

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 16  
Number of Pages in Booklet : 16

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /

Question Paper Booklet No.

900021

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150  
No. of Questions in Booklet : 150

**STSP-91**

**Subject Code : 02**

**विषय/SUBJECT : ENGLISH**

**PAPER - II**

**समय : 2.30 घण्टे**  
**Time : 2.30 Hours**

**अधिकतम अंक : 300**  
**Maximum Marks : 300**

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर 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. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश**

- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
- एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
- OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

**चेतावनी:** अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो 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।

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

- Answer all questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Only one answer is to be given for each question.
- If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
- 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.
- The OMR Answer Sheet is inside 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.
- 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.
- Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
- Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

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

**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.**



**02** □

Choose the correct alternative from the verbs given below each sentence (Q. Nos. 1-5).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ they not go ?  
(1) Did (2) Does  
(3) Has (4) Have
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ be atleast thirty years old.  
(inference)  
(1) ought (2) must  
(3) need (4) dare
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you mind opening the window,  
please ? (polite request)  
(1) Could (2) Might  
(3) Shall (4) Would
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ (has) dinner last  
night.  
(1) do ; has (2) did ; has  
(3) do ; have (4) did ; have
5. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ we started when it began  
to rain.  
(1) has (2) have  
(3) had (4) do

Pick the best possible alternative from the choices given below to form conditional sentences. (Q. Nos. 6-10)

6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a map I \_\_\_\_\_ lend it to you.  
(1) have ; would (2) had ; will  
(3) had ; would (4) has ; will
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that you were coming  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you at the airport.  
(1) had known ; would have met  
(2) knew ; met  
(3) had known ; have met  
(4) knew ; would have

8. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (pass).  
(1) worked ; not pass  
(2) work ; will not pass  
(3) work ; not pass  
(4) None of these
9. If I \_\_\_\_\_ in your shoes, I would wait a  
bit.  
(1) was (2) an  
(3) should be (4) were
10. If he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ get there in time.  
(1) ran ; will (2) runs ; will  
(3) runs ; would (4) run ; must

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct phrasal verb out of the four alternatives given. (Q. Nos. 11-13).

11. No one \_\_\_\_\_ to offer help.  
(1) came across (2) came forward  
(3) came upon (4) came on
12. He was not able to \_\_\_\_\_ what went  
wrong.  
(1) figure out (2) fill out  
(3) count on (4) fall through
13. He is a school \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) drop off (2) dropped  
(3) drop in (4) drop out
14. The phrasal verb "take after" means :  
(1) Leave the ground  
(2) Look after  
(3) Resemble in character or  
appearance  
(4) Reprimand
15. The phrasal verb "keep up with" means :  
(1) continue doing something  
(2) meet each other  
(3) stay at the same level as someone  
or something  
(4) begin





Which one of the following sentences is correctly joined ? (Q. Nos. 16-18)

16. (1) No sooner had we boarded the train than it started to move.  
(2) No sooner did we boarded the train than it started to move.  
(3) No sooner had we boarded the train than it moves.  
(4) No sooner had we boarded the train when it started to move.

17. (1) He is slow, but he is sure.  
(2) He is slow, else he is sure.  
(3) He is slow, nor he is sure.  
(4) He is neither slow but he is sure.

18. (1) Hardly had I entered the room, when the phone rang.  
(2) Hardly did I enter the room when the phone rang.  
(3) Hardly I entered the room and the phone rang.  
(4) Hardly had I entered the room when the phone was ringing.

Fill in the blank space(s) by choosing the correct connectives (Q. Nos. 19-20)

19. \_\_\_\_\_ take it \_\_\_\_\_ leave it.  
(1) Both ; and  
(2) Not only ; but also  
(3) Either ; or  
(4) Though ; yet
20. I read the paper \_\_\_\_\_ it interests me.  
(1) in spite of      (2) so that  
(3) neither      (4) because

21. Choose the correct alternative for the following simple sentence to transform it into a complex sentence :

He owed his success to his father.

- (1) He succeeded because his father helped him.  
(2) His success was only due to his father.  
(3) He and his father succeeded.  
(4) It was owing to his father that he succeeded.

22. Pick the simple sentence for the following complex sentence :

He worked hard that he might pass the examination.

