

Rajasthan Result

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या - 16

No. of pages in Booklet-16

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या-150

No. of Questions in Booklet-150

Subject Code- 05

विषय/Subject :

ENGLISH

समय: 2:30 घण्टे

Time : 2:30 Hrs

EN-05

कलाम प्री. 2nd ग्रेड शिक्षक
द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र

Paper-II

अधिकतम अंक: 300

Maximum Marks: 300

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पोलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित करे लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका पर वही प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।
The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the Paper Seal/polythene bag. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper from the Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

INSTRUCTION FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is kept with this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only. Please fill the Question Paper Booklet no. on the OMR Answer Sheet carefully.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. (A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.)
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable materials with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in OMR Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

उम्मीदवारों के लिए अनुदेश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के साथ रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर पत्रक निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें। ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर पत्रक पर प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या ध्यानपूर्वक भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। (गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।)
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है, तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ. एम. आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।
10. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा।

चेतावनी: अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनाधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

[OA]

Page 1 of 16

कलाम
ACADEMY

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1. The painting was beautiful. The underlined word is in-
- (1) Nominative case
 - (2) Accusative case
 - (3) Objective case
 - (4) Possessive case
2. Ussain Bolt broke the record. The underlined word is in-
- (1) Nominative case
 - (2) Accusative case
 - (3) Genitive case
 - (4) Possessive case
3. Listen, Tom. The underlined is in:
- (1) Vocative case (2) Dative case
 - (3) Possessive case (4) Accusative case
4. She gave me a mobile. The underlined noun is a:
- (1) Vocative case (2) Dative case
 - (3) Possessive case (4) Nominative case
5. Which is correct?
- (1) William and Mary's reign
 - (2) William's and Mary's reign
 - (3) Both
 - (4) None
6. I met a little village girl.
The underlined word is:
- (1) A noun used as an adjective
 - (2) An adjective used as a noun
 - (3) An adverb
 - (4) An adverb used as a noun
7. Many people know Bin-Laden. He is
- (1) famous
 - (2) Renowned
 - (3) popular
 - (4) Notorious
8. A car can run a bike.
- (1) higher than (2) fasly
 - (3) fast (4) faster than
9. Yogesh reached his office than he was expected.
- (1) late
 - (2) last
 - (3) latest
 - (4) later
10. He is an intelligent man.
- (1) Predicative Adjective
 - (2) Attributive adjective
 - (3) Adjective of quality
 - (4) Adjective of quantity
11. Which of the following are the Lexical verbs (Main verbs) ?
- (1) Transitive verbs
 - (2) Intransitive verbs
 - (3) Linking verbs
 - (4) All
12. Verb which expresses the idea of being or becoming is called:
- (1) Transitive (2) Intransitive
 - (3) Linking (4) All

Join Telegram

13. Linking verbs are always followed by:
- (1) An object
 - (2) A complement
 - (3) Both
 - (4) None
14. Verbs which admit the progressive aspect are called:
- (1) Dynamic
 - (2) Stative
 - (3) Both
 - (4) None
15. Anomalous or special verbs are:
- (1) Auxiliaries or Helping verbs
 - (2) Main verbs
 - (3) Lexical verbs
 - (4) Marginal verbs
16. Rashmi sings...
- (1) good
 - (2) more
 - (3) much
 - (4) well
17. I do not remember having met you.
- (1) always
 - (2) ever
 - (3) forever
 - (4) None
18. Is he honest ?..... , he is ?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) not at all | (2) certainly |
| (3) well | (4) none |
19. The room is..... for us.
- (1) large enough
 - (2) enough large
 - (3) much large
 - (4) None
20. This news is good to believe.
- (1) much
 - (2) more
 - (3) very
 - (4) too
21. Attend your lesson.
- (1) by
 - (2) to
 - (3) for
 - (4) from
22. He applied the principal this post.
- (1) by, at
 - (2) by, for
 - (3) to, for
 - (4) None
23. The boys arrived the railway station in time.
- (1) in
 - (2) on
 - (3) at
 - (4) for
24. You should not associate bad boys.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (1) for | (2) in |
| (3) by | (4) with |

25. The servant attended his master.
(1) on
(2) by
(3) upon
(4) None
26. Would you have more coffee ?
(1) any
(2) few
(3) some
(4) all
27. He has hardly sent her message.
(1) any
(2) some
(3) little
(4) none
28. India expects man to do his duty.
(1) each
(2) every
(3) whole
(4) none
29. He solved the problems without difficulty.
(1) some
(2) any
(3) little
(4) all
30. The river is completely dried up. There is water in it.
(1) little
(2) a little
(3) the little
(4) few
31. I (think) that I (see) him before.
(1) thought, saw
(2) was thinking, I saw
(3) have thought, saw
(4) thought, had seen
32. I (thank) him for what he..... do.
(1) thank, do
(2) thanked, had done
(3) thanked, done
(4) has thanked, had thanked
33. I (stay) here till sunday.
(1) will be staying
(2) will stay
(3) shall stay
(4) none
34. Tom (meet) us next week.
(1) will meet
(2) will be meet
(3) meets
(4) shall meet
35. The postman (come) soon.
(1) will come
(2) was coming
(3) has come
(4) will be coming
36. I wish I a cricketer.
(1) was
(2) were
(3) am
(4) none

- Marginal modals are:
- (1) can, could, may, might and dare
 - (2) dare, need, ought to and used to
 - (3) can, may and used to
 - (4) none of above
49. Unless you took care, You ... lose your way.
- (1) will
 - (2) might
 - (3) may
 - (4) shall
50. I have come if he had informed me.
- (1) should
 - (2) might
 - (3) will
 - (4) shall
51. If the leader does not come, the people be angry.
- (1) will
 - (2) shall
 - (3) would
 - (4) should
52. If you bought a plane, everybody talk about it.
- (1) will
 - (2) shall
 - (3) would
 - (4) might
53. The visitors were allowed to
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) walk out | (2) walk away |
| (3) walk for | (4) walk in |
54. Harish his exam all right.
- (1) got through
 - (2) got round
 - (3) got over
 - (4) got out
55. A commission was for enquiring into the matter.
- (1) set out
 - (2) set in
 - (3) set up
 - (4) set forth
56. Tom Jerry in a duel.
- (1) stood against
 - (2) stood aside
 - (3) stood by
 - (4) stood for
57. Combine the two simple sentences into one simple sentence.
- He opened the drawer. He took out his dagger.
- (1) Opening the drawer, he took out his dagger.
 - (2) He opened the drawer and took out his dagger.
 - (3) He took out his pistol and then fired.
 - (4) He opened the drawer then took out his dagger.
58. December and January are said to be April and May.
- (1) as cold as
 - (2) colder than
 - (3) the hottest
 - (4) the coldest

59. Colony
- (1) /kó1Enl/
 - (2) /kó0:nl/
 - (3) /kó:lEnl/
 - (4) /k0:lEnl/
60. Diagram
- (1) /daIgra:m/
 - (2) /daIEgræm/
 - (3) /dlgræm/
 - (4) /daigræm/
61. Brave people never in the face of difficulties.
- (1) Look sharp
 - (2) Nipped in the bud
 - (3) Make the most of
 - (4) Show white feather
62. It is a to root out corruption in India.
- (1) Look sharp
 - (2) Nipped in the bud
 - (3) Herculean task
 - (4) Moved heaven and earth
63. Hyperbole means:
- (1) Understatement
 - (2) Exaggeration of Language
 - (3) Give the Meaning in Balance
 - (4) None
64. The figure of speech used in "five miles meandering in a mazy motion."
- (1) Synecdoche
 - (2) Onomatopoeia
 - (3) Metonymy
 - (4) Alliteration
65. Shakespeare's sonnets are in the following form:
- (1) Three quatrains and a couplet
 - (2) An octave and sestet
 - (3) both 1 and 2
 - (4) None of these
66. She heard the humming of the bees.
- (1) Alliteration
 - (2) Onomatopoeia
 - (3) Pun
 - (4) Simile
67. I have not seen you for ages.
- (1) Metaphor
 - (2) Hyperbole
 - (3) Pun
 - (4) Consonance
68. Then these pretty pleasurees my mind might more.
- (1) Assonance
 - (2) Alliteration
 - (3) Pun
 - (4) Hyperbole
69. The word 'sonnet' is derived from Italian 'sonetto', which means
- (1) a word
 - (2) a sound
 - (3) a line
 - (4) a stanza
70. What is the rhyme scheme of Shakespeare's Sonnet?
- (1) abab, cdcd, efef, gg
 - (2) abba, cdcd, efef, gg
 - (3) abca, abca, cdcd, ee
 - (4) abba, abba, cde, cde

