

# DSSSB TGT English MCQ

**Directions (Q1-5) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.**

Q1. FLORID

- (a) Weak
- (b) Pale
- (c) Monotonous
- (d) Ugly

Q2. VERITY

- (a) Sanctity
- (b) Reverence
- (c) Falsehood
- (d) Rarity

Q3. PERSPICUITY

- (a) Vagueness
- (b) Dullness
- (c) Unfairness
- (d) Unwillingness

Q4. FERVENT

- (a) Unexcitable
- (b) Enduring
- (c) Dispassionate
- (d) Subdued

Q5. MEANDERING

- (a) Sliding
- (b) Sloping
- (c) Strained
- (d) Straight

**Direction: (Q6-10) : In the following questions choose the word similar in meaning to the given word.**

Q6. ERRONEOUSLY

- (a) Previously
- (b) Effectively
- (c) Wrongly
- (d) Evidently

Q7. ESTRANGED

- (a) Jealous
- (b) Angry
- (c) Separated
- (d) Suspicious

Q8. CAPITULATE

- (a) Repeat
- (b) Execute
- (c) Summarize
- (d) Surrender

Q9. PROPITIATE

- (a) Conform
- (b) Appease
- (c) Influence
- (d) Approach

Q10. CEREMONIAL

- (a) Religious
- (b) Formal
- (c) Official
- (d) Pompous

**Directions:** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 11 to 16) by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

My mother born me in the southern wild,  
And I am black, but O! My soul is white;  
White as an angel is the English child:  
But I am black as if bereav'd of light.  
My mother taught me underneath a tree  
And sitting down before the heat of day,  
She took me on her lap and kissed me,  
And pointing to the east began to say.  
Look on the rising sun: there God does live  
And gives his light, and gives his heat away.  
And flowers and trees and beasts and men receive  
Comfort in morning joy in the noonday.  
And we are put on earth a little space,  
That we may learn to bear the beams of love,  
And these black bodies and this sun-burnt face  
Is but a cloud, and like a shady grove.

Q11. The Little Black Boy' was born in—

- (a) The desert wastes
- (b) The servants' house
- (c) The southern wild
- (d) The east coast

Q12. The Little Black Boy' wished that he could be—

- (a) Educated
- (b) Older
- (c) Free
- (d) White

Q13. The mother of the Little Black Boy' says God put people on earth—

- (a) To learn to endure his love
- (b) To work off their sins
- (c) To prepare them for future trials
- (d) To learn how to treat one another as equals

Q14. The mother of the Little Black Boy' says his dark skin and face are—

- (a) A blessing
- (b) A veil
- (c) A curse
- (d) A cloud

Q15. The phrase 'like a shady grove' is—

- (a) A metaphor
- (b) A simile
- (c) An example of alliteration
- (d) A personification

Q16. Through the phrase 'as if bereav'd of light', the poet hints at—

- (a) Low self-esteem of the child
- (b) Lack of hope for the future
- (c) Color of the boy
- (d) All of the above

Q17. The words "like" and "as" typically appear in a.

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Hyperbole
- (d) Personification

Q18. She was a tower of strength in their trouble. This sentence is an example of a/an:

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Hyperbole
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Oxymoron

Q19. The leaves danced in the wind. This sentence is an example of a/an:

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Hyperbole

Q20. The baby's skin was like a rose petal. This sentence is an example of a/an:

- (a) Simile
- (b) Personification
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Oxymoron

**Directions (Q21-29) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions the following questions selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**

What we call Old Delhi is actually only about 350 years old, which is not terribly ancient, considering that the city was inhabited around 1000 to 800 BC. But it is a good place to look because Old Delhi has retained its character from the Mughal days. Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad. The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since.

India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centers in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming, and a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name. The business of Chandni Chowk was business only. Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that

was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers. Others say that the rot set in after New Delhi was created in the 20th century.

Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now. It is overcrowded, parts of it are dirty and its wonderful historical mansions are now in disrepair. In an era when the world's great squares have become landmarks, why should Chandni Chowk become a slum?

Q21. Study the following statements:

- A. A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
  - B. Business and trading was done on the banks of the canal.
  - C. People visited Chandni Chowk to view the moonlight reflected in the canal.
- Which of the above statements are true?
- (a) A and C
  - (b) A, B and C
  - (c) A and B
  - (d) B and C

Q22. Shah Jahan named the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his:

- (a) Character
- (b) Love of art
- (c) Pride
- (d) Modesty

Q23. By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because:

- (a) It was inhabited around 1000-800 BC
- (b) It was built around 1640-1650 AD
- (c) It was an active business center
- (d) It was visited by young tourists

Q24. During the Mughal period, Delhi was very prosperous because:

- (a) It was ruled by rich Mughals
- (b) It was built by Shah Jahan
- (c) It was looted by East India Company's soldiers
- (d) A lot of trade and commerce took place here

Q25. East India Company's soldiers were:

- (a) Cruel but not greedy
- (b) Greedy but not cruel
- (c) Noble and brave
- (d) Cruel and greedy

26. "... A pool **that** reflected the moonlight ..."  
Which part of speech is the bold word?

