster!
The pupil without hesitation says:
"Round, sir, on Sundays, square on other days."

39. The shape of the teacher's snuff box on Sundays was

- (1) Square
- (2) Round
- (3) Rectangle
- (4) Oval

40. "If you feel as stupid as an ape" The figure of speech in the given line is

- (1) Simile
- (2) Metaphor
- (3) Personification

(4) Alliteration

41. 'A foot steps' sound' in the poem refers to the fact that

- (1) the teacher had left the class
- (2) the students walked out of the class
- (3) the inspector left the class
- (4) the inspector had arrived

42. If the students failed to remember the answer to the inspector's question.

- (1) the students could ask other students for the answer
- (2) the students could ask the inspector for the answer
- (3) the teacher would show them his snuff-box
- (4) the students could keep quiet without answering

43. The poet through the poem, wants to convey that

- (1) One should learn things correctly
- (2) Students should always depend on their teachers for answers
- (3) The earth can have different shapes on different days
- (4) School inspector should always ask the same question

44. In the poem, if the word 'show' rhymes with 'know', then the words 'square' and 'glad' rhyme with

- (1) declare; ape
- (2) shape; lad
- (3) relate; sad
- (4) declare; lad

45. In the poem "Pedagogue" is synonymous with

- (1) Teacher
- (2) Student
- (3) Inspector
- (4) Monitor

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. 'Spoorti was planting a sapling'. The passive form of the above sentence is

- (1) A sapling is being planted by Spoorti
- (2) A sapling was being planted by Spoorti
- (3) A sapling has been planted by Spoorti
- (4) A sapling was planted by Spoorti

47. Aditi throws _____ one rupee coin, into _____ river Krishna. The suitable words to be

used in the above sentence are

- (1) an, the
- (2) a, an
- (3) a, the
- (4) the, a

48. The bridge was built _____ the river. The suitable word to be used in the given sentence is

- (1) across
- (2) along
- (3) at
- (4) in

49. If she had returned home earlier, I _____ met her. The suitable form of words to be filled in the blank is

- (1) will have
- (2) have been
- (3) would had
- (4) would have

50. It is years since I _____ him. He has _____ his best days. The appropriate form of words to be used to fill the blanks are

- (1) seeing, seen
- (2) saw, seen

(3) seen, saw

(4) sees, seen

51. Teacher uses online audio dictionary, in the classroom, to teach

(1) Spellings of the words

(2) Meanings of the words

(3) Pronunciation of the words

(4) Word order

52. The full form of 'sth' found in dictionary entries stand for

(1) something

(2) subject

(3) superlative

(4) somebody

53. Co.ord.in.ate is an entry found in a dictionary for the word 'co-ordinate'. The underlined entry is

(1) The spelling of the word

(2) Pronunciation including syllable stress

(3) Grammatical function

(4) Meaning of the word

54. The correct sequence of facilitating a prose lesson by the teacher is

(1) Engage, Evaluate, Explain, Expand, Explore

(2) Engage, Explain, Evaluate, Explore, Expand

(3) Engage, Explore, Explain, Expand, Evaluate

(4) Engage, Expand, Explore, Evaluate, Explain

55. Effective communication involves

(1) Appropriate use of voice and body language

(2) Use of good voice only

(3) Use of body language only

(4) Casual listening

56. The study of speech sounds, their production and the script is

- (1) Syntactic
- (2) Transcription
- (3) Sequencing
- (4) Phonetics

57. When the ability of a student to be brief in writing is enhanced, then he has attained the skill of

- (1) Editing
- (2) Paraphrasing
- (3) Summarising
- (4) Formatting

58. Practice of minimal pairs, "bin-bean" is used to develop the _____ skills.

- (1) Listening
- (2) Speaking
- (3) Writing
- (4) Listening and speaking

59. The "Role play" activity helps learners to develop

- (1) Fluency in speaking
- (2) Accuracy in writing
- (3) Casual listening
- (4) Lexical competence

60. The teacher conducts formative Assessments in the classroom.

- (1) at the end of every semester
- (2) at the beginning of the academic year
- (3) throughout the academic year
- (4) at the end of the academic year

PAPER 6

Passage (Questions 31-38) - The Devoted Mother

Passage:

A mother duck and her little ducklings were on their way to the lake one day. The ducklings were very happy following their mother and quack-quacking along the way. All of a sudden the mother duck saw a fox in the distance. She was frightened and shouted, "Children, hurry to the lake. There's a fox!"

The ducklings hurried towards the lake. The mother duck wondered what to do. She began to walk back and forth dragging one wing on the ground.

When the fox saw her he became happy and he said to himself, "looks like she's hurt and

can't fly! I can easily catch and eat her!" Then he ran towards her.

The mother duck ran, leading the fox away from the lake. The fox followed her. Now he wouldn't be able to harm her ducklings. The mother duck looked towards her ducklings and saw that they had reached the lake. She was relieved. She stopped and took a deep breath.

The fox thought she was tired and he came closer, but the mother duck quickly spread her wings and rose up in the air. She landed in the middle of the lake and her ducklings swam to her.

The fox stared in disbelief at the mother duck and her ducklings. He could not reach them because they were in the middle of the lake. This way the duck fooled its enemy into thinking she was hurt and gave her children time to escape.

Dear children, some birds drag one of their wings on the ground when an enemy is going to attack. In this way they fool their enemies into thinking they are hurt, when the enemy follows them this gives their children time to escape.

31. The fox thought that the mother duck was hurt when the mother duck

(1) hurried towards the lake

(2) ran away from the lake

(3) began to walk back and forth dragging one wing on the ground

(4) reached the middle of the lake

32. The mother duck ran leading the fox away from the lake because

- (1) it wanted to save its life
- (2) it wanted to save its duckling's life
- (3) it wanted the fox to be saved
- (4) it wanted the fox to love the ducklings

33. This story highlights

- (1) the greediness of the fox
- (2) the fox hunting the ducklings
- (3) the care of the mother duck
- (4) the wandering of the mother duck and the ducklings

34. The phrase "back and forth" means

- (1) to move first in one direction and then in the opposite one
- (2) to follow someone innocently
- (3) to enter by force
- (4) to do something again and again

35. The mother duck wondered what to do. The infinitive in the above sentence is

- (1) wondered
- (2) what to
- (3) do
- (4) to do

36. The word in the text which takes "dis" as a prefix is

- (1) happy
- (2) belief
- (3) lead
- (4) hurry

37. The mother duck stopped and took a deep breath. The part of speech of the underlined word in the given sentence is

- (1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adverb

(4) Adjective

38. The fox couldn't reach the ducklings because they were in the middle of the lake.

The correct question to get the underlined words as answer is

(1) Why couldn't the fox reach the ducklings?

(2) How did the fox reach the ducklings?

