

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (URDU) PAPER – II (A)

1. Unfolding of the inborn, innate abilities of a person along with age is called

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Maturation
4. Readiness

پیدائشی طور پر فرد میں پائی جانے والی صلاحیتوں کا عمر کے ساتھ فروغ پانا کہلاتا ہے

1. بالیدگی (Growth)

2. نشوونما (Development)

3. پختگی

4. آمادگی

2. The process that is continuous and cumulative is

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Heredity
4. Maturation

مستمر اور مجموعی طور پر ہونے والی تبدیلی کہلاتی ہے

1. بالیدگی (Growth)

2. نشوونما (Development)

3. توارث

4. پختگی

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3. Quantitative change is ...

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Maturation
4. Heredity

درج ذیل میں یہ مقداری تبدیلی ہے

1. بالیدگی (Growth)
2. نشوونما (Development)
3. پختگی
4. توارث

4. Stanley Hall identified this stage as 'emotionally instable'

1. Babyhood
2. Childhood
3. Adolescence
4. Old age

اسٹانی ہال نے اس مرحلے کو 'جذباتی غیر توازن' مرحلہ کہا

1. کمسنی (Babyhood)
2. بچپن (Childhood)
3. عنفوان شباب (Adolescence)
4. ضعیفی / بڑھاپا

5. The Psychologist who explained about incorporation, accommodation and schemata

1. Vygotsky
2. Chomsky
3. Jean Piaget
4. Kohlberg

انضمام (incorporation)، تطبیق اور Schemata سے متعلق وضاحت کرنے

والا ماہر نفسیات

1. وائی گوٹسکی
2. شو مسکی
3. جین پیاجے
4. کولبرگ

6. The level at which children judge morality on the basis of physical punishment

1. Pre-conventional
2. Conventional
3. Post-conventional
4. Democratic morality

بچے اس مرحلہ میں اخلاق کو جسمانی سزا کے طور پر اندازہ لگاتے ہیں

1. ماقبل روایتی سطح
2. روایتی سطح
3. مابعد روایتی سطح
4. جمہوری اخلاق

7. Name the scientist who proposed that children by birth have the ability to grasp universal language principles

1. Piaget
2. Vygotsky
3. Chomsky
4. Skinner

”بچے پیدائشی طور پر آفاقی لسانی اصول حاصل کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں“ یہ تصور پیش کرنے والا ماہر نفسیات

1. پیاجے
2. وائی گوٹسکی
3. شو مسکی
4. اسکندر

8. The first stage in Erickson's eight Psycho-social developmental stages is

1. Trust Vs Mistrust
2. Initiative Vs Guilt
3. Industry Vs Inferiority
4. Autonomy Vs Shame

ارکسن کے پیش کردہ آٹھ نفسیاتی و سماجی نشوونما کے مراحل میں پہلا مرحلہ یہ ہے

1. اعتماد Vs عدم اعتماد
2. پہل Vs رکاوٹ
3. مشقت Vs کمتری
4. خود اختیاری Vs شرم

9. The concept of 'Emotional intelligence' was proposed by

1. Alfred Binet
2. Daniel Golman
3. Howard Gardner
4. Spearman

”جذبائی ذہانت“ کے تصور کو پیش کرنے والا

1. الفرڈ بنے

2. ڈانیل گولمین

3. ہووارد گارڈنر

4. اسپیرمن

10. The concept of 'Intelligence Quotient' was first introduced by

1. Binet
2. Simon
3. William Stern
4. Terman

'Intelligence Quotient' کے تصور کو سب سے پہلے تعارف کرنے والا

1. بنے

2. سائمن

3. ولیم اسٹرن

4. ٹرمن

11. The ability of an individual to develop satisfactory relationship with the environment is

1. Personality
2. Adjustment
3. Intelligence
4. Attitude

فرد کا ماحول سے اطمینان بخش رشتہ کو فروغ دینے کی صلاحیت کہلاتی ہے۔

1. شخصیت
2. مطابقت
3. ذہانت
4. رویہ

12. Sociometry was first used by

1. J.L. Moreno
2. Sheldon
3. Kreshmer
4. Erickson

سب سے پہلے Sociometry کو انہوں نے استعمال کیا

1. جے۔ ایل۔ مورینو
2. شیلڈن
3. کریشر
4. ارکسن

13. The change in behavior in an organism due to experience and training is

1. Development
2. Maturation
3. Motivation
4. Learning

تجربہ اور تربیت کے ذریعہ فرد کے کردار میں ہونے والی تبدیلی کا عمل کہلاتا ہے

1. نشوونما (Development)

