

PART IV

LANGUAGE I

ENGLISH

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 91 to 99) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Surviving a Snakebite

1 Annually, there are a million cases of snakebite in India and of these, close to 50,000 succumb to the bites.

2 When you look around the countryside, where most bites occur, and notice people's habits and lifestyles, these figures aren't surprising. People walk barefoot without a torch at night when they are most likely to step on a foraging venomous snake.

3 We encourage rodents by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing foodgrains in the house. Attracted by the smell of rats, snakes enter houses and when one crawls over someone asleep on the floor and the person twitches or rolls over, it may bite in defence.

4 Once bitten, we don't rush to the hospital. Instead, we seek out the nearest conman, tie tourniquets, eat vile tasting herbal chutneys, apply poultices or spurious stones, cut/slice/suck the bitten spot, and other ghastly time-consuming deadly "remedies".

5 As Rom cattily remarks : "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." That's the key - snakes inject venom voluntarily and we have no way of knowing if it has injected venom, and if it is a lethal dose. The only first aid is to immobilise the bitten limb like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for anti-venom serum without wasting time.

91. Of the people who are bitten by snakes in India, the fatality rate is

- (1) 5%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 50%
- (4) 100%

Ans:

92. According to the author, people living in which parts are more prone to snake bites?

- (1) Crowded cities
- (2) The open
- (3) Villages
- (4) Forests

Ans: (3)

93. Storing foodgrains in the house is one of the causes for snake bites because

- (1) foodgrains attract rats which in turn attract snakes
- (2) snakes enter houses in search of stored foodgrains
- (3) the smell of foodgrains brings both snakes and other animals into the house
- (4) stored foodgrains create convenient hiding places for snakes within houses

Ans: (1)

94. '... it may bite in defence' (para-3). This observation implies that

- (1) a snake is very good at defending itself
- (2) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey
- (3) human beings are defenceless against snakes
- (4) a snake bites a human only when it is threatened

Ans: (4)

95. What, according to the author, is the reason for the high fatality rate due to snakebites in India?

- (1) Shortage of medical facilities
- (2) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites
- (3) Shortage of anti-venom serum
- (4) Shortage of doctors

Ans: (2)

96. In the instance of a snakebite, what should we do immediately?

- (1) Tie tourniquets
- (2) Eat herbal chutneys
- (3) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti-venom serum
- (4) Cut-slice-suck the bitten spot

Ans: (3)

97. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to go around in search of food'. (Para 2)

- (1) Foraging
- (2) Countryside
- (3) Venomous
- (4) barefoot

Ans: (1)

98. "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." This sentence can be rewritten without changing the meaning as

- (1) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.
- (2) Life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin, even though the snake hasn't injected enough venom.
- (3) Even popping an aspirin can save your life, in spite of a snake not having injected enough venom.
- (4) As long as you are popping an aspirin to save your life, the snake will not inject enough venom.

Ans: (1)

99. Pick out a word from the passage, that power to cause death'. means 'having the (Para 5)

- (1) immobilise

(2) voluntarily

(3) lethal

(4) serum

Ans: (3)

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 100 -105) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Common Cold

1 Go hang yourself, you old M.D.! You shall not sneer at me. Pick up your hat and stethoscope,
Go wash your mouth with laundry soap; I contemplate a joy exquisite I'm not paying you for
your visit. I did not call you to be told My malady is a common cold.

2 By pounding brow and swollen lip; By fever's hot and scaly grip; By those two red redundant
eyes That weep like woeful April skies; By racking snuffle, snort, and sniff; By handkerchief
after handkerchief; This cold you wave away as naught Is the damnedest cold man ever caught !

3 Bacilli swarm within my portals Such as were ne'er conceived by mortals, But bred by
scientists wise and hoary In some Olympic laboratory; Bacteria as large as mice, With feet of fire
and heads of ice

Who never interrupt for slumber Their stamping elephantine rumba.

