

SET--I

PAPER – ‘B’

WRITTEN TEST PAPER FOR SELECTION OF TEACHERS : CSB 2012

ENGLISH(PGT) : SUBJECT CODE: (P 11)

For questions 1 – 6 read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

What is a myth, today? I shall give at the outset first, a very simple answer, which is perfectly consistent with etymology: myth is type of speech.

Of course, be it of any type: language needs special conditions in order to become myth: we shall see them in a minute. But what must be firmly established at the start is that myth is a system of communication, that it is a message. This allows one to perceive that myth cannot possibly be an object, a concept, or an idea; it is a mode of significance, a form. Later, we shall have to assign to this form historical limits, conditions of use, and reintroduce society into it: we must nevertheless first describe it as a form.

It can be seen that to purport, to discriminate among mythical objects according to their substance would be entirely illusory: since myth is a type of speech, everything can be a myth provided it is conveyed by a discourse. Myth is not defined by the object of its message, but by the way in which it utters this message: there are formal limits to myth, there are no “substantial” ones. Everything, then can be a myth? Yes, I believe this, for the universe is infinitely fertile in suggestions. Every objects in the world can pause from a closed, silent existence to an oral

state, open to appropriation by society, for there is a law, whether natural or not, which forbids talking about such things. A tree is a tree. Yes, of course. But a tree, as expressed by Minou Drouet, is no longer quite a tree, it is tree which is decorated, adapted to a certain type of consumption laden with literary self-indulgence, revolt, images, in short with a type of social element which is added to pure matter.

Naturally, everything is not expressed at the same time: some objects become the prey of mythical speech for a while, then they disappear, others take their place and attain the status of myth. Are these objects which are inevitably a source of suggestiveness, as Baudelaire suggested about Woman? Certainly not, One can conceive a very ancient myths, but there are no internal ones; for it is human history which converts reality into speech, and it alone rules the life and the death of mythical language. Ancient or not, mythology can only have a historical foundation, for myth is a type of speech chosen by history: it cannot possibly evolve from the “nature of things”.

Speech of this kind is a message. It is therefore by no means confined to oral speech. It can consist of modes of writing or of representations; not only written discourse, but also photography, cinema, reporting, sport shows publicity, all these can serve as a support to mythical speech. Myth can be defined neither by its objects nor by its material, for any material can arbitrarily be endowed with meaning: the arrow which is brought in order to signify a challenge is also a kind of speech. True,

as far as perception is concerned, writing and pictures for instance, do not call upon the same type of consciousness; and even with pictures, one can use many kinds of reading: a diagram lends itself to significance more than a drawing, a copy more than an original, and a caricature more than a portrait. But this is the point: we are no longer dealing here with a theoretical mode of representation: we are dealing with this particular image, which is given for this is made of a material which has already been worked on so as to make it suitable for communication: it is because all the material of myth (whether pictorial or written) presuppose a signifying consciousness, that one can reason about them while discounting their substances. This substance is not unimportant: pictures, to be sure, are more imperative than writing, they impose meaning at one stroke, without analysing or diluting it. But this is no longer a constitutive difference. Pictures become a kind of writing, they call for a lexis.

We shall therefore take language, discourse, speech etc, to mean any significant unit or synthesis, whether verbal or visual: a photograph will be a kind of speech for us in the same way as a newspaper article: even objects will become speech, if they mean something. This is generic way of conceiving language is, in fact, justified by the very history of writing: long before the invention, of our alphabet, object like the Inca quipu, or drawings, as in pictographs, have been accepted as speech. This does not mean language; myth, in fact, belongs to the province of a general science, co-extensive with linguistics, which is semiology.

1. A material object becomes a myth when
 - a. It also becomes a concept.

- b. Social usage is added to the material object.
- c. It is faced with special conditions
- d. It becomes a language.

2. Myth is a type of speech because
 - a. It, too, like language is a ritual.
 - b. It is defined by the object of its message.
 - c. It can express multiple ideas.
 - d. It is endowed with a message.

3. All of the following are true of myths except
 - a. It is a form
 - b. It has no formal limits.
 - c. It is a function of society.
 - d. It presupposes a reasoning addressee.

4. According to this passage,
 - a. Language is a form of myth.
 - b. There are constitutive differences among the various material objects that are myths.
 - c. Pictures of myths
 - d. Any unit that conveys meaning is a myth.