2. پختگی

3. محرکہ

4. اکتساب

14. The aim to reach higher level of goals is related to ...

1. Learning styles
2. Aspiration
3. Readiness
4. Achievement motivation

”اعلیٰ سطح کے مقاصد حاصل کرنا“ مقصد کا تعلق اس سے ہے

1. طرز اکتساب

2. خواہش

3. آمادگی

4. حصولیابی محرکہ

15. Name the theorist who proposed when the number of Trials increases the number of errors decrease and thus learning happens -

1. Pavlov
2. Skinner
3. Thorndike
4. Kohler

اس ماہر نفسیات نے کہا کہ ”کوششوں کی تعداد میں اضافے سے غلطیوں کی تعداد میں کمی ہوگی اور اکتساب کا عمل واقع ہوگا۔“

1. پاولوف
2. اسکیر
3. تھارن ڈائک
4. کوہلر

16. In Pavlov's experiment, the dog's salivation after conditioning is called _____

1. Conditioned response
2. Natural response
3. Higher order conditioning
4. Unconditioned response

پاولوف کے تجربہ میں مشروطیت کا عمل واقع ہونے کے بعد کتے کا لعاب خارج کرنا، کہلاتا ہے

1. مشروط رد عمل
2. فطری رد عمل
3. اعلیٰ درجہ کی مشروطیت
4. غیر مشروط رد عمل

17. "Instrumental conditioning" is also called as

1. 'S' type conditioning
2. Classical conditioning
3. Higher order conditioning
4. Operant conditioning

’میکانیکی مشروطیت“ کا دوسرا نام

1. S-type مشروطیت
2. کلاسیکی مشروطیت
3. اعلیٰ درجہ کی مشروطیت
4. عملی مشروطیت

18. Name the Psychologist who spoke about "Zone of Proximal Development"

1. Hurlock
2. Bandura
3. Chomsky
4. Vygotsky

متصل علاقہ کا فروغ ZPD سے متعلق بیان کرنے والا ماہر نفسیات

1. ہرلاک
2. بندورا
3. شومسکی
4. وائی گوٹسکی

19. A student is drawing a picture to satisfy himself. This is an example of

1. Intrinsic motivation
2. Extrinsic motivation
3. Achievement motivation
4. Social motivation

ایک طالب علم اطمینان حاصل کرنے کے لیے ایک اچھی تصویر بناتا ہے۔ یہ اس قسم کے محرکہ کی مثال ہے

1. داخلی محرکہ
2. خارجی محرکہ
3. حصولیابی محرکہ
4. سماجی محرکہ

20. The ability of an individual to store his experiences in the brain and recall them into his consciousness whenever required is

1. Memory
2. Recognition
3. Retention
4. Learning

مرد اپنے تجربات کو دماغ میں محفوظ رکھ کر حسب ضرورت انہیں اپنی شعوری حالت میں واپس لانے کی صلاحیت کہلاتی ہے

1. حافظہ
2. شناخت
3. احفاظ
4. اکتساب

21. When a learnt material 'A' interferes with present learning of material 'B', then the interference is called -

1. Retro active inhibition
2. Passive decay
3. Repression
4. Pro active inhibition

ماضی میں سیکھی گئی معلومات 'A' کا، موجودہ سیکھنے والی معلومات 'B' کو یاد کرنے میں رکاوٹ بننا، کہلا رہا ہے

1. زیریں مزاحمت
2. مجہول فرسودگی
3. ضبط / دباؤ
4. بالائی مزاحمت

22. An individual who has learnt cycling, easily learns to ride a motor cycle. It is

1. Positive transfer
2. Negative transfer
3. Bilateral transfer
4. Zero transfer

سائیکل چلانا سیکھ چکا ایک شخص موٹر سائیکل چلانا آسانی کے ساتھ سیکھ سکتا ہے۔ یہ اس قسم کی منتقلی ہے