100. What is the emotion that the poet displays in the first stanza ?

(1) Anger

(2) Joy

(3) Jealousy

(4) Sympathy

Ans: (3)

101. Why and at whom does the poet show his emotion?

(1) At an old man because he has sneered at the poet

(2) At a doctor for an incorrect diagnosis of his medical condition

(3) At a friend who is happy at the poet's plight

(4) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold

Ans: (4)

102. The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because .

- (1) he cannot see properly due to the cold
- (2) they show how furious the poet is
- (3) they have been affected by an eye-disease
- (4) in his medical condition the poet is imagining things

Ans: (1)

103. 'Bacteria as large as mice' is an instance of a/ an

- (1) simile and a hyperbole
- (2) metaphor
- (3) personification
- (4) alliteration

Ans:

104. 'Who never interrupt for slumber Their stamping elephantine rumba.' The meaning of these lines is that

- (1) the bacteria are continuously stamping their elephant-like feet
- (2) the cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break
- (3) the bacilli are so active that they refuse to go to sleep
- (4) the poet is not able to concentrate on his work due to the raging cold

Ans: (2)

105. The general tone of the poem can be described as

- (1) satirical and harsh
- (2) ironical and mocking

- (3) whimsical and humorous
- (4) sad and tragic

Ans: (1)

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

106. The Constructivist Approach to learning means

- (1) involving the students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structures by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery
- (2) teaching rules of grammar and consolidating through rigorous practice
- (3) helping learners acquire new vocabulary by studying literature intensively
- (4) teaching new words and structures using a variety of audio-visual aids followed by practice through drill

Ans: (1)

107. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination?

- (1) Reading for information
- (2) Meaning of words and phrases
- (3) Extensive reading for pleasure
- (4) Analysing texts

Ans: (3)

108. Which of the following is suitable for making students responsible for their own learning?

- (1) Discouraging students from making decisions about how they learn best
- (2) Using technology to chat and network
- (3) Encouraging students to ask more and more questions
- (4) Giving a lot of homework, project work and assignments to improve language skills of students

Ans: (3)

109. Ania, while teaching paragraph construction, should draw attention to

- (1) a large variety of ideas
- (2) originality of ideas
- (3) topic sentence, supporting details and connectors
- (4) a range of vocabulary

Ans: (3)

110. Communicative Language Teaching is concerned with

- (1) teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
- (2) teaching language to learners for written tests
- (3) interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
- (4) enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing

Ans: (4)

111. Formative Assessment is assessment

- (1) of learning
- (2) at learning
- (3) in learning
- (4) for learning

Ans: (1)

112. The term 'Comprehensive' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation means

- (1) scholastic development
- (2) co-scholastic development
- (3) academic skills

(4) scholastic and co-scholastic development

Ans:

113. A teacher designs a test to find out the cause of the poor grades of her learners through alan

(1) Diagnostic Test

(2) Proficiency Test

(3) Achievement Test

(4) Aptitude Test

Ans: (1)

114. An inclusive class is that in which

(1) differently abled learners study with normal students

(2) students from different nationalities study together

(3) students from different religions study together

(4) both boys and girls study together

Ans: (1)

115. 'Concrete Operational Stage' refers to those learners who are

(1) adolescents

(2) at middle level

(3) toddlers

(4) adults

Ans: (2)

116. When learners are engaged in a pair activity, taking on roles of a doctor and a patient, the activity is called

(1) Real Activity

(2) Declamation

(3) Simulation

(4) Exchanging notes

Ans: (3)

117. Essays or long writing tasks especially on a discursive issue should

(1) help students develop their literary skills

(2) help students with grammar

(3) help them to improve their handwriting

(4) help them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points

Ans: (4)

118. A teacher, Amrita, uses various tasks such as creating charts, graphs, drawing, gathering information and presenting them through pair or group work. This differentiated instruction

