IIgr Tea 2013

प्रश्न पुस्तिका

कोड / Code : **74**

A

ENGLISH : PAPER-II

पुस्तिका क्रम

7461805

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 32

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

समय / Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ घंटे / Hours

पूर्णांक / Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Answer all questions.**
2. **All questions carry equal marks.**
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. 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.**
6. **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.)
7. The candidate should ensure that Series Code of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the envelopes. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another question paper of the same series. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.
8. 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.
9. Please cirrectly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 marks will be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorised 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 under Section 3 of the R.P.E. (Prevention of Unfairmeans) Act, 1992. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations of the Commission.

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Choose the correct option :

1 There are <u>twenty</u> boys in this class. The underlined word is

(1) A Noun (2) A Pronoun

(3) A Verb (4) An Adjective

2 He worked <u>quickly</u>. 'Quickly' is

(1) An Adjective (2) An Adverb

(3) A Verb (4) A Preposition

3 He is <u>on</u> the committee. 'On' is

(1) A Conjunction (2) An Interjection

(3) A Preposition (4) An Adverb

4 That which adds to the meaning of a Noun is :

(1) A Pronoun (2) An Adjective

(3) An Adverb (4) A Verb

5 A word that joins words or sentences together is :

(1) An Interjection (2) A Conjunction

(3) A Preposition (4) A Verb

Fill in the blanks with the correct option :

6 She did the job without _____ enthusiasm.

(1) much (2) all

(3) many (4) little

7 There is nothing that _____ of us can do to help.

(1) every (2) any

(3) half (4) none

8 How _____ money do you have ?

(1) many (2) much

(3) few (4) lot of

9 She was so tired that she could not walk _____ further.

(1) more (2) along

(3) any (4) a great deal of

10 Vasco Da Gama was _____ first European sailor to come to India.

(1) only (2) the

(3) a (4) very

11 _____ wood floats on water.

(1) A (2) The

(3) Most (4) No determiner

12 No sooner did the train _____ at the platform than the passengers rushed towards it.

(1) arrive (2) arrived

(3) will arrive (4) had arrived

13 Much _____ since they were here last.

(1) has happened (2) was happened

(3) would happen (4) have happening

14 She _____ the best apples from the basket.

(1) choose (2) chose

(3) was chosen (4) choosing

15 He _____ to the teacher about his homework.

(1) lie (2) lying

(3) laid (4) lied

16 The prisoner was _____ to death.

(1) hung (2) hanging

(3) hanged (4) hunged

17 The bell_____ at regular intervals.

(1) ringing (2) rings

(3) runged (4) ringed

18 The bus was _____ apart by the blast.

(1) torn (2) teared

(3) torned (4) teered

19 One of my books _____ missing.

(1) are (2) is

(3) has (4) was

20 One must try _____ best to achieve success.

(1) their (2) everyone's

(3) one's (4) someone's

21 I tried to learn English for years, but I _____.

(1) have not succeed (2) not succeeded

(3) have not succeeded (4) has not succeeded

22 He _____ his watch while he was travelling.

(1) losed (2) lost

(3) lossed (4) losted

23 The house, with all its contents, _____ insured.

(1) were (2) was

(3) are (4) has

24 Either he or I _____ mistaken.

(1) am (2) are

(3) were (4) is

25 Everyone of the boys _____ to ride a bike.

(1) loving (2) love

(3) loves (4) are loving

26 Who did you give the money _____ ?

(1) from (2) to

(3) by (4) on

27 Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize _____ literature.

(1) for (2) in

(3) of (4) on

28 Students should be asked to write only _____ ink.

(1) with (2) in

(3) by (4) from

29 Ravi is married _____ a cousin of mine.

(1) with (2) alongwith

(3) off (4) to

30 It is hardly ten years _____ the reform was introduced.

(1) ago (2) since

(3) from (4) for

31 The Secretary was asked to give _____ the prizes.

(1) away (2) over

(3) off (4) up

32 You_____ improve your spellings.

(1) shall (2) must

(3) would (4) dare to

33 _____ you lend me your scooter, please ?

(1) Would (2) Should

(3) Might (4) Shall

34 They _____ getting married next year.

(1) need to (2) must

(3) ought to (4) will be

35 She _____ work harder.

(1) must be (2) can't be

(3) might be (4) should

36 What a big crowd, it _____ be some very important person.

(1) must (2) need to

(3) ought (4) certainly

37 _____ you work harder, you will fail.

(1) If (2) Whether

(3) Unless (4) Whatever

38 If I had told the truth, _____ punishment.

(1) I would have escaped (2) I will escape

(3) I would escape (4) I will not escape

39 If I _____ a bird, I would fly in the sky.

(1) was (2) might be

(3) were (4) can be

40 The wind _____ the candle.

(1) blew away (2) blow away

(3) blew out (4) blown out

41 We must _____ our expenses or we will get into debt.

(1) cut up (2) cut away

(3) cut down (4) cut off

42 'To weather the storm' means :

(1) to be out in bad weather

(2) to survive in difficult times

(3) to make a fuss over something

(4) to feel happy

43 'To pull through' means :

(1) to pull with strength

(2) to use a lot of energy

(3) to recover

(4) to control

44 'A fish out of water' means

(1) face to face with death

(2) in want of a house

(3) determined to live

(4) in a strange situation

45 'A wild goose chase' is

(1) a useless enterprise

(2) a violent chase

(3) a pleasurable hunt

(4) a harsh gesture

46 'Make hay while the sunshines' means

(1) use the sunshine for harvesting

(2) be active during the day

(3) be merry during the summer

(4) make maximum use of a given opportunity

47 'To bank upon' means

(1) to hope (2) to invest

(3) to harness (4) to depend

48 'Need of the hour' means

(1) the most essential requirement

(2) the requirement at a given time

(3) a dire necessity

(4) Timely remedy

49 The superlative degree of the adverb 'well' is

(1) well (2) better

(3) best (4) good

50 The comparative degree of 'much' is

(1) more (2) most

(3) less (4) many

51 He is the _____ of the two.

(1) bright (2) brightly

(3) brighter (4) brightest

52 In this book the concepts are the _____.

(1) clear (2) clearer

(3) clearest (4) cleanest

53 The superlative degree of 'beautiful' is

(1) beautifulness (2) beautifullest

(3) most beautiful (4) beautifullester

Choose the correct option according to the transformation stated in the brackets :

54 I was doubtful whether it was really you. (Negative)

(1) I was not sure that it was really you.

(2) I did not believe it was really you.

(3) I was sure it was really not you.

(4) I was in no doubt that it really was you.

55 He is greater than I am. (Negative)

(1) He is not greater than me.

(2) I am not so great as he (is).

(3) He is great, I am not.

(4) He is not as greater as I (am).

56 This is all I want. (Negative)

(1) Not all I want is this.

(2) All I want is not this.

(3) I want not all of this.

(4) I don't want anything else.

57 It is meaningless to worry about your future ? (Interrogative)

(1) Do you meaningfully worry about your future ?

(2) Why worry about your future ?

(3) Should you worry about your future ?

(4) Does worrying about the future mean anything ?

58 I never asked her to come with me. (Interrogative)

(1) Do I ever ask her to come with me ?

(2) Did I not ask her to come with me ?

(3) Did I ever ask her to come with me ?

(4) Did I ask her not to come with me ?

59 Students are doing a lot of work. (Passive)

(1) A lot of work is done by the students.

(2) The work is done by the students a lot.

(3) A lot of work is being done by the students.

(4) A lot of work is doing by the students.

60 My father bought me a good watch. (Passive)

(1) A good watch was bought by me for my father.

(2) A good watch was bought for me by my father.

(3) Bought for me by my father a good watch.

(4) A good watch my father bought me.

61 Please post this letter. (Passive)

(1) This letter may be posted by you.

(2) This letter must be posted.

(3) You are requested to post this letter.

(4) This letter may be posted please.

62 I am surprised at her decision. (Active)

(1) Her decision is a surprise to me.

(2) Her decision is surprising for me.

(3) Her decision surprised me.

(4) Her decision surprises me.

63 Why should I be insulted by you ? (Active)

(1) Why do you insult me ?

(2) Why should you insult me ?

(3) Why am I insulted ?

(4) Why am I being insulted ?

64 I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change". (Indirect Speech)

(1) I asked my brother to go to some hill station for a change.

(2) I asked my brother if he would go to some hill station for a change.

(3) I permitted my brother to go to some hill station for a change.

(4) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.

65 "I don't know the way. Do you" ?, he said. (Indirect Speech)

(1) He said he didn't know the way and did I know it.

(2) He said he was not knowing the way and wondered if I knew it.

(3) He asked me if I knew the way which he didn't.

(4) He said that he didn't know the way and asked me if I did.

66 Keats said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever". (Indirect Speech)

(1) Keats said that a thing of beauty is joyful.

(2) Keats said that a beautiful thing is a joy.

(3) Keats said that a thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(4) Keats said that things beautiful are forever joyful.

67 "Are you going to Delhi tomorrow ?" I said to her. (Indirect Speech)

(1) I asked her if she was going to Delhi the next day.

(2) I asked from her if she was going to Delhi tomorrow.

(3) I told her that she was going to Delhi tomorrow.

(4) I asked her intention the next day of going to Delhi.

68 He inquired whether his name was not Ahmed. (Direct Speech)

(1) He asked, "Are you Ahmed?"

(2) He inquired, "Your name is Ahmed?"

(3) He said to him, "Is not your name, Ahmed?"

(4) None of the above

69 I exclaimed with wonder that it was an excellent idea. (Direct Speech)

(1) "Oh! What an excellent idea," said I.

(2) "Oh! this is such an excellent idea."

(3) "An excellent idea !" I said.

(4) "Ah! An excellent idea this is."

70 Ram said, "The children had better go to bed early." (Indirect Speech)

(1) Ram said that the children had better go to bed early.

(2) Ram said that the children should go to bed.

(3) Ram often says that children go to bed early.

(4) Children go to bed early.

71 "I could read when I was three!" she said (Indirect Speech)

(1) She could read when she was nearly three.

(2) She says that she had been reading since three.

(3) She said she read at three.

(4) She said that she could read when she was three.

72 You must start early, you will reach there in time. (Compound)

(1) You must start early and reach there in time.

(2) You can reach there in time if you start early.

(3) You must start early reaching there in time.

(4) Starting early you will reach there in time.

73 Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed. (Compound)

(1) He did not succeed despite his hardworking.

(2) Though hardworking, he did not succeed.

(3) He worked hard yet did not succeed.

(4) Despite hard work, success did not come.

74 He must not be late or he will be punished. (Simple)

(1) In the event of his being late, he will be punished.

(2) He will be punished if he is late.

(3) He must not be late and avoid being punished.

(4) His coming late will result in his being punished.

75 I don't know her name. (Complex)

(1) I don't know who she is.

(2) Her name is not known to me.

(3) I don't know what her name is.

(4) I don't know what she is called.

76 Mohan is too poor to study abroad. (Complex)

(1) Mohan is so poor that it is impossible to study abroad.

(2) Mohan is so poor that he cannot study abroad.

(3) Mohan being poor cannot study abroad.

(4) Mohan is very poor and so couldn't study abroad.

77 He declared that he was innocent. (Simple)

(1) He declared his innocence.

(2) He proved his innocence.

(3) He was declared innocent.

(4) He openly announced his innocence.

78 Search his pockets and you will find the watch. (Complex)

(1) If you don't search his pockets, you will not find the watch.

(2) If you search his pockets, you will find the watch.

(3) Search his pockets to find the watch.

(4) You will find the watch on searching his pockets.

79 Do as I tell you or you will regret it. (Complex)

(1) You will not regret if you do as I tell you.

(2) Do as I tell you so as not to regret it.

(3) Do as told so you won't regret it.

(4) Unless you do as I tell you, you will regret it.

80 I am certain that you have made a mistake. (Compound)

(1) There is no doubt that you have made a mistake.

(2) You have made a mistake and I am certain of this.

(3) I am certain of your mistake.

(4) That you have made a mistake I am certain.

Choose the correct phonetic transcription of the given words :

81 Bead

(1) /bid/ (2) /beed/

(3) /be:ad/ (4) /bi:d/

82 Cabin

(1) /keabi:n/ (2) /k∂ebin/

(3) /keibin/ (4) /keabin:/

83 Decide

(1) /de-cide/ (2) /deside:/

(3) /disaid/ (4) /disaed:/

84 Fan

(1) /faen/ (2) /fai:n/

(3) /fia:n/ (4) /f∂n/

85 /w∧nd∂r/ is the phonetic transcription of

(1) wander (2) winder

(3) wanderer (4) wonder

86 /t∂mpl/ is the phonetic transcription of

(1) temple (2) temper

(3) template (4) tempil

87 /spa:k/ is the phonetic transcription of

(1) spak (2) spoke

(3) spok (4) spark

88 'Geography' is transcribed as

(1) /gi∂ugr∂fi/ (2) /dʒi∂ugr∂fi/

(3) /dʒiʒgr∂fi/ (4) /dʒiʒgr∂phi/

89 The correct stress in 'starvation' is on

(1) st'arvation (2) 'starvation

(3) star'vation (4) starva'tion

90 The correct stress in 'thermometer' is on

(1) 'thermometer (2) thermo'meter

(3) ther'mometer (4) thermome'ter

91 The pattern of Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Present Participle is

(1) She kept burning the fire.

(2) She could not keep the fire burning.

(3) She has kept the fire burning.

(4) She kept the fire burning.

92 The doctor ordered Ram to stay in bed.

The sentence pattern in the given sentence is :

(1) Subject + Verb + Adjective

(2) Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + to-Infinitive

(3) Subject + Verb + Noun + Infinitive verb

(4) Subject + Verb + Noun

93 Today even a blank sheet of paper is in danger of being considered a work of art.

Identify the pattern in the underlined portion :

(1) S V O A

(2) A S V C

(3) S V O C

(4) C O V S

94 The phrase 'The place I live in' has

(1) A preposition as a modifier

(2) A clause as a modifier

(3) Neither an adjective nor a preposition as a modifier

(4) An adjective as a modifier

95 'You can talk as much as you like'.

The sentence is an example of

(1) Adjective clause

(2) Verb clause

(3) Adverb clause

(4) Noun clause

96 Which of the following has Adjective Phrase ?

(1) Ram ran with a great speed.

(2) The chief lived in a house built of stone.

(3) The crowd halted in Bazaar.

(4) When I was young, I thought so.

97 'That barking dogs seldom bite' is not quite true.

(1) Noun Phrase

(2) Adjective Phrase

(3) Adverbial Phrase

(4) None of these

98 The clause analysis of the sentence, "To be honest, I have never liked him" follows the following pattern.

(1) S-P-A

(2) S-P-C

(3) A-S-P-O

(4) S-P-C-O

99 Which has the pattern of Subject + Verb + Gerund ?

(1) My brother used to enjoy playing cricket.

(2) My brother plays cricket.

(3) My brother enjoys playing cricket.

(4) My brother enjoyed playing cricket.

100 My opinion is <u>that he will get good marks.</u>

(1) Subject

(2) Object

(3) Complement of the verb

(4) Predicate

101 Phonetic transcription of 'Revive' is :

(1) *ri'vaiv* (2) *re'viv*

(3) *rev'ev* (4) *ri`vav'*

102 Phonetic transcription of 'Logical' is :

(1) `lodzikl'e (2) `la:dʒikl

(3) log'i'cal (4) lodzike'l

103 /ili:t/ is the phonetic transcription of the word

(1) eliot (2) elite

(3) alight (4) illicit

104 Which of the following is spelt correctly ?

(1) Faternity (2) Freternity

(3) Fraternity (4) Feternity

105 The opposite of the word 'Eloquent' is

(1) Inarticulate (2) Articulate

(3) Persuasive (4) Expressive

106 The opposite of 'MORBID' is

(1) Gloomy (2) Gay

(3) Melancholic (4) Unhappy

107 The opposite of 'Explicit' is

(1) Clear (2) Plain

(3) Implicit (4) Straight forward

108 Choose the word which is most closely same to the meaning of the (given) word.

Indigenous

(1) Foreign (2) Native

(3) Diasporic (4) Rural

109 What is the synonym of 'Redemption' ?

(1) Reclamation (2) Condemnation

(3) Pawning (4) Purchase

110 The word 'Temporal' means

(1) Spiritual (2) Worldly

(3) Religious (4) Peaceful

111 Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of a pastoral elegy ?

(1) The soul of the dead Shepherd realizes at the end that death in this world is the entry to a higher life.

(2) The mourner charges with negligence of the nymph or other guardians of the dead Shepherd.

(3) There is a procession of appropriate mourners.

(4) The speaker begins by invoking the muses.

112 Octave and Sestet are two main parts of

(1) Petrarchan form of Sonnet

(2) Shakespearean form of Sonnet

(3) Spenserian form of Sonnet

(4) All of the above

113 'Onomatopoeia' is defined as

(1) A figure of speech in which action is prominent.

(2) A figure of speech in which sound alone is significant.

(3) A figure of speech in which the poet's presence is obvious.

(4) A figure of speech in which the formation of words is such whose sound is imitative of the action designated.

114 Soliloquy is defined as

(1) An act of speaking with one person.

(2) An act of speaking alone or to oneself.

(3) An act of speaking with audience.

(4) An act of speaking to the heroine on stage.

115 The Victorian Age during the reign of Queen Victoria lasted_____.

(1) 1888–1906 (2) 1836–1902

(3) 1834–1910 (4) 1837–1901

116 Which of the following is correctly matched ?

(1) Tennyson — (i) Lyrical Ballads

(2) W. B. Yeats — (ii) The Waste Land

(3) Rudyard Kipling — (iii) The Five Nations

(4) W. H. Auden — (iv) A Shropshive Lad

117 Oxford Movement was initiated by

(1) John Keble in 1833 (2) John Raymonds in 1839

(3) John Henery Newman in 1837 (4) John Beckham in 1840

118 Renaissance means

(1) Elizabethan literature (2) Puritan Literature

(3) Restoration Age (4) Revival of Classical Literature

119 Who among the following has won the 'Booker Prize' for his/her writing ?

(1) Sarojini Naidu (2) Anita Desai

(3) Arundati Roy (4) Jumpa Lahiri

120 Which particular literary term is generally not associated with Drama ?

(1) Soliloquy (2) Plot

(3) Stream of Consciousness (4) Poetic Justice

121 Who among the following is not considered among the 'Moderns' ?

(1) T. S. Eliot (2) Carlyle

(3) Y. B. Yeats (4) Virginia Woolf

122 Which is the 'odd' one out ?

(1) Kamala Das (2) Toru Dutt

(3) Kiran Desai (4) Imtiaz Dharkar

123 Which one of the following does not match correctly ?

(1) Raja Rao — The Serpant and the Rope

(2) Anita Desai — Fire on the Mountain

(3) Mulk Raj Anand — Man Eaters of Malgudi

(4) Jumpa Lahiri — The Interpreter of Maladies

124 'In the Bazzars of Hyderabad' is a poem composed by

(1) Gita Mehta (2) Ismat Chugtai

(3) Sarojini Naidu (4) Chitra Devi Karuni

125 'Art for Art's Sake' was one of the features of

(1) Pre Rephaelite movement (2) Symbolism

(3) Tractarian Movement (4) Renaissance Movement

126 A 'Dipthong' is a

(1) Consonantal phoneme (2) Vowel glide

(3) Monothong (4) Monosyllabic sound

Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

All moralists recommend honesty as a virtue. Is it also to be recommended as a policy ? Is it a wise plan of action in all situations ? The answer is that it is. Is there anybody who will not approve of it. The answer shall definitely be in negative. Dishonesty may serve a turn and bring temporary results but honesty is best in the end.

Once a thief came near a house to burgle it, but he was prevented by a dog which began to bark loudly. The thief tried to coax him into silence by offering him a tempting piece of meat. 'No' said the dog, I will not sell my master and myself for a bite of meat; for, after you have finished with my master, I am sure, you will finish me. The piece of meat is quite tempting but I love honesty more'. The piece of meat was actually poisoned.

127 Which of the following words has the opposite meaning as the word 'moralists' as used in the passage ?

(1) virtuous person (2) righteous person

(3) practical persons (4) upright persons

128 Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word 'approve' as used in the passage ?

(1) endorse (2) refuse

(3) disapprove (4) deny

129 Which of the following is correct according to the passage ?

(1) The thief tried to persuade the dog

(2) The thief tried to dissuade the dog

(3) The thief tried to overlook the dog

(4) None of these

130 What can be presumed from the passage ?

(1) Dishonesty may turn and bring temporary results but honesty is best in the end.

(2) Honest may turn and bring temporary results but dishonesty is best in the end.

(3) One should be practical in life to get the best results.

(4) One cannot presume anything from the message.

131 Which of the following is applicable to functional grammar ?

(1) Rules of grammar have to be learnt from the same of their aesthetic, intellectual and cultural use.

(2) Does not lay down any formal rules and abstract definitions.

(3) Students are encouraged to learn from the sentences which may be gramatically inaccurate.

(4) Grammar is a continuous evolving state.

132 Direct method was useful for :

(1) Native Speakers

(2) Second Language learners

(3) Foreign students

(4) Students with less exposure to native Language

133 If a teacher uses a series of monologues interspersed with exchanges of question and answer between teacher and pupil, he must be a practitioner of .....

(1) Audio-Lingual Method

(2) Structural Method

(3) Direct Method

(4) Communicative Language Teaching Method

134 Which of the following is applicable to Structural Method ?

1. Language is taught in meaningful situation.

2. Stress and habit formation.

3. Emphasis on writing.

4. Random selection of Language Material.

(1) 1 and 4 (2) 3 and 4

(3) 1 and 3 (4) 1 and 2

135 Which of the following statement is not true with regard to Communicative Language teaching ?

(1) Communicative Language teaching emphasis Spontaneous Production and Comprehension.

(2) Communicative Language teaching does not include grammatical competence.

(3) Communicative Language teaching includes Discourse Competence.

(4) Communicative Language teaching includes Strategic Competence.

136 According to Second Language Acquisition research, what is the criterion applied to learners ?

(1) The learner has to aspire to attain the standards of native speakers.

(2) The learner has to aspire to attain the standards of International English.

(3) The learner has to aspire to attain the standards insisted by International Phonetic Association and British Broadcasting Corporation.

(4) The learner has to aspire to attain the standards set by them which are appropriate.

137 The concept of Universal grammar is associated with :

(1) Fries (2) Skinner

(3) Chomsky (4) Pavlov

138 Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

(1) Aptitude Test gives us guidelines to show if a learner has the ability to learn a given subject.

(2) Proficiency Test measures the ability of the learner.

(3) Diagnostic Test are not useful in planning remedial activities.

(4) Achievement Test indicates the level of achievement.

139 Inductive Method in teaching grammar focuses on

(1) The teacher telling the rules first to the students and later applying them in different situations.

(2) The teacher presents certain examples before the students and then frames the rules with their help.

(3) Mastery of the rules of grammar.

(4) Both (1) and (3).

140 Arrange the major steps in teaching a prose passage.

1. Exploiting the text orally and in writing
2. Introduction and task setting
3. Reading and listening
4. Writing and going beyond the text

Select the answer from the options provided below :

(1) 1, 3, 4, 2 (2) 4, 3, 1, 2

(3) 2, 3, 1, 4 (4) 3, 4, 1, 2

141 Which of the following best states the advantage of teaching poetry ?

(1) Acquiring mastery over four skills of language.

(2) Enhancing vocabulary.

(3) Creates the aesthetic sense.

(4) Facilitates linguistic purpose.

142 Which of the following cannot be an advantage of Structural Method ?

(1) Carefully selected and graded language material

(2) Suitable for higher classes

(3) Language is taught in a meaningful situation

(4) Stress on habit formation

143 In essence, the language acquisition is a matter of :

(1) Determining lexical idiosyncrasies

(2) Comprehending sentence structures

(3) Understanding morphology

(4) Understanding phonemes

144 What is not applicable to teaching of poetry ?

(1) Poetry is to be read for the charm of sound.

(2) The teacher should guard against the tendency of explaining too much lest the poem lose its beauty.

(3) Individual loud reading by the students so that they feel the beauty of the poem.

(4) Memorizing the poem and reciting it.

145 Linguist Jesperin's name is associated with which of the following methods ?

(1) Grammar - Translation method

(2) Direct method

(3) Audio-lingual method

(4) Structural method

146 Which of the following cannot be an attribute of free composition ?

(1) No restriction on the length of the composition.

(2) Students encouraged to explore the dimensions of the topic given to them.

(3) Develops the ability to translate.

(4) Corrects grammatical mistakes simultaneously.

147 Which of the following is not used as a measurement scale in a test of English Language proficiency ?

(1) distinctiveness

(2) analogies

(3) ordering

(4) equal intervals

148 In the early stages of teaching L-2 the teacher has to focus on :

(1) morphemes

(2) improving vocabulary

(3) inflections

(4) main word order

149 What is the characteristic that distinguishes a test from other types of measurement ?

(1) it is designed to obtain a specific sample of behaviour.

(2) it is designed to test knowledge.

(3) it is designed to test cognition.

(4) it is designed to test the ability to memorize.

150 Who was the propounder of Discreet point evaluation technique ?

(1) Carroll

(2) Lado

(3) Oller

(4) Mc. Namara

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