5. According to this passage,
 - a. Every object is inevitably a source of myths.
 - b. The ancient myths are the only eternal ones.
 - c. Every object can be a source of myths.

- d. All objects lend themselves equally well to signification.
6. We can conclude from the passage that
- a. Semiologists help create myths.
 - b. Anything, under proper conditions, can be a myth.
 - c. There are no limits to myths.
 - d. Our ancestors understood the purpose of myths better than we do.

For questions 7 – 16 read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The economic condition of the low-income regions of the world is one of the great problems of our time. Their progress is important to high-income countries, not only for humanitarian and political reasons but also because rapid economic growth in the low-income countries could make a substantial contribution to the expansion and prosperity of the world economy as a whole.

The government of most high-income countries have in recent years undertaken important aid programmes, both bilaterally, and multilaterally and have thus demonstrated their interest in the development of low-income countries. They have also worked within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade(GATT) for greater freedom of trade and, recognising the special problems of low-income countries, have made special trading arrangements to meet their needs. But a faster expansion of trade with high-income countries are to enjoy a satisfactory rate of growth.

This statement is therefore concerned with the policies of high-income countries towards their trade with low-income countries. Our recommendations are based on the conviction that a better distribution of world resources and a more rational utilization of labour are in the general interest. A liberal policy on the part of high-income countries with respect to their trade with low-income countries will not only be helpful to the low-income countries but, when transitional adjustments have taken place, beneficial to the high-income countries as well.

It is necessary to recognize, however, that in furthering the development of low-income countries, the high-income countries can only play a supporting role. If development is to be successful, the main effort must necessarily be made by the people of the low-income countries. The high-income countries are, moreover, likely to provide aid facilitates trade more readily and extensively where the low-income countries are seen to be making sound and determined efforts to help themselves, and thus to be making effective use of their aid and trade opportunities.

It is, then, necessary that the low-income countries take full account of the lessons that have been learned from the experience of recent years, if they wish to achieve successful development and benefit from support from high-income countries. Among the most important of these lessons are the following.

Severe damage has been done by inflation. A sound financial framework evokes higher domestic savings and investment as well as more aid and investment from abroad. Budgetary and monetary discipline and a more efficient financial and fiscal system help greatly to mobilize funds for investment and thereby

decisively influence the rate of growth. Foreign aid should also be efficiently applied to this end.

The energies of the people of low-income countries are likely to be harnessed to the task of economic development where the policies of their governments aim to offer economic opportunity for all and to reduce excessive social inequalities.

Development plans have tended to concentrate on industrial investment. The growth of industry depends, however, on concomitant development in agriculture. A steady rise in productivity on the farms, where in almost all low-income countries a majority of the labour force works, is an essential condition of rapid overall growth. Satisfactory development of agriculture is also necessary to provide an adequate market for an expanding industrial sector and to feed the growing urban population without burdening the balance of payments with heavy food imports. Diminishing surpluses in the need for faster growth of agriculture productivity in low-income countries. Success in this should, moreover, lead to greater trade in agricultural products among the low-income countries themselves as well as to increased exports of some agricultural products to the high-income countries.

There can be no doubt about the urgency of the world food problem. Adequate nourishment and a balanced diet are not only necessary for working adults but are crucial for the mental and physical development of growing children. Yet, in a number of low-income countries where the diet is already insufficient the production of food has fallen behind the increase in population. A continuation of this trend will lead to endemic famine. The situation demands strenuous efforts in the low-income countries to improve the production, preservation, and

distribution of food so that these countries are better able to feed themselves.

7. The economic conditions of low-income countries are important to high-income countries because
 - I. Economic reasons
 - II. Political reasons
 - III. Cultural reasons
 - (a) I only
 - (b) III only
 - (c) I and II only
 - (d) I, II, and III only
8. According to the passage, governments of most high-income countries have
 - a. Not worked for free trade with low-income countries
 - b. Undertaken important aid programs for low-income countries
 - c. Injected massive closes of capital into low-income countries.
 - d. Provided training programs for low-income country entrepreneurs
9. The major subject with which the passage is concerned is
 - a. Trade policies of high-income countries towards low-income
 - b. Foreign trade problems of low income countries.
 - c. Fiscal and monetary problems of low - income countries
 - d. Trade arrangements under the GATT organization.
10. If low-income countries expect aid from high-income countries, they must do
 - a. Put their own houses in order first