- (a) A determiner
- (b) An interjection
- (c) A pronoun
- (d) An adjective

Q27. "... terribly ancient, **considering** that ..."  
The bold word is a/an:

- (a) Verb
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Noun
- (d) Participle

Q28. "Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now."  
The word 'mess' means the same as:

- (a) Confusion
- (b) Upset
- (c) Canteen
- (d) Snare

Q29. "... A pool that **reflected** the moonlight ..."  
The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is:

- (a) Absorbed
- (b) Discredited
- (c) Imitated
- (d) Claimed

Q30. As used in the passage, which of the following could best replace the word 'reveal'?

- (a) Observe
- (b) Show
- (c) Explain
- (d) Mean



**Directions (Q31-35): Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow, by selecting the most appropriate option.**

Meena says that all of her friends have a cell phone, but Meena's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Meena to play video game either. What is more, the Internet scares her. Meena's mom says, "If Meena has a cell phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video game are bad for you. The internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house. We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a cell phone until she is eighteen. This is the only way we can be sure that Meena's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the internet, and finds it to be very useful.

"The trouble is", he says, "we just can't stop Meena from using the internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage. What is more, I like video games, I think that, when played in moderation they are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without restraint or self-control. Finally, think Meena needs a cell phone. We can't take these things away."

Q31. Which of the following best describes the difference between Meena's mom and Meena's Dad?

- (a) mom wants to ban Meena from using the computer, while dad likes to play video games.
- (b) Mom thinks technology is dangerous, while dad thinks it can be useful.
- (c) Mom cares, little about Meena's future, while dad is very supportive.
- (d) Mom is very strict while dad is open minded.

Q32. Which of the following best describes the similarity between Meena's mom and Meena's dad?

- (a) Mom and dad both like technology.
- (b) Mom and dad both think video games
- (c) Mom and dad both think the internet is dangerous.
- (d) Mom and dad both care about Meena's wellbeing.

Q33. Meena's mom can be best described as

- (a) ridiculous
- (b) careless
- (c) cruel
- (d) rude

Q34. Meena's dad can best be described as

- (a) shameless
- (b) foolish
- (c) wild
- (d) reasonable

Q35. Which of the following would be the best way for Meena to change the way her mom thinks about technology?

- (a) Read her a newspaper article that talks about the importance of technology.
- (b) Provide her an instruction manual detailing how the latest cell phone functions.
- (c) Take her to the library and show her the top five most popular internet websites.
- (d) Spend the weekend playing video games with her.

Q35. Her brain is the size of a pea.. This sentence is an example of a/an:

- (a) Cilche
- (b) Personification
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Hyperbole

Q36. Two figures of speech that involve comparisons are

- (a) Simile and Metaphor
- (b) Hyperbole and Simile
- (c) Personification and Idiom
- (d) Alliteration and Metaphor

Q37. What is the figure of speech in which nonhuman or nonliving things are spoken about as if they were human?

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Hyperbole

Q38. "**Education is our passport to the future,** and tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today." The given bold line is

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Alliteration

Q39. What is the following an example of?  
"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers"

- (a) Idiom
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Hyperbole
- (d) Metaphor

Q40. The word "bittersweet" and the phrase "be cruel to be kind" are examples of what figure of speech?

- (a) Oxymoron
- (b) Simile
- (c) Personification
- (d) Hyperbole

**Directions (Q41-44): Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow, by selecting the most appropriate option.**

As heart disease continues to be the number one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and life in the fast lane have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, e.g., appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980 and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. In other studies, both birthday and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rate increases significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way

to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of future comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

Q41. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (a) Cardiology
- (b) Diet and stress as factors in heart attacks
- (c) Seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks
- (d) Risk factors in heart attacks

Q42. The word 'potential' could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (a) Harmful
- (b) Possible
- (c) Unknown
- (d) Primary

Q43. According to the passage, which of the following is not a possible cause of many heart attacks?

- (a) Decreased blood flow to the heart
- (b) Increased blood pressure
- (c) Lower heart rate
- (d) Increase in hormones

Q44. Which of the following is cited as a possible risk factor?

