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REET

2022-23

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(Class 6 to 8)

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REET (1 to 5 & 6 to 8) Analytical Chart Previous Years Solved Papers

English (1 to 5)

S. No.	Chapters	Language	2021	2017	2015	2012	2011
1.	Comprehension : Prose & Poetry	Lang.-I	9	5	10	12	—
		Lang.-II	5	5	10	10	—
2.	Articles & Determiners	Lang.-I	—	—	—	1	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
3.	Noun	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Pronoun	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	1
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	1
5.	Verb	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	8
		Lang.-II	1	2	2	2	2
6.	Adjectives & Degrees of Comparison	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	3
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	5
7.	Tenses	Lang.-I	—	1	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	4
8.	Idioms & Phrases	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	1	—	—	—	—
9.	Synonyms	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	3
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
10.	Antonyms	Lang.-I	—	1	—	—	1
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
11.	One Word Substitution	Lang.-I	1	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Knowledge of English sound Phonetic Symbol	Lang.-I	2	7	3	4	6
		Lang.-II	3	2	5	5	6
13.	Literary Terms: Elegy Sonnet, Short Story, Drama	Lang.-I	—	—	—	3	—
		Lang.-II	3	4	3	—	—
14.	Passivation	Lang.-I	1	1	1	1	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Narration	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	3
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	3
16.	Wh- Questions	Lang.-I	1	—	1	2	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Spelling Test	Lang.-I	1	1	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
18.	Figures of Speech	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	4	4	—	—	—
19.	Rhyme Scheme	Lang.-I	—	2	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	2	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Chapters	Language	2021	2017	2015	2012	2011
20.	Pedagogy	Lang.-I	15	12	15	10	—
		Lang.-II	9	13	10	10	—
	Total		30	30	30	30	30

English (6 to 8)

S. No.	Chapters	Language	2021	2017	2015	2012	2011
1.	Comprehension : Prose & Poetry	Lang.-I	5	10	10	13	—
		Lang.-II	2	10	10	10	—
2.	Articles & Determiners	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	1
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	1
3.	Noun	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	1
4.	Pronoun	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Verb	Lang.-I	1	—	—	—	7
		Lang.-II	4	2	1	3	7
6.	Adjectives & Degrees of Comparison	Lang.-I	—	1	—	—	1
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Preposition	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	4
		Lang.-II	—	—	1	—	3
8.	Tenses	Lang.-I	1	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Question Tag	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	1
10.	Idioms & Phrases	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	2	1	—	—	—
11.	Synonyms	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
12.	Antonyms	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
13.	One Word Substitution	Lang.-I	1	—	—	1	—
		Lang.-II	—	1	—	—	—
14.	Knowledge of English sound Phonetic Symbol	Lang.-I	—	—	2	3	3
		Lang.-II	6	2	5	5	3
15.	Literary Terms : Elegy Sonnet, Short story, Drama	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	1
		Lang.-II	4	1	3	2	1
16.	Passivation	Lang.-I	1	3	2	2	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Narration	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
18.	Prefix	Lang.-I	1	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Chapters	Language	2021	2017	2015	2012	2011
19.	Wh- Questions	Lang.-I	3	1	1	1	1
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Spelling Test	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	—	—	—	—	2
21.	Fill in the blank	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Figures of Speech	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	2
		Lang.-II	4	—	—	—	2
23.	Rhyme Scheme	Lang.-I	—	—	—	—	—
		Lang.-II	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Pedagogy	Lang.-I	15	15	15	10	—
		Lang.-II	7	13	10	10	—
	Total		30	30	30	30	30

REET (1-5) & (6-8) SYLLABUS

English (1-5)

- Unseen Prose Passage
Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings, Word-formation, One Word Substitution
- Unseen Prose Passage
Parts of Speech, Tenses, Determiners, Degrees of comparison
- Framing Questions Including Wh-questions, Active and Passive Voice, Narration, Knowledge of English Sounds and Phonetic Symbols
- Principles of Teaching English, Methods and Approaches to English Language Teaching
- Development of Language Skills, Teaching Learning Materials : (Text books, Multimedia Materials and other Resources).
- Comprehensive & Continuous Evaluation, Evaluation in English Language.

English (6-8)

- Unseen Prose Passage
Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings, Word-formation, One Word Substitution
- Unseen Prose Passage
Parts of Speech, Tenses, Determiners, Degrees of comparison
- Framing Questions Including Wh-questions, Active and Passive Voice, Narration, Knowledge of English Sounds and Phonetic Symbols
- Principles of Teaching English, Methods and Approaches to English Language Teaching
- Development of Language Skills, Teaching Learning Materials : (Text books, Multimedia Materials and other Resources).
- Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation, Assessment and Evaluation in English Language.

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Chapter

1

Unseen Passage

[Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings, Word Formation, One Word Substitution]

A Comprehension Exercise is mainly consisted of a passage, upon which questions are set. The main purpose of this exercise is to test the ability of a student.

Therefore student is need to read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer out of the given alternatives.

Poem is a form of literary art which uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language such as phonoaesthetic sound symbolism etc. 'Poem' comes from the Greek word poiēma which means a "thing made."

Important Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 to 74)

Read each of the following passages & poems, answer the questions given below it by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-1

Some researchers suggest that emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened, while others claim it is an inborn characteristic. The purpose for developing our emotional literacy is to precisely identify and communicate our feelings. When we do this we are helping nature fulfil its design for our feelings. We must know how we feel in order to be able to fill our emotional heeds. And we must communicate our feelings in order to get the emotional support and understanding we need from others, as well as to show our emotional support and understanding to them. Also, one of the first steps to developing our emotional intelligence is to improve our emotional literacy. In other words, to improve ability to identify our feelings by their specific names and the more specific we can be, the better. In the English language we have thousands of words which describe and identify our emotions, we just don't use many of them. If you are interested in working on your emotional literacy, the first step is to start using simple, three word sentences such as these : I feel sad. I feel hurt. I feel offended. I feel appreciated. I feel motivated. I feel disrespected. When we talk about feelings using three word sentences we are sending what have been called 'I messages'. On the other hand, when we say things like "you make me so jealous" we are sending a "You message". These "you messages" typically put the other person on the defensive, which hurts communication and relationships rather than helping.

Word Meaning

inborn—जन्मजात, स्वाभाविक, precisely—निश्चित रूप से, heed—ध्यान, literacy—साक्षरता, specific—विशेष, विलक्षण, offended—अपमानित, कुपित, appreciated—साराहा जाना, प्रशंसा करना, motivated—अभिप्रेरित, jealous—द्वेषी, ईर्ष्यालु, defensive—रक्षात्मक, hurt—हानि।

1. Which of the following is the same in the meaning to the word 'support' ?
(A) assist (B) oppose
(C) contradict (D) undermine
2. 'Emotional' is formed from the word :
(A) Emotionalize (B) Emotion
(C) Emotionally (D) None of these
3. Here 'emotional support' suggests :
(A) pity (B) tolerance
(C) wise counsel (D) sympathy
4. The antonym from the passage for the word 'general' is :
(A) nature (B) improve
(C) simple (D) specific
5. In the context 'defensive' means :
(A) support what is right
(B) support a point of view
(C) attack an injustice
(D) expressing anger
6. A word that means 'of a nature' is :
(A) literacy (B) offended
(C) precisely (D) typically

Passage-2

What is the future which awaits our children ? The underlying assumption of the question that Indian children have a common future is itself dubious. It can legitimately be asked whether a student who is well fed, attending a boarding school in the salubrious climate of the hills, and learning to use computers has any future in common with a malnourished child who goes to a school with no blackboards, if indeed he does go to school. The later may have no worth-while future at all. And it might be worth-while to analyze the significance of this marginalization of more than seventy five percent of the children of this country. The failure to provide an infrastructure for primary education in the villages of India more than 60 years after independence is in sharp contrast with the sophisticated institutions, for technical institutes of higher education are funded by the government, which essentially means that the money to support them comes from taxes. And since indirect taxation forms a substantial part of the taxes collected by the government, the financial burden is borne by

all the people. L. K. Jha put it graphically when he observed that 25 paise of every rupee spent on educating an IIT student comes from the pockets of men and women whose children may never enter a proper classroom.

Word Meaning

assumption—पूर्वधारणा, dubious—संदिग्ध, legitimately—जायज, तर्कसंगत तरीके से, fed—सिंचित, पोषित, salubrious—स्वास्थ्यवर्धक, worth-while—उपयुक्त, लाभप्रद, analyze—विश्लेषण करना, marginalization—प्रभावहीन करना, infrastructure—आधारभूत संरचना या बुनियादी ढाँचा, sophisticated—परिष्कृत, प्रगतिशील, substantial—आवश्यक पदार्थ, observed—अवलोकित, निगरानी करना।

7. Which one of the following words in comparative degree ?
(A) proper (B) never
(C) higher (D) legitimately
8. Which one is the compound word among the following ?
(A) classroom (B) education
(C) provide (D) failure
9. Identify the word closest in meaning to the word "DUBIOUS"
(A) unarguable (B) uncertain
(C) undoubted (D) undeniable
10. Identify the word opposite in meaning to the word "SOPHISTICATED"
(A) complicated (B) stylish
(C) difficult (D) facile
11. What is the major concern reflected in the passage ?
(A) The gap between different sections in Indian society is increasing
(B) Indian children do not enjoy common future
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) only (B)

Passage-3

People in the villages of Rajasthan lead a very simple life. Their way of living has not changed over the years. They live in circular

huts. The walls of these huts are covered with cowdung. Every hut has a small place for worship. The life of these people is full of difficulties. It is very hot in summers and cold in winters. Water is a major problem. Sometimes they have to walk a long distance to get drinking water. For their agriculture they depend on rains. But these people are very brave. They have learnt to face difficulties and they never lose hope. They also like to enjoy their life. Women like to wear dresses full of bright colours. People living in villages in Rajasthan have a rich tradition of music and dance. The people of Rajasthan are very proud of their culture.

Word Meaning

lead—निर्वाह या संचालन करना, circular huts—वृत्ताकार झोपड़ियाँ, cowdung—गोबर, tradition—परम्परा, culture—संस्कृति या सभ्यता।

12. The word 'cowdung' is a :
(A) blend
(B) primary derivative
(C) second derivative
(D) compound word
13. Which synonym of the word 'rich' is misspelt ?
(A) wealthy (B) affluent
(C) opulent (D) prosperous
14. Which of the following words is a synonym for 'brave' ?
(A) hardworking (B) valiant
(C) prosperous (D) enthusiastic
15. The antonym of 'bright' is :
(A) colourful (B) transparent
(C) dull (D) dark
16. Which of the following words is correctly spelt ?
(A) definition (B) defination
(C) difination (D) defination
17. The adjective 'simple' can give us the noun :
(A) simplify (B) simply
(C) simplistic (D) simplicity
18. 'The way of living' can be replaced with the word :
(A) livelihood (B) liveliness
(C) lifelike (D) lifestyle
19. Which of the following is an adjective formed from the noun 'music' ?
(A) musician (B) musical
(C) musically (D) musicality

Passage-4

Our country gave birth to a mighty soul and he shone like a beacon not only for India but also for the whole world. And yet he was done to death by one of our own brothers and compatriots. How did this happen ? You might think that it was an act of madness but that does not explain this tragedy. It could

only occur because the seed for it was sown in the poison of hatred and enmity that spread throughout the country and affected so many of our people. Out of that seed grew this poisonous plant. It is the duty of all of us to fight this poison of hatred and ill-will. If we have learnt anything from Gandhiji, we must bear no ill-will or enmity towards and person. The individual is not our enemy, it is the poison within him that fight and which we must put an end to.

Word Meaning

mighty—पराक्रमी, शक्तिशाली, beacon—संकेत द्वीप, प्रकाश, compatriots—स्वदेशवासी, tragedy—दुखान्त, प्रासरी, hatred—द्वेष, enmity—वैमनस्य, ill-will—ईर्ष्या।

20. Which one of the following is the synonym of the word 'beacon' ?
(A) light (B) dark
(C) black (D) stator
21. Ill-will is :
(A) an acronym
(B) a blend
(C) a compound word
(D) a primary derivative
22. Who is 'the Mighty soul' referred to in the above passage ?
(A) Nathuram Godsey
(B) Almighty God
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) None of these
23. What do we learn from Gandhiji ?
(A) That we must hate all our enemies.
(B) That we must have no ill-will or enmity towards any person.
(C) That Indians should provoke communal riots.
(D) That all may live in India but some of them have right to be Indian.
24. What is the poison referred to in the above passage ?
(A) Hatred and goodwill to all other persons.
(B) Poisonous seeds and plants.
(C) Hatred and ill-will towards other persons.
(D) Love and patriotism.

Passage-5

He has reservations on the treatment of dance in Indian films, but, given a chance to work on his own terms, legendary Kathak Dancer Pandit Birju Maharaj would like to work more in Bollywood. The 75-year-old tells us, "In my opinion, dance is adulterated in Bollywood. To make it more dramatic, the dancers are asked to perform in an exaggerated manner. That makes any kind of dance impure, especially classical dance. I'd like to work more in Hindi films, provided my dance is not tampered with."

The kathak maestro tells us that over the years he's been highly impressed with how some female actors have showcased classical dance on screen. On being asked on how he sees the passion for dance among youngsters in the country, Birju Maharaj says, "I see that the young generation is divided in their response to classical dance. But in all my interactions with the younger lot, I have been impressed. These children have such amazing presence of mind, listening and learning while I talk and teach them." It is often said that classical dance doesn't receive due credit, but the man who is an authority on the subject thinks Delhi receives the art well. "I feel that classical dance might not be on a rise, in popularity, but I have always been overwhelmed by the response that I have received in Delhi. My performances have always been applauded by packed houses in the Capital," he opines.

Word Meaning

Terms—शर्त, legendary—पौराणिक, to perform—निष्पादन करना, क्रियान्वित करना, exaggerated—अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण, impure—दूषित, अशुद्ध, tampered with—विलयन, maestra—संगीतज्ञ, कलाकार, interaction—परस्परक्रिया, amazing—विस्मयकारी, overwhelmed—अभीभूत, applauded—सराहना, ताली बजाकर प्रशंसा करना, opine—विचार करना।

25. Something that was used in ancient times and is now no longer used :
(A) modern (B) tradition
(C) classical (D) none of these
26. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
(A) response (B) capital
(C) younger (D) art
27. The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a/an :
(A) encyclopaedia
(B) autobiography
(C) newspaper article
(D) diary
28. The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is :
(A) performed only in films
(B) suitable to be performed by adults
(C) not practiced according to tradition
(D) found in adult entertainment
29. A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was :
(A) exceeding allotted time
(B) well attended
(C) jammed in tightly
(D) filled into

30. The younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they
 (A) can combine to perform in the traditional and modern styles
 (B) are calm while they prepare to perform
 (C) are open to learning the pure form of the dance
 (D) prefer traditional styles of dancing
31. A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is :
 (A) disturbed (B) misused
 (C) falsified (D) misrepresented
32. An antonym for the word 'showcased' is :
 (A) abridged (B) withheld
 (C) advertised (D) published
33. A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is :
 (A) received (B) divided
 (C) adulterated (D) impressed

Passage-6

Something is radically wrong with the entire structure of human relationships that make man delight in killing man, whether it be in the name of civilization or religion or anything else. Two wrongs do not make a right, hatred must beget hatred. It is this fundamental truth that women have got to bring home to the people in their respective countries. No peace treaties can avail that have revenge as their basis and self righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in the so called victors. But women are the natural preservers of Life.

Word Meaning

radically—मौलिक रूप से, delight—हर्षित या आनंदित करना, religion—धर्म, पंथ, beget—उत्पन्न करना, treaty—सन्धि, avail—प्राप्त करना, revenge—प्रतिशोध, righteous—न्यायसंगत, arrogance—अभिमान, hypocrisy—पाखण्ड, preserver—संरक्षक।

34. Choose the word which is the most nearly the same meaning as the word 'righteous' as used in passage :
 (A) virtuous (B) corrupt
 (C) slut (D) unfair
35. Which one of the following words is spelt correctly ?
 (A) avail (B) aveil
 (C) aviel (D) eavail
36. The expression "Two wrongs do not make a right" means that :
 (A) a wrong action in retaliation does not mend matters.
 (B) hatred destroys the person who perpetrates it.
 (C) a tit for tat policy aggravates hatred.
 (D) even repeated assertions of a wrong statement do not make it right.

37. Which word is opposite in meaning to 'preserver' as used in the passage ?
 (A) enemy (B) destroyer
 (C) rival (D) belligerent
38. Which of the following would sum up most suitably the central idea of the passage ?
 (A) The role of women in the world of hatred and violence
 (B) Man's instinct of destroying others
 (C) Hatred leads to further hatred
 (D) The significance of peace treaties

Passage-7

The massive fort of Jodhpur looked down from the hill at the new city which had sprawled out around the old one. The desert lay beyond the city. It crouched there like a lion, and was the colour of one, its rippled tawny pelt flea-specked here and there with small clumps of scrub. A gritty wind blew out of it, little rivers of sand eddied briefly down the pavements, then were snatched back into the air and flung like challenge to the south. At the edge of the city, herds of camels twined their long necks around stunted trees, as though they were snakes. Then there were no more trees. Tall whirl-winds of sand marched down towards us from the horizon.

The desert enclosed us for the next ten days. There was a glare and dazzle on the skyline at dawn, then the ferocious eye of summer opened for a long look at its domain. For the next twelve hours it scowled down at the sand. We closed our eyes, visualized shadow and water, narrowed them open once more to the parch and scald of the desert wind. The shifting wind caused the dunes constantly to collapse and reform, or drifted them lazily out as bulwarks across the road. The car had to stop at frequent intervals, so that we could clear the heaped sand away, or because one of the tyres, hissing on the burning surface of the tarmac, had exploded. During those prolonged and sweaty intervals by the roadside, we were passed, sometimes, by the ghostly herds of livestock moving south.

Word Meaning

massive—मध्यकाय, विशाल, looked down—नीचे देखा, sprawled—अव्यवस्थित रूप से फैल जाना, crouched—दबक, झुकाव, gritty—रेतीला, किसकिसा, flung—फटका, फेंकान, whirl winds—चक्रवात, बवंडर, marched—कूच किया, glare—चमक, dazzle—चकाचौंध, ferocious—उदण्ड, क्रूर, domain प्रान्त, रियासत, scowled down—गुस्से से देखना, parch and scald—झुलसाना, dune—टीला, बालूकूट, bulwarks—चारदीवारी, परकोटा, tarmac—पक्की सड़क, prolonged—दीर्घकालीन।

39. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
 (A) collapse (B) reform
 (C) desert (D) back
40. Which one is the compound word among the following ?
 (A) tall (B) shadow
 (C) whirl-winds (D) tarmac
41. The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were
 (A) lions living in it
 (B) rivers of sand in it.
 (C) clumps of scrub here and there
 (D) shadow and water.
42. Between the fort and the desert there is/are :
 (A) a hill (B) two cities
 (C) three cities (D) no city
43. are compared to snakes.
 (A) Herds of camels
 (B) Edges of the city
 (C) Stunted trees
 (D) Long necks of camels
44. The narrator's style of description is :
 (A) scholarly (B) poetic
 (C) philosophic (D) analytical
45. '..... The new city which had sprawled ' Which part of speech is the bold word in the above clause ?
 (A) Noun (B) Pronoun
 (C) Adjective (D) Conjunction
46. The desert enclosed us for the next ten days. Voice in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :
 (A) We were enclosed by the desert.
 (B) We had been enclosed by the desert.
 (C) The desert had been enclosed.
 (D) The desert was enclosed by us.

Passage-8

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought about in the 18th century India. Among his efforts, the abolition of the Sati-pratha—a practice in which the widow was compelled to sacrifice herself on the funeral pyre of her husband—was prominent. His efforts were also instrumental in eradicating the Purdah system and child marriage. In 1828, Ram Mohan Roy formed the Brahmo Samaj, a group of people, who had no faith in idol-worship and were against the caste restrictions. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's father was a wealthy Brahmin and strictly performed the duties set by the religion. Ram Mohan himself was also devoted to Lord Vishnu and in his 14th year, he wanted to become a monk but his mother, Tarini Devi objected to his desire.

Ram Mohan viewed education as a medium to implement the social reforms. So, in 1815, Ram Mohan came to Calcutta and the very next year, started an English College by putting in his own savings. He was well aware that the students should learn the English language and scientific subjects and that's why he criticised the government's policy of opening only Sanskrit schools. According to him, Indians would lag behind if they do not get to study modern subjects like Mathematics, Geography and Latin. The government accepted this idea of Ram Mohan and also implemented it but not before his death. Ram Mohan was also the first to give importance to the development of mother tongue. His Gaudiya Byakaran in Bengali is the best of his prose works. Rabindranath Tagore and Bankimchandra also followed in the footsteps of Ram Mohan Roy.

Ram Mohan Roy was a staunch supporter of free speech and expression and fought for the rights of Vernacular Press. He also brought out a newspaper in Persian called Miratul-Akhbar (the Mirror of News) and a Bengali weekly called Sambad Kaumudi (the Moon of Intelligence). In those days items of news and articles had to be approved by the government before being published. Ram Mohan protested against this control by arguing that newspapers should be free and that the truth should not be suppressed simply because the government did not like it.

Word Meaning

pioneer—अग्रदूत, पथप्रदर्शक, indian renaissance—भारतीय, पुनर्जागरण, remarkable reforms—उल्लेखनीय सुधार, brought about—सम्पादित करना, abolition—उन्मूलन, compelled do—बाध्य करना, funeral pyre—चिता, prominent—प्रख्यात, मुख्यतः, eradicating—उन्मूलन करना, निर्मूल करना, staunch supporter—कट्टर समर्थक।

47. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his :
(A) economic reforms
(B) literary reforms
(C) political reforms
(D) social reforms
48. When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a :
(A) journalist (B) monk
(C) teacher (D) businessman
49. Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they :
(A) forgot their cultural roots
(B) did not learn traditional skills
(C) gave up study of Sanskrit
(D) did not study modern subjects

50. Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported
(A) rituals and observances
(B) physical education
(C) freedom of speech and expression
(D) moral education
51. Which synonym of the word renaissance is misspelt ?
(A) reuvenation (B) renewal
(C) comeback (D) alternation
52. Choose the one word which means—women whose husband is died ?
(A) widow (B) lady
(C) spinster (D) None of these
53. Which one of the following is a compound word ?
(A) restrictions (B) idol-worship
(C) viewed (D) scientific

Passage-9

There is no short cut to success. The route to success is hard and long. Consistent hard work is the main secret of success. Those who shun work are bound to fail. The second ingredient of success is perseverance. Perseverance is the steadfast pursuit of an aim without any let-up or hindrance. There may be difficulties, obstacles, hurdles and barriers in your path, but you don't have to get discouraged, disheartened and frightened. You have to push on with fortitude. Temptations of comfort and enjoyment have to be brushed aside.

Another important and indispensable requirement for success is concentration. All your attention and energy should be riveted to your aim in life. You should not be able to think of anything except your goal. No digressions and deviations.

Word Meaning

hard and long—जटिल, shun—बचना, नकारना, ingredient—संघटक, अवयव, let up or hindrance—हास और अवरोध, frightend—भयभीत, temptations—प्रलोभन, fortitude—धैर्य, सहन—शक्ति, indispensable—अपरिहार्य, concentration—एकाग्रता, riveted—खूँटी से जड़ना, ध्यान आकर्षित करना, digressions and deviation—विषयान्तर और विचलन।

54. In the above paragraph the word 'second' indicates :
(A) sequence (B) addition
(C) emphasis (D) time
55. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?
(A) Aim of life
(B) Hard work and success
(C) Shortcut of success
(D) The secret of success
56. Hard work in success.
(A) result (B) results
(C) resulted (D) None of these

57. In the above passage the author wants to convey :
(A) success is the result of hard work
(B) perseverance is essential for success
(C) to get success, get rid of all obstacles
(D) All of the above
58. People do hard work, hard work is essential for success, so people are hard working. Above lines contain :
(A) the fallacy of hasty generalization
(B) the fallacy of false analogy
(C) the fallacy of equivocation
(D) the fallacy of composition.
59. Another important and indispensable requirement for success is :
(A) energy (B) attention
(C) courage (D) concentration
60. The synonym of 'Fortitude' is :
(A) Fear (B) cowardice
(C) Patience (D) weakness
61. The opposite of 'success' is :
(A) achievement (B) gain
(C) forfeit (D) winner
62. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
(A) requirement (B) path
(C) another (D) goal

Passage-10

Raja Ravi Verma was the Indian King and painter whose paintings brought a momentous turn in Indian art. His works on great Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharata brought the omnipresent deities to the surroundings of earthy world. This showed excellent fusion of Indian traditional art with European realism. These paintings influenced future generation artists and also influenced the literature and films. His representation of mythological characters has become a part of the Indian imagination of the classics. His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental.

Ravi Verma was born on April 29th, 1848 in Kilimanor Palace in Kerala. Ravi Verma was brought up in an environment of art and culture. At the age of seven he started painting the figures of animals, acts and scenes from daily life on the wall with charcoal. As he grew up, he was exposed to the famous paintings of Italian painting. Here he was using indigenous paints made from leaves, flowers. He enhanced his creativity by listening to the music of veterans, watching Kathakali, a folk dance form, going through the manuscripts preserved in ancient families and listening to the artistic interpretation of the epics.

Raja Ravi Verma is most remembered for his paintings of beautifully sari-clad women, who were depicted as graceful and shapely.

