

**PART—IV**  
**Language—I**  
**ENGLISH**

**IMPORTANT** : Candidates should attempt questions from **Part—IV (Q. Nos. 91–120)**, if they have opted **ENGLISH** as **Language—I** only.

**Directions** : Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

91. Which one of the following is **not** true about the status of English language across the world?
- (1) English as a heritage language
  - (2) English as a native language
  - (3) English as a foreign language
  - (4) English as a second language
92. The study of words and their meanings is known as
- (1) linguistics
  - (2) semantics
  - (3) phonetics
  - (4) syntax
93. A good language textbook should include
- (1) extracts from British and American literature
  - (2) more grammar exercises
  - (3) interesting stories
  - (4) attractive fonts, illustrations and learner-friendly texts
94. Structural approach lays stress on
- (1) improving fluency
  - (2) developing accuracy
  - (3) developing linguistic competence
  - (4) selection and gradation of materials
95. Learning to read means
- (1) reading aloud
  - (2) decoding letters of alphabet into sounds
  - (3) decoding the structure of a language
  - (4) decoding the meaning
96. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 advocates that a language learner is a
- (1) user of grammatical rules
  - (2) constructor of knowledge/ language
  - (3) receiver of language
  - (4) producer of language
97. Contrastive pairing is used for teaching-learning of
- (1) writing
  - (2) speaking
  - (3) pronunciation
  - (4) reading

98. Functional grammar refers to
- (1) learning grammar in isolation
  - (2) learning grammar in a given context
  - (3) learning grammar by knowing the technicalities of language
  - (4) learning grammar through the rules of language
99. 'Role play' is an activity for promoting
- (1) writing
  - (2) speaking and listening
  - (3) assessment
  - (4) listening
100. 'Brainstorming' technique is useful for
- (1) improving students' spontaneous sensitivity
  - (2) developing learners' vocabulary
  - (3) overcoming the problems of spelling
  - (4) helping students in forming new sentences
101. Lata, an English language teacher of Class VII, divides the class into pairs to read a sequence of pictures and then describe it to each other. What is this activity pedagogically known as?
- (1) Assignment
  - (2) Group work
  - (3) Teacher-facilitated reading
  - (4) Peer interaction
102. Extensive reading is
- (1) reading for information
  - (2) reading the text for pleasure
  - (3) reading to know the meaning of every word
  - (4) reading to extrapolate and critique
103. Pre-reading activity is meant for
- (1) teaching the grammatical items given in the text
  - (2) connecting previous knowledge and taking the learner into the text
  - (3) connecting the whole class with one another
  - (4) giving information about the writer of the text
104. While teaching a prose text, which one of the following activities a teacher must undertake?
- (1) Paraphrasing the text
  - (2) Transcription
  - (3) Creating a sub-text
  - (4) Consulting a dictionary
105. Which one of the following is **not** a language component?
- (1) Sound system
  - (2) Manuscript
  - (3) Grammar
  - (4) Speech

**Directions** : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 106 to 114) by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

When the sun had descended on the other side of the narrow strip of land, and a day of sunshine was followed by a night without twilight, the new lighthouse keeper was in his place evidently, for the lighthouse was casting its bright rays on the water as usual. The night was perfectly calm, silent, genuinely tropical, filled with a transparent haze, forming around the moon a great coloured rainbow with soft, unbroken edges; the sea was moving only because the tide raised it.

The keeper on the balcony seemed from below like a small black point. He tried to collect his thoughts and take in his new position; but his mind was under too much pressure to move with regularity. He felt somewhat as a hunted beast feels when at last it has found refuge from pursuit on some inaccessible rock or in a cave. Now on that rock he can simply laugh at his previous wanderings, his misfortunes and failures. He was in truth like a ship whose masts, ropes and sails had been broken and rent by a tempest, and might have been cast to the bottom of the sea, a ship on which the tempest had hurled waves and spat foam, but which still wound its way to the harbour.

The pictures of that storm passed quickly through his mind as he compared it with the calm future now beginning. Part of his wonderful adventures he had related to Mr. Shyam when he was interviewed for the job of the keeper; he had not mentioned, however, thousands of other incidents. It had been his misfortune that as often as he pitched his tent and fixed his fireplace to settle down permanently, some wind tore out the stakes of his tent, whirled away the fire, and bore him on towards destruction.

Looking now from the balcony of the tower at the illuminated waves, he remembered everything through which he had passed. He had campaigned in the four parts of the world, and in wandering had tried almost every occupation.

**106.** The water around the lighthouse got lit up because

- (1) the sun had set
- (2) the lighthouse was casting its bright rays
- (3) the night was in the twilight zone
- (4) the keeper had started his job

107. \_\_\_\_\_ had made a rainbow around the moon.

- (1) Rays from the lighthouse
- (2) Tropical climate
- (3) Rising sea tide
- (4) Transparent haze

108. The lighthouse keeper's mind was free from pressure, because

- (1) there were only 400 steps to the top
- (2) he no longer felt like a hunted beast
- (3) his job was quite easy
- (4) there was regularity in his movements

109. The ship of his life was hit by a storm

- (1) and it went down to the bottom of the sea
- (2) yet it reached the harbour safely
- (3) and it reached the port in a damaged condition
- (4) yet it kept on sailing on the sea

110. "He was in truth like a ship."

The figure of speech used in the above sentence is

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

111. "... a day of sunshine was followed by a night ... ."

When the voice in the above sentence is changed, it becomes

- (1) A night followed the sunny day.
- (2) The night follows the sunny day.
- (3) A night is followed by a day of sunshine.
- (4) A night followed a day of sunshine.

112. The antonym of 'narrow' is

- (1) wide
- (2) broad
- (3) deep
- (4) steep

113. "The night was perfectly calm."

The word 'perfectly' is a/an

- (1) adverb
- (2) noun
- (3) verb
- (4) adjective

114. The word 'illuminated' means

- (1) calm
- (2) lighted up
- (3) decorated
- (4) tossed up

**Directions** : Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

Dark house, by which once more I stand  
Here in the long unlovely street,  
Doors, where my heart was used to beat  
So quickly, waiting for a hand,  
A hand that can be clasp'd no more—  
Behold me, for I cannot sleep,  
And like a guilty thing I creep (7)  
At earliest morning to the door.  
He is not here; but far away  
The noise of life begins again,  
And ghastly thro' the drizzling rain  
On the bald street breaks the blank day. (12)

115. The speaker is standing in front of a/an

- (1) graveyard
- (2) open field
- (3) dark road
- (4) empty house

116. The poet is waiting for someone to hold his

- (1) body
- (2) hand
- (3) arm
- (4) heart

117. The poet is standing in the 'unlovely street'

- (1) to get rid of his fear
- (2) to overcome his loneliness
- (3) to meet his friend
- (4) to experience the drizzling rain

118. The phrase 'noise of life' signifies

- (1) daily routine of life
- (2) the sound of drizzling rain
- (3) the poet's friend while talking
- (4) nature's sympathy for the poet

119. The poetic device used in line 7 is

- (1) a hyperbole
- (2) onomatopoeia
- (3) a metaphor
- (4) a simile

120. In line 12, the poetic device used is

- (1) a metaphor
- (2) alliteration
- (3) an irony
- (4) a simile