- b. Learn from the experiences of developed countries.
 - c. Curb inflation
 - d. Deemphasise agricultural development in favour of industrial
11. Which of the following is mentioned for its influence on the rate of economic growth?
- a. An efficient financial and fiscal system
 - b. A trade surplus
 - c. A democratic government
 - d. Little reliance upon foreign aid
12. Industrial growth depends on a parallel growth of the
- a. Labour force
 - b. Agricultural system
 - c. Balance of payments
 - d. Urban population
13. The passage states that participation of high income countries should be limited to
- a. 10 percent of their GNP
 - b. A supporting role
 - c. Regulations stipulated by GATT
 - d. Monetary aid only
14. In order to better enlist the support of the population in economic development efforts, low income countries should
- a. Not accept more foreign aid than they can use
 - b. Budget the capital wisely
 - c. Reduce excessive social inequalities
 - d. Concentrate on commercial development

15. People will be motivated to work if they are offered
- a. Social equality
 - b. Better working conditions
 - c. More money
 - d. Shorter hours.
16. In this passage, the word **harnessed** means
- a. Daily work of people
 - b. Utilised for power
 - c. Tied for control
 - d. Fastened to a cart

Read the poem given below and choose the right option to complete the sentence.

THE JOYS OF AGE

No more responsibilities for me,
I can sit in the shade,
Reliving the good old times –
Letting bad memories fade

I can enjoy my, children's children
Without a parent's pain,
And though I spend hours with them,
The pleasure does not wane.

I can go to bed what time I please,
Talk to strangers without unease,
Give bad advice to those younger than me
And generally have a real old timer's spree

17. The speaker has no more responsibilities now as _____.
- a. He has retired from job
 - b. His children carry on his business
 - c. He has become old
 - d. His children look after him
18. He spends his time now _____.
- a. Sitting in the sun
 - b. Lying down in the shade

- c. Reliving bad memories
d. Remembering, good old time
19. Now his constant pleasure is _____.
- To spend time with his grandchildren
 - To enjoy the company of young children
 - To be free from a parent's pain
 - To talk to the passer-by
20. The word 'fade' here means _____.
- To become paler
 - To become less bright
 - To disappear gradually
 - To become weaker or less important
21. A poet wrote an Epigram 'on His Books'
"When I am dead, I hope it may be said, His sins were scarlet, but his books were read"
There is a reference to scarlet as colour of sin. Where does it come from?
- Stendhal -Scarlet and Black
 - Hawthorne-The Scarlet letter
 - Butler -The way of all Flesh
 - Isaiah
22. Whose dying words are "Give Dayrolles(a visitor) a chair"
- Lord Byron
 - Emily Dickinson
 - Lord Chesterfield
 - Robert Louis Stevenson
23. Who said "An unexamined life is not worth living"?
- Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Zeno
24. Only one of the following was not conceived in dreams. Which?
- Coleridge's Kubla Khan
 - Mary Shelley's Frankenstein's
 - Wilkie Collino's The moon stone
 - R L Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll
25. Who is the most translated Author of the world out of the following?
- Leo Tolstoy
 - Mao Tse Tung
 - Agatha Christic
 - V.I. Lenin
26. Which letter of the English occurs least often in writing?
- j
 - w
 - x
 - z
27. What did Lord Byron, A C Swinburne Edgar Allan Poe and Eugene O' Neill have in common.
- All died at 36
 - All were nobly born
 - All married more than once
 - None of these
28. Who among the following not a Nobel Prize winner for literature.
- G. B Shaw
 - Samuel Beckett
 - Grahm Greene
 - Odysseus Elytic
29. In which Shakespearean play does the following occur?
"The Bright day is done
And we are for the dark"
- Hamlet
 - Measure for Measure
 - King lear
 - Antony and Cleopetra

