



Language – I

ENGLISH

Read the given passage and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 1 – 8) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Superstitions cut across caste, communal and even national boundaries. People all over the world have superstitions though they may differ from country to country and region to region. Not even the educated are free from superstitions. In some cases, superstitious beliefs are very deep rooted. In spite of all evidence to the contrary, people continue to cling to them and allow their lives to be regulated by them. The origin of superstitions can be traced to the element of fear, which is anti-rationalistic, the urge for security and material welfare. Human beings possess a deep seated wish for their physical well-being. They would go to any length to ward off, real or imaginary, danger to their bodies and falling victim to diseases and death. Also the desire for success is so great in human beings, that even the thought of failure unnerves them.

1. According to the above passage, superstitions
 - (1) are only believed in by the educated people.
 - (2) go above caste, communal and even national boundaries.
 - (3) are only believed in by the Indians.
 - (4) are only believed in by uneducated people all over the world.
2. People continue to cling to superstitions
 - (1) due to extensive research on the subject.
 - (2) hard facts supporting the power of the supernatural.
 - (3) in spite of all evidence to the contrary.
 - (4) because of being uneducated.
3. The origin of superstitions is rooted in
 - (1) a fascination with the supernatural.
 - (2) healthy respect for the supernatural.
 - (3) higher education.
 - (4) fear of the unknown, the urge for material welfare.
4. The thought of failure unnerves human beings
 - (1) because they intensely desire success.
 - (2) because happiness and success go hand in hand.
 - (3) because it is an ill-omen.
 - (4) because they are free from superstitions.
5. "They would go to any length to ward off danger to their bodies"
Here the phrase 'ward off' means
 - (1) keep with
 - (2) keep along
 - (3) keep away
 - (4) keep in



6. "In spite of all evidence to the contrary, people continue to cling to them"
Here 'them' refers to
(1) superstitions (2) educated people
(3) people all over the world (4) uneducated people
7. "Not even the educated are free from superstitions."
The sentence which has the same meaning as the above is
(1) even the educated are free from superstitions.
(2) even the educated are not free from superstitions.
(3) even the uneducated are free from superstitions.
(4) even the educated are superstitious.
8. "Superstitious beliefs are very deep rooted." Here the underlined word is
(1) a noun (2) an adjective
(3) a verb (4) an adverb

Read the given poem and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 9 to 15) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

The Spelling Bee

– B.J. Lee

Do you know a spelling bee ?
I know one well, and vow that she
can spell the names of all the flowers
whose sweet nectar she devours.

I took this Spelling Bee with me
and brought her to a spelling bee.
I said, "This way the world can tell
that you, the Spelling Bee, can spell !"

She spelled "Petunia" Quite divine !
And with "Dahlia" she did fine.
Then she missed both "Thigh" and "Thumb,"
but quickly spelled "Chrysanthemum".

So I found out that Spelling Bees
cannot spell all words with ease.
For flower names, they spell with each one,
but other words ? They know none.



9. The main idea/theme of the poem is
- (1) A person enters a spelling bee and only spells flower words correctly.
 - (2) A person enters a spelling bee, misspells easy words but correctly spells difficult words.
 - (3) A person enters a real bee into a spelling bee. The bee spells all the words correctly.
 - (4) A person enters a bee into a spelling bee. The bee correctly spells the names of flowers.
10. The genre of the poem is
- (1) fantasy
 - (2) historical fiction
 - (3) science fiction
 - (4) realistic fiction
11. The word misspelt by the Spelling Bee is
- (1) "Petunia"
 - (2) "Dahlia"
 - (3) "Thigh"
 - (4) "Chrysanthemum"
12. "I took this Spelling Bee with me and brought her to a spelling bee." Here the underlined word refers to a _____.
- (1) compilation on how to spell words
 - (2) real bee who entered the competition
 - (3) person who entered the competition
 - (4) competition for bees on how to spell words
13. The poet found out that Spelling Bees cannot spell all the words with ease when the Spelling Bee
- (1) spelled all the words correctly.
 - (2) misspelt "Thigh" and "Thumb".
 - (3) misspelt "Chrysanthemum".
 - (4) spelt easy words and misspelt difficult ones.
14. The pair of words that does not rhyme is
- (1) Chrysanthemum – thumb
 - (2) Flowers – devours
 - (3) Bees – trees
 - (4) One – own
15. "..... whose sweet nectar she devours." Here 'devours' means
- (1) eats greedily
 - (2) likes to share and eat
 - (3) dislikes to eat
 - (4) eats to prepare honey



