

CTET

ENGLISH LANGUAGE – I

1. Each drop represents a little bit of creation and of life itself. When the monsoon brings to northern India the first rains of summer, the parched earth opens its pores and quenches its thirst with a hiss of ecstasy. After baking in the sun for the last few months, the land looks cracked, dusty and tired. Now, almost overnight, new grass springs up, there is renewal everywhere, and the damp earth releases a fragrance sweeter than any devised by man.

2. Water brings joy to earth, grass, leaf bud, blossom, insect, bird, animal and the pounding heart of man. Small children run out of their homes to romp naked in the rain. Buffaloes, which have spent the summer listlessly around lakes gone dry, now plunge into a heaven of muddy water. Soon the lakes and rivers will overflow with the monsoon's generosity. Trekking in the Himalayan foothills, I recently walked for kilometres without encountering habitation. I was just scolding myself for not having brought along a water bottle, when I came across a patch of green on a rock face. I parted a curtain of tender maiden hair fern and discovered a tiny spring issuing from the rock-nectar for the thirsty traveler.

3. I stayed there for hours, watching the water descend, drop by drop, into a tiny casement in the rocks. Each drop reflected creation. That same spring, I later discovered, joined other springs to form a swift, tumbling stream, which went cascading down the hill into other streams until, in the plains, it became part of a river. And that river flowed into another mightier river that kilometres later emptied into the ocean. Be like water, taught Laotzu, philosopher and founder of Taoism. Soft and limpid, it finds its way through, over or under any obstacle. It does not quarrel; it simply moves on.

1. Children respond to the first rains of summer by

- (1) giving shouts of joy.
- (2) floating paper boats in water.
- (3) running and playing in the rain.
- (4) singing songs.

2. The tiny spring issuing from the rock is hidden by

- (1) thick moss.
- (2) maiden hair fern.
- (3) bushes and creepers.
- (4) tall grass.

3. To become part of a river, a tiny drop has to

- (1) have a lot of strength.
- (2) depend on external forces.
- (3) suffer a lot.
- (4) merge its identity.

4. . Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'pounding' as used in para 2 of the passage ?

- (1) shaking
- (2) benumbing
- (3) palpitating
- (4) sinking

5. Which one of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word 'descend' (para 3) as used in the passage ?

- (1) flow
- (2) ascend
- (3) hover
- (4) zoom

6. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ? Almost overnight new grass spring up.

- (1) Preposition
- (2) Pronoun
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

7. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?

(a) He knew (b)that he will (c)go back (d)on his promise.

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

8. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (1) There is renewal everywhere.
- (2) New grasses spring up.
- (3) The sweltering heat comes to an end.
- (4) The damp earth releases a sweet fragrance.

9. The earth does not look _____ before the onset of the monsoon.

- (1) cracked

(2) brown

(3) dusty

(4) tired

Directions : Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No s. 10 to 15) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

I think that I shall never see

A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest

Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,

And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear

A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;

Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,

But only God can make a tree.

10. The tree presses its mouth against the sweet earth's flowing breast to

(1) express its gratitude to it.

(2) draw sustenance from it.

(3) draw inspiration from it.

(4) express its love for it.

11. The tree prays to God by

(1) swinging its branches.

(2) lifting her arms.

(3) producing fruit and flowers.

(4) providing shade to travelers.

12. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the poem ?

(1) The tree welcomes the snow on its bosom.

- (2) The tree symbolizes strength and stability.
- (3) The tree allows birds to build their nests in it.
- (4) It lives closely with rain.

13. Name the figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4.

- (1) Simile
- (2) Personification
- (3) Metonymy
- (4) Alliteration

14. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'Poems are made by fools like me'.

- (1) Metaphor
- (2) Personification
- (3) Simile
- (4) Hyperbole

15. The word, 'mouth' in line 3 refers to the _____ of the tree.

- (1) crown
- (2) branches
- (3) trunk
- (4) roots

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

16. A language teacher firstly, asks students to introduce themselves to each other in the class. Then she asks them to introduce their friend to each other. This activity will help them to increase

- (1) BICS
- (2) CALP
- (3) PPPP
- (4) ELT

17. Literature should be included in language classroom because

- (1) it helps learners to be budding writers.
- (2) it gives exposure to different grammatical forms and structures.
- (3) it develops moral values among the learners.

(4) it exposes them to different genres, culture and social issues.

18. A teacher makes her learners respond to her actions and speech only by bodily movements. What is this known as ?

(1) Total Physical Response

(2) Task Based Language Teaching

(3) Communicative Approach

(4) Play-way method

19. In a language class students are memorizing the dialogues through drill and practice and the teacher is correcting their pronunciation, mistakes immediately. They are practising the dialogues in chorus. The teacher is following the

(1) Direct method

(2) Natural method

(3) Audiolingual method

(4) CLT method

20. The oral errors of the students can be best corrected if the teacher

(1) corrects an error directly after the student has made the error.

(2) points out the error in general and lets the student try to correct himself first.

(3) ignores the error as it may hamper their learning.

(4) asks other students to help him as peer tutoring is must in schools.

21. As a pair activity the teacher gives her learners almost the same pictures and asks them to find the difference between the two students, ask each other questions to discover how the two pictures are different. This can be a

(1) grammar activity

(2) speaking activity

(3) cloze based activity

(4) crosswords activity

22. A student of class IV is having some problem in writing. She may have

(1) dyslexia

(2) dysgraphia

(3) dysphasia

(4) dyscalculia

23. It specifies the rules which govern the arrangement of words into phrases, clauses and sentences.

- (1) Discourse
- (2) Semantics
- (3) Syntax
- (4) Cohesion

24. A teacher of class VI has labelled the classroom objects such as blackboard, door, window, fan, table, chair etc. in different languages (Hindi, English, Urdu, Sanskrit etc). Here the classroom as a whole

- (1) is learning through grammar translation method.
- (2) is creating a language confusion in students.
- (3) is focusing on three language formula.
- (4) is a rich resource for promoting multilingualism.

25. The language which is learnt from environment without any explicit teaching is

- (1) First language
- (2) Second language
- (3) Third language
- (4) School language

SOLUTIONS

- 1. 3
- 2. 2
- 3. 4
- 4. 3
- 5. 2
- 6. 4
- 7. 2
- 8. 3
- 9. 2
- 10. 2

- 11. 2
- 12. 2
- 13. 2
- 14. 3
- 15. 4
- 16. 1
- 17. 4
- 18. 1
- 19. 3
- 20. 2

- 21. 2
- 22. 2
- 23. 3
- 24. 4
- 25. 1

CTET

ENGLISH LANGUAGE – II

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 1 to 8) by choosing the correct/most appropriate options :

1. The study of handwriting is known as graphology and it has been practiced for hundreds of years. Professional forensic graphologists have worked on many court cases to use handwriting to link suspects with crimes.
2. Handwriting is particularly important legally in the case of signatures and proving whether signatures are real or forged can be pivotal. Graphologists also work to verify whether autographs are real or fake.
3. Some handwriting analysts also study writing samples to determine personality types and some businesses commission this analysis before hiring new employees. The method is even sometimes used to help couples see if they are compatible. According to graphologists, there is very little you can't tell from a person's handwriting.
4. From psychological conditions like high blood pressure and schizophrenia to personality traits like dominance and aggression : if you write by hand, graphologists can analyse you.
5. Everything from the size of your letters to how closely you space words can reveal intricate details of your personality. In general, the size of your letters can reveal whether you are shy or outgoing. Compared to a standard lined sheet of paper, if you write with tiny letters that do not reach the top line, you are likely to have a timid and introverted personality. If you write with large letters that go over the topline, you are likely to be the opposite : outgoing, confident and attention seeking.
6. Studies suggest that people who space words widely like freedom and independence, whereas those choosing to write with small spaces prefer to be among others and do not like to be alone.

1. A graphologist can give accurate information about

- (1) a person's popularity graph.
- (2) a person's mental health.
- (3) setbacks a person is likely to face in future.
- (4) a person's chances of success.

2. . A person who writes with large letters that cross over to the top line is likely to be

- (1) outgoing.
- 2) introverted.
- (3) aggressive.
- (4) diffident

3. An attention seeking, confident person writes with

- (1) tiny letters.

(2) cursive letters.

(3) large letters.

(4) rounded letters

4. Read the following statements : A. Graphology has been practised for thousands of years. B. A person's handwriting reveals everything about him.

(1) A is true and B is false.

(2) A is false and B is true.

(3) Both A and B are true.

(4) Both A and B are false.

5. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'verify' (Para-2) as used in the passage ?

(1) Clarify

(2) Confirm

(3) Notify

(4) Discover

6. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to 'reveal' (Para5) as used in the passage ?

(1) Blacken

(2) Repeat

(3) Conceal

(4) Teal

7. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ? Graphologists can verify whether the autographs are real or fake ?

(1) Adverb

(2) Preposition

(3) Pronoun

(4) Conjunction

8. Which of the following statements is not true ? Handwriting is used by graphologists to

(1) nail criminals.

(2) verify genuineness of signatures.

(3) help couples to determine their suitability to each other.

(4) predict about a person's future criminal tendency.

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

9. Which one of the following activities comes under CALP ?

(1) Writing book reviews

(2) Making reservations

(3) Answering calls

(4) Making an appointment for a saloon

10. . The branch of linguistics that deals with the explanation of the relation between language and society is known as _____

(1) Societal language

(2) Psycholinguistics

(3) Sociolinguistics

(4) Anthropological linguistics

11. Formative assessment helps in

(1) assessing a teacher's efficiency in teaching.

(2) providing qualitative feedback to learners to improve.

(3) creating an environment where learners can compete with each other.

(4) engaging learners in meaningful tasks and preparing them for competitive exams.

12. Communicative language teaching method in English lays stress on giving opportunities to learners to participate in a purposeful talk in the classroom as it promotes

(1) the use of mother tongue freely in the classroom.

(2) learners to encounter with real life situations.

(3) their written expression in the classroom.

(4) learners to minimize spelling and grammatical errors.

13. As per Stephen Krashen, "The effective language teacher is someone who can provide input and help make it _____ in a low anxiety situation.

(1) easier

(2) grammatical

(3) comprehensible

(4) fluent

14. A teacher divides the class into groups of five and asks them to discuss what they would do if they were caught in one of the following situations : Their friend falls down in the play field and is hurt..... They are trapped in a building on fire..... They are stuck up in a traffic jam..... This activity is based on _____

(1) Grammar translation method

(2) Audio lingual approach

(3) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Approach

(4) Structural Approach

15. The one that cannot be further divided into smaller grammatically meaningful components is _____

(1) a phoneme

(2) a morpheme

(3) a diphthong

(4) syntax

16. Alka, a student of class III often makes a mistake between /sh/ and /s/. As a language teacher your interpretation will be

(1) Alka is a careless student.

(2) It's due to influence of her dialect or language.

(3) Alka's pronunciation is not clear hence you will give her more practice.

(4) As a teacher you will ignore such silly mistakes.

17. A language teacher asks students to make a butterfly with paper by following her instructions. This activity will help the students to develop _____.

(1) paper making skill

(2) listening comprehension

(3) paper folding skill

(4) reading comprehension

18. A language teacher asks students to collect flowers to make a flower scrap book. She also asks them to write the name of each flower in their language and in English. This activity will help her to promote _____.

(1) a love for nature

(2) integration of subjects

(3) multilingualism

(4) language across the curriculum

19. In which of the following the role of the learner is that of an independent learner ?

(1) Teaching Aid

(2) Building as a Learning Aid

(3) Teaching learning materials

(4) Integrated materials

20. Creating a reading corner in the classroom helps _____

(1) children to learn and revise their syllabus thoroughly.

(2) to provide opportunities to children to select books independently as per their interest.

(3) the children but burdens the teacher to maintain a register and keep record of their work.

(4) to share the responsibility of the librarian as the books are issued by the teacher.

21. Small kids at their initial stage love to move pen and pencil in to and fro or up and down position. This way of writing is _____

(1) drawing

(2) scribbling

(3) invented writing

(4) zig-zag writing

Directions : Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 22 to 25) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. There is something we all want to do, although few of us readily admit it : Get rid of guests.

2. For nine months in the year, only my closest friends come to see me. Then, when temperatures start soaring in the plains, long-lost acquaintances suddenly remember that I exist, and people whom I am barely able to recognize appear at the front door, willing to have me put them up for periods ranging from six days to six weeks.

3. Occasionally, I am the master of the situation I inform them that the cottage is already bursting, that people are sleeping on the floor. If the hopefuls start looking around for signs of these uncomfortable guests, I remark that they have all gone out for a picnic.

4. The other day I received visitors who proved to be more thick-skinned than most. The man was a friend of a friend of an acquaintance of mine. I had never seen him before. But on the strength of this distant relationship, he had brought his family along.

5. I tried the usual ploy but it didn't work. The man and his family were perfectly willing to share the floor with any others who might be staying with me.

6. So I made my next move. 'I must warn you about the scorpions', I said. The scorpion-scare is effective with most people. But I was dealing with professionals. The man set his son rolling up the carpet. 'Sometimes centipedes fall from the ceiling', I said desperately.

7. We were now interrupted by someone knocking on the front door. It was the postman with a rejected manuscript, his arrival inspired me to greater inventiveness.

8. 'I'm terribly sorry', I said, staring hard at a rejection slip. 'I'm afraid I have to leave immediately. A paper wants me to interview the Maharishi. I hope you won't mind. Would you like the name of a good hotel ?'

9. 'Oh, don't worry about us', said the woman expansively. 'We'll look after the house while you are away.'

22 . The postman delivered to the author

- (1) a letter inviting him to interview the Maharishi.
- (2) his rejected manuscript along with a cheque.
- (3) his rejected manuscript along with a rejection slip.
- (4) a letter commissioning him to write a new novel.

23. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'readily' (Para 1) as used in the passage ?

- (1) frankly
- (2) easily
- (3) efficiently
- (4) plainly

24. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'soaring' (Para 2) as used in the passage ?

- (1) hovering
- (2) exasperating
- (3) falling
- (4) deteriorating

25. Which of the following is true ? People who visit the author at the onset of the summer are

- (1) his old school mates.
- (2) his closest friends and relatives.
- (3) people whom he hardly knows.
- (4) his colleagues.

SOLUTIONS

1. 2
2. 1
3. 3
4. 4
5. 2
6. 3
7. 4
8. 4
9. 1
10. 3

11. 2
12. 2
13. 3
14. 3
15. 2
16. 2
17. 2
18. 3
19. 2
20. 2

21. 2
22. 3
23. 2
24. 3
25. 3