

अनुक्रमणिका

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Direction: Choose the grammatically correct option (Qs.1-2)

1. (a) Many a flowers are born to blush unseen.
(b) Many a flower is born a blush unseen.
(c) Many a flowers is born to blush unseen.
(d) Many a flowers are born to blush unseen.
(e) Question Not Attempted
2. (a) Any dictionary will give you the meaning of these words.
(b) Any dictionary will gives you the meaning of these words.
(c) Any dictionaries will give you the meaning of these words.
(d) Any dictionary is give you the meaning of these words.
(e) Question Not Attempted

Fill in the blanks in sentences with appropriate prepositions (3-5)

3. **We are on the fourth floor and our friends live us on the third.**
(a) lower (b) beneath
(c) below (d) under
(e) question not attempted
4. **..... the beginning of a book there is often a table of contents.**
(a) On (b) At
(c) From (d) By
(e) question not attempted
5. **The guests complained.....the food quality.**
(a) With (b) off
(c) about (d) at
(e) question not attempted

Deal with (Q. Nos. 6-10) reading Comprehension and Vocabulary. Read the passage and then answer the questions-

Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. These people want students to read books and do nothing else and add on to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough; only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else.

Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. Education should give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and be able to serve others. Education should produce men who love their country....

6. **The word 'patriot' means-**
(a) a criminal (b) a patrolling group
(c) person who loves his country
(d) a patron (e) question not attempted
7. **Education should not produce-**
(a) Men who acquire knowledge
(b) Men who honestly earn their living
(c) Men who kill one another senselessly
(d) Men who love their country
(e) question not attempted
8. **Who is known for historical fiction?**
(a) R.N. Tagore (b) Mulk Raj Anand
(c) R.K. Narayan (d) Amitav Ghosh
(e) question not attempted
9. **According to the author, what is not the "aim of education"?**
(a) To study well so as to write
(b) To make good citizens
(c) To be self-reliant
(d) To earn a living.
(e) question not attempted
10. **"Some people think that bread is more important than anything else" means-**
(a) Knowledge and education are equal to eating bread
(b) Earning a living is more important than anything else
(c) They don't like to eat rice
(d) They only like to eat bread
(e) question not attempted
11. **The term 'self-reliant' means-**
(a) Voluntary
(b) Disbelieving others
(c) Dependent on others
(d) Able to do or decide things by your self.
(e) question not attempted
12. **Analyse the given sentence in terms of SVOCA. He scored a century in the world cup.**
(a) SVOC (b) ASVO
(c) SVOA (d) SVOO
(e) question not attempted

13. The phonetic Transcription of youth as per IPA is-
- (a) \ʊəθ\ (b) /u:θ/
(c) /ju:θ/ (d) /ju:th/
(e) question not attempted
14. The Oxford English Dictionary describes the word as perplexity/difficulty and Jacques Derrida as 'a text's most doubtful of contradictory moment. the word in post-modernist criticism is-
- (a) Aporia
(b) Hypertextuality
(c) Simulacrum
(d) Pastiche
(e) question not attempted
15. Two of the important characteristics of romantic age were-
- (a) Celebration of classical literature and nature
(b) Celebration of common man and nature
(c) Imitating the great writers and their works
(d) Strict rules for writing poetry and drama
(e) question not attempted
16. Which of them is true about Irony?
- (a) Irony can be verbal or situational.
(b) In verbal irony, you say just opposite of what you mean and in situational irony just opposite of what is expected happens.
(c) It is often used as a part of satire.
(d) All of them
(e) question not attempted
17. Which poet discusses the rites and rituals of Orissa in his poems?
- (a) Nissim Ezekiel (b) Mulk Raj Anand
(c) Jayanta Mahapatra (d) Amitav Ghosh
(e) question not attempted
18. To which genre do Ruskin Bond's works 'Roads to Mussoorie' and 'Landour Days, belong?
- (a) Memoirs (b) Biographies
(c) History (d) Protest writing
(e) question not attempted
19. The first novel of Ruskin Bond was.
- (a) Room on the Roof
(b) Tales of Fostergeranj
(c) Vagrants in the Valley
(d) Delhi Is Not Far
(e) question not attempted
20. "She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies....."
AND
"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills".
The above lines are example of-
- (a) Satire (b) Metaphor
(c) Simile (d) Irony
(e) question not attempted
21. A teacher tell the class, the rules of subject-verb agreement in simple present tense and then asks the student to frame sentences in simple present tense keeping in mind those rules. He/she is using-
- (a) Prescriptive Method
(b) Deductive Method
(c) Inductive Method
(d) Functional Grammar Method
(e) question not attempted
22. Picture composition is an example of-
- (a) creative writing (b) controlled writing
(c) guided writing (d) free writing
(e) question not attempted
23. Given below are the major steps of teaching a prose passage intensively-
- a. Silent reading by the students
b. Model reading by the teacher
c. Comprehension question
d. Explanation of new words, phrases and structures.
Arrange these steps in the correct order
- (a) c, a, d, b (b) a, b, d, c
(c) c, b, a, d (d) b, d, a, c
(e) question not attempted
- Direction : (24-25) Fill in the blanks with A, An, The & X.
24. I have just had _____ great idea.
- (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) x
(e) question not attempted
25. My brother plays _____ piano every evening.
- (a) a (b) an
(c) x (d) the
(e) question not attempted
- Direction: (26-27) Find out the erroneous part of sentences.

26. You must be aware (A)/ of the fact that none but (B)/ the brave deserve the favour of the God. (C)/ No Error (D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) question not attempted

27. A number of students (A)/ are unaware of the (B)/ fact that their Principal (C)/ is the man of principle. (D)/ No Error (E)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) question not attempted

Direction: (28-30) Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate forms of verbs.

28. Ramesh has just _____ out.

- (a) went (b) gone
(c) goes (d) been going
(e) question not attempted

29. His brother is always _____ me.

- (a) teases (b) tease
(c) has teased (d) teasing
(e) question not attempted

30. She is getting tired; it is time she _____ home.

- (a) goes (b) is going
(c) will go (d) went
(e) question not attempted

Direction: (31-32) Find the incorrect part in the following sentences (If any):

31. Running a five stars (A)/ hotel needs much more (B)/ money than that we have in (C)/ our account. (D)/ No error (E)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) question not attempted

32. He gave me (A)/ two important informations (B)/ I had been waiting for (C)/ the previous two months. (D)/ No error (E)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) question not attempted

33. Read the following poem carefully and answer the question that follows.

I have seen dawn and sunset on moors and windy hills
Coming in solemn beauty like slow old tunes of Spain:
I have seen the lady April bringing the daffodils,
'Bringing the springing grass and the

soft warm April rain. I have heard the song of the blossoms and the old chant of the sea,
And seen strange lands from under the arched white sails of ships';
But the loveliest things of beauty God, ever has showed to me
Are her voice, and her hair, and eyes, and the dear red curve of her lips.