1. Pindaric ode is also known as :
- (1) Irregular ode
 - (2) Horatian ode
 - (3) Regular ode
 - (4) Jura ode
2. The concern of the Neoclassical writers was-
- (1) Nature
 - (2) Love
 - (3) Revenge
 - (4) Human Nature.
3. Who were two great poets of Victorian era?
- (1) Keats & Byron
 - (2) Wordsworth & Shelley
 - (3) Coleridge & Southey
 - (4) Tennyson & Browning
4. 'Rhymers Club' of the late nineteenth century was a:
- (1) Group of young poets in London
 - (2) Group of poets who wrote on the prostitutes and music-hall dancers
 - (3) Both 1 and 2
 - (4) None of these
5. Who, among the following, is a University Wit?
- (1) Thomas Canipion
 - (2) Andrew marvell
 - (3) Philip Sidney
 - (4) Thomas Nashe
6. Who won the Booker Prize for literature in 1997?
- (1) Nayantara Shagal for Rich Like Us
 - (2) Raj Gill for The Rope
 - (3) Arundhati Roy for The God of Small Things
 - (4) Shashi Deshpande for That Long Silence

7. Who was the winner of the first Sahitya Academy Award?
- (1) R. K. Narayan
 - (2) Raja Rao
 - (3) K. S. Venkatramani
 - (4) Mulkraj Anand
8. Madhavi Kutti is the maiden name of:
- (1) Kamala Markandaya
 - (2) Anita Desai
 - (3) Kamala Das
 - (4) Bharti Mukherjee
9. 'Song of Radha, the Milkmaid' is written by:
- (1) Toru Dutt
 - (2) Sarojini Naidu
 - (3) R.C. Dutt
 - (4) Aru Dutt
10. Nissim Ezekiel "was the first Indian poet to express a modern Indian sensibility in modern idiom." Who said these words?
- (1) K. N. Daruwalla
 - (2) A. K. Ramanujan
 - (3) Jayant Mahapatra
 - (4) Dilip Chitra
11. Sarojini Naidu is chiefly a poet.
- (1) Narrative
 - (2) Epic
 - (3) Lyric
 - (4) Satirical

राजस्थान शिक्षक भर्ती चैनल

82. 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' by Toru Dutt and Aru Dutt is a collection of French poems.

- (1) 100
- (2) 150
- (3) 80
- (4) 165

83. The title 'Nightingale of India' was given to Sarojini Naidu by:

- (1) Gandhiji
- (2) Nehruji
- (3) Tagore
- (4) Aurobindo Ghose

84. Sarojini Naidu's Poem 'The Queen's of Rival' is based on a legend.

- (1) Greek
- (2) Indian
- (3) Persian
- (4) Roman

85. In which of Anita Desai's novels an insane wife kills her husband?

- (1) The Guide
- (2) Cry, The Peacock
- (3) In custody
- (4) Voices

86. Which of the following is NOT Anita Desai's work?

- (1) In Custody
- (2) Voices in the City
- (3) A Silence of Desire
- (4) Clear Light of Day

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Israel has been turning the search for water in to a science so advanced that it surpasses even biblical miracle. Its enterprise in making the desert bloom and keeping the taps flowing began in a basement office of Jerusalem. On the eve of the second world war, Levi Eshkol, a young organizer Jewish settlements in what was then a British Mandate, realized that water and not land was the crucial limiting factor in of Jewish immigration to Palestine. So, with five engineers and technicians he formed a fledgling water company called Mekorot. Its first job—to pipe water from four wells 40 kilometres to a collective farm—strained the inexperienced crew to the limit. But the project was done on time and from there, Eshkol and his team never looked back.