30. "The best lack all convictions, while the worst are full of passionate intensity"
These lines are from ___
- Pope - Dunciad
 - Byron - Don Juan
 - Tennyson - In memoriam
 - Yeats-The second coming
31. One of E M Forster's novel with a homosexual theme was published in 1971 after his death. Which one?
- The Longest Journey
 - The Celestial Omnibus
 - The Hill of Devi
 - Maurice
32. "A Bend in the River" (1979) is a novel written by ____
- V S Naipaul
 - Manohar Malgonkar
 - RK Narayan
 - Raja Rao
33. Which was Mulk Raj Anand's first published Novel?
- Untouchable
 - Coolie
 - Two leaves and a Bud
 - The village
34. The stories of 'Panchtantra' moral fables were written to educate a dunce in no time. Who wrote?
- Vishakhadatta
 - Vishnu Sharma
 - Somadevi
 - Bharavi
35. 'Summer in Calcutta' is her first collection of poems and she is among the foremost Indian poets.
- Tilottma Rajan
 - Gauri Deshpande
 - Amrita Pritam
 - Kamala Dass
36. Who wrote the famous line "Fortune favours the bold"
- Vigil
 - Shakespeare
 - Lovelace
 - Spencer
37. Which novel of Joseph Conrad is based on anarchist activities in London?
- Nostromo
 - The Secret Agent
 - Victory
 - Under Western eyes
38. Which poem of Shelley is a lament for the drab Keats?
- Adonais
 - Hellas
 - To a skylark
 - Atastar
39. 'All Fools' was popular Renaissance drama. Who wrote it?
- John Lyly
 - John Webster
 - George Chapman
 - Thomas Middstan
40. "When shall we three meet again? In Thunder lightning or in rain"? are the opening lines of which play.
- Macbeth
 - Hamlet
 - Othello
 - As you like it.
- For question number 41 to 45. Read the word given in Capitals and choose from the option that is the nearest in meaning to the given word:**
- 41. EXIGUOUS**
- Tall
 - Large
 - Wide

d. Scanty

42. PROSCRIBE

- a. To nominate
- b. To Ban
- c. To support
- d. Outlaw

43. SOMBRE

- a. Causing sleep
- b. Gloomy
- c. Complacent
- d. Malicious

44. STARVED

- a. Deprived
- b. Hungry
- c. Fasting
- d. Emancipated

45. DEVIOUS

- a. Dishonest
- b. Trivial
- c. Different
- d. Severe

For question number 46 to 52. Read the word given in Capitals and choose from the option that is the opposite in meaning.

46. ENIGMATIC

- a. Mysterious
- b. Industrious
- c. Straight forward
- d. Sincere

47. BIGOTED

- a. Dignified
- b. Contrite
- c. Tolerant
- d. Sincere

48. RELENTLESS

- a. Merciless
- b. Yielding
- c. Monotonous
- d. Incisive
- e.

49. TRANSIENT

- a. Alien
- b. Tragic
- c. Permanent
- d. Brief

50. PALTRY

- a. Obsolete
- b. Cautious
- c. Random
- d. plentiful

51. VEXATION

- a. Patience
- b. Pleasantness
- c. Displeasure
- d. Dislike

52. GARRULOUS

- a. Soft spoken
- b. Reticent
- c. Peaceful
- d. Kind

For question number 53 to 56. Group of four words are given in each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the misspelt word.

53. a. Boutique
b. Physique
c. Obleeque
d. Preferring

54. a. Admitting
b. Budgetting
c. Preferring
d. Travelling

55. a. Malignity
b. Malodorus
c. Malfeasance
d. Malevolent

56. a. Un accompanied
b. Un accustomed
c. Un alloyed
d. Un adopted

In question 57 to 60, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to improve the underlined part of the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

57. I will tell you as soon as I'll know.
- I would know
 - I can know
 - I know
 - None
58. It was mere affection that stopped him from beating his son.
- Great
 - Filial
 - Much
 - Too much
59. The job wasn't interesting, but on the Contrary it was well paid.
- On the whole
 - On the other side
 - On the other hand
 - None
60. The British superiority all over Asia Collapsed in the first half of 20th century.
- Domination
 - Domicile
 - Residence
 - None

In question 61 to 65. Find out the appropriate word and fill in the blanks.