"Ships" of line 6 rhymes with-

- (a) "Spain" (line 2) (b) "lips" (line 8)
(c) "sea" (line 5) (d) "daffodils" (line 3)
(e) question not attempted

34. Choose the appropriate modal from the given alternatives. I can go on my own. You _____ to come with me.

- (a) needn't (b) wouldn't
(c) can't (d) mustn't
(e) question not attempted

35. Identify the underlined word. Susie exerted herself in the performance.

- (a) Reflexive pronoun
(b) Indefinite pronoun
(c) Emphatic pronoun
(d) Determiner
(e) question not attempted

36. 'Vast castles are rare' is an example of-

- (a) Alliteration (b) Assonance
(c) Repetition (d) Simile
(e) question not attempted

37. The word 'sequencing' refers to-

- (a) arranging content in an order.
(b) choosing material for a syllabus.
(c) dividing the content in units of teaching with specification of time.
(d) none of them
(e) question not attempted

38. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb.

Neither the Chairman nor the directors _____ present.

- (a) is (b) are
(c) have (d) was
(e) question not attempted

39. Choose the correct pattern for the given sentence.

The illness has made him weak.

- (a) S + V + Adv. (b) S + V + Adj.
(c) S + VT + O + OC (d) S + VT + DO + IO
(e) question not attempted

40. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense.

I _____ to the cinema tonight.

- (a) am going (b) gone
(c) have gone (d) went
(e) question not attempted

41. Transform the given sentence into indirect speech.

She said to me, "Have you seen the man who came to me the other day?"

- (a) She asked me if I have seen the man who came to her the other day.
(b) She asked me whether I had seen the man who came to her the other day.
(c) She asked to me if have I seen the man who came to her the other day.
(d) She asked me whether had I seen the man who came to me the other day.
(e) question not attempted

42. Select the wrongly spelt word from the given alternatives.

- (a) personel
(b) personnel
(c) notional
(d) nationalist
(e) question not attempted

43. Choose the appropriate modal from the given alternatives.

He _____ to play cricket before his marriage.

- (a) used (b) is used
(c) was used (d) ought
(e) question not attempted

44. Identify the sentence in terms of MHM. She spoke very frankly indeed.

- (a) HPMHM
(b) HPMMM
(c) MPMHM
(d) HPMMH
(e) question not attempted

45. He was a villain to do such a deed. (Transform into Interrogative)

- (a) Was he a villain to do such a deed?
(b) Was he a such villain doing such a deed?
(c) He was a villain doing such added?
(d) Was he not a villain to do such a deed?
(e) question not attempted

46. Which of the following is true about satire?

- (a) It intends to mock and shame an individual or society.
(b) A satire is full of malice.
(c) A satire can be in any form- prose, poetry or drama.
(d) Satires are often written to praise a subject.
(e) question not attempted

47. Which of the following does not indicate level of learner-

- (a) beginner (b) advanced
(c) intermediate (d) advance
(e) question not attempted

48. Which of the following are types of composition-

- (a) open ended and closed
(b) guided and free
(c) true and false types
(d) none of them
(e) question not attempted

49. The total number of sound in English are-

- (a) 23 (b) 22
(c) 44 (d) 26
(e) question not attempted

50. Which method was called The Army Method?

- (a) Translation method (b) Audio-lingual method
(c) bilingual method (d) CLT
(e) question not attempted

51. Choose the correct antonym to the given word.

Heterogeneous

- (a) Hilarious (b) Illustrious
(c) Homogeneous (d) Industrious
(e) question not attempted

52. 'The Feather of Dawn' is a poetic collection by-

- (a) Kamla Das (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Toru Dutt (d) Anita Desai
(e) question not attempted

53. Thomas Wyatt introduced _____ in England.

- (a) Shakespearean Sonnet
(b) Spenserian Sonnet
(c) Curtal Sonnet
(d) None of them
(e) question not attempted

54. Choose the appropriate modal from the given alternatives.
_____ you show this magic trick again?
(a) Must (b) May
(c) Might (d) Can
(e) question not attempted
55. The head word in the following phrase is 'well known player of the world'.
(a) known (b) world
(c) well (d) Player
(e) question not attempted
56. Who defined language with terms 'Notions' and 'Functions'?
(a) Palmer (b) Chomsky
(c) Wilkins (d) Nesfield
(e) question not attempted
57. National anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' is written by-
(a) R.N. Tagore
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) R.K. Narayan (d) None of them
(e) question not attempted
58. The word 'selection' in syllabus design refers to the process of-
(a) choosing material for a syllabus.
(b) dividing the content in units of teaching with specification of time.
(c) arranging content in an order.
(d) none of them
(e) question not attempted
59. Fill in the blank with the correct article.
_____ number of mistakes have been made by him.
(a) A (b) No article
(c) An (d) The
(e) question not attempted
60. Transform the given sentence into indirect speech.
He said to me, "I hate you."
(a) He told me that I hated him.
(b) He told me that he hates me.
(c) He told me that I hated me.
(d) He told me that he hated me.
(e) question not attempted
61. Analyse the given sentence in terms of SVOCA.
Browning will send his wife an expensive gift.
(a) ASVOC (b) ASVO
(c) SVOA (d) SVOO
(e) question not attempted
62. Sheila is a character created by-
(a) R.N. Tagore (b) Mulk Raj Anand
(c) R.K. Narayan (d) None of them
(e) question not attempted
63. Choose the appropriate modal from the given alternatives.
Gautam has a big house he _____ be a rich man.
(a) shall (b) would
(c) had better (d) must
(e) question not attempted
64. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb.
Raj as well as his family members _____ this.
(a) is doing (b) were doing
(c) have done (d) are doing
(e) question not attempted
65. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of tense.
It is still ____ but it ____ as if it will soon stop.
(a) rain, looked (b) raining, looks
(c) rain, look (d) has rain, looking
(e) question not attempted
66. Reinforcement is a characteristic of-
(a) Translation method
(b) Audio-Lingual method
(c) Bilingual method
(d) CLT
(e) question not attempted
67. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition.
The poet describes _____ the beauty of nature.
(a) to (b) about
(c) with (d) no preposition
(e) question not attempted
68. Choose the appropriate modal from the given alternatives.
John put a password in his laptop so that others _____ not use it.
(a) can (b) could
(c) might (d) must
(e) question not attempted
69. Which method is based on the principle; from simple to complex?
(a) Grammar translation method
(b) Bilingual method
(c) Structural approach
(d) CLT
(e) question not attempted