(3) When could the fox reach the ducklings?

(4) When couldn't the fox reach the ducklings?

Poem (Questions 39-45) - I WONDER by Jeannie Kirby

Poem:

I wonder why the grass is green,

And why the wind is never seen?

Who taught the birds to build a nest,

And told the trees to take a rest?

O, when the moon is not quite round,

Where can the missing bit be found?

Who lights the stars, when they blow out,

And makes the lightning flash about?

Who paints the rainbow in the sky

And hangs the fluffy clouds so high?

Why is it now, do you suppose,

That Dad won't tell me, if he knows?

39. The speaker in this poem is

(1) dad

(2) son

(3) mother

(4) nature

40. The person is wondering

- (1) Why the wind is never seen
- (2) Why the trees are not taking rest
- (3) Why somebody has bit off the moon
- (4) Why there is a rainbow in the sky

41. The central idea of this poem is

- (1) a child's curiosity
- (2) elders do not know all answers
- (3) funny things of nature
- (4) one should have a keen desire to learn

42. 'Trees take a rest' means trees

- (1) stop working for sometime
- (2) lie down dead
- (3) sit fixed to the ground
- (4) should be cut down after some years

43. The rhyming word for 'wonder' is

- (1) compounder
- (2) yonder
- (3) all-rounder
- (4) founder

44. And hangs the fluffy clouds so high? The underlined word is

- (1) Verb
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Noun
- (4) Adverb

45. The word "Won't" is the contracted form of

- (1) Will not
- (2) Would not

(3) Was not

(4) Were not

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. 'The flour _____ used to make bread from a wheat plant'. The correct verb form to be filled in the blank is

(1) is

(2) was

(3) are

(4) had

47. 'Can you ride a motorbike' This statement ends with

(1) .

(2) ?

(3) !

(4) ,

48. 'The economy of India is based _____ farming'. The correct preposition to be filled in the blank is

(1) in

(2) on

(3) with

(4) from

49. 'Anush is the _____ boy in the class'. The correct word to be filled in the blank is

(1) tall

(2) taller

(3) tallest

(4) too tall

50. 'The man is poor _____ honest'. The correct linker to be filled in the blank is

(1) but

(2) so

(3) because

(4) or

51. The abbreviation ELT stands for

(1) English Language Teaching

(2) Encouraging Language Teaching

(3) Enhancing Language Teaching

(4) English Learning Teaching

52. In the second language scenario, the focus is usually on

(1) fluency first

(2) accuracy first

(3) approaching first

(4) consistency first

53. 'There is a difference in the length of the vowel sounds'. This statement is

(1) False

(2) True

(3) Partially true

(4) Partially false

54. The number of diphthongs in English are

(1) Twelve

(2) Three

(3) Two

(4) Eight

55. "The topic sentence of the following paragraph is missing. Write an appropriate topic sentence after reading the rest of the paragraph". The main objective of this task given by a teacher is to test

(1) Note making

(2) Creative writing

(3) Sequencing

(4) Reading comprehension

56. LAC approach is found to be an interesting area to ease the process of learning. If the

context of language teaching, LAC stands for

(1) Learning According to Curriculum

(2) Language Across Curriculum

(3) Learning And Communication

(4) Listening Across Curriculum

57. A teacher uses many teaching-learning resources in the teaching of English. The more useful TLM in developing the vocabulary among the students is

(1) Grammar book

(2) Picture book

(3) Thesaurus

(4) Encyclopedia

58. There are many approaches and methods in language teaching. Among them, the one that focuses more on developing communication skills is

(1) Total Physical Response

(2) Communicative Language Teaching

(3) The Lexical Approach

(4) Content Based Instruction

59. Developing the reference skill among learners is required to become less-dependant

in learning. There is a need to list and grade the elements of the reference skill. The most required reference skill to be taught at the beginner's level is

(1) Looking up a dictionary

(2) Consulting encyclopedia

(3) Comparing grammar book

(4) Reviewing the latest book

60. "Developing imagination is an important objective of language teaching". The text

type that helps developing imagination is

(1) Biography

(2) Stories

(3) Recipe

(4) Report

SUMMARY

Total Papers: 6

Questions per Paper: 30 (Questions 31-60)

Total Questions: 180

Format: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Sections per Paper:

Reading Comprehension Passages (2 passages typically)

Poem Analysis

Grammar and Language Teaching Methodology

Pedagogy Questions

English PYQs

KARTET ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER-II - COMPLETE QUESTION BANK

6 Previous Year Question Papers (180 Questions Total)

PAPER 1

Passage 1 (Questions 31-35)

Passage:

A Small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the centre of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. So, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat

which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert moved off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man, again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt, with the money the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over. Once again the old man let out a loud cry. Once again the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again the crowd followed suit - except Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

31. Robert went to the other side of the road because

- (1) he wanted to help the old man by giving him some money
- (2) he wanted to see why the crowd had gathered
- (3) he was curious to watch the monkey's tricks
- (4) he had seen one of his friends over there

32. The word 'pavement' in the passage means

- (1) a temporary tent which is used for public entertainment

(2) a path at the side of a road for people to walk on

(3) a small building made of wood

(4) a roadside room

33. The noun form of 'perform'

(1) performs

(2) performed

(3) performing

(4) performance

34. The old man let out a loud cry suddenly in order to

(1) keep the monkey quiet for sometime

(2) let the crowd know that his monkey was dead

(3) let the crowd know that he was a poor man

(4) show that he was in grief

35. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. The underlined word in the above sentence is

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adverb

(4) Adjective

Poem 1 (Questions 36-40) - The Earthen Goblet

Poem:

Silent goblet! Red from head to heel,

How did you feel

When you were being twirled

Upon the potter's wheel

Before the potter gave you to the world?

'I felt a conscious impulse in my clay

To break away

From the great potter's hand that burned so warm,
I felt a vast
Feeling of sorrow to be cast
Into my present form.'
'Before that fatal hour
That was me captive on the potter's wheel
And cast into his crimson goblet - sleep,
I used to feel
The fragrant friendship of a little flower
Whose root was in my bosom buried deep.
'The potter has drawn out the living breath of me
And given me a form which is the death of me,
My past unshapely natural stage was best
With just one flower flaming through my breast'

36. The poem is a conversation between

- (1) the flower and the poet
- (2) the goblet and the poet
- (3) the clay and potter's wheel
- (4) the goblet and the flower

37. In the poem 'I' refers to

- (1) the poet
- (2) the flower
- (3) the goblet
- (4) the potter's wheel

38. According to the poem, the correct statement is

- (1) The goblet was eager to be cast in the present form
- (2) The goblet was a free bird on the potter's wheel
- (3) The goblet was happy with its past life