(1) helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better

(2) is a way of demonstrating her own knowledge

(3) only helps the bright learners

(4) is the best way to prepare students for an assessment

Ans:

119. Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build

(1) Vocabulary

(2) Ideas

(3) Writing skills

(4) Reading comprehension

Ans: (1)

120. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by

(1) enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender

- (2) using textbooks which do perpetuate such beliefs
- (3) creating an open and encouraging atmosphere in a mixed class
- (4) pressuring girls to learn cooking

Ans: (1)

PART V

LANGUAGE II

ENGLISH

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 121 to 129) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

1 If you are living in a house with a child on the cusp of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being sarcastic; you are about to embark on an amazing voyage. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugar coat it : you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers - modern teenagers are under so much pressure, it's no wonder they get moody !

2 Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. Gone is the baby who adored you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.

3 But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make

their lives easier. News flash: you can't. What you can - and must - do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

Source : Raising Teenagers

Lynn Huggins-Cooper (adapted)

121. According to the author, living with a teenager is like an 'amazing voyage' because

- (1) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult
- (2) the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous
- (3) both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights
- (4) the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth

Ans:

122. 'I won't try to sugar coat it' - By this what the author wants to convey is that

- (1) she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges
- (2) parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner
- (3) parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment
- (4) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers

Ans:

123. Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of

- (1) the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development
- (2) the failed relationships with friends and lovers
- (3) failing in examinations
- (4) the enormous stress they experience at this age

Ans:

124. 'Only shadows remain of the child ...'. The word 'shadows' here refers to

- (1) faint traces of the adoring child
- (2) old memories of the teenager
- (3) old memories of the parents
- (4) the darker aspect of the growing teenager

Ans:

125. 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's

- (1) innate tendency to become physically violent
- (2) natural rebellious tendency
- (3) excessive sentimentality
- (4) need for identification with family values

Ans:

126. 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager

- (1) behaves in such a way because of biological factors
- (2) derives much pleasure in going against the family
- (3) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully
- (4) rejects parents' values out of sheer spite

Ans:

127. The author says that parents **cannot** prevent their teenage children from making mistakes. What is his advice to the parents ?

- (1) Be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers
- (2) Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier
- (3) Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice
- (4) Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful

Ans:

128. Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'

- (1) angst
- (2) raging

(3) sarcastic

(4) cusp

Ans:

129. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. The underlined part of this sentence is a/an

(1) adverb clause

(2) adjective clause

(3) prepositional phrase

(4) noun clause

Ans:

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 130 - 135) that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The Hand Holders:

A Tribute To Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours, no job anywhere else in the land. You are the keepers of the future; you hold the smallest of hands.

Into your care you are trusted to nurture and care for the young, and for all of your everyday heroics, your talents and skills go unsung.

You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured. You rock babies brand new in your arms. You encourage the shy and unsure child. You make sure they are safe from all harm.

You foster the bonds of friendships, letting no child go away mad. You respect and you honour their emotions. You give hugs to each child when they're sad.

You have more impact than does a professor, a child's mind is moulded by four; so whatever you lay on the table is whatever the child will explore.

Give each child the tools for adventure, let them be artists and writers and more; let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars and build castles of sand on the shore.

It is true that you don't make much money and you don't get -a whole lot of praise, but when one small child says "I love you", you're reminded of how this job pays.

Author unknown

130. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to

- (1) babies
- (2) caregivers with small hands
- (3) parents with small hands
- (4) people with small hands

Ans:

131. Though caregivers look after the young they are

- (1) never tired of their work
- (2) not properly recognised
- (3) not loved by the children under their care
- (4) paid very well in return

Ans:

132. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because

- (1) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor
- (2) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
- (3) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
- (4) the caregiver can teach better than a professor

Ans:

133. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets ?