70. **The character of Shylock appears in-**
 (a) Macbeth
 (b) The Merchant of Venice
 (c) Antony and Cleopatra
 (d) Hamlet
 (e) question not attempted
71. **Fill in the blank with an adjective of the appropriate degree of the comparison. Bhavesh is _____ than any other boy in the class.**
 (a) industrious
 (b) more industrious
 (c) most industrious
 (d) best industrious
 (e) question not attempted
72. **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of tense.**
We _____ recently _____ to our new house.
 (a) had, shifted (b) have, been shifted
 (c) have, shifted (d) did, shifted
 (e) question not attempted
73. **Change the simple sentence into complex sentence.**
He confessed his guilt.
 (a) He confessed so that he may be guilty.
 (b) He confessed guilty.
 (c) He confessed that he was guilty
 (d) He guilt was confessed.
 (e) question not attempted
74. **Didn't you touch my box? (Transform into Assertive)**
 (a) You did not touch my box.
 (b) My box was touched.
 (c) You touched my box.
 (d) Who touched the box.
 (e) question not attempted
75. **Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense.**
After Harry _____ the film on TV, he decided to buy the book.
 (a) have seen (b) had seen
 (c) has seen (d) none of these
 (e) question not attempted
76. **Nambi the story teller's character is created by-**
 (a) R.N. Tagore (b) Mulk Raj Anand
 (c) R.K. Narayan (d) None of them
 (e) question not attempted
77. **The description of girmityas is given in the fiction of-**
 (a) R.N. Tagore (b) Mulk Raj Anand
 (c) Amitav Ghosh (d) None of them
 (e) question not attempted
78. **Strophe, Anti strophe and Epode are parts of-**
 (a) Horatian ode
 (b) Pastoral elegy
 (c) Pindaric ode
 (d) Sonnet
 (e) question not attempted
79. **Fill in the blank with the correct article.**
This is _____ my largest shelf in this library.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) X
 (e) question not attempted
80. **Toru Dutt died at the age of-**
 (a) 19 (b) 21
 (c) 23 (d) 26
 (e) question not attempted
81. **The basic requirement for teacher in Direct method is-**
 (a) A good knowledge of learner's mother tongue.
 (b) Native like competence in target language.
 (c) A good knowledge of grammatical rules.
 (d) All of them
 (e) question not attempted
82. **The invention of sonnet is often credited to-**
 (a) Shakespeare
 (b) Milton
 (c) Henry Howard
 (d) Giacomo da Lentini
 (e) question not attempted
83. **Choose the correct phonetic transcription with the stress on the right syllable.**
Reception
 (a) /rɪsepʃn/ (b) /rɪsepʃn/
 (c) /rɪsepʃn/ (d) /rɪsepʃn/
 (e) question not attempted
84. **Choose the correct pattern for the given sentence.**
The milk turned sour.
 (a) S + V + O (b) S + V + Adv.
 (c) S + V + DO + IO (d) S + VL + SC (Adj.)
 (e) question not attempted

85. Transform the given sentence into a simple sentence.

She was in ill-health, and so she could not cook.

- (a) Owing to ill-health, she could not cook.
- (b) Due to her ill-health, she could not cook.
- (c) She could not cook because of ill-health.
- (d) Having ill-health, she could not cook.
- (e) question not attempted

86. Choose the correct pattern for the given sentence.

S + V + C

- (a) They were happy.
- (b) They are playing.
- (c) They offered her a coffee.
- (d) They made me happy.
- (e) question not attempted

87. Find out the sentence based on SPOCA.

- (a) Radha is writing stories today.
- (b) Many people are painting their houses pink these days.
- (c) Somebody has stolen my books.
- (d) Naman has been given a gift on her birthday.
- (e) question not attempted

88. Fill in the blank with the correct alternative and complete the proverb.

_____ gain without pain.

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) All
- (d) Both
- (e) question not attempted

89. Fill in the blank with an adjective of the appropriate degree of the comparison.

He is _____ I have ever met.

- (a) a boring person
- (b) a very boring person
- (c) a more boring person
- (d) the most boring person
- (e) question not attempted

90. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb.

Time and tide _____ for no man.

- (a) to wait
- (b) waits
- (c) waiting
- (d) waited
- (e) question not attempted

91. Transform the given sentence into passive voice.

She was ironing her clothes.

- (a) Her clothes had been ironing by her.
- (b) Her clothes were ironing by her.
- (c) Her clothes were being ironed by her.
- (d) Her cloths was ironed by her.
- (e) question not attempted

92. Choose the correct pattern for the given sentence.

Most of the women read novels.

- (a) S + V + O + C
- (b) S + V + O
- (c) S + V + C
- (d) S + V
- (e) question not attempted

93. Choose the correct phonetic transcription with the stress on the right syllable.

Peculiar

- (a) /pr'kju:liar/
- (b) /pə'kyu:lar(r)/
- (c) /pe'kjuliər/
- (d) /pr'kju:liə(r)/
- (e) question not attempted

94. Choose the correct antonym to the given word.

Mitigate

- (a) Decrease
- (b) Reduce
- (c) Increase
- (d) Devide
- (e) question not attempted

95. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition.

He was afraid _____ tell the truth.

- (a) of
- (b) to
- (c) on
- (d) at
- (e) question not attempted

96. Identify the meaning of the given idiom.

'To grease the palm' means-

- (a) to rub oil on the hand
- (b) to lubricate the machine parts
- (c) to bribe
- (d) to cut the tree
- (e) question not attempted

97. He rejected my application.

(Transform into Negative)

- (a) He rejected not my application.
- (b) He did not accept my application.
- (c) He does not rejected my application.
- (d) None of these
- (e) question not attempted

98. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense.

As he was not here, I _____ to his brother.

- (a) speak (b) spoken
(c) spoke (d) have spoken
(e) question not attempted

99. The metaphysical poetry began early in-

- (a) The Jacobean Age (b) The Caroline Age
(c) The Elizabethan Age (d) The Charles I Age
(e) question not attempted

100. Teaching comprehension is difficult because the reader is not familiar-

- (a) with the use of idiomatic phrases in the passage.
(b) with the author.
(c) with the passage.
(d) with the age in which the piece is written.
(e) question not attempted

101. What is not true about Communicative Language Teaching?

- (a) There is no authoritative universally accepted model of communicative language teaching.
(b) It is an integration of grammatical and functional teaching.
(c) The goal of CLT is to develop linguistic competence.
(d) Communicative competence includes both grammatical and socio linguistics.
(e) question not attempted

102. Which of the following methods is called the Army Method or New Key Method?

- (a) Direct Method
(b) Grammar-Translation Method
(c) Audio-Lingual Method
(d) Structural Method
(e) question not attempted

103. Which of the following is not an aim of the Structural approach?

- (a) To lay the foundation of English through drill and repetition of graded structures.
(b) To enable pupils to attain mastery over the structures.
(c) To lay proper emphasis on aural-oral skills.
(d) To enable students to memorize the rules of grammar.
(e) question not attempted

104. Poetry develops-

- (a) the emotional, imaginative, intellectual, aesthetic and intuitive sides of the personality of students.
(b) emotional expression and aesthetic perception.
(c) the knowledge of English grammar.
(d) both (a) and (b)
(e) question not attempted

105. Match the authors in column I with books in column II.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Marlowe | A. Valpone |
| 2. Ben Jonson | B. Dr Faustus |
| 3. Chaucer | C. Ralph, Roister, Doister |
| 4. Nicholas Udall | D. Canterbury Tales |
- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
(c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
(e) question not attempted

106. Direct method puts emphasis on-

- (a) Mother tongue.
(b) Rules of Grammar.
(c) Translation in Hindi.
(d) Direct use of English in meaningful situations.
(e) question not attempted

107. The first noteworthy novel in Indo Anglian literature Rajmohan's Wife is written by-

- (a) Madhusudan Dutta
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) R.K. Narayan
(d) None of them
(e) question not attempted

108. 'The man opened the sad window' is an example of-

- (a) Alliteration (b) Assonance
(c) Repetition (d) Transferred Epithet
(e) question not attempted

109. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.

