

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 that follow : (121 to 128)

Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself described the experience.

"There was no sound, not even the slightest rustle. No movement of the air—nothing. It was uncanny, unnerving."

He would shut his eyes and imagine himself in a space-cabin in orbit, looking at the world passing beneath him; or sometimes he would recite half-remembered poetry to himself.

Then, came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting of the training experiments was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages the express lift of the great Moscow University building was used. From the twenty-eighth floor to the bottom allowed a drop of 500 feet. At a certain high speed the passenger would find himself suspended between the floor and ceiling of the lift without support. This was a convenient and inexpensive way of reproducing 'zero gravity'.

Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5.30. He was zipped into his complicated space-suit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an Air Force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gantry lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket, and he entered the cabin (named Vostok) with a wave to those below.

121. One benefit of travelling in the express lift to Gagarin was that :

- (1) he could come down in less time. (2) ~~he did not have to pay for it.~~
(3) it was very thrilling. (4) ☒ he experienced zero gravity.

122. Study the following statements :

- (a) On April 12, Gagarin woke up at 5.00.
(b) He wore a blue space suit.
(c) He travelled in space in Vostok.
(1) (a) and (b) are wrong but (c) is right.
(2) (a) and (b) are right but (c) is wrong.
(3) ☒ (b) and (c) are right but (a) is wrong.
(4) (a) and (c) are right but (b) is wrong.

123. Gagarin was a/an :

- (1) paratrooper (2) ☒ space traveller
(3) adventure tourist (4) physicist at Moscow University

124. '... looking at the world passing beneath him'

The underlined word is a/an _____.

- (1) conjunction (2) article (3) preposition (4) ☒ adverb

125. Study the following statements :

- (a) In his private life Gagarin was a poet.
(b) In the experimental darkroom there was no air. ☒
(1) ☒ Both (a) and (b) are right. (2) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
(3) (b) is right and (a) is wrong. (4) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

126. '... and he entered the cabin'
The underlined is a/an _____ clause.
(1) Coordinate (2) Noun (3) Adjective (4) Adverb
127. Gagarin was shut up in a dark room :
(1) to feel like in a space cabin (2) as punishment
(3) to meditate (4) as an experiment
128. '... a convenient and inexpensive way ...'
Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined one.
(1) cracking (2) contrite (3) cordial (4) handy

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

My home town in the mid-1970s was a laid-back place, resembling a remote rural area, except in having some amenities. Our house was almost at one end of the town. About 15 km away, there was a small village where a fair was held for a week every year during the harvest season. The village deity was worshipped by many from the places in the vicinity.

Devotees thronged the fair not only for divine blessings but also for watching street-shows and other entertainment events. Only a mud track led to the village and everyone reached there by walking or on bullock carts.

My father, an advocate by profession, was popular among the villagers. His clients from the place used to arrange bullock carts for us and a few family-friends and relatives to attend the fair.

The journey would start early in the morning. We children will be in a separate cart. I used to eagerly look forward to this occasion every year as though it was a journey of a life-time and worth enjoying every minute of it. Money saved for this fair would be tucked firmly in my pockets during the journey. Whenever the cart jerked or sped away, I would hold my pockets tightly so that coins would not spill out.

The crowd at the temple in the foothill used to be highly unorganised, especially the food counter where *prasadam* was served. Hot and spicy puffed rice and tea made of jaggery were the delectable combination of food and beverage every devotee craved for.

Going to the temple used to be the last priority of us children. 'Fearing elders' wrath, we would hurriedly finish the formality of darshan.

129. Study the following statements :

- (a) Children were given enough pocket money on the fair day. ✓
(b) Small children would travel with their parents in a separate cart. ✓
(c) Well-to-do villagers liked to oblige the writer's father.
(1) (a) and (b) are wrong but (c) is right.
(2) (a) and (b) are right but (c) is wrong.
(3) (b) and (c) are right but (a) is wrong.
(4) (a) and (c) are right but (b) is wrong.

130. Which one of the following statements is **not** true?

- (1) Prasad distributed there was very delicious. ✓
(2) People visited the fair for divine blessings.
(3) Most of the people visited the fair only for its market. ✓
(4) Prasad distribution was quite chaotic.

131. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (1) People visited his home town for religious reasons also.
(2) The narrator's home town was in a remote area.
(3) Life was comfortable in all respects.
(4) It was known for an annual fair.