Word Meaning

momentous—महत्त्वपूर्ण, omnipresent—सर्वत्र, fusion—विलय, traditional art—पारम्परिक कला, mythological—ऐतिहासिक पौराणिक, gaudy—भड़कीला, indigenous—स्वदेशी, enhanced—परिकृत, बढ़ा हुआ, interpretation—प्रस्तुतीकरण, निर्वचन, epics—ग्रन्थ, महाकाव्य।

63. In the extract, 'artistic interpretation of the epics' means he was interested in :

- (A) unusual and rare myths found in legends.
- (B) popular writing of his time.
- (C) unique rendering of old mythologies.
- (D) standards interpretation of the Indian epics.

64. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'minimized' :

- (A) enhanced (B) influenced
- (C) criticized (D) exposed

65. The article is a/an

- (A) autobiography (B) fiction
- (C) essay (D) biography

66. The focus is on the subject's association with :

- (A) dance (Kathakali)
- (B) sculpture
- (C) painting
- (D) music

67. The themes of Ravi Verma's famous paintings were :

- (A) female figures
- (B) deities
- (C) animals and habitats
- (D) natural scenery

68. He was especially able to access historical documents in the possession of :

- (A) his family members in Kilimanoor
- (B) national museums that curate them
- (C) certain individuals
- (D) families who inherited them

69. As he matured in his craft, Ravi Verma's skills were influenced by :

- (A) Ancient manuscripts
- (B) Italian artists
- (C) Indian cinema
- (D) None of these

70. 'His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental' means that his work was characterized by :

- (A) strong colours and emotionally appealing
- (B) pale colours and sad atmosphere
- (C) unrealistic images
- (D) lacking intellectual and emotional depth

71. A synonym for 'omnipresent' is :

- (A) magnificent (B) conspicuous
- (C) universal (D) partly invisible

72. Which one of the following words is spelt correctly ?

- (A) environment (B) figures
- (C) indogenous (D) anecient

73. "Sentimental" is formed from the word :

- (A) sentement (B) sentiment
- (C) sintimono (D) None of these

74. Choose the one word which means one present everywhere :

- (A) omnipresent (B) atheist
- (C) ascetic (D) braggart

Solutions

1. (A) assist
2. (B) Emotion
3. (D) 'Emotional Support' suggests sympathy.
4. (D) Antonym of general is specific, particular. Improve means make or become better. Nature means basic or inherent features. Simple means easily understood, facile.
5. (D) Defensive means expressing anger.
6. (D) 'Of a nature' means typically.
7. (C) higher 8. (A) classroom
9. (B) Dubious means uncertain, doubting; Undoubted means unable not question or doubted by anyone; unarguable means indisputable; undeniable means unable to be denied.
10. (D) Opposite of sophisticated is facile. Sophisticated means stagy, Svelte, Artificial, Nature, Stylish means fashionable elegant. Difficult means complicated, intricate.
11. (C) The major concern reflected in the passage is the gap between different sections in Indian society is increasing and Indian children do not enjoy common future.
12. (D) compound word
13. (B) affluent
14. (B) Synonym of brave is valiant. Bold, Courageous. Hard Working means Laborious, Diligent; Enthusiastic means Interest or Approval. Prosperous means Wealthy.
15. (C) Antonym of Bright is dull (Bright means Shiny, Glossy.) Colourful means full of interest lively; Transparent means lucid. Dark means Bleak.
16. (A) 'Definition' is correctly spelt word, which means the degree of distinctness in outline of an object, image or sound.
17. (D) Noun form of Simple is Simplicity.
18. (D) The way of living means lifestyle, Lifelike means very similar to the person or thing represented; Livelihood means a means of securing the necessities of life; Liveliness means energetic, enthusiastic.
19. (A) Music is a noun its adjective is Musician.
20. (A) light
21. (C) a compound word
22. (C) Mahatma Gandhi is referred as 'the Mighty Soul' in the passage He was done to death because the poison of hatred and enmity had.
23. (B) We learn from Gandhiji that we must have no ill-will or enmity towards any person.
24. (C) Poison referred in the passage is Hatred and ill-will towards other persons.
25. (C) classical
26. (C) younger
27. (C) The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a newspaper article.
28. (C) The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is not practiced according to tradition.
29. (B) A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was well attended.
30. (C) The Younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they are open to learning the pure form of the dance.
31. (D) Tampered with which can be replaced by misrepresented. Disturbed means upset, falsified means alter information or documents so as to mislead; misused means use in wrong way or purpose.
32. (B) An antonym for the word 'show-cased' is withheld means refuse to give something, abridged means curtail or shorter without losing the sense; published means prepare for public sale, advertised means draw attention, in public.
33. (D) Synonym of inspired is impressed, received means be given, paid something; adulterated means make impure debase, divided means to be separated.
34. (A) virtuous
35. (A) avail
36. (D) 'Two wrongs do not make a right' this expression means even repeated assertions of a wrong statement do not make it right.

37. (B) Preserver means conserver. Opposite is destroyer; enemy means foe, emulator. Rival means equal, opposed.
38. (C) The central idea of the passage is Hatred leads to further hatred.
39. (B) reform
40. (C) whirl-winds
41. (C) The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were clumps of scrub here and there.
42. (A) Between the fort and the desert there is a hill.
43. (B) Edges of the city are compared to snakes.
44. (B) The narrator's style of description is poetic.
45. (B) The bold word 'which' refers to pronoun (Relative Pronoun)
46. (A) We were enclosed by the desert (Case of Simple Past Tense).
47. (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his social reforms.
48. (B) When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a monk.
49. (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they did not learn traditional skills.
50. (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported freedom of speech and expression.
51. (A) rejuvenation
52. (A) widow
53. (B) idol-worship
54. (A) In the paragraph the word 'second' indicates sequence.
55. (D) Appropriate Title for the passage is 'The Secret of Success'.
56. (B) Hard work results in success (Case of Present Indefinite Tense).
57. (D) In the passage the author wants to convey that success is the result of hard work, perseverance is essential for success and to get success, get rid of all obstacles. (All of the above)
58. (A) People do hard work these lines contain the fallacy of hasty generalization.
59. (D) Concentration.
60. (C) Patience.
61. (C) The opposite of success is forfeit.
62. (A) requirement.
63. (C) In the extract 'artistic interpretation of the epics means he was interested in unique rendering of old mythologies.
64. (A) Opposite word of 'minimized' is enhanced minimized means curtail, concise, compact, reduce.
65. (C) The article is an essay.
66. (C) The focus on the subject's association with painting.
67. (B) The themes of Ravi Verma's famous paintings were deities.
68. (D) He was especially able to access historical documents in the possession of families who inherited them.
69. (B) As he matured in his craft, Ravi Verma's skills were influenced by Italian artists.
70. (A) His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental means that his work was characterized by strong colours and emotionally appealing.
71. (C) A synonym for omnipresent is universal, wide spread. Partly invisible means conspicuously hidden. Magnificent means excellent, extremely beautiful. Conspicuous means clearly visible.
72. (A) environment
73. (B) sentiment
74. (A) omnipresent



Rajasthan Eligibility Examination for Teacher (REET) (6-8)

Solved Paper, 2011

(English Language)

Language-I

1. Which one of the following words is a verb ?

(A) Sympathy (B) Sympathise
(C) Sympathetic (D) Sympathiser.

1. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। Sympathise (संवेदना प्रकट करना) एक verb है।

Sympathetic—(Adj.) (सहानुभूति)
Sympathy—(अनुकम्पा)
Sympathiser—सहानुभूति प्रकट रखने वाला।

2. Fill in an appropriate determiner :

.....first item in today's programme is a song.

(A) The (B) A
(C) Any (D) Some

2. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। Ordinal Number के Adjective से पूर्व Article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।

3. Supply the correct form of the verb in the following sentence :

She.....a new dress last week.

(A) has bought (B) has been buying
(C) buys (D) bought

3. (D) रिक्त स्थान में bought (V₂) का प्रयोग उचित होगा, क्योंकि Last week में Past Tense का बोध होता है।

4. Which one of the following sentences has the correct verb form ?

(A) They already seen the film
(B) They already saw the film
(C) They will already see the film
(D) They have already seen the film

4. (D) They have already seen the film सही verb form में है। Already (Adv.) का प्रयोग HV और MV के मध्य किया जाता है।

5. May I enter your office ?

In the above sentence 'may' has the meaning of :

(A) permission (B) possibility
(C) probability (D) order

5. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है, क्योंकि वाक्य May I enter your office ? में May का प्रयोग Permission के लिए किया गया है।

6. To express 'necessity' we use the modal—

(A) may (B) must
(C) can (D) might

6. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है, क्योंकि 'must' का प्रयोग necessity अर्थात् आवश्यकता व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

7. Complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence :

I usually go to bed early and also get..... early.

(A) out (B) off
(C) up (D) into

7. (C) रिक्त स्थान में up का प्रयोग उचित है up का अर्थ है—जागना, उठ जाना।

8. Which one of the following options will complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence ?

The train slowed.....and finally stopped.

(A) up (B) over
(C) about (D) down

8. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। Slowed down का तात्पर्य है—धीमा करना।

9. Pick out the phrasal verb which mean 'to take care of' :

(A) run after (B) look after
(C) run into (D) look for

9. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। look after (PHR-V) का अर्थ है। take care of (देखभाल करना)।

10. Complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence :

The tourist guide pointed.....the most important buildings.

(A) in (B) out
(C) off (D) on

10. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। Pointed out (PHR-V) का अर्थ है—इंगित करना।

11. Which one of the following phrasal verbs means 'to stop doing an activity or a job'?

(A) take up (B) run down
(C) give up (D) look for

11. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। give up का अर्थ है to stop doing an activity or a job. (किसी कार्य को करने) से रुक जाना।

12. Which one of the options will complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence ?

I had to fill.....three forms to get my driving licence.

(A) up (B) into
(C) down (D) over

12. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है, क्योंकि पूर्ण करने/भरने के लिए उपयुक्त Phrasal verb है—fill up.

13. The passive voice of 'We make butter from milk' is :

(A) Butter is being made from milk
(B) Butter has been made from milk
(C) Butter was made from milk
(D) Butter is made from milk

13. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। दिया गया Active Voice Present Indefinite Tense में है तथा इसका Passive Structure निम्नवत् है—
(Sub + is/am/are + V₃ + other words)
अतः सही Passive Voice होगा—Butter is made from milk.

14. Which is the correct passive voice of the following sentence ?

They have painted the door.

(A) The door was painted
(B) The door has been painted
(C) The door is painted
(D) The door be painted

14. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। दिया गया Active Voice. Present Perfect Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice Structure निम्नवत् है।
[Sub + have/has + been + V₃ + other words.]

अतः सही The Passive Voice है।
The door has been painted.

15. My sister said, "I am enjoying my work."

In Reported Speech the above sentence will be My sister that

- (A) she was enjoying her work
(B) I was enjoying my work
(C) she was enjoying my work
(D) I have been enjoying my work.

15. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। दिया वाक्य Direct speech में है। Indirect Speech का परिवर्तन निम्न नियमानुसार होगा—

I = she

My = her

Present Continuous Tense = Past Continuous Tense.

अतः सही Reported Speech है।

She was enjoying her work.

16. Rahul said to Veena, "Please return my books early."

In Reported Speech the above sentence will be Rahul requested Veena to

- (A) return her books early
(B) return my books early
(C) return his books early
(D) return their books early.

16. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। दिया गया Direct Speech Imperative Sentence में है। अतः इसका Indirect Speech परिवर्तन निम्नवत् होगा—

Please—requested

(a....) = to

S	O	N
1	2	3

के अनुसार = my = his

अतः सही Indirect Speech है—return his book early होगा।

17. Which one of the options has the same meaning as the following sentence ?

The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in India.

- (A) India has many beautiful building.
(B) The Taj Mahal is more beautiful than any other building in India
(C) India has only one beautiful building, the Taj Mahal
(D) The Taj Mahal is a beautiful building.

17. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। यहाँ Superlative Degree को Comparison के माध्यम से Comparative Degree में बदला गया है

जिसका Structure निम्नवत् है—

[Subject + H.V. + C. D. + than + any + other + superlative degree के बाद का भाग]

अतः The Taj Mahal is more beautiful than any other building in India सही होगा।

18. Pick out the correct 'wh' questions :

- (A) How much money do you want ?
(B) How much do you want money ?
(C) How much do you money want ?
(D) How much money you want ?

18. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है, क्योंकि सही wh-question होगा।

How much money do you want ?

19. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to 'purchase' ?

- (A) Buy (B) Sell
(C) Receive (D) Supply

19. (A) Purchase का अर्थ है—खरीदकर लाना/ खरीदना

buy का अर्थ है—खरीदना

sell का अर्थ है—बेचना

receive का अर्थ है—प्राप्त करना

supply का अर्थ है—पूर्ति करना।

अतः Purchase का सही Similar Meaning है 'buy'

20. The word 'inspection' is similar in meaning to :

- (A) interview (B) exercise
(C) get up (D) check up

20. (D) Inspection का अर्थ है—जाँच करना

Interview का अर्थ है—साक्षात्कार

exercise का अर्थ है—व्यायाम करना/ पालन करना

get up का अर्थ है—उठना

अतः Inspection का Similar meaning है Check up.