There were _____ than thirty students who took the exam.

- (a) some (b) any
(c) fewer (d) less
(e) question not attempted

110. Fill in the blank with the correct article.

He drives at a speed of 90 miles ___ hour.

- (a) a (b) no article
(c) an (d) the
(e) question not attempted

111. The 'Eunuch' in the poem 'Dance of the Eunuchs' is a symbol of-
 (a) Love and Ecstasy
 (b) Gloom and Despondency
 (c) Barrenness and Unproductivity
 (d) Melancholy and Garrulous
 (e) question not attempted
112. Fill in the blank with the correct form of tense. They their project yet.
 (a) haven't submitted (b) won't submitted
 (c) hadn't submitted (d) hasn't submitted
 (e) question not attempted
113. Their glory can never fade. (Transform into Interrogative)
 (a) Why can their glory fade?
 (b) How can their glory fade?
 (c) Where can their glory fade?
 (d) When can their glory fade?
 (e) question not attempted
114. The true aim of satire is-
 (a) to ridicule the opponent.
 (b) the amendment of vices by correction.
 (c) to point out the weaknesses of other.
 (d) all the above (e) question not attempted
115. Identify the correct use of articles in the following sentence.
 (a) The Ram climbed the Himalayas.
 (b) Ram climbed the Himalayas.
 (c) Ram climbed a Himalayas.
 (d) None of them (e) question not attempted
- Identify the Parts of Speech of the underlined words (116-118)-
116. To see animals being treated this way makes me furious:
 (a) adverb (b) verb
 (c) noun (d) adjective
 (e) question not attempted
117. He still owes me a lot of money-
 (a) adjective (b) adverb
 (c) noun (d) verb
 (e) question not attempted
118. These residential complexes are quite new.
 (a) adverb (b) noun
 (c) verb (d) adjective
 (e) question not attempted
119. Don't write your name on page of the booklet.
 (a) few (b) many
 (c) both (d) every
 (e) question not attempted
120. Do you also a strange noise coming form the backyard?
 (a) hear (b) hears
 (c) hearing (d) heard
 (e) question not attempted
121. I..... a copy of the 0 A.D. only yesterday.
 (a) bought (b) buyed
 (c) had been bought (d) had buy
 (e) question not attempted
122. Choose comparative % superlative degrees for the given below-
 Ramans's work is bad. hari's isGovind's is the.....
 (a) more bad, most bad (b) worse, worst
 (c) badder, baddest (d) much bad, most bad
 (e) question not attempted
123. Choose the grammatically correct option-
 (a) Will sita be in time if she got the ten O' clock bus?
 (b) Would sita be in time if she had get the ten O' clock bus?
 (c) Will sita be in time if she get the ten O' clock?
 (d) Would sita be in time if she get the ten O' clock bus?
 (e) question not attempted
124. Choose the verb that agrees with the subject-
 Fifteen minute.....allowed to each speaker.
 (a) been (b) is
 (c) were (d) are
 (e) question not attempted
125. Are they meeting him at the airport?
 (a) Were they meeting him at the airport?
 (b) Is he being at the airport?
 (c) Is meeting him at the airport by them?
 (d) are they meeting by him at the airport?
 (e) question not attempted
126. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence-
 He will.....the crisis with his family's support.
 (a) pull up (b) pull down
 (c) pull off (d) pull through
 (e) question not attempted
127. Get on with a person.
 (a) explode (b) investigate then
 (c) return with (d) live sociably
 (e) question not attempted

128. Transform the given sentence into Direct speech-

He offered to bring me some tea.

- (a) "shall I bring you some tea?" said he to me.
- (b) "shall he bring some tea, you?" said I to him.
- (c) "Shall he bring him tea, please?" offered he to me.
- (d) " shall I offer some tea for me?" I said to him.
- (e) question not attempted

129. Don't back out of this programme means-

- (a) extinguish
- (b) withdraw
- (c) run around
- (d) explode
- (e) question not attempted

130. The little boy has made his cloths dirty.

- (a) NP+VP+Noun\ pronoun + adjective
- (b) NP+VP+ Indirect object + direct object
- (c) NP+VP+NP+ Infinitive
- (d) NP+VP+NP+ Adverb
- (e) question not attempted

131. Which is not a method of grammar teaching?

- (a) Traditional Method
- (b) Structural Method
- (c) Informal Method
- (d) Inductive-deductive Method
- (e) question not attempted

132. _____ is method of teaching a language through conversation, discussion, and reading in the language itself without translation and without the study of formal grammar.

- (a) The Grammar Translation Method
- (b) The Structural Method
- (c) Audio-lingual Method
- (d) The Direct Method
- (e) question not attempted

133. Communicative language teaching is concerned with-

- (a) enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing.
- (b) teaching language to learners for written tests.
- (c) interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience.
- (d) teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language.
- (e) question not attempted

134. Which one of the following characteristics is not true about the Grammar-Translation Method?

- (a) One language is translated into another.
- (b) Literary language is considered superior to spoken language.
- (c) Students learn vocabulary items by heart.
- (d) Pronunciation teaching is stressed.
- (e) question not attempted

135. The major weakness of the Grammar-Translation method is-

- (a) it does not provide equal consideration to all the four language skills.
- (b) it provides ample scope to learn aural-oral skills.
- (c) the written aspect of the language is almost completely neglected.
- (d) the teacher need not necessarily be the master of the target language.
- (e) question not attempted

136. In Direct Method, classroom instructions are conducted exclusively in-

- (a) Target language
- (b) Second language
- (c) Mother tongue
- (d) None of these
- (e) question not attempted

137. Interlingual errors are caused by-

- (a) mother tongue influence.
- (b) lack of knowledge about the rules of grammar.
- (c) misuse of the rules of target language.
- (d) all of these
- (e) question not attempted

138. Intralingual errors occur due to-

- (a) complete knowledge of the mother tongue.
- (b) influence of mother tongue.
- (c) partial learning of the target language.
- (d) all of the above
- (e) question not attempted

139. Communicative competence includes-

- (a) knowledge of grammar and vocabulary of the language.
- (b) knowledge of how to hold a conversation.
- (c) knowing how to use and respond to different types of speech acts such as requests, apologies, thanks and suggestions.
- (d) all of the above
- (e) question not attempted