- (a) Getting married
- (b) Rainy weather
- (c) Eating fatty foods
- (d) Driving fast





**Directions (Q. Nos. 45-49) Read the given poem and answer the question that follow and select the most appropriate option.**

I want to be with people who submerge  
in the task, who go into the fields of harvest  
and work in a raw and pass the bags along,  
who are not parlor generals and field deserters  
but move in common rhythm  
when the food must come in or the fire be put out.  
The work of the world is common as mud.  
Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.  
But the thing worth doing well done  
has shape that satisfies, clean and evident.  
Greek amphoras for wine and oil,  
Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums  
but you know they were made to be used.  
The pitcher cries for water carry  
and the person for work that is real.

Q45. The poet seems to admire

- (a) Parlor generals
- (b) Farm workers
- (c) Field deserters
- (d) Wage earners

Q46. What is common between parlor generals and field deserters?

- (a) Both love to work
- (b) Both of them love fighting
- (c) Both enjoy respect in society
- (d) Neither of them fights

Q47. What happens when work with mud gets botched?

- (a) It leads to satisfaction
- (b) It is abandoned
- (c) Hands get dirty
- (d) No one pays for it

Q48. The figure of speech used in lines 12-14 is

- (a) personification
- (b) metaphor
- (c) alliteration
- (d) irony

Q49. Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes

- (a) A useful article
- (b) A museum piece
- (c) An expensive article
- (d) A work of art

Q50. Amphoras, vases and pitched are metaphors for

- (a) useful human labour
- (b) antique art
- (c) pride in wealth
- (d) items of luxury

**Direction(Q51-60) : Fill in the blanks in the following questions by choosing correct option.**

Q51. A journalist who \_\_\_\_\_ detained in a city for more than a year.

- (a) Is be
- (b) Can be
- (c) Might been
- (d) Has been

Q52. After him in my life, I \_\_\_\_\_ see things differently now.

- (a) Be
- (b) Been
- (c) Can
- (d) Being

Q53. Complete shutdown \_\_\_\_\_ observed today against new law.

- (a) Is being
- (b) Can be
- (c) Is been
- (d) Was been

Q54. You \_\_\_\_\_ maintain a healthy weight, if you keep exercising.

- (a) Can
- (b) Was keep
- (c) Is keep
- (d) Keep

Q55. I would have bought a new car for her but it \_\_\_\_\_ too expensive.

- (a) Were
- (b) Are
- (c) Was
- (d) Can

Q56. When my teacher explains sums in class, I \_\_\_\_\_ practice at home.

- (a) Does
- (b) Do
- (c) Done
- (d) Be

Q57. Our prime minister \_\_\_\_\_ deliver his speech on TV and radio.

- (a) Should
- (b) Do
- (c) Was
- (d) Is

Q58. They \_\_\_\_\_ some saving to fall back on.

- (a) Be
- (b) Been
- (c) Being
- (d) Have

Q59. Keep out yourself from bad company, if you \_\_\_\_\_ to study well.

- (a) Want
- (b) Wants
- (c) Wanted
- (d) Wanting

Q60. Adam, who is my brother, \_\_\_\_\_ a slow learner.

- (a) Are
- (b) Were
- (c) Was
- (d) Is

**Direction (Q61-70) : Read each sentence to determine if it is a Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, or Exclamatory Sentence.**

Q61. Last year Ali's brother walked the Appalachian Trail.

- (a) Imperative
- (b) Interrogative
- (c) Declarative
- (d) Exclamatory

Q62. Our family is planning a trip to the mountains.

- (a) Declarative
- (b) Exclamatory
- (c) Interrogative
- (d) Imperative

Q63. Is snowboarding as much fun as it looks?

- (a) Exclamatory
- (b) Interrogative
- (c) Declarative
- (d) Imperative

Q64. Take plenty of pictures.

- (a) Exclamatory
- (b) Imperative
- (c) Declarative
- (d) Interrogative

Q65. How wonderful the statue looks from the sea!

- (a) Imperative
- (b) Interrogative
- (c) Exclamatory
- (d) Declarative

Q66. Watch your step when you get off the train.

- (a) Exclamatory
- (b) Interrogative
- (c) Declarative
- (d) Imperative

Q67. Wow! I've never been in a city this huge!

- (a) Interrogative
- (b) Exclamatory
- (c) Imperative
- (d) Declarative

Q68. Buy you tickets here for the Statue of Liberty.

- (a) Exclamatory
- (b) Declarative
- (c) Interrogative
- (d) Imperative

Q69. What would happen if you had an accident?

- (a) Imperative
- (b) Declarative
- (c) Exclamatory
- (d) Interrogative

Q70. Don't miss the bus tour of the city.