21. The opposite of the word 'support' is—

- (A) help (B) argue
(C) oppose (D) return

21. (C) • Support का अर्थ है—सहायता करना

• help का अर्थ है—सहायता करना।

• argue का अर्थ है—बहस करना

• oppose का अर्थ है—विरोध करना

• return का अर्थ है—वापस करना

अतः Support का Opposite है Oppose.

22. Which word is opposite in meaning to 'interesting' ?

- (A) confusing (B) boring
(C) contrasting (D) pleasing

22. (B) • Interesting का अर्थ है—रुचिकर

• Confusing का अर्थ है—भ्रमकारी, पेचीदा

• Contrasting का अर्थ है—विरोधी

• boring का अर्थ है—ऊबाऊ, नीरस

• Pleasing का अर्थ है—खुशनुमा/प्रसन्न करने वाला

अतः Interesting का Opposite है boring.

23. Choose the word with the correct spelling:

- (A) fenancial (B) finaniel
(C) finencial (D) financial

23. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। शब्द financial (वित्तीय) की Spelling शुद्ध है।

24. Pick out the word which has been correctly spelt :

- (A) situation (B) setuation
(C) situation (D) situasion

24. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। शब्द Situation (स्थिति) की Spelling शुद्ध है।

Direction (Q. No. 25 and 26)

Please read the following stanza to answer question No. 55 and 56 :

"The Jamuna's waters rush by so quickly,

The shadows of evening gather so thickly,

Like black birds in the sky....."

O! If the storm breaks, what will betide me?

Safe from the lighting where shall I hide me ?

Unless Thou succour my footsteps and guide me.

Ram re Ram ! I shall die."

25. "Like black birds" in the above lines in as example of :

- (A) metaphor (B) simile
(C) hyperbole (D) pun

25. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। उपर्युक्त पंक्ति में like black bird's. Simile (उपमा) का Example है। इसमें ऐसी दो वस्तुओं की तुलना की जाती है जिनमें कम से कम एक चीज समान हो। Similar प्रायः As, like या so से शुरू होती है।

Metaphor—रूपक—यह implied simile है। जहाँ तुलना में like, so व as का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Hyperbole—अतिशयोक्ति—इस अलंकार में बात को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

Pun—श्लेष—जहाँ एक शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं।

26. We can find an example of alliteration in the above lines in :

(A) Ram re Ram
(B) I shall die
(C) The Jamuna's waters
(D) The shadows of evening

26. (A) Alliteration—(अनुप्रास) (जहाँ एक वर्ण की आवृत्ति बार-बार हो)। जो Ram re Ram में है। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।

27. An elegy is a :

(A) sad poem, usually about someone's death
(B) love poem
(C) prayer
(D) poem about someone's marriage

27. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। elegy—शोकगीत होता है, जो कि किसी प्रियजन की मृत्यु के अवसर पर रचित की गई Poem होती है।

28. The phonetic symbol for the first sound (underlined) in the word 'ship' is :

(A) / ʃ / (B) / sh /
(C) /ch / (D) / tp/n

28. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। Ship का first sound /ʃ/ होगा। (/ʃ/-श)

29. Pick :

(A) / pllk / (B) / pi : k /
(C) / plk / (D) / plkk /

29. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। Pick का Phonetic Transcription /plK/ होता है।

30. Try :

(A) / trl / (B) / tral /
(C) / tri : / (D) / trae /

30. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। try का Phonetic Transcription / tral/ होता है।

Language-II

31. Which one of the following words is a noun ?

(A) interesting (B) develop
(C) teacher (D) brave

31. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है, क्योंकि teacher (अध्यापक) एक Noun है।

- Interesting (रुचिकर)—Adjective है।
- develop (विकास करना) verb है।
- brave (बहादुर/वीर) adjective है।

32. Fill in the appropriate determiner :

I have not got.....money in my bank account.

(A) any (B) a
(C) a few (D) few

32. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। Not के बाद any का प्रयोग उचित होता है। Any का negative interrogative वाक्यों में तथा Hardly, scarcely के साथ किया जाता है।

33. Supply the correct form of the verb 'remember' in the following sentence :

I.....your name.

(A) am remembering
(B) remember
(C) was remembering
(D) have remember

33. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। उपर्युक्त वाक्य में remember प्रयोग अधिक है। वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense का है।

34. Pick out the correct verb form :

She was walking along the road when she.....him.

(A) met (B) have met
(C) was meeting (D) meet

34. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। रिक्त स्थान में met (V₂) का प्रयोग होगा। वाक्य Past Tense में है।

35. Supply a modal which expresses ability :

(A) may (B) will
(C) must (D) can

35. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है, क्योंकि can का प्रयोग मानसिक/शारीरिक ability (सामर्थ्य) के लिए किया जाता है।

36. We must come back by six.

'Must' in the above sentence expresses

(A) possibility (B) advice
(C) desire (D) necessity

36. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। Must का प्रयोग Necessity (आवश्यकता) का बोध कराता है।

37. Complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence :

(A) in (B) over
(C) out (D) at

37. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। Come out (PHR-V) (बाहर आना)।

38. Complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence :

(A) up (B) through
(C) after (D) in

38. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। रिक्त स्थान में up का प्रयोग होगा। going up (PHR-V) का अर्थ है—बढ़ जाना।

39. Complete the phrasal verb in the following sentence :

(A) away (B) at
(C) off (D) after

39. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। See off (PHR-V) का अर्थ है—विदा करना, रुखसत करना।

40. Which one of the following phrasal verbs means 'to remove' ?

(A) put on (B) take off
(C) put up (D) get off

40. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। Take off (PHR-V) का अर्थ है Remove/leave (हटाना)।

41. We decided to put off our visit to Kashmir till October.

'Put off in the above sentence means'

(A) arrange (B) plan
(C) reject (D) postpone

41. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। Put off (PHR-V) का अर्थ है Postpone स्थगित करना।

42. There isn't enough money, so we must cut down expenses.

'Cut down' in the above sentence means :

(A) reduce in size or amount
(B) stop
(C) increase in size or amount
(D) revise

42. (A) उपर्युक्त वाक्य में cut down (PHR-V) का अर्थ है—कम करना। घटाना। अतः विकल्प (A) Reduce in size or amount सही है।

43. They are repairing the bridge.

The passive voice of the above sentence will be :

(A) The bridge is repaired
(B) The bridge are being repaired
(C) The bridge is being repaired
(D) The bridge has being repaired

43. (C) दिया गया Active Voice Present Continuous Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice structure निम्नवत् होगा—

[Sub. + is/am/are + being + V₃ +

other words]
The bridge is being repaired.
अतः विकल्प (C) सही है।

44. Pick out the correct passive voice of the following sentence :

They carried the injured player off the field.