- 140. In CLT classroom the teacher has to play a ____ .**
 (a) One-dimensional role
 (b) Authoritarian role
 (c) Multi-dimensional role
 (d) Single role
 (e) question not attempted
- 141. In CLT classroom, the teacher plays the role of a facilitator which means-**
 (a) the teacher facilitates communication process in the classroom.
 (b) the teacher allows the students to do whatever they want.
 (c) the teacher encourages the students to learn the target language through their mother tongue.
 (d) all of these
 (e) question not attempted
- 142. Besides being a facilitator, which of the following roles does a teacher play in a CLT classroom?**
 (a) Monitor
 (b) Counselor
 (c) Independent participant
 (d) All of the above
 (e) question not attempted
- 143. _____ refers to speaking more than one language competently.**
 (a) Monolingualism (b) Bilingualism
 (c) Verbosity (d) Multilingualism
 (e) question not attempted
- 144. Multilingualism -**
 (a) provides an insight into the understanding of different cultures.
 (b) makes it difficult to acquire a new language.
 (c) is not an acceptable practice.
 (d) none of the above
 (e) question not attempted
- 145. Supporting children's home language-**
 (a) enhances their language development.
 (b) damages the development of proficiency in the target language.
 (c) has a negative effect on the learner's identity.
 (d) all of the above
 (e) question not attempted

- 146. A language proficiency test is used to measure-**
 (a) the ability of learners to use the language to communicate.
 (b) the knowledge of the content that is taught to them.
 (c) the efficiency of the teaching methods.
 (d) none of the above
 (e) question not attempted
- 147. Involving learners in real communication-**
 (a) Allows them to learn to use the language.
 (b) Allows them to learn the structures/patterns of the language.
 (c) Allows them to be sympathetic.
 (d) Teaches them how to behave well in the classroom.
 (e) question not attempted
- 148. Lessons guided by CLT are-**
 (a) teacher-centred (b) curriculum-centred
 (c) learner-centred (d) school-centred
 (e) question not attempted
- 149. The teacher in a CLT classroom must make sure that-**
 (a) learners are engaged enough.
 (b) classroom activities are not communicative.
 (c) classrooms are teacher centred.
 (d) all of the above
 (e) question not attempted
- 150. What is Remedial teaching as a part of Formative assessment?**
 (a) Diagnosing and addressing gaps in learning.
 (b) Teaching beyond the textbooks.
 (c) Extra coaching by parents.
 (d) Teaching for gifted students.
 (e) question not attempted

◆◆◆◆

1. [b]

Explanation:-

- "Many a is formal expression that takes a singular verb.
- Use singular verb with "many a".

2. [a]

Explanation:-

- Any dictionary is singular so it matches with "will give."

3. [c]

Explanation:-

- When we talk about position — especially when one thing is at a lower level than another — we often use below.
- Below means at a lower level but not necessarily directly underneath.

4. [b]

Explanation:-

- At is used to refer to a specific point or position in time or space.
- Here, "the beginning" is a specific point in the book, so we use at.

5. [c]

Explanation:-

- The preposition "about" when referring to expressing dissatisfaction or complaints about something.

6. [c]

Explanation:-

- A patriot is someone who loves, supports, and is willing to defend their country.

7. [c]

Explanation:-

- Education = building good citizens, not violent people.

8. [d]

Explanation:-

- Amitav Ghosh is famous for writing historical fiction, blending real historical events with imaginative storytelling.

9. [a]

Explanation:-

- According to the author, the true aim of education is not just to study well for the sake of writing exams or memorizing information.

10. [b]

Explanation:-

- The statement "bread is more important than anything else" is often a metaphor for basic survival needs, particularly food.

11. [d]

Explanation:-

- **Self-reliant** means being able to depend on your own abilities, judgment, and resources rather than relying on others.

12. [c]

Explanation:-

- In terms of **SVOCA** (Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, Adverbial), the sentence breaks down as follows:
 - **S** (Subject) = **He** - **V** (Verb) = **scored**
 - **O** (Object) = **a century**
 - **A** (Adverbial) = **in the World Cup** (this tells us where the action took place)

13. [c]

Explanation:-

- The phonetic transcription of "youth" as per the **International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)** is:
 - /juθ/
 - /j/: This represents the "y" sound, like in "yes."
 - /u/: This is the long "oo" sound, as in "food."
 - /θ/: This represents the "th" sound, as in "think."

14. [a]

Explanation:-

- In postmodernist criticism, **aporia** refers to a state of **perplexity** or **difficulty** — a moment of contradiction or uncertainty in a text.

15. [b]

Explanation:-

- **Romantic Age** (late 18th to early 19th century) were:
 - **Celebration of the common man:** Romantics valued the experiences of ordinary people, often celebrating their struggles and emotions.
 - **Celebration of nature:** Nature was seen as a source of inspiration, beauty, and truth, and many Romantic writers found solace and creativity in the natural world.

16. [d]

Explanation:-

- The correct answer is: **4. All of them**
 1. **True** – Irony can indeed be **verbal** (saying the opposite of what one means) or **situational** (when the actual outcome is different from what was expected).
 2. **True** – The definitions of verbal and situational irony are correctly stated.
 3. **True** – Irony is commonly used in **satire** to highlight hypocrisy, absurdity, or folly.

17. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Jayanta Mahapatra** is a renowned Indian poet who often explores the culture, traditions, rites and rituals of Orissa (now Odisha) in his poetry.

18. [a]

Explanation:-

Ruskin Bond's *Roads to Mussoorie* and *Landour Days* are reflective, personal narratives that recount his experiences, observations, and life in the hill town of Mussoorie.

19. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Room on the Roof** was **Ruskin Bond's first novel**, written when he was just 17 years old. It won the **John Llewellyn Rhys Prize** in 1957.

20. [c]

Explanation:-

- Both lines use **similes**, which compare two different things using the words "like" or "as".

21. [b]

Explanation:-

- In the **deductive method**, the teacher **first explains the rules**. This method moves from **general to specific**.

22. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Picture composition** encourages students to use their imagination and interpret visual prompts.
- It create a narrative or description, which is a form of **creative writing**.

23. [d]

Explanation:-

- Here's the correct sequence explained:
1. **b. Model reading by the teacher** - The teacher reads aloud to demonstrate pronunciation, tone, and rhythm.
2. **d. Explanation of new words, phrases, and structures** - Students are introduced to unfamiliar vocabulary and grammar.
3. **a. Silent reading by the students** - Students read the passage silently to understand it on their own.
4. **c. Comprehension questions** - Students answer questions to check understanding and reinforce learning.

24. [a]

Explanation:-

- Article 'a/an' + Adjective + Singular Countable Noun, a/an + great + idea

25. [d]

Explanation:-

- The is used before the name of musical instruments.

26. [c]

Explanation:-

- Remove 'the' before 'God'.
- Article is omitted before the words like Heaven, Hell, God, Parliament, etc.

27. [d]

Explanation:-

- Use 'a man of principle' in place of 'the man of principle'.

28. [b]

Explanation:-

- 'Present Perfect Tense' is used for the actions that are just completed at the time of speaking.
- Adverbials: yet, just, recently, lately, so far, ever, never, before etc.
- Sub. + has/have + V3 + Obj.

29. [d]

Explanation:-

- The phrase "it is the time" is followed by a past tense verb to express a present situation that should happen never.

30. [d]

Explanation:-

- We use Simple Past Tense (V2) after these some words like; It is time, It is high time, It is about time etc.

31. [a]

Explanation:-

- Use 'stars' will be replaced with 'star'.
- Five star (Adj.) + hotel (Noun)

32. [b]

Explanation:-

- Use 'two important pieces of information' in place of 'two important informations'.
- **Information** is an uncountable noun which is always used in a singular form.