87. The search for water was initiated by a desire

- (1) To encourage immigration to Palestine
- (2) To provide the local basement offices with the basic needs
- (3) To fulfill a British command
- (4) To cultivate a collective farm

88. Which of the following best reflects the central idea of the passage?

- (1) The service of the basement office in Jerusalem
- (2) The origin of a success-story against natural odds
- (3) The blooming deserts of Israel
- (4) The limiting factors in immigration

89. Which of the following is the appropriate interpretation of the statement "Eshkol and his team never looked to Palestine back".
- (1) After completing their tiresome first project they never took up another
 - (2) They left the country once for all never to turn back
 - (3) They carried on more projects unhindered and unassailed
 - (4) They forgot their original purpose and never thought of it again
90. The statement that the search for water 'surpasses even biblical miracles' signifies
- (1) The success achieved has been far beyond human expectation and hope
 - (2) The success has been achieved with more ease and less effort than the performance of miracles
 - (3) The accomplishment has been due to sheer faith and nothing else
 - (4) The engineering feat was meant to make miracles less significant
91. The phrase 'fledgling water company' means
- (1) A company arranging for carrying water from wells to farms
 - (2) A company of engineers and technicians
 - (3) A company consisting of inexperienced people
 - (4) A company concerned with irrigation of collective farms
92. Niccolo Machiavelli, Francois Rabelais, Michel de Montaigne, Desiderius Erasmus, Thomas More, Elizabeth Carey etc. were the major figures of period.
- (1) The Restoration
 - (2) The Anglo Saxon
 - (3) The Reformation
 - (4) The Reniassance
93. Humanism is the special product of:
- (1) Renaissance
 - (2) Reformation
 - (3) Restoration
 - (4) Puritanism
94. The ascension of King James I in inaugurated the Jacobean age.
- (1) 1600
 - (2) 1601
 - (3) 1603
 - (4) 1609
95. "Jacobean drama" means the drama of:
- (1) The Puritan Age
 - (2) The 19th Century
 - (3) The Elizabethan Age
 - (4) All the Ages
96. Metaphysical poetry is-
- (1) Religious poetry
 - (2) Amorous poetry
 - (3) Rovolutionary poetry
 - (4) All of these

97. Who is considered the greatest of the 17th century metaphysical poets:

- (1) John Donne
- (2) William Herbert
- (3) Vaughan
- (4) Andrew Marvell

98. The poetry from Samuel Butler to Samuel Johnson is known as -

- (1) Neo-classical poetry
- (2) Elizabethan poetry
- (3) Romantic poetry
- (4) Transitional poetry

99. Who is given credit for first using the term "romantic"?

- (1) Friedrich Schlegel
- (2) Kant
- (3) Coleridge
- (4) Schiller

100. That god punishes the guilty is true.

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

101. The moon shines at night.

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

102.

(1) Those very beautiful indian girls.

M H

(2) Those very beautiful indian girls.

H M

(3) Those very beautiful indian girls.

H H M

(4) Those very beautiful indian girls.

M H M

103.

(1) The house that Tom bought.

M H M

(2) The house that Tom bought.

M H

(3) The house that Tom bought.

M M H M

(4) The house that Tom bought.

M H M

Q.104 to 107.

Go, lovely Rose!

Tell her, that wastes her time and me.

That now she knows,

When I resemble her to thee,

How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young

And shuns to have her graces spied,

That hadst thou sprung

In deserts where no men abide,

Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired :
Bid her come forth,
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blish so to be admired.

Then die !that she
The common fate of all things rare

May read in thee :
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair!

104. What does the rose symbolise?

- (1) time (2) love
(3) valour (4) death

105. How is the beloved compared to the rose?

- (1) as fair as a rose
(2) as dull as a desert
(3) a source of spying
(4) unglorified death

106. Why are 'her graces spied'?

- (1) because the beloved is cruel
(2) because they spring from desert
(3) because they live for a short time
(4) because people don't like them

107. What is the fate of small beauties?

- (1) They suffer unnecessarily
(2) They feel bleshed
(3) They are rare
(4) They vanish quickly

Q. 108 to 111

I am that man with helmet made of thorn place,
Who wandered naked in the desert

Wept, with the sweating sky, that

I was born

And wore disaster in my winter face.

I am that man who asked no hate, nor pity.

I am that man, five-wounded, on the tree.

I am that man, walking his native city,

Hears his dead comrade cry,

Remember me!