- (1) He worked as hard as he could so that he might pass the examination.  
(2) He worked hard because he wanted to pass the examination.  
(3) He worked hard to pass the examination.  
(4) He worked hard so that he could pass the examination.

23. Choose the correct alternative to transform the following compound sentence to a simple sentence :

We must eat or we cannot live.

- (1) We must eat or else we will die.  
(2) We must eat to live.  
(3) We must eat so that we can live.  
(4) We must either eat or die.

24. Transform the following simple sentence into a compound sentence :

Besides making a promise, he kept it.

- (1) He not only made a promise, but he also kept it.  
(2) He not only made a promise, but he kept it.  
(3) He made a promise but he kept it.  
(4) He not only made a promise, but kept it.

25. Pick the best alternative for the following sentence using the adverb 'too'.

"These mangoes are so cheap that they cannot be good."

- (1) These mangoes are too good to be cheap.
- (2) These mangoes are too cheap so that they are not good.
- (3) These mangoes are too cheap to be good.
- (4) These mangoes are too good so they are cheap.

26. Choose the correct exclamatory sentence for the following :

I wish I had the wings of a dove.

- (1) Oh I wished I had the wings of a dove !
- (2) Had I but wings !
- (3) How I wish I had wings !
- (4) Oh for the wings of a dove !

27. The correct alternative to transform the following compound sentence into a complex sentence is :

"Spare the rod and spoil the child."

- (1) Spare not the rod, spoil not the child.
- (2) If you spare the rod, you will spoil the child.
- (3) You spare the rod and spoil the child.
- (4) On sparing the rod, the child will be spoilt.

Find out the best possible alternative from the choices given below : (Q. Nos. 28-32)

28. Which is the correct sentence in the superlative degree ?

- (1) The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world.
- (2) No other building is as beautiful as the Taj Mahal.
- (3) The Taj Mahal is a beautiful building.
- (4) The Taj Mahal is more beautiful than any other building in the world.

29. Which is the correct sentence in the comparative degree ?

- (1) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the easiest.
- (2) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English easy.
- (3) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the easier one.
- (4) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the more easy.

30. The correct sentence in the positive degree is :

- (1) This razor is sharper than that one.
- (2) This razor is not as sharp as that one.
- (3) This razor is the sharpest of all.
- (4) That razor is sharper than this one.

31. Choose the correct sentence in the positive degree.

- (1) It is not that easier to walk as to run.
- (2) Walking is as tiresome as running.
- (3) Walking is more tiresome than running.
- (4) Running is the most tiresome than walking.

32. Which is the correct sentence in the comparative degree ?

- (1) The higher you go, the cooler it gets.
- (2) Higher you go, the cooler it gets.
- (3) Higher you go, cooler it gets.
- (4) The higher you go, cooler it gets.





Which is the correct phonetic transcription of the given words : (Q. Nos. 33-35)

33. The phonetic transcription of the word "pledge" is  
(1) /plædʒ/ (2) /pledʒ/ (3) /plez/ (4) /plæz/
34. The phonetic transcription of 'accent' is  
(1) /eksent/ (2) /ðksænt/ (3) /æksænt/ (4) /æksənt/
35. The phonetic transcription of "wreath" is  
(1) /ri:θ/ (2) /rɪθ/ (3) /reθ/ (4) /ræθ/
36. Mark the secondary stress in the word "examination".  
(1) /ɪgzæmɪneɪʃn/ (2) /ɪgzæmɪneɪʃn/ (3) /ɪgzæ,mɪneɪʃn/ (4) /ɪgzæmɪ,neɪʃn/
37. The new Prime Minister has been able to bear down all opposition.  
"Bear down" in the sentence means :  
(1) not to despair (2) confirm (3) support (4) overthrow
38. Call in a doctor immediately !  
"Call in" in the above sentence means :  
(1) demand (2) summon (3) recollect (4) draw forth
39. Mark the primary stress in the word import as a verb.  
(1) impo'rt (2) /'import/ (3) /im'port/ (4) i'mport