33. [b]

Explanation:-

- "Ships" rhymes with "lips" because they both share the same ending sound -ips.

34. [a]

Explanation:-

- The sentence would be: "I can go on my own. You needn't come with me."
- Here, "needn't" expresses **lack of necessity**—the other person is not required to come.

35. [a]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence, "herself" is a **reflexive pronoun** because it reflects back to the subject "Susie."

36. [b]

Explanation:-

- In the phrase "Vast castles are rare," the repetition of the initial consonant sound "r" in

"rare" and "are", and the "c" sound in "castles" contributes to **alliteration**.

37. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Sequencing** refers to organizing learning content in a logical and progressive order, often from simple to complex or from known to unknown, to facilitate effective learning.

38. [b]

Explanation:-

- When using "Neither...nor," the verb agrees with the noun closest / nearest subject to it. In this case, "directors" is plural.

39. [b]

Explanation:-

- The sentence follows the pattern **Subject + Verb + Adjective**. Here, "The illness" is the subject, "has made" is the verb, and "weak" is the adjective describing "him".

40. [a]

Explanation:-

- The word "**tonight**" indicates a **future plan**, and when we talk about **planned future actions**, we use the **present continuous tense**.
→ Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing

41. [b]

Explanation:-

- "**Said to me**" becomes "**asked me**" (because it's a question).
- "**Have you seen**" → changes to "**had seen**" (present perfect → past perfect).
- pronoun change: me → her.
- We use "**whether**" or "**if**" for yes/no questions.

42. [a]

Explanation:-

- The correct spelling is "**personnel**", which refers to a group of people employed in an organization or a department.

43. [a]

Explanation:-

- "**Used to**" is a modal phrase that expresses a **past habit** or a **repeated action in the past** that no longer happen.

44. [a]

Explanation:-

- In terms of MHM (Meaning, Part of Speech, and Modality of the sentence):
- **H** stands for a "higher" level word (in terms of meaning or intensity).
- **P** stands for a "primary" level word.
- **M** stands for "modal" or any modality used.
- In the sentence "She spoke very frankly indeed":
- "She" is a subject (Primary).
- "spoke" is the verb (Primary).

- "very" (adverb modifying "frankly" is an intensifier).
- "frankly" (Adverb),, "indeed" (Intensifier/Modal).
- So, the structure is HPMHM.

45. [a]

Explanation:-

- To transform a assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence, we:
- Move the **auxiliary verb** ("was") to the beginning of the sentence.

46. [a]

Explanation:-

Partially true, but incomplete — satire does mock, but its goal is often to expose flaws for the sake of reform or awareness, not merely to shame.

47. [d]

Explanation:-

- **Beginner, intermediate, and advanced** are all standard terms used to describe a **learner's proficiency level**.
- Advance (without the "-d") is a verb or noun, not an adjective describing level.

48. [b]

Explanation:-

- Types of composition are often categorized as **guided** and **free**. (where the writer has the freedom to choose the topic and structure).

49. [c]

Explanation:-

- In **English phonetics**, there are **44 distinct sounds**, also known as **phonemes**, which are divided into:
- **20 vowel sounds** (including monophthongs and diphthongs)
- **24 consonant sounds**

50. [b]

Explanation:-

- The Audio-lingual method, also known as the "Army Method," was used primarily during World War II for teaching foreign languages to soldiers.

51. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Heterogeneous** means: **diverse in character or content**; made up of different kinds.
- Its **antonym, homogeneous**, means: **of the same kind or nature**; uniform throughout.

52. [b]

Explanation:-

- "The Feather of Dawn" is a poetic collection by Sarojini Naidu, an Indian independence activist and poet.

53. [d]

Explanation:-

- Thomas Wyatt introduced the **Italian (Petrarchan) Sonnet** to England, but it was

Edmund Spenser who created the **Spenserian Sonnet**.

54. [d]

Explanation:-

- "Can" is the most appropriate **modal** here to express a **request or ability** in an informal or polite context.

55. [d]

Explanation:-

- In a noun phrase, the **head word** is the **main noun** that the rest of the phrase describes or modifies.
- **Phrase:** "well-known player of the world"
- **Head word:** player (the main noun)
- **Modifiers:** well-known (adjective modifying "player").

56. [c]

Explanation:-

- **D.A. Wilkins** introduced the concepts of "**Notions**" and "**Functions**" in the context of **language teaching and syllabus design**.

57. [a]

Explanation:-

- The national anthem "Jana Gana Mana" was written by **Rabindranath Tagore** in 1911. It was later adopted as the Indian national anthem on January 24, 1950.

58. [a]

Explanation:-

- the term "**selection**" refers to: The process of **choosing what content or material** should be **included** in the syllabus.

59. [a]

Explanation:-

The word "number" starts with a vowel sound, so the article "an" is used before it. The correct sentence is: "**An number of mistakes have been made by him.**"

60. [d]

Explanation:-

- **Change the reporting verb:**
- "said to me" → told me
- **Change the tense (if the reporting verb is in the past):**
- "hate" → hated (present → past)
- **Change the pronouns appropriately:**
- "I" (he himself) → he
- "you" (referring to me) → me

61. [d]

Explanation:-

- The sentence has **two objects** - *his wife* (indirect) and *an expensive gift* (direct). This makes it **SVOO** (Subject + Verb + Object + Object).

62. [b]

Explanation:-

- Sheila is **not a prominent character** created by **Rabindranath Tagore, Mulk Raj Anand or R.K. Narayan**.
- There's **no well-known literary character named Sheila** attributed to these authors.

63. [d]

Explanation:-

- "**Must**" is the correct **modal** here to express a **logical conclusion or strong assumption** based on evidence (the big house).

64. [a]

Explanation:-

- When "**as well as**" is used, the **subject before it (Raj)** is considered the **main subject**, and the verb agrees with **that**. So, the verb should agree with "**Raj**", which is **singular**.

65. [b]

Explanation:-

- "**is raining**" (present continuous) for current action
- "**looks**" (simple present) for current appearance
- "*It is still **raining**, but it **looks** as if it will soon stop.*"

66. [b]

Explanation:-

- **Reinforcement** (through repetition, drills, and habit formation) is a key feature of the **Audio-Lingual Method**, which is based on behaviorist theories of learning.

67. [d]

Explanation:-

- The verb "**describe**" is a **transitive verb**, meaning it takes a **direct object** without a preposition. You do not need "**to,**" "**about,**" or "**with**" after "**describes**".

68. [a]

Explanation:-

- The verb "**put**" is in the past tense, so the verb in the subordinate clause should also reflect the past.
- "**Could**" is the past tense of "**can**", and it fits the context of preventing someone from doing something in the past.

69. [c]

Explanation:-

- The **Structural approach** (also known as the **Structuralist approach**) emphasizes learning language in a **progressive manner**, starting from simpler structures and gradually moving to more complex ones.

70. [b]

Explanation:-

- Shylock is a prominent character in William Shakespeare's play "**The Merchant of Venice**."

71. [b]

Explanation:-

- "**More industrious**" is the comparative form of "**industrious**."