1. مثبت
2. منفی
3. دو طرفہ
4. صفر

23. The field of vision of blind persons is

1. below 20°
2. between 20° to 40°
3. between 40° to 60°
4. 60° to 90°

نابینہ لوگوں میں بصارتی میدان (field of vision) ہوتا ہے

1. 20° سے کم

2. 20° تا 40°

3. 20° تا 60°

4. 60° تا 90°

24. Name of the Psychologist who opined that learning is 'Construction of Knowledge'

1. J.B. Watson
2. Bandura
3. Bruner
4. W.C. Bagley

”اکتساب سے مراد تشکیل علم ہے“ یہ تعریف انہوں نے کی

1. جے۔ بی۔ واٹسن

2. بندورا

3. بروئر

4. W.C باگلے

25. Name the programme / project that was intended to give qualitative education to children between the age group of 14 to 18 years

14 تا 18 سال کی عمر والے بچوں کو معیاری تعلیم فراہم کرنے کی غرض سے منعقد کیا گیا پروگرام یا پروجیکٹ یہ ہے

1. DPEP
2. SSA
3. RMSA
4. DIET

26. Name the State which is exempted from Right to Free and Compulsory Education

1. Jammu-Kashmir
2. Bihar
3. Uttaranchal
4. Kerala

وہ ریاست جسے ”قانون حق برائے مفت و لازمی تعلیم“ سے ریاست دی گئی ہے

1. جموں اور کشمیر

2. بہار

3. اتر پردیش

4. پانڈیچری

27. The classes included in 'Elementary Education' are

1. classes 1 to 5
2. classes 1 to 8
3. classes 1 to 10
4. classes 1 to 12

”ایلیمنٹری تعلیم“ (Elementary Education) کا تعلق ہے

1. جماعت اول تا جماعت پنجم تک
2. جماعت اول تا جماعت ہشتم تک
3. جماعت اول تا دہم تک
4. جماعت اول تا 12 ویں جماعت تک

28. Child Rights in India are applicable to the following age group of children

1. day of birth to 6 years
2. 6 years to 14 years
3. below 14 years of age
4. below 18 years of age

ہندوستان میں حقوق اطفال کا تعلق اس عمر کے بچوں سے ہے

1. پیدائش سے 6 سال تک
2. 6 سال سے 14 سال تک
3. 14 سال سے کم عمر والے تمام بچے
4. 18 سال سے کم عمر والے تمام بچے

29. The type of Education where teaching learning programme is imparted to children with special needs along with normal children in the same school is ..

1. Special Education
2. Integrated Education
3. Inclusive Education
4. Non-formal Education

عام طلباء کے ساتھ ساتھ خصوصی ضروریات کے حامل بچوں کو ملا کر ایک ہی اسکول میں دی جانے والی تعلیم

1. خصوصی تعلیم
2. مجموعی تعلیم
3. مشمولی تعلیم
4. غیر رسمی تعلیم

30. In CCE, if one is Summative evaluation, then the other evaluation is

1. Diagnostic evaluation
2. Qualitative evaluation
3. Quantitative evaluation
4. Formative evaluation

مسلل جامع جانچ میں، مجموعی جانچ ایک قسم کی جانچ ہے، جبکہ دوسری قسم یہ ہے

1. تشخیصی جانچ
2. معیاری جانچ
3. مقداری جانچ
4. تشکیلی جانچ

31. نظیر اکبر آبادی کا نام ہے

1. امجد حسین

2. ولی محمد

3. اسرار الحق

4. محمد داؤد

32. علی سردار جعفری کو اس اعزاز سے نوازا گیا

1. بھارت رتن

2. بھارت بھوشن

3. پدم شری

4. سر

33. لفظ ”تلاش“ کا ہم معنی لفظ ہے

1. جستجو

2. دیکھ بھال

3. انتظار

4. حاصل

34. ”شاداں نے خط لکھا“ اس جملے میں حرف ربط ہے

1. شاداں

2. نے

3. خط

4. لکھا

35. ذیل میں سے یہ مجموعہ علامہ اقبال کا نہیں ہے

1. صبح بہار

2. بانگ درا

3. بال جبریل

4. ضرب کلیم

36. لفظ ”آغاز“ کی ضد ہے

1. شروع

2. ابتداء

3. آمد

4. انجام

37. بے حال، بے دم، بے مثال: الفاظ میں 'بے' کہلاتا ہے

1. لاحقہ
2. مفرد لفظ
3. سابقہ
4. حروف قمری

38. ہر سال مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد کی یوم پیدائش اس دن کے نام سے مناتے ہیں