40. From his attitude it is clear that he wants to pay off old scores.  
"to pay off old scores" in the sentence means  
(1) to have his revenge (2) to pay the money (3) to score marks (4) settle new matters
41. "giving oneself airs" means :  
(1) in disorder of confusion (2) ready to act (3) behaving arrogantly (4) out of his mind
42. I have a box full of pencils.  
To show omission, "I have" will be written as :  
(1) Iv'e (2) Ive' (3) I'have (4) I've
43. Which one of the following is the correctly edited sentence ?  
(1) We decorated in white the kitchen last year.  
(2) We decorated the kitchen in white last year.  
(3) We decorated last year the kitchen in white.  
(4) The kitchen we decorated last year in white.
44. Fill in the blank space choosing the correct option :  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his friend's claim.  
(1) blow over (2) closed up (3) backed up (4) gained on

Make meaningful sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate words. (Q. Nos. 45-48)

45. New meanings can always be derived \_\_\_\_\_ good writings.

- (1) on (2) upon  
(3) from (4) with

46. His \_\_\_\_\_ is always important.

- (1) advice (2) advise  
(3) advised (4) advised

47. I always \_\_\_\_\_ his courage.

- (1) admiration  
(2) admire  
(3) admires  
(4) did not admired

48. He was weary of failure, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- (1) isn't he ?  
(2) wasn't he ?  
(3) doesn't he ?  
(4) shouldn't he ?

49. Following is a dialogue between two friends discussing their college life.

Fill in the blanks to complete the dialogue by choosing the best alternative.

Hari : How is your college life going on ?

Ram : It's nice and relaxed. And yours ?

Hari : Not so good. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ in our college, Students \_\_\_\_\_ and they don't let us study.

- (1) bunking in the college ; are disciplined  
(2) discipline or strictness ; bunk their classes  
(3) discipline ; a lot of bunking  
(4) bunking ; not disciplined

50. Following is the conversation between two friends about a TV programme.

Pick the best alternative to fill in the blanks :

Ranu : Hello Shashi ! How are you ?

Shashi : I'm fine. Thanks. And you ?

Ranu : I'm fine too. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Shashi : Nothing special. Just \_\_\_\_\_, sleeping and watching the TV.

- (1) doing these days ; looking at the net  
(2) are you doing ; flicking past the net  
(3) am I doing these days ; surfing on the net  
(4) are you doing these days ; surfing the net

Pick the correct sentence pattern for the sentences : (Q. Nos. 51-54)

51. We ate oranges quickly.

- (1) SOV (2) SVOA  
(3) SOVC (4) SOCV

52. The class took a test. The pattern of this sentence is

- (1) SPV (2) SPLV  
(3) SOPCA (4) SVO

53. The sky grew dark.

- (1) SVC (2) SVO  
(3) SOV (4) VOS

54. The cat licked the saucer clean.

- (1) SVOA (2) SOVC  
(3) SVOC (4) SCOV

Analyse the following in terms of MHM : (Q. Nos. 55-57)

55. ... some baked potatoes.

- (1) HHM (2) HMM  
(3) MHM (4) MMH





56. ... the first chapter of the book.  
 (1) HMMH (2) HMMM  
 (3) MMHM (4) HHMM
57. ... that table in the corner.  
 (1) MHM (2) MMH  
 (3) HMMM (4) MMMMH
58. My eldest son was a scholar. In the sentence My eldest son is :  
 (1) Subject (2) Object  
 (3) Predicator (4) Complement
59. They grind exceedingly small quantities.  
 “exceedingly small” in the sentence is a  
 (1) Subject (2) Complement  
 (3) Object (4) Predicator
60. .... that success depends mainly on work.  
 The underlined words have the following pattern :  
 (1) SPCA (2) SVAC  
 (3) SCAV (4) SVCA
61. No one spends money the way you do.  
 The underlined part is :  
 (1) Noun clause  
 (2) Prepositional clause  
 (3) Adjectival clause  
 (4) Adverbial clause
62. Analyze the underlined words in terms of MHM.  
 A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
 (1) Post modifier / Head word  
 (2) Pre modifier / Head word  
 (3) Head word / Post modifier  
 (4) Head word / Pre modifier

63. /baʊt/ is the phonetic transcription of :  
 (1) bite (2) bout  
 (3) boot (4) book
64. Identify the correct phonetic description of “crèche”.  
 (1) /kræʃ/ (2) /kræts/  
 (3) /krets/ (4) /kreʃ/
65. The transcription of “receipt” is :  
 (1) /ri:si:pt/ (2) /risi:pt/  
 (3) /risi:t/ (4) /risit/
66. The phonetic transcription of “wrinkle” is  
 (1) /rɪŋkəl/ (2) /ri:ŋgkl/  
 (3) /rɪŋkəl/ (4) /ri:ŋkl/