- (a) Declarative
- (b) Exclamatory
- (c) Interrogative
- (d) Imperative

**Direction (Q71-80) :** In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake, the answer is “no error”.

Q71. They left (1) / their luggages (2) / at the railway station. (3) / No error. (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q72. We should arrange (1) / for a porter as (2) /the luggages are heavy. (3) / No error (4)/

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q73. No porter being available (1) / he carried (2) / all his luggages himself. (3) /No error (4)/

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q74. In India, hill stations (1) / usually have (2) / beautiful sceneries. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q75. He likes (1) / the sceneries (2) /of the hills. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q76. When my friends came to visit us (1) /at the railway (2) /station they left some of their luggages. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q77. The items I liked most (1) /were the rosewood carvings (2) /and the teak-wood furnitures of Dutch design. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q78. The furnitures(1) / had become(2) / old and rusty. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q79. We get (1) /excellent furnitures(2) / in this shop. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q80. You shall get (1) / all the informations(2) / if you read this book carefully. (3) / No error (4) /

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4





**Directions (Q81-90) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

Q81. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom.

- (a) veracious
- (b) vulnerable
- (c) venerable
- (d) verger

Q82. Intentional destruction of racial groups

- (a) regicide
- (b) genocide
- (c) homicide
- (d) fratricide

Q83. An act of violence to take control of a plane

- (a) hold as hostage
- (b) abduct
- (c) hijack
- (d) kidnap

Q84. One who is all powerful

- (a) omnipotent
- (b) omniscient
- (c) absolute
- (d) almighty

Q85. That which cannot be believed

- (a) inaudible
- (b) incredible
- (c) invincible
- (d) indivisible

Q86. More like a woman than a man in manners and habits

- (a) Unmanly
- (b) Effeminate
- (c) Womanish
- (d) Delicate

Q87. To play the part of, and function as, some other person

- (a) Imitate
- (b) Pretend
- (c) Impersonate
- (d) Act

Q88. One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself

- (a) masochist
- (b) nihilist
- (c) egoist
- (d) sadist

Q89. Murder of a brother

- (a) Fratricide
- (b) Patricide
- (c) Regicide
- (d) Homicide

Q90. One who thinks or speaks too much of himself

- (a) Imposter
- (b) Enthusiast
- (c) Egotist
- (d) Optimist

**Direction (Q91-96):** Answer the following questions on Conjunctions. Choose the correct option.

Q91. I'll be glad \_\_\_\_ it's finished.

- (a) When
- (b) Before
- (c) After
- (d) As

Q92. I hurt myself \_\_\_\_ I was playing tennis.

- (a) Whenever
- (b) While
- (c) Before
- (d) When

Q93. I'll only pay you \_\_\_\_ you finish the work.

- (a) If
- (b) Unless
- (c) But
- (d) Yet

Q94. I couldn't figure out \_\_\_\_ he said what he said.

- (a) Why
- (b) Once
- (c) Because
- (d) What

Q95. \_\_\_\_\_ the police arrived, we had to end the party.

- (a) Until
- (b) Once
- (c) Although
- (d) As

Q96. She spoke \_\_\_\_\_ she knew what she was talking about, but she didn't.

- (a) Until
- (b) Although
- (c) As if
- (d) Till

**Direction (Q97-100): Answer the following questions on Prepositions. Choose the correct option.**

Q97. We have a test \_\_\_\_\_ seven days.

- (a) In
- (b) At
- (c) On
- (d) During

Q98. The dog jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

- (a) Toward
- (b) In
- (c) Into
- (d) Onto

Q99. The plane landed \_\_\_\_\_ the runway.

- (a) On
- (b) On to
- (c) To
- (d) Toward

Q100. We drove \_\_\_\_\_ the river for an hour, but turned north before we reached it.

- (a) To
- (b) Toward
- (c) Across
- (d) Along

Q101. When children first start to speak in sentences, their speech may be described as

- (a) babbling
- (b) exceptionally soft
- (c) telegraphic
- (d) multi-lingual

Q102. Language learners learn to do by doing. Which activity supports this observation ?

- (a) Provide opportunities to practice as it helps with habit formation.
- (b) Encourage the use of mother tongue to promote better understanding of the meaning of a prescribed text.
- (c) Go from concrete to abstract texts.
- (d) The teacher models the writing and speaking styles which learners copy.

Q103. The famous educationist Palmer said, 'Language learning is essentially a habit forming process during which we acquire new habits.' In this given concept, which linguistic principle is implied ?

- (a) Principle of habit formation
- (b) Principle of motivation
- (c) principle of proper order
- (d) Principle of proportion

Q104. As a teacher, you follow the linguistic principles of a language during its teaching in a classroom. What is your main aim behind such kind of teaching ?

- (a) To impress the students by your effective teaching
- (b) To affect the cognitive domain of the students
- (c) To prove yourself a unique teacher in comparison with others
- (d) To affect the logical domain of the students

Q105. Suppose a student lacks accuracy in the task he/she has learnt. At what stage of the learning process would someone generally face this problem ?