I am that man whose brow with blood was wet,

Returned, as Lazarus, from the dead

I am that man, long counselled to

Facing a fearful victory, to forgive

And seizing the two words, with the sharp sun

Beat them, like sword and plough- share, into one.

108. The line "I am that man with helmet made of thorn" is suggestive of:

- (1) Customs and tradition followed in the society of the protagonist
(2) Pride and honour
(3) Pain and suffering
(4) Joy and bliss

109. The expression "sweating sky" is an example of:

- (1) Oxymoron
(2) Antithesis
(3) Hyperbole

राजस्थान शिक्षक भर्ती नैजल
(4) Personification

110. The poem alludes to the theme of:
- (1) Violence and death
 - (2) Celebration of life
 - (3) Alienation
 - (4) Man's proximity to nature
111. The protagonist of the poem appears to be a
- (1) Poet
 - (2) Soldier returning from war
 - (3) Habitual traveller
 - (4) Priest
112. "A poem generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling and style". This defines:
- (1) Lyric
 - (2) Sonnet
 - (3) Ode
 - (4) Elegy
113. Satire is a literary composition which arouses ridicule, contempt or disgust at the follies or vices of-
- (1) Animal
 - (2) Birds
 - (3) Man and his institutions
 - (4) None of the above
114. Alliteration is:
- (1) The repetition of the same consonantal sound in closely associated words
 - (2) It is an exaggerated statement
 - (3) It is a comparison between two dissimilar objects
 - (4) All the above are correct
115. The chief characteristics of Mock Epic:
- (1) A long narrative poem
 - (2) Subject matter is trivial
 - (3) The style is exalted and sublime
 - (4) All of these
116. A Satire is one that:
- (1) Uses Laughter as a weapon
 - (2) Is used as corrective of human vice and folly
 - (3) Ridicules the failing rather than the individual
 - (4) All of these
117. What are the chief features of Dramatic Monologue:
- (1) A single speaker and passive listener(s)
 - (2) A particular action
 - (3) Portrait of a character
 - (4) All of these
118. Gothic novel indicates to:
- (1) Horror, Terror, revenge and bloodshed
 - (2) Full of actions
 - (3) Struggle between the forces of good and evil
 - (4) None of these
119. Snake hissing, humming of the bees, murmuring sound, cooing of cuckoos, thundering of guns, mew of a cat, lapping water, grunt are the examples of:
- (1) Onomatopoeia
 - (2) Pun
 - (3) Hyperbole
 - (4) Oxymoron

120. 'Authority forgets a dying king' which figure of speech is used in this line??
- (1) Apostrophe
 - (2) Hyperbole
 - (3) Personification
 - (4) Metaphor
121. In reading a text, the learners must be encouraged to:
- (1) Spell out the words
 - (2) Decode the text
 - (3) Read aloud
 - (4) Read for meaning
122. brought about changes in the perspectives on how Language skills were to be taught.
- (1) Communicative competition
 - (2) Communicative competence
 - (3) Communicative computation
 - (4) Communicational competence
123. is the reflection of a language at a particular time.
- (1) Dialect
 - (2) Grammar
 - (3) Vocabulary
 - (4) Pidgin
124. Principles of extensive reading does not include:
- (1) Reading focuses on general understanding
 - (2) No tests or exercises
 - (3) Reading is a group activity
 - (4) Students choose what to read
125. Good pronunciation is closely linked with:
- (1) Phonetic knowledge
 - (2) Linguistic competence
 - (3) Efficient listening skills
 - (4) Clear Oral communication
126. Which of the following is also known as the 'Classical Method' of teaching English as a foreign language?
- (1) Direct method
 - (2) Grammar-Translation method
 - (3) Audio-lingual method
 - (4) Structural method
127. Direct method of teaching a foreign language is called so because-
- (1) Language is taught directly by the native speaker of the foreign language.
 - (2) Language is taught directly by lessons beamed from abroad.
 - (3) Language is taught directly from textbooks prepared abroad.
 - (4) Language is taught directly without the help of the mother tongue.
128. Which of the following approaches has communicative competence as the goal of language teaching?
- (1) Grammar Translation Method
 - (2) Structural method
 - (3) Communicative Language Teaching
 - (4) None of the above