Read the following passage and choose the correct alternative to answer the questions that follow : (Q. Nos. 67-70)

There has been for some time growing criticism of the projection of women in photographs, advertisements and films. Advertisements in the print media as well as the films and television, frequently rely on the feminine sex appeal to attract attention to products make Casanovas of ordinary morals. Things are even worse in the films. Some of these unabashedly rely on sex for box office success, showing scantily attired women in provocative postures. In these, as well as many advertisements, women clearly appear as objects of erotic stimulation. By showing heroes misbehaving with heroines and getting away with it, films invite emulation in real life – in the molestation of women in public places.

67. Feminine sex appeal is used in advertisements to :  
 (1) entertain the customers  
 (2) distract the customers’ attention  
 (3) get the attention of prospective customers  
 (4) show how women buy.



68. "Unabashedly" means :
- (1) with great shyness
  - (2) openly
  - (3) indifferently
  - (4) with no sign of being ashamed
69. The last sentence of the passage underlines :
- (1) the healthy influence of films
  - (2) the fact that films have nothing to do with a society's morals
  - (3) harmful effects of bad films
  - (4) the success for box-office
70. The word "Emulation" does not mean :
- (1) copying
  - (2) imitation
  - (3) competition
  - (4) neglect
71. The synonym of the word "abandon" is
- (1) diffuse
  - (2) distress
  - (3) disdain
  - (4) discard
72. Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to "obscene".
- (1) Indecent
  - (2) Fraud
  - (3) Unwanted
  - (4) Intimidate
73. Pick out the word opposite in meaning to "antipathy".
- (1) Dislike
  - (2) Avoidable
  - (3) Liking
  - (4) Aversion
74. Select the correct pair of antonyms.
- (1) Absurd - inadequate
  - (2) Dull - despair
  - (3) Deep - Hollow
  - (4) Establish - Demolish
75. Which is not a part of the structure of the classic ode ?
- (1) strophe
  - (2) anti-strophe
  - (3) eclogues
  - (4) epode
76. Which of the following is not a non-fictional genre ?
- (1) Diaries
  - (2) Autobiographies
  - (3) Romance
  - (4) Memoirs
77. Which of the following is not an element of drama ?
- (1) Stagecraft
  - (2) Feedback
  - (3) Character
  - (4) Dialogue
78. The 19<sup>th</sup> century American movement, "Transcendentalism", was not concerned with
- (1) self-reliance
  - (2) supremacy of insight
  - (3) going back to nature
  - (4) crude materialism
79. "Naturalism" is the idea or belief that :
- (1) only natural laws and forces operate in the world
  - (2) only spiritual laws & forces operate in the world
  - (3) only supernatural laws & forces operate in the world
  - (4) that neither natural laws nor spiritual laws operate in the world
80. "Bildungsroman" is a literary genre that focuses on :
- (1) the coming of age of the protagonist
  - (2) melodrama
  - (3) myths
  - (4) legends





81. The feminist movement in literature has NOT concentrated on :
- (1) the role played by literature to support gender discrimination
  - (2) the difference in the ways in which works of male writers and female writers have represented gender discrimination
  - (3) accepting patriarchal norms and adhering to them in their writings
  - (4) reasons for lesser significance of the contribution of women writers in the literary tradition
82. The Final Solutions is a famous play by
- (1) Mahesh Daltane
  - (2) Asif Currimbhoy
  - (3) Gurcharan Das
  - (4) Nissim Ezekiel
83. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's latest book published in 2019 is :
- (1) *The Palace of Illusions*
  - (2) *The Forest of Enchantments*
  - (3) *The Mistress of Spices*
  - (4) *Before We Visit the Goddess*
84. Who amongst the following is not an Indian Diaspora Writer ?
- (1) Shashi Deshpande
  - (2) Sujata Bhatt
  - (3) Meena Alexander
  - (4) Jhumpa Lahiri
85. The 17<sup>th</sup> century English poets whose works were characterised by the use of conceits are :
- (1) Renaissance poets
  - (2) Victorian poets
  - (3) Modern poets
  - (4) Metaphysical poets
86. "D, Wild West Wind" is an example of :
- (1) Personification
  - (2) Simile
  - (3) Oxymoron
  - (4) Apostrophe
87. "Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?"
- The repetition of *l* sounds is called
- (1) allusion
  - (2) personification
  - (3) alliteration
  - (4) metaphor
88. An Oxymoron :
- (1) pairs contradictory words in order to express new or complex meanings
  - (2) is an intentional exaggeration
  - (3) makes a comparison stating that one thing is like the other
  - (4) describe non-human things as having human attributes
89. "Metonymy" is used in which of the following sentences from Macbeth ?
- (1) And yet wouldst wrongly win
  - (2) I drink to the general joy O' the whole table
  - (3) So foul and fair a day I have not seen !
  - (4) Is he dispatch'd ?
90. *The Great Indian Novel* is written by
- (1) Vikram Seth
  - (2) Shashi Tharoor
  - (3) V.S. Naipaul
  - (4) Salman Rushdie



91. Which one of the following characteristics is not true of the grammar-translation method ?
- (1) One language is translated into another.
  - (2) Literary language is considered superior to spoken language.
  - (3) Students learn vocabulary items by heart.
  - (4) Pronunciation teaching is stressed.
92. Which one of the following characteristics is not true of the direct method ?
- (1) Stress is laid on extensive listening.
  - (2) Native language is not used in the teaching learning process.
  - (3) The student to student interaction is discouraged in the classroom.
  - (4) The purpose of language learning is communication.
93. Which one of the following options is not a limitation of the direct method ?
- (1) The method requires teachers having native like fluency in English language.
  - (2) A lot of teaching aids are required for teaching through this method.
  - (3) The skill of speaking is largely ignored.
  - (4) The method is largely dependent on the teacher's skill rather than on textbooks.
94. Which method of teaching English puts a tremendous strain on students' memories ?
- (1) Grammar – Translation method
  - (2) Direct method
  - (3) Structural method
  - (4) Audio-Lingual method
95. Which one of the following limitations is not true of the structural method ?
- (1) Much use is made of repetition and analogous structure drilling.
  - (2) The drills presented are generally mechanical.
  - (3) The method fails in developing learner's communicative competence.
  - (4) Structures and patterns are not carefully selected and graded.
96. Which one of the following features is not applicable to the Audio-Lingual method ?
- (1) Students overlearn the target language to be able to use it automatically.
  - (2) Vocabulary teaching is stressed.
  - (3) Speech is believed to be more basic to language than written form.
  - (4) Teachers present the models of the target language to be repeated by students.
97. Which one of the following options is not true of the Audio-Lingual method ?
- (1) There is no learning theory behind this method.
  - (2) Habits of the native language interfere with the target language learning.
  - (3) Commission of errors should be prevented as much as possible.
  - (4) Language acquisition results from habit formation.
98. The structural method primarily stresses the importance of
- (1) pattern practice
  - (2) vocabulary items
  - (3) grammatical items
  - (4) translation





99. Pick the correct response of the teacher to student errors in fluency based activities in CLT.

- (1) Errors are never corrected by the teacher.
- (2) Errors are tolerated only to be corrected later.
- (3) Errors are corrected immediately by the teacher.
- (4) Students are made to self-correct the errors immediately.

100. Select the most appropriate option with regard to teacher's role in CLT.

- (1) The teacher presents the language material.
- (2) He establishes situations for communication.
- (3) He acts as a co-communicator.
- (4) He performs all the above roles.

101. Metre in poetry means

- (1) stressed syllables
- (2) unstressed syllables
- (3) a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables
- (4) rhyme

102. Which one of the following features is not true of communicative language teaching ?

- (1) The goal is to enable learners to communicate in the target language.
- (2) The teacher evaluates students' fluency as well as their accuracy.
- (3) The activities like games and role plays are generally avoided.
- (4) Language as used in real context is introduced.

103. Which one of the following features is not true of the traditional grammar ?

- (1) It considers the written i.e. literary language as the foundation of grammar.
- (2) It treats the subject of grammar on inductive lines.
- (3) It relies heavily on the use of definitions and rules.
- (4) It is prescriptive in nature.

104. Which one of the following activities is not relevant to controlled composition ?

- (1) Composition prompted by pictures
- (2) Writing out a story told beforehand.
- (3) Summarising of reading matter.
- (4) Traditional type of essay writing.

105. Which one of the following techniques is not a part of the presentation of vocabulary on direct method lines ?

- (1) Demonstration
- (2) Definition
- (3) Explanation
- (4) Translation

106. Select the option not relevant to the objectives of teaching extensive prose reading.

- (1) Developing general understanding of the text.
- (2) Developing thorough and deep understanding of the text.
- (3) Developing reading habits.
- (4) Increasing speed of reading.



107. The reading skill of scanning is employed

- (1) to get a complete understanding of the text.
- (2) to locate a specific item of information.
- (3) to have a general idea of what the text is about.
- (4) to make predictions while reading.

108. A test where a student is required to fill in every 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> word removed from a passage is called :

- (1) cloze test
- (2) discrete item test
- (3) open-ended test
- (4) intrusion test

109. Select the option not included in the criteria of vocabulary selection.

- (1) Word frequency
- (2) Structural value
- (3) Universality in respect of geographic area
- (4) Spelling

110. Identify the option not relevant to controlled composition.

- (1) Delimiting the size of composition
- (2) Restriction of subject matter
- (3) Supplying of vocabulary items
- (4) Producing of ideas as well as language

Fill in the blank spaces by choosing the correct word/s : (Q. Nos. 111-115)

111. Give me the book \_\_\_\_\_ I gave you.

- (1) which
- (2) what
- (3) those
- (4) whose

112. Her little girls are always \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.

- (1) preety
- (2) prettiest
- (3) prettier
- (4) prettily

113. Prithvi theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ theatre in Mumbai.

- (1) old
- (2) the oldest
- (3) older
- (4) elder

114. The bouquet \_\_\_\_\_ me five hundred rupees.

- (1) have costed
- (2) will have costed
- (3) must costed
- (4) cost

115. Prashant and Kintu are my \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) cousin brothers
- (2) cousins
- (3) cousin
- (4) cousin relatives

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct determiner (Q. Nos. 116-120).

116. \_\_\_\_\_ wood this table is made of is Oak.

- (1) The
- (2) A
- (3) An
- (4) Zero article

117. Many \_\_\_\_\_ man would welcome such a chance.

- (1) an
- (2) the
- (3) zero article
- (4) a





118. \_\_\_\_\_ bread is made of flour.

- (1) A (2) An  
(3) Zero article (4) The

119. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle (hardly any).

- (1) a little (2) little  
(3) the little (4) none

120. How \_\_\_\_\_ time did you spend on your homework ?

- (1) many (2) much  
(3) most (4) some

Fill in the blank spaces using the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets. (Q. Nos. 121-125)

121. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) music while she was in Delhi.

- (1) study (2) studied  
(3) will study (4) has studied

122. Rabindra Nath Tagore \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a number of short stories.

- (1) had writes (2) written  
(3) write (4) has written

123. The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the new heliport tomorrow.

- (1) will open (2) open  
(3) had opened (4) opened

124. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) before I \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the station.

- (1) had left ; reached  
(2) has reached ; left  
(3) left ; reached  
(4) left ; will reach

125. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Indira Gandhi International Airport at three O' clock tomorrow afternoon.

- (1) left (2) had left  
(3) leaves (4) leave

Choose the best option to fill in the blank(s) : (Q. Nos. 126-130)

126. Neither of them \_\_\_\_\_ present.

- (1) are (2) is  
(3) has (4) being

127. The principal with his teachers \_\_\_\_\_ come.

- (1) has (2) have  
(3) is (4) are

128. The differently-abled members \_\_\_\_\_ let in free.

- (1) was (2) is  
(3) has (4) were

129. A five – judge bench \_\_\_\_\_ appointed to decide the case.

- (1) were (2) has  
(3) was (4) have

130. Fish and rice \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his favourite food.

- (1) have (2) has  
(3) is (4) having

Fill in the blank spaces by using suitable prepositions. (Q. Nos. 131-135)

131. They advised him \_\_\_\_\_ wait.

- (1) to (2) in  
(3) into (4) till

132. The train starts \_\_\_\_\_ 6.10, so you had better be at the station \_\_\_\_\_ 6.00.

- (1) by ; at (2) on ; by  
(3) at ; by (4) at ; on

133. He has been here \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

- (1) for (2) from  
(3) on (4) since

134. There may be an index \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the book.

- (1) at (2) on  
(3) by (4) for

135. Have you any good books \_\_\_\_\_ Botany you can lend me ?

- (1) about (2) on  
(3) between (4) in

Choose the correct negative sentence for the following sentence : (Q. Nos. 136-137)

136. You have to practise hard in order to win the match.

- (1) Unless you don't practise hard, you can't win the match.  
(2) Unless you practise hard, you can't win the match.  
(3) Unless you will practise hard, you cannot win the match.  
(4) Unless you can't practise hard, you can't win the match.

137. As soon as he saw the tiger he fled.

- (1) He did not flee when he saw the tiger.  
(2) He saw the tiger yet he did not flee.  
(3) No sooner did he see the tiger than he fled.  
(4) He fled as soon as he saw the tiger.

Choose the correct interrogative sentence for the following affirmative sentences : (Q. Nos. 138-140)

138. Everyone would die for his country.

- (1) Who would not die for his country ?  
(2) Whom would die for his country ?  
(3) Would everyone die for their country ?  
(4) Should one die for one's country ?

139. It is foolish to waste time in reading trash.

- (1) Should one read trash and waste time ?  
(2) Wasting time in reading trash is bad, isn't it ?  
(3) Why waste time in reading trash ?  
(4) Is it foolish to waste time ?



140. I have read Godan by Premchand.

- (1) Does you read Godan by Premchand ?  
(2) Who has written Godan ?  
(3) When did you read Godan by Premchand ?  
(4) Have you read Godan by Premchand ?

141. "It is time to shut the shop."  
The passive construction for the above is :

- (1) The shop should be shut.  
(2) It is time for shutting the shop.  
(3) It is time that the shop be shut.  
(4) It is time for the shop to be shut.

142. The sentence in passive voice for :  
'Open the door' is :

- (1) Let the door be opened.  
(2) Let us open the door.  
(3) The door may be opened.  
(4) The door is to be opened.

143. "Who taught you grammar ?"  
The correct sentence in passive voice is :

- (1) Grammar was taught to you by whom ?  
(2) Who has been teaching grammar to you ?  
(3) By whom were you taught grammar ?  
(4) Grammar is taught to you by whom ?





144. The sentence in passive voice for the following will be :

They saw him climbing over the fence.

- (1) They were seen climbing over the fence.
- (2) He was seen climbing over the fence.
- (3) The fence was seen being climbed over by him.
- (4) He saw them climbing over the fence.

145. The surgeons operated on him for nearly ten hours.

The correct sentence in the passive voice will be :

- (1) He is operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
- (2) He was operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
- (3) He is being operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
- (4) He will be operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.

Q. Nos. 146-148 are given in Direct Speech followed by four alternatives in Indirect Speech. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect speech :

146. I said to him, "Do you know my name?"

- (1) I asked him do you know my name.
- (2) I asked him if my name was known to him.
- (3) I told him whether he knew my name.
- (4) I asked him if he knew my name.

147. He said to him, "Please wait there till I return".

- (1) He requested him that wait till I return.
- (2) He urged him that he wait till he returns.
- (3) He requested him whether he should wait till he returns.
- (4) He requested him to wait there till he returned.

148. She said, "I begin my day with a cup of tea."

- (1) She said that she had began her day with a cup of tea.
- (2) She said that she begins her day with a cup of tea.
- (3) She said she begins her day with a cup of tea.
- (4) She says that she begins her day with a cup of tea.

Q. Nos. 149-150 are in Indirect Speech followed by four alternatives in Direct Speech. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct Speech.

149. Ram ordered Arjun to go away.

- (1) Ram ordered to Arjun "Go away".
- (2) Ram said to Arjun, "Go away."
- (3) Ram said, "Will you go away Arjun?"
- (4) Ram ordered Arjun "Please go away".

150. He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.

- (1) He said, "I shall go as soon as it is possible."
- (2) He said to me "I want to go as soon as it is possible."
- (3) He said, "she will go as soon as it is possible."
- (4) He said that, "I shall go as soon as it is possible."