- (a) Acquisition
- (b) Expertisation
- (c) Generalisation
- (d) Proficiency

Q106. Which of the following is an effective method of learning ?

- (a) Theoretical reading
- (b) Watching related videos on YouTube
- (c) Performing tasks
- (d) Reading motivational books

Q107. Who said, Learning includes both acquisition and retention ?

- (a) Skinner
- (b) Crow & Crow
- (c) Guilford
- (d) Morgan and Gilliland

Q108. In India, which language is regarded as the second language ?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Urdu
- (c) English
- (d) Sanskrit

Q109. Who said, There is no better test of knowledge of English than translation from mother tongue to English ?

- (a) Ryburn
- (b) Findlay
- (c) Thompson
- (d) Bacon

Q110. Which of the following is not a stage of learning ?

- (a) Acquisition
- (b) Expertisation
- (c) Generalisation
- (d) Memorisation

Q111. How does the mother tongue help in the development of a child ?

- (a) Mentally, biologically
- (b) Philosophically, socially
- (c) Mentally, emotionally
- (d) Emotionally, biologically

Q112. Who said, Mother tongue is the basis of all work ?

- (a) Ryburn
- (b) Menon and Patel
- (c) Bhatia
- (d) Gurrey

Q113. Who said, Language, whether native (L1) or foreign (L2) , is better learnt through its use than its grammar, although the study of grammar leads to a greater accuracy in its use ?

- (a) Fries
- (b) Dr. Sweet
- (c) Ballard
- (d) Thomson

Q114. Match the table

	Table A [stages]		Table B [Duration]
I	Intermediate proficiency stage	a	One year after the early production stage
II	Speech emergence stage	b	Six months after the silent stage
III	Early production state	c	Two years after the intermediate proficiency stage
IV	Advanced proficiency stage	d	One year after the speech emergence stage

- |     |   |     |      |    |
|-----|---|-----|------|----|
|     | I | II. | III. | IV |
| (a) | c | b   | a    | d  |
| (b) | a | d   | c    | b  |
| (c) | b | c   | d    | a  |
| (d) | d | a   | b    | c  |



Q115. Which of the following environmental factors affects teaching ?

- (a) Student's motivational level
- (b) Teacher's behaviour with students
- (c) Distraction outside the classroom
- (d) Student's intelligence level

Q116. .... refers to a permanent change in the behaviour of the learner.

- (a) Learning
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Acquisition
- (d) Intelligence

Q117. Which form of English is generally accepted in India ?

- (a) American
- (b) British
- (c) French
- (d) Australian

Q118. Match the table :

	Table A [stages]	Table B [Duration]	
I	Formal grammar	a Used by its native speakers	
II	Structural grammar	b Develops critical evaluations	on
III	Scholarly grammar	c Emphasizes rules	
IV	Functional grammar	d Focused sentence formation	on

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	c	d	b	a
(b)	b	a	c	d
(c)	a	c	d	b
(d)	d	b	a	c

Q119. Traditional method of teaching emphasises

- (a) teaching incidentally by relating to objects
- (b) using only examples
- (c) giving examples followed by rules
- (d) providing grammatical rules

Q120. The Constructivist Approach to learning means

- (a) involving students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structures by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery
- (b) teaching rules of grammar and consolidating through rigorous practice
- (c) helping learners acquire new vocabulary by studying literature intensively
- (d) teaching new words and structures using a variety of audio-visual aids followed by practice through drill

Q121. Communicative Language Teaching is concerned with

- (a) teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
- (b) teaching language to learners for written tests
- (c) interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
- (d) enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing

Q122. When students learn a language for bright employment opportunities, their motivation is

- (a) intrinsic
- (b) exotic
- (c) eccentric
- (d) extrinsic

Q123. Minimal pairs are usually used to give practice in

- (a) vocabulary
- (b) structures
- (c) pronunciation
- (d) reading

Q124. As a facilitator of learning, the teacher should

- (a) aim at finishing the syllabus in time
- (b) load learners with extra information about the theme of the text
- (c) explain each lesson in detail
- (d) provide enough opportunities to expose the learners to hear and use the language

Q125. 'You ask, what has my government done for you? I can answer in two words: A lot!' The question put here is

- (a) a prompt
- (b) explanatory
- (c) rhetorical
- (d) stylised

Q126. Which one of the following would be the best evidence to demonstrate to parents and administrators what students can do with a language ?