129. Guided composition involves

- (1) Dictating a piece of composition
- (2) Supplying a model text
- (3) Providing points
- (4) Making available questions previously asked

130. Which of the following does not have any influence on the learning of English in India ?

- (1) The learner's attitude
- (2) The attitude of the second language community
- (3) The teacher's attitude
- (4) The attitude of the first language community

131. 'Semantics' is the technical term used to refer to:

- (1) The study of grammar
- (2) The study of structure
- (3) The study of meaning
- (4) All are correct

132. Which approach emphasized the pattern drilling, repetition and the ordering of the skills?

- (1) Grammar Translation Method
- (2) Direct Method
- (3) Audio-lingual Approach
- (4) None

133. Oral and Written Compositions are divided into:

- (1) arranged and unarranged
- (2) ordered and disordered
- (3) Guided or controlled and Free
- (4) None

134. In Oral Composition:

- (1) Students express their ideas and perform the given task orally
- (2) Students do not use pen or pencil and note books.
- (3) Both
- (4) None

135. The teaching of prose and poetry should be-

- (1) Intensive
- (2) Extensive
- (3) Intensive and Extensive
- (4) None

136. What are the objectives of teaching poetry at the secondary level?

- (1) To enable the students to understand and derive pleasure from the given problem.
- (2) To enable the students to appreciate the beauty of the language and the thought in the poem.
- (3) To enable the students to recite the poem with proper beats, stress, accent, intonation and rhythm.
- (4) All are correct

137. What are the different steps which the teacher should follow in his presentation in the classroom?

- (1) Model Reading, Pronunciation Drill, Loud Reading, Exposition and Explanation, Silent Reading, Comprehension Questions
- (2) Silent Reading, Comprehension Questions, Pronunciation Drill, Model Reading.
- (3) Loud Reading, Silent Reading, Model Reading, Pronunciation Drill
- (4) All are Correct

138. In Written Composition:
- (1) Students composes something through writing
 - (2) Enables students to express their ideas in writing
 - (3) It develops the writing ability and enable them to present their ideas in a clear and logical way.
 - (4) All are correct
139. Modified form of the Direct Method:
- (1) The Natural Method
 - (2) Translation Method
 - (3) The Structural Approach
 - (4) None of the above
140. Who developed the notion of 'Linguistic Competence'?
- (1) K. Johnson
 - (2) Bloomfield
 - (3) Saussure
 - (4) Chomsky
141. The mother tongue of the learners is learnt in :
- (1) Artificial environment
 - (2) Natural environment
 - (3) Suffocating environment
 - (4) None
142. Which method is based on the philosophy that "Learning to speak a language is always by for the shortest road to learning and to write it."
- (1) Translation Method
 - (2) Bilingual Method
 - (3) Direct Method
 - (4) Structural Method
143. Which method is known as 'New Approach' or 'Aural-Oral Approach':
- (1) Grammar Translation Method
 - (2) Bilingual Method
 - (3) Structural Method
 - (4) None
144. Which is not the characteristic of selection of structures?
- (1) Useful
 - (2) Simple
 - (3) Teachable and according to the age group and capacity of the learner
 - (4) All are correct
145. The suitable order of the structures is called:
- (1) Selection
 - (2) Gradation
 - (3) Ordering
 - (4) None
146. In CLT, the learner is concerned with:
- (1) English Usages
 - (2) English grammar
 - (3) Using language
 - (4) All
147. 'Accurate' (accuracy in writing) means:
- (1) Careful and exact; free from error.
 - (2) The ability to perform a task without making a mistake.
 - (3) The quality of being true or correct.
 - (4) All are correct.
148. Fluency is:
- (1) Ability to speak smoothly and readily
 - (2) The ability to speak or write easily and correctly
 - (3) The ability of the speaker to produce indefinitely many sentences conforming to the phonological, syntactical and semantic exigencies of a given natural language
 - (4) All are correct
149. Which one of the following is known as the traditional deductive method?
- (1) The Direct Method
 - (2) Structural Approach
 - (3) Translation cum Grammar Method
 - (4) None
150. Audiolingual approach is directly based on:
- (1) Behaviorist Theory
 - (2) Translation Method
 - (3) Bilingual Method
 - (4) Structural Approach