1. یوم اطفال
2. یوم اساتذہ
3. یوم جمہوریہ
4. یوم تعلیم

39. افسانہ 'کفن' کے مصنف ہیں

1. سر سید احمد خاں
2. پریم چند
3. کرشن چندر
4. خواجہ حسن نظامی

40. لفظ 'رکن' کی جمع ہے

1. ارکان

2. رکنان

3. مرکان

4. رکان

41. غزل میں ردیف سے پہلے آنے والے ہم وزن الفاظ کو کہتے ہیں

1. مفرد الفاظ

2. مطلع

3. مقطع

4. قافیہ

42. لفظ 'فراغ' کے معنی ہیں

1. زور

2. آرام

3. غم

4. بے چینی

43. جب کسی لفظ پر الف لام لکھا جائے اور وہ الف لام نہ پڑھا جائے تو وہ کہلاتا ہے

1. مرکب حروف
2. حروف شمسی
3. حروف قمری
4. حروف لازمی

44. نر جاندار کے مقابل مادہ اور مادہ جاندار کے مقابل نر ہو تو اس کو کہتے ہیں

1. جمع
2. واحد
3. جنس حقیقی
4. جنس غیر حقیقی

45. ایک ایسی صنف سخن جس میں مرنے والے کی تعریف و توصیف بیان ہو

1. مثنوی
2. رباعی
3. مرثیہ
4. دوہا

46. خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی کو اس خطاب سے نوازا گیا

1. شمس العلماء

2. حکیم الشعراء

3. استادِ سخن

4. نجم الدولہ

47. کلام میں حقیقی معنی چھوڑ کر مرادی معنی لینا کہلاتا ہے

1. مجاز مرسل

2. کنایہ

3. تلمیح

4. مبالغہ

48. جب کسی کے قول کو ان کے الفاظ میں لکھنا ہوتا ہے تو اس کا استعمال کرتے ہیں

1. سوالیہ نشان

2. قوسین

3. سکتہ

4. واوین

49. غیر مستقل کلمہ کی قسمیں ہیں

1. دو
2. تین
3. چار
4. پانچ

50. وہ چھوٹا سا نام جو محبت یا حقارت سے پکارا جائے، کہلاتا ہے

1. علم
2. لقب
3. خطاب
4. عرف

51. تعلیم یافتہ انسان میں شائستگی پائی جاتی ہے۔ لفظ ”شائستگی“ کے معنی ہیں

1. تہذیب
2. وحشی پن
3. سرکشی
4. نادانی

52. لفظ 'مالی' کی مونث ہے

1. مالیا
2. مالن
3. مالکی
4. مولی

53. لفظ 'مفلسی' کی ضد ہے

1. پرہیزگار
2. امیری
3. سوداگر
4. غریبی

54. اس کے لغوی معنی دھاگہ میں موتی پروانے کے ہیں

1. نظم
2. غزل
3. رباعی
4. مرثیہ

55. مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ ان کے شاگرد تھے

1. سر سید احمد خاں

2. الطاف حسین حالی

3. ابوالکلام آزاد

4. ڈپٹی نظیر احمد

56. لفظ 'اشہب' کے معنی ہیں

1. عقاب

2. شیر

3. ہرن

4. گھوڑا

ذیل کی عبارت کو پڑھ کر سوالات 57 اور 58 کے جواب لکھیے۔

ٹیپو سلطان بڑے بہادر، نڈر اور ماہر گھوڑ سوار، نشانہ باز تھے۔ انہیں مختلف علوم سے خاص دلچسپی تھی۔ نئے نئے جنگی ساز و سامان کا استعمال سب سے پہلے ٹیپو سلطان ہی نے کیا تھا۔ ایک دفعہ انہوں نے شیر کا اکیلے مقابلہ کیا اور اسے مار ڈالا۔ انگریز ٹیپو کی بہادری سے ہمیشہ ڈرے سہمے رہتے تھے۔ ان کی بہادری ہی کی وجہ سے ٹیپو سلطان کو ”شیر میسور“ بھی کہا جاتا تھا۔