- (a) Lists of course goals and objectives
- (b) Marks in a test
- (c) Poems or paragraphs written by students
- (d) National curriculum and syllabi

Q127. A 'mental block' associated with English language learning is

- (a) interest in Sports and Arts
- (b) disinterest in studies in general
- (c) lack of opportunities to use English
- (d) dyslexia- a disability

Q128. To evaluate reading comprehension at Class III level, students may be asked to

- (a) retell a story in their own words to summarise the main idea or the moral of the story
- (b) take a short dictation of what they have read
- (c) write a diary based on one of the characters
- (d) use a set of identified vocabulary on their own

Q129. A 'listening stimulus'

- (a) presents input to separate groups of students who gather again to share what they listened
- (b) presents an information gap activity such as giving directions
- (c) is listening to a good commentary to review it
- (d) enables students to discuss a set of criteria that they prioritise to complete and present a task

Q130. In general Indian English, there are \_\_\_\_\_ pure vowels and \_\_\_\_\_ vowels glides.

- (a) 5, 2
- (b) 5, 21
- (c) 11, 6
- (d) 2, 3

Q131. Indian Education Commission (IEC) emphasises on

- (a) intensive reading
- (b) silent reading
- (c) aloud reading
- (d) extensive reading

Q132. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that education is tripolar.

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) None of these

- (c) Noam Chomsky
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Q133. I.E.C. stands for

- (a) Indian Education Committee
- (b) Indian Educational Commission
- (c) India's Education Committee
- (d) Indian Education Commission

Q134. Which of the following is not a type of reading ?

- (a) Intensive
- (b) Calligraphic
- (c) Supplementary
- (d) Silent

Q135. Who said, the aims of silent reading are to give pleasure and profit, not to be able to read for interest and to get information ?

- (a) Morrison
- (b) Bloom
- (c) Ryburn
- (d) Jespersen

Q136. Which of the following is not a proper way of improving handwriting ?

- (a) Holding a pen or pencil
- (b) Using a simple two-lined notebook
- (c) proper writing materials
- (d) proper sitting arrangement

Q137. Who said, Reading is a form of experience. It brings us in contact with the mind of great authors, with the written accounts of their experiences made by them in various fields?

- (a) Bell
- (b) Campbell
- (c) W.S. Gray
- (d) B.S. Bloom

Q138. Who said, Writing is a tool which enables us to express what is in our mind and for some people it is almost as important as speech ?

- (a) Gandhi
- (b) B.S. Bloom
- (c) Bell
- (d) Freud



Q139. Who said, We are ever liable to forget that language is first and foremost a spoken thing, not a written thing. It's appeal is to the ear, not to the eye ?

- (a) B. Ballard
- (b) B.S. Bloom
- (c) Freud
- (d) Watson

Q140. Who said, Loud reading by students should be followed by silent reading ?

- (a) Jespersen
- (b) Morrison
- (c) Ryburn
- (d) Campbell

Q141. Which of the following is not a characteristic of language skills ?

- (a) To develop the power of understanding concepts, ideas facts, etc.
- (b) To develop the habit of correct sentence formation
- (c) To contract one's vocabulary
- (d) To read the language with accuracy and fluency

Q142. CBSE has laid emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ skills in the curriculum of classes IX and X.

- (a) conversation
- (b) writing
- (c) listening
- (d) reading

Q143. The linguistic communicative approach develops which one of the following skills in a learner ?

- (a) Reading
- (b) Writing
- (c) Listening
- (d) speaking

Q144. Who said "setting an Indian standard of English would save a good deal of time in teaching and learning the language"?

- (a) E. V. Gatenby
- (b) Thompson
- (c) Campbell
- (d) B. S. Bloom

Q145. Who said "speech is the only instrument of society"?

- (a) Ben Johnson
- (b) B. S. Bloom
- (c) Thompson
- (d) Campbell

Q146. RP stands for

- (a) Revised Pronunciation
- (b) Received Pronunciation
- (c) Received Pronouncing
- (d) Received Pronounced

Q147. A teacher evaluates the speaking ability or skill on the basis of student's

- (a) fluency
- (b) attitude or interest
- (c) style
- (d) None of these

Q148. The primary purpose of evaluation is to

- (a) improve the relationship between teachers and school administration
- (b) allow the learners to be active participants in the class
- (c) improve the relationship between teachers and students
- (d) know behavioural changes that take place during the learning process

Q149. The concept of evaluation in learning was introduced by

- (a) Johanson
- (b) Freud
- (c) Alport
- (d) B. S. Bloom

Q150. An exercise where words are left out of a shorter passage and the pupil must fill in the blanks with suitable words based on her reading assesses her ability to

- (a) comprehend
- (b) use new words
- (c) summarise
- (d) spell words

## Solution

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The word **Florid (Adjective)** means: rosy; gaudy; ornate; red; having too much decoration or detail.

The word **Pale (Adjective)** means: light in color; not strong or bright; having skin that is almost white because of illness.

