

LANGUAGE (English)

Section A

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Science affects the average man and woman in two ways. He or she benefits by its applications, driving in a motor car or omnibus instead of a horse-drawn cart; being treated for disease by a doctor or a surgeon rather than by a witch; and being killed with an automatic pistol or a shell in place of a dagger or a battle-axe. It also affects his or her opinion. Almost everyone believes that the earth is round, and the heavens nearly empty, instead of soild. We are beginning to believe in our animal ancestry and the possibility of vast improvements in human nature by biological methods.

1. Science affects human beings in

- (A) its application only
(B) building up opinions

- (C) both in its application and also in framing opinions
(D) none of these

2. Modern man enjoys

- (A) both the benefits and ill effects of science
(B) the benefits of science

- (C) the adverse applications of science
(D) the invention of science

3. Science teaches that

- (A) man has a divine origin
(B) man has come through evolution

- (C) man has come from the witches
(D) man is born of nature

4. The word 'ancestry' means

- (A) dynasty
(B) family

- (C) line of forefathers
(D) aristocracy

5. The verb form of 'improvement' is

- (A) prove
(B) approve

- (C) improve
(D) disprove

6. The adverb form of 'automatic' is

- (A) automatically
(B) automaticly

- (C) automical
(D) automotion

7. The author of the passage

- (A) disapproves scientific achievements
(B) appreciates scientific achievements

- (C) is indifferent to scientific achievements
(D) is pained by scientific achievements

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:

The Joyous Malingerer

Who is the happy husband? Why, indeed,
 'Tis he who's useless in the time of need;
 Who, asked to unclasp a bracelet or a neckless,
 Contrives to be utterly futile, fumbling, feckless,
 Or when a zipper nips his loved one's back
 Cannot restore the zipper to its track.
 Another time not wishing to be flayed,
 She will not use him as a Lady's maid.

Stove-wise he's the perpetual backward learner
 Who can't turn on or off the proper burner.
 If faced with washing up he never grips,
 But simply drops more dishes than he wipes.
 She finds his absence preferable to his aid,
 And thus all mealtime chores does he evade.

He can, attempting to replace a fuse,
 Black out the coast from Boston to Newport News,
 Or, hanging pictures, be the rookie wizard
 Who fills the parlor with a plaster blizzard.

He'll not again be called to competition
 With decorator or with electrician.
 At last it dawns upon his patient spouse
 He's better at his desk than round the house.

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

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| (A) satirical and harsh | (C) whimsical and humorous |
| (B) comical and humorous | (D) sad and tragic |

9. The husband is good at

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| (A) mending fuses | (C) washing dishes |
| (B) hanging pictures | (D) breaking dishes |

10. Which word suggests that the husband only pretends to be useless at performing chores

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| (A) evades | (C) rookie |
| (B) grips | (D) contrives |

11. "Black out the coast from Boston to Newport News" is an example of

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| (A) hyperbole | (C) metaphor |
| (B) alliteration | (D) climax |

12. "..... be the rookie wizard/who fills the parlour with a plaster blizzard."—the line means
(A) The husband is a magician (C) The parlour is full of plaster
(B) There is a blizzard outside (D) The parlour is being plastered
13. The word 'malingering' means
(A) lazy (C) a person who does not like to help
(B) clumsy (D) a person who shams illness in order to avoid responsibility
14. The word 'Chores' means
(A) chorus (C) routine household works
(B) chord (D) hard work
15. The husband is a backward learner in
(A) turning on the burner (C) both (A) and (B)
(B) turning off the burner (D) none of these

Section B

Answer the following questions by selecting one option: (OMR-sheet)

16. Communicative language teaching is concerned with
(A) enhancing the writing skills (C) encouraging group discussions
(B) improving receptive and productive skills (D) improving vocabulary
17. The best methodology of teaching grammar is
(A) direct method (C) both (A) and (B)
(B) indirect method (D) practical exercise
18. The best way to improve upon the vocabulary of a student is
(A) making him use the dictionary (C) encouraging him to read more books
(B) aptitude test (D) using a word bank
19. In the context of teaching a 'large class' means
(A) a big class room (C) a class where all the students of the school assemble
(B) a class with many students (D) none of these
20. Mixed-ability group of learners means
(A) learners coming from different levels of the society
(B) learners coming from different parts of the state
(C) learners with different cognitive levels
(D) learners coming from different cultures
21. A project work does not test
(A) creativity (C) memory
(B) adaptability (D) writing skill

22. In a well equipped Language Laboratory a student can
(A) hear the tape distinctly (C) work at his own pace
(B) stop, rewind and play the tape at any time (D) compare responses with classmates
23. Remedial teaching is needed
(A) at the beginning of the course (C) at the end of the course
(B) in the middle of the course (D) a day before the final examination
24. In speaking a language the role of grammar is
(A) not at all important (C) liberal
(B) most important (D) none of these
25. In pedagogy, what is meant by 'acquisition'?
(A) going through the process of learning (C) acquiring proper notes for examination
(B) acquiring all the language skills (D) securing high marks in examination
26. A poem can be best taught by
(A) making the students recite it (C) recitation and then explanation
(B) oral language drill (D) group discussion
27. Noise in the classroom indicates
(A) indiscipline of the learners (C) constructive activities of the learners
(B) incompetence of the teacher (D) disinterested learners
28. Enquiry based teaching
(A) encourages quiet learners (C) encourages creative activity of the learners
(B) does not encourage creative activity (D) makes the learners disinterested in the class
29. The disadvantage of a performance test is that
(A) it is useful for older children (C) it fails to test concept formation
(B) it is useful for those with language handicap (D) it has clinical significance
30. The curriculum should ideally
(A) connect knowledge to life outside the school (C) provide overall development of children
(B) do away with assessment and evaluation (D) address social needs
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