(4) The goblet was happy in its present form

39. The expression which states that the goblet wanted freedom is

(1) fragrant friendship

(2) burned so warm

(3) bosom buried deep

(4) to break away

40. Sleep: deep :: Wheel:

(1) feel

(2) twirl

(3) fatal

(4) natural

Picture-based Questions (Questions 41-45)

[Map description: A street map showing First St., Second Street, Third Street, Market Street, and Center Drive with various landmarks including church, park, museum, government center, police and fire station, community center, forest, hospital, and train station]

41. The train stops on the

(1) Centre drive

(2) Third street

(3) Market street

(4) Second street

42. If you are at the junction of the Third street and the Market street, the museum is in this corner

(1) North-west

(2) South-west

(3) North-east

(4) South-east

43. The Market street has a

(1) Government centre

(2) Hospital

(3) Community centre

(4) Forest

44. The symbol +++++ Indicates

(1) Railway track

(2) Police and fire station

(3) Railway station

(4) Park

45. The community centre is _____ the police and fire station. The correct word to be filled in the blank is

(1) between

(2) next to

(3) opposite to

(4) in front of

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. While developing the skill of reading through the phonic method, a teacher facilitates learning through

(1) Word chunks

(2) Sounds

(3) Phrases

(4) Sentences

47. The full form of TPR, a method evolved by James Asher, an experimental psychologist is

(1) Total Physical Response

(2) Teaching Physical Response

(3) Total Pedagogic Response

(4) Teaching Pedagogic Response

48. Listening to a speech to comprehend using a radio is learning through

- (1) Print media
- (2) Audio-Visual aids
- (3) Visual aids
- (4) Audio- aids

49. In this activity some choose to speak in favour of the topic and some present their views against the topic i.e they argue.

- (1) Just A Minute
- (2) Extempore
- (3) Debate
- (4) Pick and speak

50. Lathesh writes the words 'Photo' as 'foto', 'College' as 'colege'. He needs remedial teaching in

- (1) Spelling and vocabulary
- (2) Grammar and vocabulary
- (3) Phonetics and grammar
- (4) Spelling and grammar

51. When the teacher instructs the class to "Listen to the story to get a general idea of what it is about". She is aiming at the lesson stage of

- (1) reading for gist
- (2) listening for gist
- (3) focussing on structures
- (4) listening for specific information

52. Improvement, Practical, Substitute, Photograph. These words fall into the group of

- (1) Monosyllabic words
- (2) Disyllabic words
- (3) Trisyllabic words
- (4) Polysyllabic words

53. The statement with the correct usage of a homophone is seen in

- (a) The bus collided with a stationery car carrying some stationary.
- (b) In need some office stationary, to be brought in the car which has been stationery for some time
- (c) The population growth has remained stationary for a long time, though we have wasted a lot of stationery on its analysis
- (d) Why do you waste the office stationary to research on stationery office vehicles

(1) a

(2) b

(3) c

(4) d

54. Proficiency in writing in second language English learning is required

- (1) to record documents which may be of use in future
- (2) to comprehend spoken words
- (3) to encourage extensive reading
- (4) to practise good speech habits

55. The interactional technique that is commonly used to practise language functions of language is

- (1) Story building
- (2) Dialogue chains
- (3) Debating
- (4) Brain storming

56. The kind of objective type test item that falls out of the group is

- (1) Completion type item
- (2) Matching type item
- (3) Multiple choice type item
- (4) Short answer type item

57. Aazad: If you want to relax, we have some very good golfing holidays in Bengaluru.

Aneesh: Actually I think fishing is more relaxing than playing golf. The underlined statement expresses

- (1) Acceptance
- (2) Refusal
- (3) Comparison
- (4) Approval

58. Mr. Gunashekar was elected a MLA for a first time. This statement can be written correctly as

- (1) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as an MLA for the first time
- (2) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as a MLA for the first time
- (3) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as the MLA for a first time
- (4) Mr. Gunashekar was elected as MLA for a first time

59. The speaking ability gives the learner enough confidence to acquire the skill of reading and writing - This means that

- (1) The learner must learn to use the language orally first
- (2) The learner must learn to read first
- (3) The learner must learn to write first
- (4) The learner must learn to refer materials first

60. Sneha has written the words balm, walk, talk as bam, wak, tak. Her teacher must teach her about the

- (1) Structure
- (2) Parts of speech
- (3) Silent letters
- (4) Stress and intonation

PAPER 2

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Ranga was never certain what he was going to do next. He set out of his little home in

Kabir Lane, and by the time he turned the corner at Market Road, he always found some odd job coming his way. Today a very peculiar task offered itself as he sat near the Market Fountain. A servant from a bungalow in the extension was going round with a searching look in his eyes. He explained, "Our brass pot has fallen into the well. Do you know anyone who can get into the well and bring it out?"

"What will they pay for it?"

"What will you want for the job?"

"I must see the well first, and I can't think of anything less than two rupees," he said.

"Yes, follow me," the other said, and Ranga was astounded. He never thought that his offer would be accepted. He had never gone down a well before. He tried to excuse himself now. But the other would not let him go. He almost gripped him by the wrist and dragged him along. He went protesting.

"I don't know anything about wells," he cried. "Oh, don't say that, see the well first," said the servant, and clung to him. He added, "They have made life a hell for me for four days now. They will dismiss me if I don't do anything about it today."

"But I know nothing about wells."

"Hush! None of it with me," admonished the old servant, and smiled significantly. "If you want an anna or two more, ask for it, don't try these tricks."

"But, but," Ranga faltered, but the other offered him a beedi to smoke and silenced him. Ranga followed him resigned to his fate.

31. A peculiar task was offered to Ranga when he was sitting near the market fountain.

That was

- (1) Ranga set out of his little home in Kabir Lane
- (2) To get into the well and bring out the brass pot
- (3) A servant was going with a searching look to offer a task
- (4) Ranga found some odd job coming his way

32. The first condition of Ranga for the job offer was

- (1) He expected money first

(2) He wanted to know the address first

(3) He demanded a drop first

(4) He wanted to see the well first

33. The money Ranga expected for his job was

(1) Not less than two rupees

(2) More than one rupee

(3) Minimum of three rupees

(4) The highest amount of five rupees

34. The thing which offered to silence Ranga was

(1) two rupees

(2) a beedi to smoke

(3) a brass pot

(4) a searching look

35. Ranga tried to excuse himself to do this job because

(1) He was not offered with a good pay

(2) He wanted to attend another job

(3) He had never gone down to a well before

(4) He was not knowing the address

36. He never thought that his offer would be accepted. The correct opposite of the underlined word

(1) delayed

(2) irritated

(3) removed

(4) rejected

37. Ranga wanted _____ work for _____ rupees. Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

(1) too, two

(2) to, two

(3) two, two

(4) two, to

38. Ranga became faltered _____ he was offered money and beedi. Choose the suitable

word.

(1) when

(2) who

(3) whose

(4) why

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

My mother called me Blue Nile

I am also named by mother White Nile

When we grew and grew we asked

Oh mother, Oh mother

Tell us, why did you name us Nile

Our mothers said lovingly

Oh our children

You travel and travel

Cross mountains, forests and valleys

Thousands of miles, enriching nine countries

you reach Khartoum

you Blue and White Niles confluence with a mission

God has commanded you to give a message

you give a beautiful message

When we rivers confluence

Oh humanity why not your hearts confluence

And you blossom with happiness.

39. What was the question the speaker asked to mother when they grew old in the initial lines?

- (1) When we rivers confluence on humanity?
- (2) Why not your hearts confluence?
- (3) You give a beautiful message.
- (4) Why did you name us Nile?

40. What was the name given to me by my mother?

- (1) Blue Nile
- (2) White Nile
- (3) Khartoum
- (4) Nile

41. How do rivers reach Khartoum as described in the poem?

- (1) Confluencing with a mission
- (2) Giving beautiful message
- (3) Crossing mountains, forests and valleys
- (4) Blossoming with happiness

42. When rivers confluence, it is giving a beautiful message to humanity. That is

- (1) enriching nine countries
- (2) confluence your hearts and blossom with happiness
- (3) to grow old
- (4) to reach Khartoum

43. The Blue and White Nile travel thousands of miles carrying a

- (1) heart
- (2) tree
- (3) mission
- (4) message

44. "God has commanded you to give a message." The figure of speech of the sentence is

(1) Personification

(2) Simile

(3) Metaphor

(4) Irony

45. Read the poem and choose the correct Rhyme Scheme. "Our mothers said lovingly /
Oh our children / You travel and travel / Cross mountains, forests and valleys"

(1) aabb

(2) abab

(3) abbc

(4) abcd

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. Choose the correct verb form of the sentence. The window was open and a bird
_____ into the room.

(1) fly

(2) flys

(3) flew

(4) flown

47. Choose the appropriate superlative degree for the given sentence. Very few Kings
were as great as Ashoka.

(1) Ashoka was the greatest King.

(2) Ashoka is the greatest King.

(3) Ashoka was one of the greatest Kings.

(4) Ashoka is one of the greatest King.

48. Read the given sentence and identify the suitable reported speech. "Can I help you
with your homework?" said my mother.

(1) My mother asked me whether she would help me with my homework.

(2) My mother asked me whether she will help me with my homework.

(3) My mother asked me whether she might help me with my homework.

(4) My mother asked me whether she could help me with my homework.

49. Choose the correct combined sentence. There was heavy traffic. I could not reach the

office in time.

(1) In spite of heavy traffic I could reach the office in time.

(2) In spite of heavy traffic I did not reach the office in time.

(3) I reached the office in time despite the heavy traffic.

(4) In spite of heavy traffic I can reach the office in time.

50. Identify the suitable voice of the given sentence. Mona completed the sum.

(1) The sum is completed by Mona.

(2) The sum was completed by Mona.

(3) The sum can be completed by Mona.

(4) The sum was being completed by Mona.

51. NCTE stands for

(1) National Council for Teacher Education

(2) National Curriculum for Teacher Education

(3) National Committee for Teacher Education

(4) National Council for Technical Education

52. The second tongue of all the teacher in general and right hand of a language teacher is

(1) Chalk board

(2) A piece of chalk

(3) Red pen

(4) Time table

53. The approach which emphasizes the more use of target language and there is hardly scope to use mother tongue of the pupils as the structure of English language can not be

translated into mother tongue is known as

(1) Communicative approach

(2) Bilingual method

(3) Structural approach

(4) Spiral approach

54. Receptive vocabulary is

(1) a word we use while speaking or listening

(2) recognizing words while listening or reading

(3) knowing the meaning of the words

(4) ambiguous words

55. The change in the form of the word or words as grammatical aspects to obtain the intended meaning is known as

(1) Syntax

(2) Concord

(3) Semantics

(4) Inflections

56. The statements that describe the knowledge, skills and attitudes which students should acquire by the end of particular class or course is known as

(1) Learning outcomes

(2) Item bank

(3) Learners' outcomes

(4) Learning objectives

57. A teacher divides the classroom into small groups and ask them to discuss and present their views on 'conservation of water'. The students are free to present their view in the form of written description, role play, verbal presentation etc. The teacher facilitates as and when required. This approach is known as

(1) Natural approach

(2) Structural approach

(3) Deductive approach

(4) Constructivist approach

58. The study of articulation, transmission and reception of speech sound is called

- (1) phonetics
- (2) linguistics
- (3) syntax
- (4) morphology

59. The teacher first presents an object "book". The teacher holds a book in his hand and

shows it to the whole class and says "book", "this is your book", "my book is red", "your book is blue", this is an example for

- (1) The sentence method
- (2) The word method
- (3) The story method
- (4) The phrase method

60. Assessment is made along with the teaching of lessons throughout the academic year, which includes oral tests and co-curricular activities is known as

- (1) Summative Assessment
- (2) Formative Assessment
- (3) Formal Assessment
- (4) Diagnostic Assessment

PAPER 3

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

One hot day a man was travelling along a busy road. He was going to his village. He was tired and sweat was pouring down his face. He stopped a cart that came along and asked

the cartman to give him a lift.

"I'll take you there for ten rupees," said the cartman. The traveller agreed and climbed onto the cart.

An hour later the cartman stopped for his mid-day meal. He went and sat under a tree.

The traveller got down and sat under the shade of the cart.

The cartman finished eating and they started their journey again. When they reached the village, the traveller took out a ten rupee note to pay the cartman. But the cartman would not take it. "Didn't you rest in the shade of my cart in the heat of the mid-day sun?" he asked, "Pay me for the shade too. Give me twenty rupees!"

The traveller refused there was a quarrel. They went to the village head person and asked him to settle the dispute. It was late afternoon. The headman asked the traveller to stand in the middle of the road holding a ten rupee note in the hand.

The traveller did as he was told. The headman then turned to the cartman. "Go! take both the rupees," he said

"Both?" asked the cartman, confused

"Yes," said the headman, "Both. The one in his hand and its shadow on the ground. I think the shadow of a rupee is a fair price for the shade of a cart".

31. Choose the word which means "Quarrel".

- (1) Dispute
- (2) Reveal
- (3) Confuse
- (4) Refuse

32. 'The cartman stopped for his meal.' The part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence is

- (1) Verb
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Adverb
- (4) Noun

33. The cartman demanded rupees twenty on reaching the village as

- (1) the village took longer to reach than expected
- (2) he felt that the traveller was rich
- (3) he felt that the traveller had to pay for the ride and the shade the traveller had

received from the cart

(4) he felt that the traveller should pay for his meal which he took during the ride

34. The headman told the traveller to stand in the middle of the road holding a ten rupee note in his hand and said

(1) Go! Take the note

(2) Go! Take both the notes

(3) Go! Take the note in his hands

(4) Go! Take the note in the shadow

35. The traveller wanted a lift because

(1) he wanted to get to his village in a cart

(2) he was tired

(3) he did not want to talk

(4) he wanted to reach the city soon

36. The cartman agreed to take the traveller because

(1) he pitied his plight

(2) he wanted to cheat the traveller

(3) the traveller agreed to pay ten rupees

(4) he did not want to refuse the traveller

37. The traveller refused to pay rupees twenty as fare because

(1) he had agreed to pay only ten rupees

(2) he did not have twenty rupees

(3) he did not have the change

(4) he wanted to cheat the cart driver

38. The opposite for the word 'refuse' is

(1) expect

(2) accept

(3) demand

(4) decline

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

Riches I hold in light esteem,
And Love I laugh to scorn,
And lust of fame was but a dream
That vanished with the morn.
And If I pray, the only prayer
That moves my lips for me
Is 'Leave the heart that now I bear
And give me liberty!'
Yes, as my swift days near their goal,
It is all that I implore
In life and death a chainless soul
With courage to endure.

39. The poet does not want to be

- (1) Poor and humble
- (2) Proud or vile
- (3) Rich and famous
- (4) None of the above

40. The lust of fame

- (1) Multiplies
- (2) Diminishes
- (3) Vanishes
- (4) Sharpens

41. In this poem, the word 'liberty' refers to

- (1) life
- (2) death
- (3) riches

(4) freedom

42. The poet says 'Love I laugh to scorn'. This is because

(1) She does not believe in love

(2) She feels the whole world is in love

(3) She believes only in the value of materialistic possessions

(4) She makes fun of everything

43. The word in the poem which means 'happening quickly' is

(1) esteem

(2) liberty

(3) swift

(4) implore

44. The rhyme scheme of the poem is

(1) aabb

(2) bbaa

(3) abab

(4) baba

45. The figure of speech employed in the line 'In life and death a chainless soul' is

(1) Simile

(2) Personification

(3) Metaphor

(4) Irony

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. My brother is _____ talented Sitar player and has _____ melodious voice. The correct

article to be filled in the blanks are

(1) a, an

(2) a, a

(3) the, the

(4) an, the

47. 'Hemanth opened the garage _____ took his things out.' The correct linker to be used

is

(1) or

(2) but

(3) and

(4) because

48. The cyclone caused _____ damage to the city. The correct form of word to be used in

the blank is

(1) extend

(2) extended

(3) extension

(4) extensive

49. Mrs. Latha is a teacher. She _____ teaching in the class now. The correct word to be filled in the blank is

(1) was

(2) are

(3) is

(4) were

50. If 'break down' means stop working, the word 'break in' means

(1) enter illegally

(2) end a marriage

(3) break a pipe

(4) to leave some thing

51. 'Story telling activity' in a classroom facilitates

(1) hand-eye co-ordination in children

(2) passive participation

(3) interactive teaching-learning environment

(4) reading skills

52. Constructivism in language learning focusses on

(1) engaging learners in exploring new knowledge

(2) the role of imitation

(3) memorizing grammar rules

(4) the dominant role of the teacher in the classroom

53. CCE stands for

(1) Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation

(2) Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation

(3) Common Comprehensive Evaluation

(4) Continuous Comprehensive Examination

54. Classroom transaction in a language class should focus on the development of the receptive skills before the development of the productive skills. This statement is

(1) Absolutely correct

(2) Partially correct

(3) Not correct

(4) Absolutely not correct

55. When a teacher uses 'realia' in the language class, it means that she is bringing

(1) real life situations to communicate

(2) realistic targets and objectives for achievements

(3) real objects as teaching aids

(4) real activities for student level

56. Competency-based education has much in common with the approach of

(1) Translation method

(2) Rote learning

(3) Remedial teaching

(4) Task based learning

57. The purpose of remedial teaching is to

- (1) introduce new language items
- (2) test recently taught items
- (3) teach again the language items not properly learnt
- (4) teach again the language items learnt, to reinforce

58. By engaging students in dictionary work, the teacher will facilitate them to improve their

- (1) listening skill
- (2) writing skill
- (3) reference skill
- (4) speaking skill

59. In Teaching-learning process CBL stands for

- (1) Competency Based Learner
- (2) Competency Based Learning
- (3) Child Based Learning
- (4) Center Based Learning

60. Choose the Audio-visual aid from the given options.

- (1) Blackboard
- (2) Charts
- (3) Flash cards
- (4) Films

PAPER 4

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Leonard James is a homeless man. For him, life is always hard. He is always hungry. His shoes have holes in them. He needs a haircut. His clothes are old and dirty.

"What I would do with one hundred dollars!" Leonard says. This is a game he likes to play with himself to take his mind off things. He is walking down the street on a

Thursday night. The winter air is cold on his face. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new socks," he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a haircut," he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new pants", he says. He continues to walk down the street.

"If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a hamburger," he says. His stomach rumbles at the thought.

"If I had..." Leonard looks down at the sidewalk. He cannot believe what he sees! someone has lost his wallet. Leonard picks it up. Inside are five twenty-dollar bills.

"One hundred dollars!" Leonard says. He is very excited. "Now I can buy everything I want!".

Then Leonard begins to think. "But this is not my money", he says. Leonard goes to the police station. He gives a police officer the wallet and money.

"Thank you" says the police officer. "You are a very honest man." Leonard smiles. He turns around and begins to Leave the police station. "Hold on," the police officer says. He reaches into his won pocket and gives Leonard ten dollars: "Get yourself something to eat".

31. What is life like for Leonard?

- (1) It is hard
- (2) It is warm
- (3) It is easy
- (4) It is full of goodness

32. Leonard thinks about what he would do with a hundred dollars because

- (1) It helps him go to sleep
- (2) It takes his mind off things
- (3) The police officer asks him to do so
- (4) He knows he will find the money

33. What time of year is it?

- (1) Spring
- (2) Fall
- (3) Summer
- (4) Winter

34. Leonard's stomach rumbles because

- (1) He is hungry
- (2) He is tired
- (3) His clothes are dirty
- (4) He is homeless

35. Leonard goes to the police station because

- (1) He owes money
- (2) He wants a reward
- (3) The wallet is not his
- (4) He has committed a crime

36. At the end of the story, being honest means

- (1) to feel protected
- (2) to want more
- (3) to be truthful
- (4) to be hopeful

37. The police officer gives Leonard

- (1) an advice
- (2) money to eat
- (3) a handshake
- (4) one hundred dollars

38. The reported form of the sentence, the police officer said, "You are a very honest man". is

- (1) The police officer said that I was a very honest man

(2) The police officer said that he was a very honest man

(3) The police officer said that I am a very honest man

(4) The police officer said that he is a very honest man

Passage (Questions 39-45)

Passage:

'Did I wake you up?' I could have jumped out of my pyjamas as I answered the phone in my hotel room in Moscow, early one morning, some years ago. My surprise wasn't because I was fast asleep or wasn't expecting a call. What took me by surprise was the fact that the query was made in perfect Bengali. One doesn't expect that in Hotel Minsk in Moscow, on an early morning in May. Yuri Frolov had taken me by surprise.