Hence, the words **florid** and **pale** are antonymous.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The word **Verity (Noun)** means: a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth).

Hence, the words **verity** and **falsehood** are antonymous.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol.

The word **Perspicuity (Noun)** means: clarity.

The word **Vagueness (Noun)** means: no clarity in a person's mind.

Hence, the words **perspicuity** and **vagueness** are antonymous.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The word **Fervent (Adjective)** means: having or showing very strong and sincere feelings about something; ardent.

The word **Dispassionate (Adjective)** means: not influenced by emotion; impartial. Hence, the words **fervent** and **dispassionate** are antonymous.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol.

The word **Meandering (Adjective)** means: not straight; curved: a course that does not follow a straight path.

Hence, the words **meandering** and **straight** are antonymous

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The words **Erroneously (Adverb)** and **wrongly (not correctly)** are synonymous.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The word **'Estranged' (Adjective)** means: no longer living with the other partner: no longer friendly. Hence, **estranged** and **separated** are synonymous.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol.

The word **'Capitulate' (Verb)** means: stop fighting against somebody/ something and agree to what they want. Hence, **surrender** and **capitulate** are synonymous.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The word **'propitiate' (Verb)** means win the favor of somebody by a pleasing act. Hence, **propitiate** and **appease** are synonymous.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The word **'Ceremonial' (Adjective)** means: formal' relating to ceremony.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The southern wild



S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. white

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. To learn to endure his love

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. A cloud

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. A Simile

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S17. Ans. (a)

Sol. A Simile shows a likeness or comparison between two objects or events. A simile is usually introduced with the words- like, as, as.....so.

S18. Ans. (c)

Sol. A Metaphor is like a simile. Two objects are compared, without the words 'as or like'. It is an implied simile. E.g., "she was a tower of strength in their trouble."

S19. Ans. (c)

Sol. When something that is not human is given human-like qualities, this is known as personification. An example of personification would be to say, "The leaves danced in the wind."

S20. Ans. (a)

Sol. A Simile shows a likeness or comparison between two objects or events. A simile is usually introduced with the words- like, as.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. A and C

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Modesty

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. It was visited by young tourists

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. It was ruled by rich Mughals

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Greedy but not cruel

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. A pronoun

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Participle

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Confusion

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Absorbed

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. show

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mom thinks technology is dangerous, while dad thinks it can be useful.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mom and dad both care about Meena's wellbeing.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. careless

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. reasonable

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Read her a newspaper article that talks about the importance of technology.

S36. Ans. (a)

Sol. A simile is a figure of speech that uses comparison between two unlike things. It is done using the words "like", "as" or so. These two things must have one thing in common. A Metaphor is a figure of speech that uses comparison between two unlike things.

S37. Ans. (c)

Sol. Personification is a figure of speech in which a nonhuman or nonliving thing or quality is talked about as if it were human or alive.

S38.Ans. (b)

Sol. The given line is metaphor.

S39.Ans. (b)

Sol. Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

S40.Ans. (a)

Sol. Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect. The common oxymoron phrase is a combination of an adjective proceeded by a noun with contrasting meanings, such as "cruel kindness," or "bittersweet."

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. Seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. Possible

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lower heart rate

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Eating fatty foods

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. The poet seem(s) to admire farm workers.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. Neither of them fights.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is abandoned when work with, mud gets botched.

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Personification means to show or think of an object, a quality etc as person.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. the answer is clear from '... they were made to be used'.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the poem amphoras, vases and pitchers are metaphors for the useful human labour.

S51.Ans.(d)

Sol. has been

S52.Ans.(c)

Sol. Can

S53.Ans.(a)

Sol. is being

S54.Ans.(a)

Sol. Can

S55.Ans.(c)

Sol. Was

S56.Ans.(b)

Sol. Do

S57.Ans.(a)

Sol. Should

S58.Ans.(d)

Sol. Have

S59.Ans.(a)

Sol. Wants

S60.Ans.(d)

Sol. is

S61.Ans.(c)

Sol. Declarative

S62.Ans.(a)

Sol. Declarative



S63.Ans.(b)  
Sol. Interrogative

S64.Ans.(b)  
Sol. Imperative

S65.Ans.(c)  
Sol. Exclamatory

S66.Ans.(d)  
Sol. Imperative

S67.Ans.(b)  
Sol. Exclamatory

S68.Ans.(d)  
Sol. Imperative

S69.Ans.(d)  
Sol. Interrogative

S70.Ans.(d)  
Sol. Imperative

S71. Ans.(b)  
Sol. The plural of luggage is not 'luggages'. Luggage is an uncountable noun.

S72. Ans.(c)  
Sol. 'Luggage' is a singular noun. Hence, the luggage is heavy should be used here.