57. ٹیپو سلطان کو کس سے خاص دلچسپی تھی

1. کھیلوں سے
2. مختلف گہنوں سے
3. مختلف جگہوں سے
4. مختلف علوم سے

58. ٹیپو سلطان اپنی بہادری کی وجہ سے اس نام سے یاد کیے جاتے ہیں

1. شیر بہادر
2. شیر میسور
3. شیر کشمیر
4. شیر دکن

ذیل کے اشعار پڑھ کر سوال نمبر 59 اور 60 کے جواب لکھیے۔

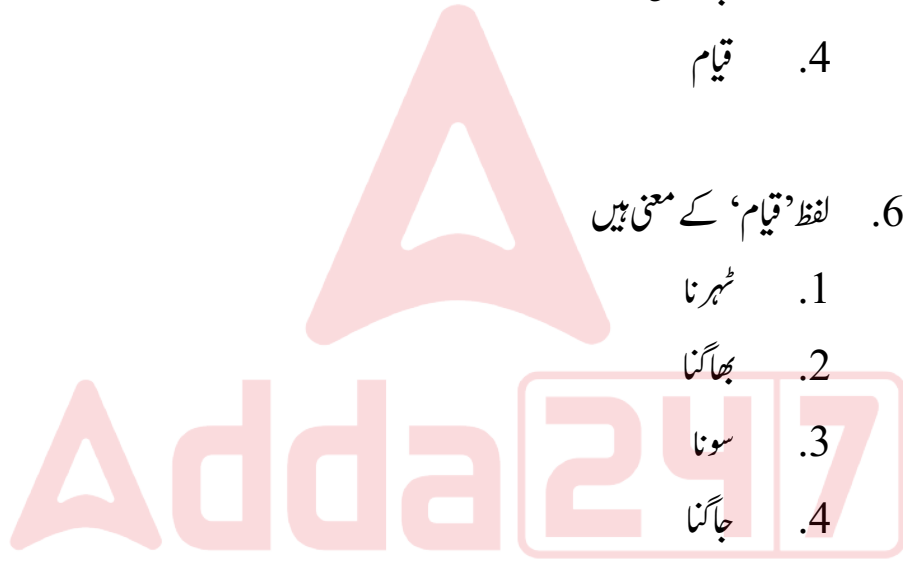
چاند تاروں کو رام کرتا ہوں اور زمین پر قیام کرتا ہوں
مسکراتا ہوں، ٹوٹ جاتا ہوں روز ایسے ہی شام کرتا ہوں

59. ان اشعار میں ردیف کیا ہے

1. رام
2. کرتا ہوں
3. جاتا ہوں
4. قیام

60. لفظ 'قیام' کے معنی ہیں

1. ٹھہرنا
2. بھاگنا
3. سونا
4. جاگنا



61. They ran through a secret passage to market.
Choose the meaning of the word, 'passage';

1. A lengthy text
2. A long narrow way
3. A paragraph with sentences
4. A journey

62. Choose the word that refers to 'a number of players'.

1. Play
2. Class
3. Team
4. Bench

63. Choose the word with a 'suffix'.

1. Child
2. Childhood
3. Discourage
4. Illegal

64. Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. Whispering
2. Scater
3. addresing
4. Gaint

65. Choose the word that can be used as a noun and a verb.

1. Truth
2. Great
3. Mind
4. Faith

66. His disability came as rare occurrence.

Choose the antonym of the word 'rare'.

1. Common
2. Special
3. Particular
4. Desired

67. I came across Ramu at the shop .
Identify the meaning of 'came across'.

1. Talked to someone.
2. Helped by chance.
3. Met by chance.
4. Met purposefully.

68. It may be true.
This sentence means;

1. It is possibly true.
2. It is certainly true.
3. It is undoubtedly true.
4. It is not true.

69. Yesterday I saw one eyed man.
Choose the article that fits the blank.

1. a
2. an
3. the
4. No article is needed.

70. The passengers started to shout the driver.
Choose the correct preposition that fits the blank.

1. on
2. by
3. at
4. with

71. Mohan who is my English teacher always buys new books.
This sentence has;

1. A defining relative clause.
2. A non-defining relative clause.
3. A noun clause.
4. A conditional clause.

72. I did everything I could do.
In the above sentence 'could'

1. indicates politeness.
2. indicates submissiveness.
3. is the past tense of 'can'.
4. is the present tense.

73. They live in England.

Choose the correct question tag for this sentence.

1. didn't they ?
2. doesn't they ?
3. do they ?
4. don't they ?

74. It is quite near

This sentence ends with;

1. a full stop
2. a question mark
3. a comma
4. an exclamatory mark.

75. "What's your name, boy ?" said the gentleman.

Choose the reported speech of this sentence.

1. The boy said that he was a gentleman.
2. The boy asked the gentleman what was your name.
3. The gentleman said that what is your name.
4. The gentleman asked the boy what his name was.

76. Good news always welcome.
Choose the correct form of verb that fits the blank.

1. will
2. are
3. is
4. have

77. It was raining when we the station.
Choose the correct tense form that fits the blank.

1. reach
2. reached
3. reaches
4. had reached

78. Let me tell you the story.
The part of speech of the word 'me' is;

1. a noun
2. a pronoun
3. a preposition
4. a conjunction

79. Choose the linker that can indicate results.

1. Equally
2. To sum up
3. Therefore
4. Furthermore

80. Choose the subordinate conjunction from the following.

1. neither ... nor
2. since
3. yet
4. and

81. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. Neela has eaten the mango yesterday.
2. Neela ate the mango yesterday.
3. Neela has been eating the mango yesterday.
4. Neela had eaten the mango yesterday.

82. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence from the following.

1. she said I am hungry.
2. She said, I am hungry.
3. She said 'I am hungry'.
4. She said, "I am hungry."

83. Choose the sentence in passive voice.

1. Trespassers will be prosecuted.
2. What are you doing here ?
3. My own garden is my own garden.
4. We can play on the road.

84. Chitra is singers in Tollywood.

Choose the correct expression that fits grammatically.

1. one of the greater
2. one of the greatest
3. greater than
4. as great as

85. The expression used at the end of a letter addressed to a friend is;

1. Lovingly your
2. Yours lovingly
3. Your's lovingly
4. Your lovingly

86. Choose the list with correct alphabetical order.

1. tool, tooth, too, to
2. tooth, too, to, tool
3. to, too, tool, tooth
4. too, to, tool, tooth

87. He looked at me frantically.

Choose the synonym of the word, 'frantically'.

1. Skillfully
2. Anxiously
3. Steadily
4. Softly

88. This girl strongly believes God.
Choose the correct preposition that fits the blank.

1. on
2. in
3. into
4. over

89. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to the question.

One day a guru foresaw in a flash of vision what he would be in his next life, so he called his favourite disciple and asked him what he would do for his guru in return for all he had received. The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do.

The guru was able;

1. to create a disciple
2. to foresee his next life
3. to see his favourite disciple in a dream
4. to foresee what his disciple would be in his next life

90. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to the question.

One day a guru foresaw in a flash of vision what he would be in his next life, so he called his favourite disciple and asked him what he would do for his guru in return for all he had received. The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do.

Choose the true statement from the following.

1. The guru would become a disciple in his next life.
2. The disciple would become a guru in his next life.
3. The guru gave a great gift before dying.
4. The disciple was an obedient person.

91. The security staff ushered the minister into the building.

Choose the synonym of the word, 'ushered.'

1. Controlled
2. Escorted
3. Continued
4. Retorted

92. There are many delightful things in the park.

Choose the opposite word of 'delightful.'

1. Adequate
2. Meaningful
3. Unpleasant
4. Appropriate

93. Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. Simultaneous
2. Presense
3. Moustache
4. Persistance

94. Hemant is not sure about the existence of God. He is ;

1. a mercenary
2. an agnostic
3. an honorary
4. a theist

95. I can get along with all my classmates.

Choose the meaning of the phrasal verb, 'get along'.

1. Have competition
2. Have friendly relationship
3. Have rivalry
4. Have no competition

96. I will never set foot in your house.

Choose the meaning of the expression, 'set foot'.

1. Sit
2. Work
3. Spend
4. Enter

97. Choose the incorrect expression with respect to the collocation of words.

1. Thatched roof
2. Unsafe roof
3. Young roof
4. Slippery roof

98. Today, Madhu has a viva voce exam in his English subject.

Choose the meaning of 'viva voce' in the above sentence.

1. A meeting
2. A spoken exam
3. A talk with a classmate
4. A competition in essay writing

99. I like reading poetry.

Choose the article that fits the blank.

1. a
2. an
3. the
4. No article is needed

100. We should abstain evil and do good.

Choose the correct preposition that fits the blank

1. from
2. with
3. to
4. an

101. Servants are honest are trusted.

Choose the word that fits the blank.

1. whose
2. who
3. whom
4. which

102. 'You are bigger than animal in the forest,' said the fox to the elephant.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

1. most other
2. many other
3. any other
4. one another

103. May I go out now?

This sentence indicates.

1. granting permission
2. giving permission
3. taking permission
4. sanctioning permission

104. She didn't leave this place.

Choose the correct question tag for this sentence.

1. didn't she ?
2. did she ?
3. doesn't she ?
4. isn't it ?

105. "I'll tell you the whole story," said the man.

The reported speech of this sentence is;

1. The man asked to tell him the whole story.
2. The man said that he would tell them the whole story.
3. The man will tell the whole story to the boy.
4. The man said if he would tell them the whole story.

106. Choose the sentence in passive voice.

1. I have to distribute food.
2. She had food to distribute.
3. Food was distributed free of charge.
4. He has fought as good fight.

107. Look ! The crow..... on the tree.

Choose the correct tense form of the verb that fits the blank.

1. sat
2. was sitting
3. is sitting
4. sitting

108. Sudha Murthy an interview in Pune several years ago.

The verb that fits the blank is;

1. attended
2. attends
3. will attend
4. does attend

109. The police caught the criminal.

Choose the correct verb that fits the blank.

1. have
2. has
3. are
4. is

110. Choose the expression with the correct order of adjectives.

1. Beautiful a red umbrella.
2. A umbrella red beautiful.
3. A beautiful red umbrella.
4. A umbrella beautiful red.

111. Seeing the snake, she fainted.

This is ;

1. a simple sentence
2. a compound sentence
3. a complex sentence
4. a compound complex sentence

112. Your love for her will save her.

Choose the part of speech of the word, 'love'.

1. An adverb of time
2. An adverb of manner
3. An abstract noun
4. A proper noun

113. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. When you saw the movie?
2. When did you saw the movie?
3. When do you saw the movie?
4. When did you see the movie?

114. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization and punctuation.

1. Who did Gopi marry, she said.
2. Who did Gopi marry, "She said."
3. "Who did Gopi marry," she said.
4. "Who did Gopi marry?" she said.

115. A news report begins with;

1. a heading
2. a signature
3. a date
4. an image

116. Choose the list of words with correct alphabetical order.

1. cannon, canopy, can, cot
2. cap, capital, canvas, canteen
3. block, bloat, ball, bull
4. bag, baggy, ball, bull

117. Choose the phonetic symbol of 'es' in the word 'roses'.

1. /ez/
2. /iz/
3. /s/
4. /is/

118. Choose the odd word with respect to pronunciation.

1. Change
2. Chance
3. Cheam
4. Character

119. Choose the word with two syllables.

1. quite
2. monsoon
3. remarkable
4. relative

120. Melic or lyric song was sung;

1. by a single voice
2. by collectively by many people
3. by only musicians
4. by a male voice and a female voice

121. 'The masque' is a dramatic entertainment in which plot, character, an even to a great extent dialogue, are subordinated on the one hand to spectacular illustration, and on the other to musical accompaniment.

This is said by;

1. Henry- VIII
2. Kyd
3. Saintsbury
4. Charley

122. F. Marion Crawford described 'the Novel' as;

1. a pocket theatre
2. a feast of feelings
3. a narration with colour
4. a narration with entertainment

123. The following is a literary epic;

1. War and Peace
2. Paradise Lost
3. Beowulf
4. Divine Comedy

124. 'Point of view' signifies;

1. The number of characters in a novel.
2. The number of lines in a poem.
3. The way a story gets told.
4. The likes and dislikes of the audience

125. Read the following lines of poetry and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

OUR three red champak trees
had done it again,
meaning they have done it before.

The champak trees:

1. prevented people entering the house.
2. bloomed and released the fragrance of pollen.
3. stopped the fog entering the house.
4. spread their branches widely.