Answer the questions 16 to 30 by selecting the most appropriate option :

16. Identify the word which has three syllables.
(1) President (2) Political
(3) Manage (4) Institution
17. Children sometimes use "cutted" as the past tense form of 'cut'. The main reason for errors such as this is
(1) The influence of their mother tongue
(2) Overgeneralization
(3) Fossilization
(4) Children are working out rules for themselves
18. The purpose of conducting formative assessment is to
(1) promote the child to the next class
(2) compare scores and grades among children
(3) point out mistakes made by students and report them to parents
(4) help a child improve his/her performance
19. One of the methods supported by experts in the field in teaching of grammar is
(1) deductive method (2) inductive method
(3) error correction method (4) form-focussed method
20. Greeting, informal requests, asking for personal information are used to develop
(1) reading accuracy and literary appreciation among the students
(2) listening skills and comprehension of the listened text
(3) language functions and speaking skills among young learners
(4) writing skill among the learners
21. 'A picture dictionary' is the best resource for developing
(1) vocabulary among young children
(2) reading skill among the students
(3) writing stories and paragraphs
(4) communication skills among the young learners
22. Some students in the class lag behind their counterparts in learning certain language functions. Such students need
(1) remedial teaching including different activities to acquire those language functions.
(2) more time to complete the language activity.
(3) unlimited time to complete the project/assignment.
(4) frequent tests and feedback.
23. The items or elements of language which are essential for the language learner should be presented based on
(1) the principle of gradation (2) the principle of proportion
(3) the principle of interest (4) the principle of aural-oral appeal



24. While reading a text, teacher should
- (1) give the meanings of new words to students.
 - (2) encourage students to guess the meanings of new words from the context.
 - (3) encourage students to find out the meanings of each and every new word from a dictionary.
 - (4) encourage students not to pay attention to new words.
25. Students read the passage to find out the answer for the question, "How does a lighthouse work?". The type of reading involved here is
- (1) reading for gist
 - (2) reading for detail
 - (3) reading for specific information
 - (4) reading for pleasure
26. The teacher gives the following instruction to the class :
"Find all the words and phrases you can think of which are connected with wisdom." The aim of this activity is
- (1) grouping vocabulary according to meaning
 - (2) focusing on structure
 - (3) identifying features of connected speech
 - (4) reading for gist
27. Jawaharlal Nehru was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
The underlined idiom in this sentence means
- (1) Born into a poor family
 - (2) Born into a family of politicians
 - (3) Born in a rich family
 - (4) Born into a family of soldiers
28. Pick out the sentence with the correct marks of punctuation.
- (1) That tall man, Vijay's grandfather, is this months' winner.
 - (2) That tall man Vijay's grandfather is this month's winner.
 - (3) That tall man, Vijay's grandfather, is this month's winner.
 - (4) That tall man, Vijay's grandfather is this months' winner.
29. He said, "Why don't you speak English?" The reported form of this question is
- (1) He asked why you didn't speak English.
 - (2) He asked me whether I didn't speak English.
 - (3) He asked me to speak English.
 - (4) He asked me why I didn't speak English.
30. "I have been teaching English since four years." The type of error in this sentence is
- (1) wrong vocabulary
 - (2) wrong tense
 - (3) wrong preposition
 - (4) wrong word order