72. [c]

Explanation:-

- The sentence refers to an action that **happened recently**, so we use the **present perfect tense** to show that the action is relevant to the present. The correct form is "**have shifted**".

73. [c]

Explanation:-

- To turn the simple sentence into a **complex sentence**, we use a **subordinate clause** (introduced by "that") to add more detail about the confession.

74. [c]

Explanation:-

- To transform the **interrogative** sentence into an **assertive** sentence, we negate the verb in the sentence and restate it as a statement.

75. [b]

Explanation:-

- The sentence describes an action that happened **before another past action** ("he decided to buy the book"). To indicate that one event happened **before another in the past**, we use the **past perfect tense**.

76. [c]

Explanation:-

- The character **Nambi**, the storyteller, is created by **R.K. Narayan** in his novel *The Man-Eater of Malgudi*.

77. [c]

Explanation:-

- The term "**girmitiyas**" refers to the indentured laborers who were taken from India to various British colonies and Amitav Ghosh discusses their history in his novel *"Sea of Poppies"* (part of the Ibis trilogy).

78. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Strophe, Antistrophe and Epode** are the three main parts of a **Pindaric ode**.

79. [d]

Explanation:-

- In this sentence, "largest" indicates something specific (the particular shelf), so we use "**the**" as the definite article.
Use article "the" before superlative degree.

80. [b]

Explanation:-

- Toru Dutt (1856–1877) was a pioneering Indian poet who wrote in both English and French. Despite her short life, she made a significant contribution to Indian literature. She died at the young age of 23.

81. [b]

Explanation:-

- In the **Direct Method**, the teacher is required to have **native-like competence** in the **target language** to ensure immersive learning without relying on the learner's mother tongue.

82. [d]

Explanation:-

- The **sonnet** form is often credited to **Henry Howard**, also known as **Earl of Surrey**.
- He is believed to have introduced the **English (Shakespearean) sonnet** form in the 16th century, which later became popularized.

83. [c]

Explanation:-

- /rɪ'sepʃn/
- rɪ – unstressed first syllable
- 'sep – primary stress falls on this syllable
- ʃn – final syllable (with the "shun" sound)

84. [d]

Explanation:-

- **S (Subject):** The milk
- **VL (Linking Verb):** turned (used here as a linking verb, not an action verb).
- **SC (Subject Complement - Adjective):** sour (describes the subject "milk").

85. [a]

Explanation:-

- To transform a compound sentence into a simple sentence, we:
- Use phrases (not clauses).
- Avoid conjunctions like "and," "so," or "because" that create compound or complex structures.

86. [a]

Explanation:-

- The pattern **S + V + C** represents a **Subject + Verb + Complement** structure.
- In this case, "**They**" is the subject, "**were**" is the verb, and "**happy**" is the complement (describing the subject).
- "They were happy." follows the **S + V + C** pattern.

87. [d]

Explanation:-

- The **SPOCA** structure refers to **Subject + Predicate + Object + Complement + Adjunct**. In the sentence "**Naman has been given a gift on her birthday**," we can break it down as:

- **Subject (S):** Naman
- **Predicate (P):** has been given
- **Object (O):** a gift
- **Complement (C):** none (but could be implied as the recipient of the gift)
- **Adjunct (A):** on her birthday

88. [b]

Explanation:-

- The complete proverb is: "**No gain without pain.**"
- It means that one cannot achieve success or rewards without putting in effort and facing challenges.

89. [d]

Explanation:-

- The sentence is making a comparison, suggesting that **he is the most boring** person the speaker has ever met. This requires the **superlative** form of the adjective, which is "**the most boring.**"

90. [b]

Explanation:-

- The sentence is a proverb, and we use the **simple present tense** here because it expresses a general truth. "Time and tide" is treated as a singular subject, so we use "**waits.**"

91. [c]

Explanation:-

- To transform the sentence into **passive voice**, we focus on the object of the action (her clothes) and change the verb form accordingly.

92. [b]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence "**Most of the women read novels,**" we have:
- **S (Subject):** Most of the women
- **V (Verb):** read, **O (Object):** novel

93. [d]

Explanation:-

- The word "**peculiar**" has the stress on the second syllable, so the correct phonetic transcription is /pr'kju:liə(r)/.

94. [c]

Explanation:-

- The word "**mitigate**" means to **make something less severe or intense**. Its antonym would be "**increase,**" which implies making something greater or more intense.

95. [a]

Explanation:-

- The correct preposition after "**afraid**" is "**of.**" The sentence expresses fear of something, so the preposition "**of**" is used.

96. [c]

Explanation:-

- The idiom "**to grease the palm**" means to offer a **bribe** to someone, often for the purpose of gaining favor or influence.

97. [b]

Explanation:-

- To transform the sentence into a **negative form**, we change the verb to "**did not accept**", since "**did not**" is used for negating the past tense.

98. [c]

Explanation:-

- The sentence describes an action that occurred **in the past** (since "was not here" is in the past tense). So, we use the **simple past tense** of the verb "**speak**", which is "**spoke.**"

99. [a]

Explanation:-

- The **Metaphysical Poetry** began during the **Jacobean Age**, particularly in the early 17th century.

100. [c]

Explanation:-

- Teaching comprehension is often challenging because the reader may not be familiar with the content or ideas presented in the **passage** itself.

101. [c]

Explanation:-

- The goal of **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)** is not just to develop **linguistic competence** (i.e., knowledge of grammar and vocabulary), but to develop **communicative competence**.

102. [c]

Explanation:-

- The **Audio-Lingual Method** is also known as the **Army Method** or **New Key Method**. The method focuses on **oral skills** and **listening practice**, emphasizing **drill** and **repetition**.

103. [d]

Explanation:-

- The **Structural Approach** focuses on teaching language through **structures** and **patterns**. It emphasizes **drill**, **repetition**, and **practical use** of language rather than focusing on **memorization** of grammar rules.

104. [d]

Explanation:-

- Poetry plays a significant role in the development of **emotional**, **imaginative**, **intellectual**, **aesthetic**, and **intuitive** aspects of students' personalities. It helps in expressing **emotions** and enhances **aesthetic perception**.

105. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Marlowe** is associated with "**Dr. Faustus**".
- **Ben Jonson** is known for "**Volpone**".
- **Chaucer** wrote "**The Canterbury Tales**".
- **Nicholas Udall** is known for "**Ralph Roister Doister**".

106. [d]

Explanation:-

- The **Direct Method** emphasizes teaching a language **directly** through **immersion**, where only the target language (in this case, English) is used in meaningful, real-life situations.

107. [a]

Explanation:-

- "**Rajmohan's Wife**" is considered the first noteworthy novel in **Indo-Anglian literature** and was written by **Madhusudan Dutta** (also known as **Michael Madhusudan Dutt**).

108. [d]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence "**The man opened the sad window**," the adjective "**sad**" is typically used to describe a person or emotion, but here it is applied to "**window**", an inanimate object. This is an example of a **transferred epithet**, where the adjective is transferred from its natural object to another one.

109. [c]

Explanation:-

- The correct determiner is "**fewer**" because it is used when referring to countable nouns (like **students**).