- (1) Acknowledgement of the society
- (2) Praise from the parents
- (3) Money for her services

(4) Love from children

Ans:

134. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad.' This act can be described as one of

- (1) empathy
- (2) encouragement
- (3) recrimination
- (4) reassurance

Ans:

135. 'Letting no child go away mad' - the meaning of this line is

- (1) no child is allowed to be angry for long
- (2) no child is permitted to go away from school without permission
- (3) no child is allowed to become mad
- (4) no caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child

Ans:

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

136. Which among the following is a feature of a child-centred language classroom ?

- (1) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined
- (2) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
- (3) Children work individually to prepare projects
- (4) Teacher plans assessment every day

Ans:

137. Fluency in English can be developed through

- (1) creating opportunities to use the target language for communication

- (2) the teacher talking for most of the time
- (3) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correct them
- (4) allowing students who are not confident to have the freedom to be quiet

Ans:

138. An effective lesson for teaching a language begins with

- (1) listing the learning objectives of the lesson
- (2) presenting the content of the lesson
- (3) recapitulation and motivation through fun activity
- (4) writing on the blackboard

Ans:

139. Some noise in the language class indicates

- (1) indiscipline of learners
- (2) teacher's lack of control over the class
- (3) incompetence of the teacher
- (4) constructive activities with learners engaged in language learning

Ans:

140. Enquiry-based learning

- (1) does not place students in thought provoking situations
- (2) encourages quiet learners
- (3) does not nurture creative thinking in students
- (4) allows learners to raise questions

Ans:

141. Effective learning takes place when students are

- (1) passive
- (2) interactive
- (3) quiet
- (4) good at preparing for examinations

Ans:

142. In large language classes, group work can be accomplished by

- (1) asking 4 - 5 students to sit together on a narrow bench despite lack of space
- (2) asking students to turn around for group work
- (3) asking all students to stand in a circle
- (4) asking half the class to go out to the playground

Ans:

143. A test to assess the potential of students for specific abilities and skills such as music, spatial ability or logical ability is called a/an

- (1) Proficiency Test
- (2) Aptitude Test
- (3) Attitude Test
- (4) Achievement Test

Ans:

144. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by

- (1) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside
- (2) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
- (3) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
- (4) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities

Ans:

145. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners ?

- (1) Recitation of poetry
- (2) Reading a prose and drama aloud
- (3) Oral language drill
- (4) Debates and group discussions followed by role play

Ans:

146. Which of the following will be most effective to remove conventional beliefs about gender roles?

- (1) Showing a picture in which the mother is seen cooking and the father is seen reading a newspaper
- (2) Teaching all the learners to sweep, wash and sew in the craft class without any gender discrimination
- (3) Encouraging girls to develop interest in household chores from a young age
- (4) "Telling the girls that talking freely is not a trait of good girls"

Ans:

147. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has 'overall development' as an aim. It means

- (1) training the children for the development of the country
- (2) nurturing both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas
- (3) coaching all the children for academic excellence
- (4) training the children for different careers

Ans:

148. A play can be best taught by

- (1) making the students read it silently a number of times to understand the story

(2) encouraging the students to stage the play after working in groups to understand the plot, characters etc.

(3) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students

(4) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items

Ans:

149. A class is reading a story based in a village. The teacher asks some students to mark the villages in an outline map of their locality. Some other students are asked to collect information about the different crops grown in these villages. Yet another group works on the nutritional value of the grains, fruits and vegetables grown in the locality. Later the students exchange their work and have a class

discussion, relating the information with the story. What is the underlying principle of this approach?

(1) Treating knowledge in specific segments based on geography, science, language, etc.

(2) Making connections across disciplines and bringing out the inter-relatedness of knowledge

(3) Teaching language through written assignments and projects

(4) Giving importance to the practical and scholastic aspects of literary pieces

Ans:

150. "Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children, especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections, and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education." - This- observation found in the National Curriculum Framework-2005 is related to

(1) Inclusive education

(2) Constructivist learning ,

(3) Gender equality

(4) Critical pedagogy

Ans: