

**PART - IV**  
**LANGUAGE - I : ENGLISH**

**IMPORTANT :** Candidates should attempt questions from Part-IV (Q. No. 91-120), if they have opted for ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-I only.

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions (91-99) that follow :**

1. On 15 January 2009, several interesting things happened. A plane crash landed into the Hudson River, right in the middle of New York City. The pilot, crew and 155 passengers escaped safely. But then, something else happened... Jim was nearby and watched the event happen. He immediately tweeted that he had just seen a plane crash in the Hudson. From there the news spread quickly. People contacted him immediately and asked him what was happening, and other people on the street took photos and videos with their phones and posted them online. Ordinary people suddenly became journalists. It was 15 minutes before the news broke on official news channels.
2. Photos, videos and tweets from ordinary people at the scene of dramatic events now provide the words and images that describe events in the news. When a meteor exploded over a Russian city in 2013, millions of people around the world watched videos and photos of the event on Facebook and YouTube. Social media can also save lives. In January 2010, an earthquake hit the Caribbean island of Haiti. The government said that there had been an earthquake, but they didn't give many details at first. Meanwhile, people living in the disaster area were posting photos and eye witness accounts on Twitter and Facebook and telling the world that it was an emergency and houses were collapsing. A local radio presenter used this information to help people find family members, and people even phoned his program to ask if their relatives were safe.
3. News travels fast on social media, but false stories spread just as quickly as the truth. Some of these "facts" are erroneous, others are deliberate hoaxes. Hoaxes remind us that not everything people post and publish is reliable. But social media can change our lives for the better.

**91. Read the following statements :**

- (a) A plane crashed on 15 January, 2009
  - (b) 155 passengers escaped, but the pilot lost his life.
  - (c) Jim, an onlooker, posted pictures on Facebook
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) are all incorrect
  - (2) (a) and (b) are correct, but (c) is incorrect
  - (3) (c) is correct, but (a) and (b) are incorrect
  - (4) (a) is correct, but (b) and (c) are incorrect

**92. Why should we not take news on social media lightly ?**

- (1) News posted are hoax and confusing.
- (2) The facts are erroneous.
- (3) Strangers can call you to seek information.
- (4) They can change our lives for the better.

93. Complete the given word analogy :  
dramatic : exciting :: hoax : \_\_\_\_?  
(1) excuse (2) media posts (3) deception (4) example
94. News on social media :  
(1) are insignificant (2) are reliable  
(3) travel fast (4) are deliberate hoaxes
95. 'Some of these facts are erroneous'. The antonym for the underlined word in the given sentence is :  
(1) surprising (2) faultless (3) inaccurate (4) invalid
96. Identify Parts of Speech of the underlined words in the sentence given below :  
'But social media can change our lives for the better.'  
(1) noun, adjective (2) noun, adverb  
(3) verb, adjective (4) verb, adverb
97. Arrange the following events as mentioned in para 1 in the correct sequential order.  
(a) Jim watched the crash and tweeted.  
(b) People started contacting Jim for updated news.  
(c) A plane crashed into the Hudson River.  
(d) The news of the crash was broadcast 15 minutes later.  
(1) (c) → (a) → (b) → (d)  
(2) (c) → (b) → (d) → (a)  
(3) (b) → (c) → (a) → (d)  
(4) (d) → (c) → (a) → (b)
98. The meteor explosion in 2013 in Russia was watched by people on :  
(1) Facebook and YouTube (2) Twitter  
(3) YouTube (4) All social media handles
99. Ordinary people suddenly became journalists means :  
(1) they left the jobs where they were employed  
(2) they started posting news-bits pictures and videos on social media  
(3) they headed towards media houses to seek employment  
(4) they started contacting Jim to know the details

Read the poem given below and answer the questions (100-105) that follow :

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,  
With the wonderful water round you curled.  
And the wonderful grass upon your breast  
World, you are beautifully drest.

The wonderful air is over me,  
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,  
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,  
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

You friendly Earth! How far do you go,  
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow.  
With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,  
And people upon you for thousands of miles ?

Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,  
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;  
And yet, when I said my prayers today,  
A whisper inside me seemed to say,  
'You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot,  
You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!'

100. List the 3 different things (in stanza 3) found on Earth that make it great.  
(1) cities, grass, mills (2) rivers, gardens, cliffs  
(3) isles, oceans, people (4) wheatfields, trees, whisper
101. Identify the figures of speech in line 1 and line 4.  
(1) simile, alliteration (2) anaphora, personification  
(3) alliteration, metaphor (4) alliteration, personification
102. In the line, 'with the wonderful water round you curled', the word 'curled' means :  
(1) turbulent (2) arched (3) surrounded (4) mounted
103. The wind in the poem talks to :  
(1) hills (2) itself (3) trees (4) clouds
104. In this poem, the poet describes the :  
(1) life in the cities  
(2) the Earth, its present and past  
(3) the plants that grow on the Earth  
(4) beauty and vastness of Earth
105. What does the underlined word refer to ?  
'It walks on the water, ....'  
(1) Earth (2) river (3) grass (4) wind

112. In a language class, students form groups under the guidance of a teacher and present an advertisement on a given topic. Learning a language in this way is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Guidance and counseling                      (2) Collaborative learning  
(3) Competition and rivalry                      (4) Language games
113. Which school of learning believed that language, whether verbal or non-verbal, takes place through the process of habit formation ?
- (1) Interactionalist                                      (2) Functionalist  
(3) Behaviourist    (4) Cognitivist
114. A teacher gives a task to familiarise the learners with the vocabulary used in restaurants. What among the following should be objective of the lesson ?
- (1) To develop critical thinking  
(2) To acquaint the learner with the lexical items  
(3) To familiarise with the grammatical items  
(4) To introduce the text about a holiday destination
115. Multilingualism in India intends teachers to understand :
- (1) language, identity and culture are separate entities  
(2) communication happens, and social cohesion is maintained  
(3) minority languages should be clubbed with dominant languages  
(4) 'a language' policy should be framed in a diverse society
116. The time and place of the story are called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Climax                      (2) Theme                      (3) Setting                      (4) Plot
117. The impact of tests and assessments on teachers, learners, and materials is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Reinforcement                                      (2) Corpus effect  
(3) Washback effect                                      (4) Classroom effect
118. In a language class, a teacher asks a group of students to act as purchasers, property sellers, landlords and tenants while other students are asked to watch them and enjoy their conversation. This activity is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Guidance                      (2) Roleplay                      (3) Drama                      (4) Acting class
119. Linguistic function such as intonation, tone, stress, and rhythm are known as :
- (1) Pragmatics                      (2) Poetry                      (3) Prosody                      (4) Phonetics
120. Which of the following is NOT an important factor in planning a listening lesson ?
- (1) Number of speakers.                                      (2) Pausing the recording.  
(3) Speed of delivery.    (4) Gender of speakers.

106. Schools should follow additive bilingualism because it :

- (1) hinders the development of the first language
- (2) values the culture and language of the child
- (3) gives importance to teaching English as a second language
- (4) promotes the child's language but not the culture

107. Match the language teaching methods in Column - A with their understanding or related activities in Column - B :

**Column - A**

- (a) Communicative Language Teaching
- (b) Direct method
- (c) Grammar Translation
- (d) West's New Method

**Column - B**

- (i) Socially acceptable and contextually appropriate language
- (ii) Silent reading
- (iii) Written literary texts
- (iv) Grammar is taught inductively

- (1) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- (2) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
- (3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

108. Listening involves :

- (1) recognising sounds and deducing the meaning from it
- (2) hearing the sound, decoding the sounds as they are
- (3) guessing the content
- (4) using prior knowledge of the subject

109. Which of the following statements is NOT true about languages in India ?

- (1) Hindi is the lingua franca of the Indian sub-continent.
- (2) According to the Indian Constitution, English is an Associate Official Language.
- (3) According to the list of Eighth schedule of the Constitution of India, there are 22 languages.
- (4) Sanskrit is a Modern Indian Language.

110. Which skill of language is known as receptive skills ?

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

111. A language teacher brings everyday objects such as newspapers, menu cards and train tickets to teach the students of class V. What is she doing to make learning happen ?

- (1) She is creating awareness in the students.
- (2) She is using authentic materials to make her teaching more realistic and useful.
- (3) She is trying to help her students to learn multiple languages.
- (4) She wants her students to learn English through real life like situations.

125. Identify parts of speech of the underlined words in the given sentence :

'Doctors warn against any form of gene therapy which seeks to deactivate the sweet gene'.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) conjunction, noun | (2) preposition, adjective |
| (3) adverb, adjective | (4) preposition, noun      |

126. According to doctors, sweet foods are :

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| (1) deactivated genes | (2) dangerous |
| (3) energy boosters   | (4) poisonous |

127. Doctors are not in favour of gene therapy because :

- (1) It will enhance sugar levels in the body.
- (2) Sweet foods give energy to the body.
- (3) It is poisonous.
- (4) People will feel guilty after going through it.

128. Read the statements given below :

- (a) Doctors have favoured gene therapy to control sweet gene.
  - (b) A sweet taste receptor recognizes the amount of sweetness in food.
  - (c) Heredity factors have absolutely no role to play in inheriting the sweet gene.
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) are all incorrect
  - (2) (a) and (c) are incorrect, (b) is correct
  - (3) (a) and (b) are incorrect, (c) is correct
  - (4) (b) and (c) are incorrect, (a) is correct

Read the passage given below and answer the questions (129-135) that follow :

1. Every now and then we would speed through a village lined with waving Tibetan children. Their villages looked wonderful and so inviting that Dorje was not showing any signs of slowing down. Small clusters of single and double storey buildings with walk-in courtyards jostled together in the foothills to gain maximum exposure to the sun. The houses looked solid, built for the harsh environment. Walls are made up of stone to waist height and finished off with mud bricks to the roof. Tin cans lined the window ledges, with the bright orange of marigolds in full bloom livening up the black-and-white of the houses.
2. Branches of trees adorned with colourful prayer flags stood high into the wind from the top of the flat roofs. The auspicious blue, white, red, green and yellow colours of the fabrics stood out against the rich blue of the Tibetan sky. Each prayer flag carries a picture of Lungta, the jewelled dragon horse, who carries the owner's prayers up to the divine every time the flag flaps in the wind.
3. The larger villages have healthy trees, usually willows or poplars which look quite out of place in the generally treeless landscape. Wood is a precious commodity in the highland areas of Tibet and is never wasted. The few shrubs which grow wild on the hillsides are harvested for use as brushwood and each courtyard wall is piled high with sticks gathered from the mountains to get a fire started. The lack of solid fuel in the shape of wood is not a problem for the Tibetans, who have an ingenious wood substitute : yak dung.

129. Yak dung is used by the Tibetans as a substitute for :

- |          |               |               |          |
|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| (1) wood | (2) buildings | (3) marigolds | (4) fire |
|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|

**PART - V**  
**LANGUAGE - II : ENGLISH**

**IMPORTANT** : Candidates should attempt questions from **Part-V (Q. No. 121-150)**, if they have opted for **ENGLISH as LANGUAGE-II** only.

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions (121-128) that follow :**

1. Chocoholics no longer need to feel guilty about their desire for chocolate. They are simply the victim of the genes, scientists have found. The so called "sweet-tooth gene" has been identified by separate teams of researchers and helps explain why some find it harder to resist chocolate bars and cream cakes. It also raises the possibility of designing a drug which could "switch off" the gene and help people resist sugary foods. Children, in particular, risk their health by eating too many sweets and chocolates.
2. To identify the gene, research teams conducted almost identical experiments using mice which have differences in their ability to taste sweet foods. One of the team members said "A sweet taste receptor recognises the sweet content of food and initiates a cascade of events which signals to the brain that a sweet food has been eaten." He further added, "The same gene exists in humans, so it means that if your parents have a sweet tooth then you probably will as well".
3. He said, "We have always known that some people have a sweeter tooth than others. But it has also been proved that if you are gradually exposed to less sugar, then the body becomes accustomed to less. They will be satisfied with a lower level of sweetness. Doctors warn against any form of gene therapy which seeks to deactivate the sweet gene. "We have produced this gene through evolution because sweet foods in nature are not poisonous, they give us energy. We all need to have some sugar in our diet," claim scientists. US researchers are using this discovery to develop artificial sweeteners without any after-taste.

121. Complete the given word analogy :  
accustomed : habitual :: initiate : ?  
(1) hinder                      (2) halt                      (3) complicate                      (4) start off
122. 'Chocoholics' are people :  
(1) who are makers of chocolates  
(2) who hate chocolates  
(3) who enjoy both chocolates and alcohol  
(4) who are fond of chocolates
123. Having a sweet tooth means :  
(1) teeth becoming decayed due to sugary food items  
(2) buying sweet food items from shops  
(3) being fond of sweets and chocolates  
(4) teeth being sweet to taste
124. The phrase '... initiates a cascade of events', means :  
(1) to start a series of occurrences  
(2) to put a stop to orderly events  
(3) to halt and hinder sequential events  
(4) signals given to the brain



137. Identify the type of email you would write if you were writing to a colleague who is your friend.  
(1) Correspondence      (2) Informal      (3) Formal      (4) Business
138. India's language in education policy (Three Language Formula) attempts to promote :  
(1) Mother-tongue based multilingualism  
(2) Multi language education  
(3) Monolingual education  
(4) Bilingual education with the focus on Hindi
139. Assessment done throughout the teaching-learning process to clarify student learning and understanding is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Assessment as learning      (2) Assessment for learning  
(3) Assessment of learning      (4) Assessment in learning
140. In a second language class, a teacher played audio on 'Health is wealth'. He then distributed handouts and asked the students to tick the correct answer from the given option. The objective of the lesson was to enable the learner :  
(1) to memorise the lesson on health and wealth  
(2) to hear the lesson on health  
(3) to engage the learners with a task  
(4) to listen, to analyse the ideas
141. What is NOT true about errors in language learning ?  
(1) Errors help to understand the process of second language acquisition.  
(2) Errors hinder the language learning process.  
(3) Errors are not always bad and help in learning.  
(4) Errors are crucial aspects of the language learning process.
142. Rita, a government school teacher, uses visual devices and language games to teach English to class VII students. Which principle of teaching is Rita applying ?  
(1) Principle of correlating with life  
(2) Principle of natural process  
(3) Principle of practice and habit formation  
(4) Principle of motivation and interest
143. What is NOT true about top-down processing ?  
(1) Listeners need to understand every word  
(2) Listeners rely on their background knowledge  
(3) Listeners make guesses about the intended meaning  
(4) Listeners make use of the knowledge of the world

144. Using everyday objects to teach language is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Text (2) Realia  
(3) Language games (4) Teaching aid
145. Which of the following statements are correct ?
- (a) Dyslexia is a reading disorder.  
(b) Dysgraphia is a writing disorder.  
(c) Dysgraphia is a reading disorder.  
(d) Dyslexia is a writing disorder.
- (1) Both (c) and (d) are correct (2) Only (a) is correct  
(3) Only (b) and (d) are correct (4) Both (a) and (b) are correct
146. Which tool is not ideal for formative assessment ?
- (1) Class presentation (2) Assignment  
(3) Paper pencil test (4) Project
147. Learners should be exposed to language, and errors are evidence that learning is taking place is advocated by :
- (1) Psychoanalyst (2) Behaviourists (3) Cognitivist (4) Humanist
148. Which is a tool that allows for a number of synchronous and asynchronous online teaching opportunities ?
- (1) Padlet (2) Textbook (3) Railway ticket (4) Television
149. When is International Mother Language Day celebrated ?
- (1) 13<sup>th</sup> April (2) 1<sup>st</sup> January (3) 14<sup>th</sup> February (4) 21<sup>st</sup> February
150. What is a short story which has animals as the main characters and teaches an explicit moral called ?
- (1) Travelogue (2) Fantasy (3) Fable (4) Science Fiction