I met the young Russian in the hotel lobby, his hair slightly receding, a sensitive face and pale blue eyes willing to laugh if you too were willing to do so. 'My name is Frolov, Yuri Frolov,' he said, in English this time, with a warm handshake. He was with the Bengali service of Radio Moscow and had come to fetch me for an interview I was to record that morning

As the taxi made its way through the streets, he sat there explaining to me the mystery of his near-perfect Bengali, Occasionally breaking into English as though to reassure me.

He asked the driver to stop for a minute, nimbly jumped out and returned a few minutes later with a bouquet in hand. I was a little embarrassed at the thought of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in my hand.

As it turned out, the bouquet wasn't for me. Before introducing me to the charming woman who was to interview me, he handed her the flowers with an elaborate gesture.

She accepted the offering with just as much charm and a smile that could have launched

a thousand satellites into space, or perhaps nearer earth.

39. The author was surprised because

(1) he got the call when he was fast asleep

(2) he was not expecting a call

(3) the query was made in perfect Bengali

(4) the query was made in perfect Russian

40. The author met Yuri Frolov

(1) at the studio of Radio Moscow

(2) in his hotel room in Moscow

(3) at the corridor of Radio Moscow

(4) in the hotel lobby

41. The author met the young Russian because

(1) he ordered the coffee early in the morning

(2) he wanted to pay him the perks

(3) he wanted to learn Russian from him

(4) he had to go to Radio Moscow for an interview

42. The thought that made the author a little embarrassed was

(1) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in his hand

(2) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with Yuri Frolov

(3) of arriving at the studios of Radio Moscow with a bouquet in Frolov's hand

(4) to meet the woman at the studios of Radio Moscow

43. Find the word in the passage which means the same as 'question'

(1) answer

(2) query

(3) expect

(4) interview

44. Find the word in the passage which means the opposite of 'advancing'

(1) receding

(2) offering

(3) arriving

(4) willing

45. 'He handed her the flowers with an elaborate gesture'. The passive form of the

statement is

- (1) The flowers are handed to her with an elaborate gesture
- (2) The flowers is handed to her with an elaborate gesture
- (3) She was handed the flowers with an elaborate gesture
- (4) She handed the flowers with an elaborate gesture

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. If you are reading a text for comprehension

- (1) you should read aloud
- (2) you should read silently
- (3) you should read aloud with a friend / peer
- (4) you should expect somebody to read for you

47. A learner reads the text / topic for specific details or specific reasons. So she/he is using the strategy called

- (1) Scanning
- (2) Skimming
- (3) Skipping
- (4) Summarizing

48. Choose the word that does not belong to the group: Observation, checklist, rating scale, Questionnaire

- (1) Checklist
- (2) Rating scale
- (3) Observation
- (4) Questionnaire

49. A teacher asks her / his pupils to clap once if the statement is true and to clap twice if it is not true. Then the pupils

- (1) listen and respond
- (2) listen and repeat
- (3) listen and complete the gaps

(4) listen and chant

50. The following is not a sub-skill of speaking

(1) produce sounds in meaningful chunks

(2) convey information

(3) formulate appropriate response

(4) understand syntactic patterns

51. Considering how far the following activities help learners develop their speaking skills, the one that does not help much is

(1) giving a prepared talk

(2) giving an extempore speech

(3) reading aloud

(4) interviewing some one

52. Using hand signals, a teacher points to the door. Here she/he is demonstrating

(1) Total physical response

(2) Audio-lingual method

(3) Direct method

(4) Communicative method

53. In the functional approach to teaching grammar

(1) form is central

(2) meaning is central

(3) both form and meaning are central

(4) either 'form' or 'meaning' is central

54. 'Unity' in a paragraph means, that the paragraph is about

(1) supporting details

(2) two main topics

(3) topic sentence

(4) only one main topic

55. A diagnostic test is used to assess

(1) learners' ability to memorise the content of a text book

(2) learners' ability to summarise the main points in a text

(3) learners' strong and weak points in language

(4) learners' knowledge of grammar

56. The cheapest and most easily accessible mass media is

(1) television

(2) radio

(3) internet

(4) newspaper

57. The following statements are related to the characteristics of young learners. Which statement is FALSE?

(1) They try things out and keep experimenting

(2) When conditions are optimal, they can acquire a second language too

(3) They acquire their first language very easily

(4) They are passive learners

58. Stephen Kreshen's "Affective filter hypothesis" states that

(1) the affective filter acts as a barrier to language acquisition

(2) the affective filter works as a scaffold in language acquisition

(3) it helps in the first language acquisition

(4) it helps in the second language acquisition

59. 'Presentation → Practice → Production' sequence is followed in the

(1) constructivist approach

(2) language - awareness approach

(3) functional approach

(4) traditional form-focused approach

60. The teacher wants to build good rapport in her elementary class. Hence,

(1) She gives the class some extra verbs to learn for homework

(2) She makes an effort to learn all the learners' names

(3) She decides to ask the best learner in the class

(4) She asks a learner to be the teacher for the next class

PAPER 5

Passage (Questions 31-38)

Passage:

Mallu lived in a village near the forest. He went daily to the forest to fetch wood, wild fruits and flowers from the forest. He sold them in the nearby town and gave the money to his mother Shanthamma. One day, when he was plucking jack fruits, a big elephant came there. Mallu was afraid. The elephant waved his trunk and fan like ears. Mallu requested the elephant, "Gajaraja, I am a poor boy. Don't harm me. My mother is alone at home, I must take money to her." Gajaraja stood still. Mallu thanked the elephant, took his bag and bundle of wood and went home.

The next day was Mallu's birthday. Shanthamma had prepared sweets. Mallu took some sweets, went to the forest and waited for Gajaraja. When he came, Mallu offered

sweets, jaggery and other nice food to Gajaraja and said, "Oh, great Gajaraja! Please take these sweets and be my friend. Today is my birthday". Gajaraja happily ate all the sweets and said, "Mallu dear, I am very happy today, because of the sweets and your friendship.

Thank you. Now come with me."