61. As the mountaineer looked down the gorge, his head began to _____.
- Swim
 - Turn
 - Circle
 - round
62. He is always _____ in replying to the letters.
- Fast
 - Swift

- Prompt
 - immediate
63. My friend always prefers tea with salt _____ tea with sugar.
- Between
 - Than
 - Rather
 - To
64. He will not give in without a _____.
- Struggle
 - Battle
 - Conflict
 - Quarrel
65. The junior engineer did not know how to _____ the machines.
- Control
 - Work
 - Operate
 - Manage

In question 66 to 69. Select the pair of the words which are related to same way as Capitalized words are related to each other:

66. LION : PRIDE
- Rabbit : Burrow
 - Whale : Consort
 - Pup : Litter
 - Sow : Sty
67. ADVANCE : RETREAT
- Buy : Sell
 - Push : Pull
 - Forward : Onward
 - Money : Lend
68. FRINGE : CENTRAL
- Defiant : Stubborn
 - Considerable : Cryptic
 - Superficial : Extraneous
 - Substantial : Tenuous
69. PORTFOLIO : SECURITIES
- Bottle : Capsule

- b. Bridge : River
- c. Classrooms : Students
- d. Panel : Jurors

In question 70 to 73. Fill in the blanks with the right set of words:

70. The Actor was so _____ that the audience got _____ and left.
- a. Noisy : Irritated
 - b. Inaudible : Sleepy
 - c. Overacting : Tired
 - d. Violent : Upset
71. Although, in the case, there were _____ circumstances, the judge ruled that there has to be strict _____ of the law.
- a. Objectionable : Obedience
 - b. Specific : Adherence
 - c. Questionable : Compliance
 - d. Extraordinary : Compliance
72. We lost confidence in our government because it has _____ to fulfill the promises and it has _____ the people's confidence.
- a. Failed : Disturbed
 - b. Not done enough : Eroded
 - c. Not done enough : Won
 - d. Failed : Undermined
73. The two men were very _____ and rather looked the same but had _____ views on various aspects of life.
- a. Close : Wide
 - b. Different : Complex
 - c. Familiar : Similar
 - d. Similar : Diverse

In question 74 to 80. Choose the correct word for the given words / Sentence.

74. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct

- a. Subterfuge
- b. Manoeuvre
- c. Stratagem
- d. Complicity

75. Impossible to describe
- a. Miraculous
 - b. Ineffable
 - c. Stupendous
 - d. Appalling
76. Science of the races of mankind.
- a. Ethnology
 - b. Sociology
 - c. Epistemology
 - d. Genealogy
77. Custom of having several husbands at the same time.
- a. Polyandry
 - b. Polyglot
 - c. Poly sexual
 - d. Poly gamy
78. A sad song
- a. Ditty
 - b. Knell
 - c. Dirge
 - d. Lay
79. A person who is very fond of sensuous pleasures
- a. Philander
 - b. Philistine
 - c. Charlatan
 - d. Epicure
80. A person with full discretionary powers to act on behalf of a country
- a. Emissary
 - b. Plenipotentiary
 - c. Ambassador
 - d. Envoy

In question 81 to 87, choose the part of the sentence given has a grammatical errors:

81. Cattles (a)/ were grazing (b)/ in the meadows (c)/ near our farm (d).
82. Make haste (a)/ lest (b) / you (c)/ should not miss the train (d).
83. We must not complain (a)/ that roses have thorns (b)/ but rather grateful (c)/ that thorns bear flowers (d).
84. Wateh (a)/ how careful (b)/ the sparrows knits (c)/ the straws into one another to form a nest(d).
85. In case of his dying (a)/without an issue (b)/his nephew would inherit (c)/the whole property (d).
86. Much is the inflow of travellers that (a)/ it is tough to book an air ticket (b)/ to Ahmedabad and the international flights (c)/ to are almost over booked (d)
87. A market leaders (a) / we have always been at (b) / the forefront of creating awareness (c)/ between the public (d).

In question number 88 to 90. Each sentence has two blanks. Choose the set of words which best fits the meaning of sentence.

88. Much of the _____ that cricket has is due to the fact it is a _____ sport.
- Allure, Lucrative
 - Comments, Unusual
 - Attraction, Popular
 - Flak, Great
89. The once _____ district is gradually being _____ of its green cover
- Lush, Rob
 - Beautiful, Devoid
 - Picturesque, Depleted
 - Remote, Eroded
90. The New Year has _____ in good news for the city hotels as most

properties are _____ for the whole month.

- Pushed, Full
 - Brought, Complete
 - Ushered, Packed
 - Steered, Booked
91. Write an article in about 200 words on the below mentioned topic:
“Higher Education in India, still a pipe dream for multitudinous masses”.
- (15)
92. You are working with a NGO. After visiting an orphanage, you were moved by the pathetic conditions of the orphans there. You organised a campaign to mobilise funds to awaken the conscience of society. Write a report on it to be published in the local daily in 200 words.

(15)