32. The devotees thronged the fair.

Choose the option which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

- (1) appreciated (2) attacked (3) visited (4) ~~(1)~~ crowded

33. 'I used to eagerly look forward'

Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined one.

- (1) indifferently (2) heartily (3) ~~(3)~~ uneasily (4) easily

34. Study the following statements :

(a) The writer would be very careful while travelling in the cart.

(b) In spite of the jerks and jolts, the journey was enjoyable.

- (1) Both (a) and (b) are wrong. (2) ~~(2)~~ (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
(3) (b) is right and (a) is wrong. (4) Both (a) and (b) are right.

35. 'Only a mud track led to the village'.

The underlined word is a/an _____.

- (1) Adverb (2) Noun (3) Pronoun (4) ~~(4)~~ Adjective

36. At primary level a teacher generally motivates learners for colouring and drawing as it helps in :

- (1) relaxing the teacher from teaching.
(2) engaging learners to maintain silence in the class.
(3) ~~(3)~~ developing fine motor skills.
(4) entertaining learners.

37. The statements that describe the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students should acquire by the end of a particular class or course come under _____.

- (1) ~~(1)~~ foundational literacy outcomes (2) teaching outcomes
(3) learning outcomes (4) numeracy outcomes

38. A teacher promotes group discussion and peer interaction in her classroom. She does not bother to correct spelling or pronunciation errors. She is using _____ approach in her classroom.

- (1) ~~(1)~~ Constructivist (2) Traditional (3) Eclectic (4) Structural

39. To teach tense in your class you use two pictures of the same person - one picture taken 15 years ago and another just clicked. You initiate a talk in the class about his present and past - his appearance, his habits. Now, you are using :

- (1) Rule based Grammar (2) ~~(2)~~ Prescriptive Grammar
(3) Structural Grammar (4) Pedagogical Grammar

40. While preparing a Lesson Plan on the topic 'Pollution' what will be your first step ?

- (1) ~~(1)~~ Frame objectives (2) Prepare introductory questions
(3) Go through the topics many times (4) Select teaching aids

41. When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice, it is called :

- (1) Learning (2) Erudition (3) ~~(3)~~ Acquisition (4) Acceptance

42. Children learn a language most effectively when they have _____.

- (1) ~~(1)~~ motivation (2) a proficient language teacher
(3) a good textbook (4) inhibition

143. Linguistic competence enables learners to _____.

- (1) use more and more English
- (2) differentiate grammatically correct and incorrect sentences
- ☒ (3) speak fluently even if not grammatically correct
- (4) know how and when to use the language appropriately

144. A teacher brings real-life objects like umbrella, raincoat, screwdriver etc to her class. She asks the learners to describe the objects in two to three sentences. The materials that the teacher brings in the class is technically called _____.

- ☒ (1) Realia
- (2) Language input
- (3) Teaching instruments
- (4) Tools

145. Today Raju is very happy as he is going to school. He is the first from his family to come to school. None in his family, not even his parents, had ever been enrolled in any school. Raju is thus a _____ learner.

- (1) Minority
- ☒ (2) First generation
- (3) Second generation
- (4) Marginalized

146. One of the important features of _____ is that the learners solve problems collectively-either in a pair or in a group.

- (1) structural approach
- (2) communicative language teaching
- ☒ (3) behaviourist approach
- (4) whole language approach

147. A teacher asks her learners to write a paragraph on 'water'. Then the learners start discussing what they have been taught in science and social science classes. Then they begin to write paragraph on water. This is an example of :

- (1) Communicative approach
- (2) Language in use
- (3) Language of science
- ☒ (4) Language across curriculum

148. You as a teacher find that the language used in the lesson is very difficult for your learners. You simplify the language and also make certain changes in the content to suit your learners. What you have done is called _____.

- (1) Review
- (2) Adopting
- ☒ (3) Adaptation
- (4) Evaluation

149. You were born and brought up in a village where everybody spoke Hindi and you too began using this language without going to any school. Later when you went to school you studied English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu. Now, you speak English very fluently. Now which is your first language ?

- (1) Sanskrit
- (2) English
- ☒ (3) Hindi
- (4) Urdu

150. When you go to teach, you find that the textbook begins with rhymes and picture stories and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement suggest in language pedagogy ?

- (1) Aesthetic approach
- ☒ (2) Bottom up approach
- (3) Top down approach
- (4) Eclectic approach