Gajaraja helped Mallu to climb upon him. Mallu felt very happy and proud sitting on the back of the elephant. Mallu and Gajaraja went into the deep forest. Then Gajaraja took Mallu near a big tree. There was a wide hollow in the tree. Gajaraja took out fruits and other rare objects from that hollow, and gave them to Mallu. Everyday, Mallu would bring some nice food to Gajaraja, and Gajaraja supplied wood, fruits and flowers to Mallu. By selling those things, Mallu earned enough money and became a shop owner. Sometimes, Gajaraja visited Mallu in his shop.

One day Gajaraja looked very sad. He told Mallu, "People are destroying the forest. We have no place to live. My son went to a town in search of food and he was killed. What

have we done to you all Mallu?" Mallu had no answer.

31. Mallu thanked Gajaraja because

- (1) He hit him with his trunk
- (2) He did not harm him
- (3) He poured water on him
- (4) He allowed him to touch his body

32. Gajaraja took Mallu upon him because he wanted to

- (1) Show the forest only
- (2) Make him enjoy the ride only
- (3) Give him fruits and other rare objects
- (4) Show him the other animals in the forest

33. When Mallu saw the big elephant in the forest, he was

- (1) Shocked
- (2) Afraid
- (3) Delighted
- (4) Enchanted

34. Gajaraja's son had gone to a town because he was

- (1) hungry
- (2) crazy
- (3) furious
- (4) lost

35. Sitting on the back of the elephant Mallu felt

- (1) Surprised
- (2) Satisfied
- (3) Proud
- (4) Afraid

36. Mallu sold the fruits and flowers in the nearby town. The suitable question tag to be used for the given sentence is

- (1) Did he?
- (2) Doesn't he?
- (3) Wasn't he?
- (4) Didn't he?

37. 'We have no place to live' In the given sentence, the underlined word is a/an

- (1) Noun
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Verb
- (4) Adverb

38. The synonym for the word 'hollow' used in the story is

- (1) Crater
- (2) Clasp
- (3) Crest
- (4) Consent

Poem (Questions 39-45)

Poem:

A village pedagogue announced one day

Unto his pupils, that inspector 'A'

Was coming to examine them. Quoth he;

"If he should try in Geography,

Most likely he will ask... 'What's the earth's shape?'

Then if you feel as stupid as an ape,

Just look at me; my snuff-box I will show,

Which will remind you it is round, you know"

Now, the Sagacious master, I declare,

Had two snuff-boxes. one round, t' other square :

The square he carried through the week, the round

On Sundays only. Hark! a foot step's sound :

'T' is the inspector. "What's the earth's shape, lad?"

Addressing one by name. The latter, glad

To have his memory helped, look at the master;

When, piteous to relate. O sad disaster!

The pupil without hesitation says:

"Round, sir, on Sundays, square on other days."

39. The shape of the teacher's snuff box on Sundays was

(1) Square

(2) Round

(3) Rectangle

(4) Oval

40. "If you feel as stupid as an ape" The figure of speech in the given line is

(1) Simile

(2) Metaphor

(3) Personification

(4) Alliteration

41. 'A foot steps' sound' in the poem refers to the fact that

(1) the teacher had left the class

(2) the students walked out of the class

(3) the inspector left the class

(4) the inspector had arrived

42. If the students failed to remember the answer to the inspector's question.

(1) the students could ask other students for the answer

(2) the students could ask the inspector for the answer

(3) the teacher would show them his snuff-box

(4) the students could keep quiet without answering

43. The poet through the poem, wants to convey that

(1) One should learn things correctly

(2) Students should always depend on their teachers for answers

(3) The earth can have different shapes on different days

(4) School inspector should always ask the same question

44. In the poem, if the word 'show' rhymes with 'know', then the words 'square' and 'glad' rhyme with

(1) declare; ape

(2) shape; lad

(3) relate; sad

(4) declare; lad

45. In the poem "Pedagogue" is synonymous with

(1) Teacher

(2) Student

(3) Inspector

(4) Monitor

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. 'Spoorti was planting a sapling'. The passive form of the above sentence is

(1) A sapling is being planted by Spoorti

(2) A sapling was being planted by Spoorti

(3) A sapling has been planted by Spoorti

(4) A sapling was planted by Spoorti

47. Aditi throws _____ one rupee coin, into _____ river Krishna. The suitable words to be

used in the above sentence are

(1) an, the

(2) a, an

(3) a, the

(4) the, a

48. The bridge was built _____ the river. The suitable word to be used in the given

sentence is

(1) across

(2) along

(3) at

(4) in

49. If she had returned home earlier, I _____ met her. The suitable form of words to be filled in the blank is

(1) will have

(2) have been

(3) would had

(4) would have

50. It is years since I _____ him. He has _____ his best days. The appropriate form of words to be used to fill the blanks are

(1) seeing, seen

(2) saw, seen

(3) seen, saw

(4) sees, seen

51. Teacher uses online audio dictionary, in the classroom, to teach

(1) Spellings of the words

(2) Meanings of the words

(3) Pronunciation of the words

(4) Word order

52. The full form of 'sth' found in dictionary entries stand for

(1) something

(2) subject

(3) superlative

(4) somebody

53. Co.ord.in.ate is an entry found in a dictionary for the word 'co-ordinate'. The

underlined entry is

- (1) The spelling of the word
- (2) Pronunciation including syllable stress
- (3) Grammatical function
- (4) Meaning of the word

54. The correct sequence of facilitating a prose lesson by the teacher is

- (1) Engage, Evaluate, Explain, Expand, Explore
- (2) Engage, Explain, Evaluate, Explore, Expand
- (3) Engage, Explore, Explain, Expand, Evaluate
- (4) Engage, Expand, Explore, Evaluate, Explain

55. Effective communication involves

- (1) Appropriate use of voice and body language
- (2) Use of good voice only
- (3) Use of body language only
- (4) Casual listening

56. The study of speech sounds, their production and the script is

- (1) Syntactic
- (2) Transcription
- (3) Sequencing
- (4) Phonetics

57. When the ability of a student to be brief in writing is enhanced, then he has attained the skill of

- (1) Editing
- (2) Paraphrasing
- (3) Summarising
- (4) Formatting

58. Practice of minimal pairs, "bin-bean" is used to develop the _____ skills.

- (1) Listening

(2) Speaking

(3) Writing

(4) Listening and speaking

59. The "Role play" activity helps learners to develop

(1) Fluency in speaking

(2) Accuracy in writing

(3) Casual listening

(4) Lexical competence

60. The teacher conducts formative Assessments in the classroom.

(1) at the end of every semester

(2) at the beginning of the academic year

(3) throughout the academic year

(4) at the end of the academic year

PAPER 6

Passage (Questions 31-38) - The Devoted Mother

Passage:

A mother duck and her little ducklings were on their way to the lake one day. The ducklings were very happy following their mother and quack-quacking along the way.

All of a sudden the mother duck saw a fox in the distance. She was frightened and shouted, "Children, hurry to the lake. There's a fox!"