110. [c]

Explanation:-

- The correct article is "**an**" because the word "**hour**" begins with a vowel sound (/aʊər/), so "**an**" is used before it.

111. [c]

Explanation:-

- In the poem "**Dance of the Eunuchs**", the **eunuch** symbolizes **barrenness** and **unproductivity**, reflecting the emotional and physical sterility of the characters.

112. [a]

Explanation:-

- The sentence refers to a **present perfect tense** action, indicating that the project has not been submitted yet. The correct form of the verb is "**haven't submitted**", as it is used for plural subjects (like "they").

113. [d]

Explanation:-

- The most suitable form is "**How can their glory fade?**" because it asks about the manner in

which the glory could fade, which aligns with the original statement that suggests it cannot fade.

114. [b]

Explanation:-

- The true aim of **satire** is to highlight **vices, folly**, and **immorality**, but its primary purpose is **correction**.

115. [b]

Explanation:-

- In this sentence, "**Ram**" refers to a proper noun (a specific name), and "**the Himalayas**" is a unique geographical feature, so the definite article "**the**" is used before "**Himalayas**".

116. [c]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence "**To see animals being treated this way makes me furious**," the phrase "**To see**" functions as a **noun**. It's an example of a **gerund** phrase, where the verb "**see**" acts as a noun when it is used in this .

117. [d]

Explanation:-

- "**He still owes me a lot of money**," the word "**owes**" is a verb. It is the action that is being performed, showing what the subject (he) is doing in relation to the object

118. [b]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence "**These residential complexes are quite new**," the word "**new**" is an adjective. It describes the noun "**complexes**", providing more information about the condition or state of the complexes.

119. [d]

Explanation:-

- The word "**every**" is used to refer to each individual page in a group of pages.

120. [a]

Explanation:-

- In the sentence "**Do you also a strange noise coming from the backyard?**", the correct verb form is "**hear**". After the auxiliary verb "**do**," the base form of the main verb is used.

121. [a]

Explanation:-

- The sentence refers to an action that was completed in the past, specifically "**only yesterday**," so the correct past tense form of the verb is "**bought**."

122. [b]

Explanation:-

- the comparative form of "**bad**" is "**worse**" and the superlative form is "**worst**."

123. [c]

Explanation:-

- In conditional sentences, when expressing a hypothetical situation we use "**would**" in the main clause and "**get**" (present simple) in the if-clause.

124. [b]

Explanation:-

- The subject "**Fifteen minutes**" refers to a **singular block of time**, not the individual minutes. When a duration (like "fifteen minutes") is considered as a **single unit**, it takes a **singular verb**.

125. [b]

Explanation:-

- **Active Voice:** Subject + is/are + verb-ing + object
 - **Passive Voice:** Object (him → he) + is/are + being + past participle + by + subject
- None of the options provided follow this structure correctly.

126. [d]

Explanation:-

- "**Pull through**" means *to survive or overcome a difficult situation*, which fits the context of a **crisis**.

127. [d]

Explanation:-

- "**Get on with a person**" means to **have a good relationship** or **live sociably** with someone.

128. [a]

Explanation:-

- "He offered to bring me some tea." becomes → "**Shall I bring you some tea?**" **said he to me**.

129. [b]

Explanation:-

- "**Back out of**" is a phrasal verb that means to **withdraw from a commitment or agreement**.

130. [a]

Explanation:-

- **NP (Noun Phrase):** *The little boy*
- **VP (Verb Phrase):** *has made*
- **Noun/Pronoun:** *his clothes* (direct object)
- **Adjective:** *dirty* (complement describing the object)
- So, the structure is: **Subject (NP) + Verb (VP) + Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Complement (Adjective)**

131. [c]

Explanation:-

- The known methods of grammar teaching include: Traditional Method, Structural Method, Inductive-Deductive Method etc.

- **Informal Method** is **not** recognized as a structured method of grammar teaching; it might refer to incidental or unconscious learning, but it's not formally classified as a "method."

132. [d]

Explanation:-

- The **Direct Method** emphasizes:
- Teaching **only in the target language** (no translation).
- Focusing on **conversation, discussion, and reading**.

133. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)** focuses on:
- Developing **communicative competence**, which includes both **receptive skills** (listening, reading) and **productive skills** (speaking, writing).

134. [d]

Explanation:-

- In the **Grammar-Translation Method**:
- The focus is on **written language**, often with **translation** between languages.
- **Pronunciation** is typically not emphasized, as the method focuses more on grammar and translation.

135. [a]

Explanation:-

- The **Grammar-Translation Method** primarily focuses on **reading** and **writing** skills, often through translation exercises. It neglects the development of **speaking** and **listening** skills, which are essential for effective communication.

136. [a]

Explanation:-

- In the **Direct Method**, classroom instruction is conducted entirely in the **target language**. The emphasis is on immersion, and learners are encouraged to think and respond directly in the target language without relying on translation from their mother tongue.

137. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Interlingual errors** are mistakes that arise due to the influence of the learner's **mother tongue** (L1) on their use of a second language (L2).

138. [c]

Explanation:-

- **Intralingual errors** occur when learners make mistakes due to incomplete or partial understanding of the target language's rules, structure or vocabulary.

139. [d]

Explanation:-

- **Communicative competence** refers to the ability to use language effectively and appropriately in various contexts.

140. [c]

Explanation:-

- In **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)**, the teacher adopts a **multi-dimensional role**.
- **A guide** to help students engage in meaningful communication.
- **A participant** in communicative activities.
- **A resource** to support language learning.
- **An organizer** who sets up tasks for interaction.

141. [a]

Explanation:-

- In **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)**, the teacher's role as a **facilitator** means that they guide and support the communication process in the classroom.

142. [d]

Explanation:-

- In **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)**, the teacher plays multiple roles to foster communication and language acquisition like Monitor, Counselor Independent participant. The teacher participates in classroom activities, modeling the target language and engaging in communication with students.

143. [b]

Explanation:-

- **Bilingualism** refers to the ability to speak and understand two languages competently.
- **Multilingualism** refers to speaking more than two languages competently.

144. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Multilingualism** is the ability to speak and understand multiple languages. It often helps in understanding different cultures, as language and culture are closely linked.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

145. [a]

Explanation:-

- Supporting children's home language has been shown to **enhance their overall language development**, as it provides a strong foundation for cognitive skills, literacy, and communication.

146. [a]

Explanation:-

- A language proficiency test is designed to assess how well learners can use the language in real-life communication situations, focusing on their ability to speak, understand, read, and write in the language.

147. [a]

Explanation:-

- Involving learners in **real communication** allows them to practice the language in authentic situations, helping them learn how to use the language effectively and naturally.

148. [c]

Explanation:-

- CLT emphasizes interaction and communication, where learners have a central role in using the language for meaningful purposes.

149. [a]

Explanation:-

- In a **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)** classroom, the focus is on learners are actively engaged, interaction and communication.

150. [a]

Explanation:-

- **Remedial teaching** refers to identifying and addressing the learning gaps or weaknesses in students' understanding, typically through targeted intervention.