S73. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Replace 'all his luggages himself' by 'all his luggage himself' The word 'luggage' is an uncountable noun and is always used a 'luggage' both in singular and plural.

S74. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Plural of scenery is not sceneries.

S75. Ans.(b)  
Sol. The plural of scenery is not sceneries. 'Sceneries' should be replaced by 'scenery'.

S76. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Luggage is used in singular only. Luggages should be replaced by luggage/items of luggage.

S77. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Furniture is an uncountable noun. Plural of 'furniture is never written as 'furnitures'. Hence, and the teak-wood furniture of ..... should be used.

S78. Ans.(a)  
Sol. There is no plural of the word 'furniture'. In plural sense, we use items of/kinds of / pieces of before it.

**Look at the sentence:**  
We need to buy some new furniture.

S79. Ans.(b)  
Sol. Furniture is a singular noun and its plural is never furnitures. Hence, we use excellent articles of furniture/furniture in plural.

S80. Ans.(b)  
Sol. 'Information' is an uncountable noun. Hence, here all the information ..... should be used.

S81. Ans.(c)  
Sol. venerable (Adj.): impressive by reason of age; profoundly honored

S82. Ans.(b)  
Sol. genocide: the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.

S83. Ans.(c)  
Sol. hijack: to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle (plane).

S84. Ans.(a)  
Sol. omnipotent: able to do anything; having total power.

S85. Ans.(b)  
Sol. incredible: impossible to believe.

S86. Ans.(b)  
Sol. effeminate (Adj.): looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or a girl (of a man/boy).

S87. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Impersonate: to pretend to be somebody else in order to trick people or to entertain them



S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. masochist: a person who is gratified by pain, degradation, etc., that is self-imposed or imposed by others.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Fratricide: the killing of one's brother or sister.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. Egotist: a person who thinks that he/she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/ herself.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. When

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. While

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. Unless

S94. Ans.(a)

Sol. why

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. Once

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. Although

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. in

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. into

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. On

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Toward

S101. Ans.(a)

Sol. Babbling

S102. Ans.(a)

Sol. Provide opportunities to practice as it helps with habit formation.

S103. Ans.(a)

Sol. Principle of habit formation

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. To affect the cognitive domain of the students

S105. Ans.(d)

Sol. Proficiency

S106. Ans.(c)

Sol. Performing tasks

S107. Ans.(a)

Sol. Skinner

S108. Ans.(c)

Sol. English

S109. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ryburn

S110. Ans.(d)

Sol. Memorisation

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mentally, emotionally

S112. Ans.(b)

Sol. Menon and Patel

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ballard

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. I-d, II-a, III-b, IV- c



S115. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Distraction outside the classroom

S116. Ans.(a)  
Sol. Learning

S117. Ans.(b)  
Sol. British

S118. Ans.(a)  
Sol. I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a

S119. Ans.(d)  
Sol. providing grammatical rules

S120. Ans.(a)  
Sol. involving students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structures by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery

S121. Ans.(d)  
Sol. enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing

S122. Ans.(d)  
Sol. extrinsic

S123. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Pronunciation

S124. Ans.(d)  
Sol. provide enough opportunities to expose the learners to hear and use the language

S125. Ans.(c)  
Sol. rhetorical

S126. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Poems or paragraphs written by students

S127. Ans.(c)  
Sol. lack of opportunities to use English

S128. Ans.(a)  
Sol. retell a story in their own words to summarise the main idea or the moral of the story

S129. Ans.(b)  
Sol. presents an information gap activity such as giving directions

S130. Ans.(c)  
Sol. 11, 6

S131. Ans.(d)  
Sol. extensive reading

S132. Ans.(a)  
Sol. John Dewey

S133. Ans.(d)  
Sol. Indian Education Commission

S134. Ans.(b)  
Sol. Calligraphic

S135. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Ryburn

S136. Ans.(b)  
Sol. Using a simple two-lined notebook

S137. Ans.(c)  
Sol. W. S. Gray

S138. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Bell

S139. Ans.(a)  
Sol. B. Ballard

S140. Ans.(b)  
Sol. Morrison

S141. Ans.(c)  
Sol. To contract one's vocabulary

S142. Ans.(a)  
Sol. conversation

S143. Ans.(d)

Sol. Speaking

S144. Ans.(a)

Sol. E. V. Gatenby

S145. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ben Johnson

S146. Ans.(b)

Sol. Received Pronunciation

S147. Ans.(a)

Sol. Fluency

S148. Ans.(d)

Sol. know behavioural changes that take place during the learning process

S149. Ans.(d)

Sol. B. S. Bloom

S150. Ans.(a)

Sol. Comprehend



**TEACHERS**

**adda247**