- (A) Off the field was carried by the injured player
(B) The injured player was carried off the field by them
(C) The injured player be carried off the field
(D) The injured player has been carried off the field

44. (B) दिया गया Active Voice, Past Indefinite Tense में है। Passive Voice Structure निम्नवत् होगा।

[Sub + was/were + V₃ + other words]
अतः सही Passive Voice "The injured player was carried off the field by them." होगा।

45. He said, "Kavita, when is the next train?"

The above sentence in Reported Speech will be :

- (A) He asked Kavita that when the next train was
(B) He asked to Kavita when was the next train
(C) He asked to Kavita that when is the next train
(D) He asked Kavita when the next train was.

45. (D) दिया गया वाक्य Direct Speech में है। इसका Indirect Speech में बदलने के लिए परिवर्तन होंगे।

when,

Interrogative = Assertive
Present Tense = Past Tense

अतः सही Reported Speech है। He asked Kavita When the next train was.

46. The doctor said to me, "Do not swim in cold water."

In Reported Speech the above sentence will be The doctor advised me

- (A) do not swim in cold water
(B) that do not swim in cold water
(C) not to swim in cold water
(D) to not swim in cold water

46. (C) दिया गया वाक्य Direct Speech, Imperative Sentence में है। इसका

indirect speech। Structure निम्नवत् होगा—

[Sub. + asked + obj + infinitive (to + V₁)]

The doctor advised me not to swim in cold water.

47. Pick out the sentence which has the same meaning as the following sentence :

No person in my village is as wise as my uncle.

- (A) My uncle is the wisest person in my village
(B) There is no wise person in my village
(C) My uncle is the only wise person in my village.
(A) My uncle is wiser than some people in my village.

47. (A) दिया गया वाक्य degree of comparison है। विकल्प (A) में प्रयुक्त वाक्य का आशय दिये गये वाक्य के समान है।

[Sub. + H.V. + the + S.D. + Noun + Other words.]

My uncle is the wisest person in my village.

48. Pick out the appropriate question tag for the following statement :

You didn't see him.

- (A) didn't you ? (B) did you ?
(C) isn't it ? (D) aren't you ?

48. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। सही question Tag है।

did you

[auxiliary + contraction form + subject ?]

यदि statement Positive है, तो Negative question tag का प्रयोग होता है और यदि Statement Negative हो तो Question Tag Positive होगा।

49. The word 'advocate' is similar in meaning to :

- (A) adviser (B) scholar
(C) supporter (D) lawyer

49. (D) Advocate का अर्थ है—अधिवक्ता, वकील

- adviser का अर्थ है—सलाहकार
- Scholar का अर्थ है—विद्वान
- Supporter का अर्थ है—समर्थक
- Lawyer का अर्थ है—वकील

अतः Advocate का सही Similar Word है lawyer.

अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।

50. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word 'precise' ?

- (A) brief (B) exact
(C) precious (D) expensive

50. (A) Precise का अर्थ है—संक्षिप्त करना

- brief का अर्थ है—संक्षिप्त
- exact का अर्थ है—सटीक
- Precious का अर्थ है—मूल्यवान/कीमती
- expensive का अर्थ है—कीमती/महंगा

अतः Precise का Similar Word है brief.

51. The opposite of the word 'familiar' is :

- (A) related to a family
(B) personal
(C) strange
(D) unfriendly

51. (C) • familiar का अर्थ है—परिचित/भिन्न

- Personal का अर्थ है—व्यक्तिगत
- Strange का अर्थ है—अजनबी
- Unfriendly का अर्थ है—अमित्र

अतः familiar का Opposite है Strange.

52. The word 'creative' is opposite in meaning to :

- (A) destructive (B) positive
(C) artistic (D) pessimistic

52. (A) Creative का अर्थ है—सृजनशील/रचनात्मक

- destructive का अर्थ है—विनाशकारी
- Positive का अर्थ है—सकारात्मक
- Artistic का अर्थ है—कलात्मक
- Pessimistic का अर्थ है—निराशावादी

अतः Creative का Opposite है destructive.

अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।

53. Pick out the word which has been correctly spelt :

- (A) obidient (B) obedient
(C) obediant (D) obidiant

53. (C) शब्द Obedient (आज्ञाकारी) Spelling शुद्ध है।

54. Which one of the following words has been correctly spelt ?

- (A) gramar (B) grammar
(C) grammer (D) gramer

54. (B) विकल्प (B) सही है। शब्द grammar (N) (व्याकरण) की Spelling है।

Direction (Q. No. 55 to 57)

Read the following stanza and answer question :

"Silence hath bound thee with her fatal chain;
Neglected, mute and desolate art thou,
Like ruined monument on desert plain :
May be by mortal awakened once again,
Harp of my country, let me strike the strain !"

55. The line 'Like ruined monument on desert plain' is an example of :

- (A) simile (B) metaphor
(C) elegy (D) hyperbole

55. (A) पंक्ति Like ruined monument on desert plain simile (उपमा अलंकार) का example है।

56. Which one of the following phrases gives us an example of alliteration ?

- (A) harp of my country
(B) strike the strain
(C) with her fatal chain
(D) desolate art thou

56. (B) Strike the strain वाक्यांश alliteration (अनुप्रास अलंकार) उदाहरण है। जब वर्ण की आवृत्ति बार-बार हो, तो वहाँ Alliteration (अनुप्रास अलंकार) होगा।

57. A sonnet usually contains :

- (A) eight lines (B) six lines
(C) twelve lines (D) fourteen lines

57. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। Sonnet में सामान्यतः Lines की संख्या 14 होती है।

Direction (Q. No. 58 to 60)

Pick out the correct phonetic transcription of the following words :

58. Like :

- (A) /laɪk/ (B) /lɪk/
(C) /laɪ:k/ (D) /lu:lɪk/

58. (A) विकल्प (A) सही है। Like का Phonetic Transcription है। /laɪk/.

59. Tree :

- (A) /tri:/ (B) /tre/
(C) /tri:/ (D) /treɪ/

59. (C) विकल्प (C) सही है। tree का सही phonetic Transcription है। /tri:/

60. These :

- (A) /ði:z/ (B) /θi:z/
(C) /θɪz/ (D) /ði:z/

60. (D) विकल्प (D) सही है। these का सही Phonetic Transcription है। /ði:z/