The ducklings hurried towards the lake. The mother duck wondered what to do. She began to walk back and forth dragging one wing on the ground.

When the fox saw her he became happy and he said to himself, "looks like she's hurt and

can't fly! I can easily catch and eat her!" Then he ran towards her.

The mother duck ran, leading the fox away from the lake. The fox followed her. Now he wouldn't be able to harm her ducklings. The mother duck looked towards her ducklings and saw that they had reached the lake. She was relieved. She stopped and took a deep

breath.

The fox thought she was tired and he came closer, but the mother duck quickly spread her wings and rose up in the air. She landed in the middle of the lake and her ducklings swam to her.

The fox stared in disbelief at the mother duck and her ducklings. He could not reach them because they were in the middle of the lake. This way the duck fooled its enemy into thinking she was hurt and gave her children time to escape.

Dear children, some birds drag one of their wings on the ground when an enemy is going to attack. In this way they fool their enemies into thinking they are hurt, when the enemy follows them this gives their children time to escape.

31. The fox thought that the mother duck was hurt when the mother duck

- (1) hurried towards the lake
- (2) ran away from the lake
- (3) began to walk back and forth dragging one wing on the ground
- (4) reached the middle of the lake

32. The mother duck ran leading the fox away from the lake because

- (1) it wanted to save its life
- (2) it wanted to save its duckling's life
- (3) it wanted the fox to be saved
- (4) it wanted the fox to love the ducklings

33. This story highlights

- (1) the greediness of the fox
- (2) the fox hunting the ducklings
- (3) the care of the mother duck
- (4) the wandering of the mother duck and the ducklings

34. The phrase "back and forth" means

- (1) to move first in one direction and then in the opposite one
- (2) to follow someone innocently

(3) to enter by force

(4) to do something again and again

35. The mother duck wondered what to do. The infinitive in the above sentence is

(1) wondered

(2) what to

(3) do

(4) to do

36. The word in the text which takes "dis" as a prefix is

(1) happy

(2) belief

(3) lead

(4) hurry

37. The mother duck stopped and took a deep breath. The part of speech of the underlined word in the given sentence is

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adverb

(4) Adjective

38. The fox couldn't reach the ducklings because they were in the middle of the lake.

The correct question to get the underlined words as answer is

(1) Why couldn't the fox reach the ducklings?

(2) How did the fox reach the ducklings?

(3) When could the fox reach the ducklings?

(4) When couldn't the fox reach the ducklings?

Poem (Questions 39-45) - I WONDER by Jeannie Kirby

Poem:

I wonder why the grass is green,

And why the wind is never seen?

Who taught the birds to build a nest,
And told the trees to take a rest?
O, when the moon is not quite round,
Where can the missing bit be found?
Who lights the stars, when they blow out,
And makes the lightning flash about?
Who paints the rainbow in the sky
And hangs the fluffy clouds so high?
Why is it now, do you suppose,
That Dad won't tell me, if he knows?

39. The speaker in this poem is

- (1) dad
- (2) son
- (3) mother
- (4) nature

40. The person is wondering

- (1) Why the wind is never seen
- (2) Why the trees are not taking rest
- (3) Why somebody has bit off the moon
- (4) Why there is a rainbow in the sky

41. The central idea of this poem is

- (1) a child's curiosity
- (2) elders do not know all answers
- (3) funny things of nature
- (4) one should have a keen desire to learn

42. 'Trees take a rest' means trees

- (1) stop working for sometime
- (2) lie down dead

(3) sit fixed to the ground

(4) should be cut down after some years

43. The rhyming word for 'wonder' is

(1) compounder

(2) yonder

(3) all-rounder

(4) founder

44. And hangs the fluffy clouds so high? The underlined word is

(1) Verb

(2) Adjective

(3) Noun

(4) Adverb

45. The word "Won't" is the contracted form of

(1) Will not

(2) Would not

(3) Was not

(4) Were not

General Questions (Questions 46-60)

46. 'The flour _____ used to make bread from a wheat plant'. The correct verb form to be filled in the blank is

(1) is

(2) was

(3) are

(4) had

47. 'Can you ride a motorbike' This statement ends with

(1) .

(2) ?

(3) !

(4) ,

48. 'The economy of India is based _____ farming'. The correct preposition to be filled in the blank is

(1) in

(2) on

(3) with

(4) from

49. 'Anush is the _____ boy in the class'. The correct word to be filled in the blank is

(1) tall

(2) taller

(3) tallest

(4) too tall

50. 'The man is poor _____ honest'. The correct linker to be filled in the blank is

(1) but

(2) so

(3) because

(4) or

51. The abbreviation ELT stands for

(1) English Language Teaching

(2) Encouraging Language Teaching

(3) Enhancing Language Teaching

(4) English Learning Teaching

52. In the second language scenario, the focus is usually on

(1) fluency first

(2) accuracy first

(3) approaching first

(4) consistency first

53. 'There is a difference in the length of the vowel sounds'. This statement is

(1) False

(2) True

(3) Partially true

(4) Partially false

54. The number of diphthongs in English are

(1) Twelve

(2) Three

(3) Two

(4) Eight

55. "The topic sentence of the following paragraph is missing. Write an appropriate topic sentence after reading the rest of the paragraph". The main objective of this task given by a teacher is to test

(1) Note making

(2) Creative writing

(3) Sequencing

(4) Reading comprehension

56. LAC approach is found to be an interesting area to ease the process of learning. If the

context of language teaching, LAC stands for

(1) Learning According to Curriculum

(2) Language Across Curriculum

(3) Learning And Communication

(4) Listening Across Curriculum

57. A teacher uses many teaching-learning resources in the teaching of English. The more useful TLM in developing the vocabulary among the students is

(1) Grammar book

(2) Picture book

(3) Thesaurus

(4) Encyclopedia

58. There are many approaches and methods in language teaching. Among them, the one that focuses more on developing communication skills is

(1) Total Physical Response

(2) Communicative Language Teaching

(3) The Lexical Approach

(4) Content Based Instruction

59. Developing the reference skill among learners is required to become less-dependant

in learning. There is a need to list and grade the elements of the reference skill. The most required reference skill to be taught at the beginner's level is

(1) Looking up a dictionary

(2) Consulting encyclopedia

(3) Comparing grammar book

(4) Reviewing the latest book

60. "Developing imagination is an important objective of language teaching". The text type that helps developing imagination is

(1) Biography

(2) Stories

(3) Recipe

(4) Report

SUMMARY

Total Papers: 6

Questions per Paper: 30 (Questions 31-60)

Total Questions: 180

Format: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Sections per Paper:

Reading Comprehension Passages (2 passages typically)

Poem Analysis

Grammar and Language Teaching Methodology

Pedagogy Questions