126. Read the following lines of poetry and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

Took the face-cloth from the face;
Yet she neither moved nor wept

These lines say that;

1. The woman refuses to grieve.
2. The women removed cloth from her face.
3. The women gave her face cloth to somebody.
4. The women took the face-cloth to wipe her tears.

127. Read the following and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

He said it expanded his lungs (How to Live to Be 200)

In the above line, the word, 'it' refers to;

1. taking a cold plunge every morning.
2. lying on stomach.
3. standing and breathing at an open window.
4. lifting iron bars.

128. Read the following and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

It is by no means uncommon to find men whose knowledge is wide but whose feelings are narrow. Such men lack what I call wisdom. (Knowledge and Wisdom)

This passage says that;

1. all people in the world have wisdom
2. only people with no knowledge have wisdom
3. people with narrow feelings have lack of wisdom
4. wisdom is not needed for anybody.

129. 'Ecology' is a poem which could be read as;

1. one single line
2. a poem of fourteen lines
3. one single sentence
4. only five sentences

130. In the poem, 'The Word from a Railway Carriage', the poet doesn't see this from the railway carriage.

1. the beauty of the area
2. the beauty of the train
3. a child climbing up steeply ground
4. a homeless person

131. In the essay, "How to Live to Be 200" the writer tries;

1. to highlight the importance of exercises
2. to correct the follies and thoughts of people having health mania
3. to say that he wants to live upto 200 years
4. to highlight the nature of disease.

132. According to Russell, 'wisdom';

1. can be taught as a goal of education
2. cannot be cultivated
3. develops our ego
4. stops us from thinking

133. The animal that voluntarily left the farm was; (Animal Farm)

1. Mollie
2. Boxer
3. Squealer
4. Napoleon

134. The title that Napoleon eventually assume for himself was; (Animal Farm)

1. King of the animals
2. Lord of Manor Farm
3. President of the Republic
4. God of beasts

135. The person who lost the chance to marry Portia by choosing the silver casket was; (The Merchant of Venice)

1. The Jew of Malta
2. The Prince of Arragon
3. The Duke of Venice
4. Bassanio

136. After accepting the court's sentence, Shylock said; (The Merchant of Venice)

1. Antonio cheated me.
2. These are most unlawful laws.
3. Forgive my sins.
4. I am not well.

137. In 'Under the Banyan Tree', Nambi was;

1. a temple priest
2. a village farmer
3. a tailor in a village
4. a short story writer

138. Nambi would light a lamp under the tree; (Under the Banyan Tree)

1. to collect money from the villagers
2. to give a signal to villagers to assemble and hear his story
3. to give flowers to the villagers
4. to check the health of the villagers

139. Choose the correct statement regarding a language.

1. Language is systematic
2. Language cannot exhibit duality of structure
3. Language is static
4. Language is unextendible

140. Acquisition is not usually associated with.

1. first language
2. mother tongue
3. language at home
4. third language

141. Who remarked English as a 'window on the world':

1. G-B. Shaw
2. M.K. Gandhi
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Rabindranadh Tagore

142. Choose the wrong statement regarding the English language.

1. It is the major language of media and broad cost
2. Education from pre-primary to the highest level is available in English
3. It is a library language
4. It is the first language in India.

143. "Language Acquisition Device is an inborn trait." This is believed by:

1. Cognitivists
2. Psycho-linguists
3. Behaviourists
4. Realists

144. Things / objects have different names in different languages.
This feature of language is:

1. Systematicity
2. Arbitrariness
3. Extendibility
4. Creativity

145. The following is not the sub skill of speaking.

1. Articulation of sounds in isolation.
2. Articulation of sounds in connected speech.
3. Articulating stress patterns within words.
4. Decoding sounds.

146. Understanding the summary of a book by reading the preface involves:

1. extensive reading
2. intensive reading
3. skimming
4. scanning

147. The following establishes a relation between theory and practice of language teaching.

1. A method
2. A technique
3. An approach
4. A strategy

148. The method that can be used to teach classical languages in India is;

1. Direct method
2. Grammar Translation method
3. Dr. West's method
4. Bilingual method

149. Translation from one language to the other language is completely avoided in.

1. Bilingual method
2. Direct method
3. Situational method
4. Structural method

150. Learning can happen best when it is shared with others. This is the belief of;

1. Spiral Approach
2. Cyclic Approach
3. Collaborative Approach
4. Eclectic Approach

