

AGRAWAL
EXAMCART

Paper Pakka Fasega!

Based on
NCERT Pattern

Includes
Analysis
chart
of 10
papers

UPTET 2022-23

Uttar Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PAPER-I (Class 1 to 5)

PAPER-II (Class 6 to 8)

NEW

2in1 Series



Complete theory according to
UPTET syllabus



Contains Chapter-wise UPTET
2013-2020 paper questions with
detailed solutions



UPTET 28 Nov 2021 and 23 Jan 2022

Subject-wise Solved Papers with
solutions included

**Best
Text book!**

इस पुस्तक की थ्योरी UPTET
के पाठ्यक्रम एवं विगत वर्षों में पूछे
गये प्रश्नों पर आधारित है।

इस पुस्तक का गहन अध्ययन करने
से आप UPTET ENGLISH
LANGUAGE के प्रश्नों को
आसानी से हल कर
सकते हैं।

Code
CB893

Price
₹ 149

Pages
186

Based on
NCERT Pattern

UPTET 2022-23

Uttar Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PAPER-I (Class 1 to 5)

PAPER-II (Class 6 to 8)



AGRAWAL GROUP OF PUBLICATIONS

EduCart | Agrawal Publications | AGRAWAL EXAMCART

Book Name | UPTET English Language Paper-I & II Textbook 2022-23

Editor Name | Rahul Agarwal

Edition | Latest

Published by | Agrawal Group Of Publications (AGP)
© All Rights reserved.

ADDRESS | 28/115 Jyoti Block, Sanjay Place, Agra, U.P. 282002
(Head office)

CONTACT | quickreply@agpgroup.in
We reply super fast

BUY BOOK | www.examcart.in
Cash on delivery available

WHATSAPP | **8937099777**
(Head office)

PRINTED BY | Schoolcart

DESKTOP PUBLISHING | Agrawal Group Of Publications (AGP)

ISBN | 978-93-5561-327-1

© **COPYRIGHT** | Agrawal Group Of Publications (AGP)

Disclaimer: This teaching material has been published pursuant to an undertaking given by the publisher that the content does not in any way whatsoever violate any existing copyright or intellectual property right. Extreme care is put into validating the veracity of the content in this book. However, if there is any error found, please do report to us on the below email and we will re-check; and if needed rectify the error immediately for the next print.

ATTENTION

No part of this publication may be re-produced, sold or distributed in any form or medium (electronic, printed, pdf, photocopying, web or otherwise) on Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal without the explicit contractual agreement with the publisher. Anyone caught doing so will be punishable by Indian law.

इस प्रकाशन का कोई भी हिस्सा प्रकाशक के साथ स्पष्ट संविदात्मक समझौते के बिना अमेज़न, फ्लिपकार्ट, स्नैपडील पर किसी भी रूप या माध्यम (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, मुद्रित, पीडीएफ, फोटोकॉपी, वेब या अन्यथा) में फिर से उत्पादित, बेचा या वितरित नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो कोई भी ऐसा करता हुआ पकड़ा जाएगा, वह भारतीय कानून द्वारा दंडनीय होगा।



AGP contributes Rupee One on every book purchased by you to the **Friends of Tribals Society** Organization for better education of tribal children.



Analytical Chart of UPTET (1-5) Question Papers

English										
S.No.	Chapter's Name	23 Jan. 2022	28 Nov. 2021	Jan. 2020	Nov. 2018	Oct. 2017	Dec. 2016	Feb. 2016	Feb. 2014	June 2013
1.	Unseen Passage Prose & Poetry	5	2	4	2	10	—	—	—	—
2.	The Sentence	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Parts of Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1.	Noun : Kinds of Noun, Number & Gender/ Words denoting cries of animals	—	6	4	6	1	1	1	1	—
3.2.	Pronoun	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
3.3.	Verbs & Subject Verb Concord	—	—	3	2	2	3	6	3	2
3.4.	Adjective	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
3.5.	Adverb	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
3.6.	Preposition	1	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	1
3.7.	Conjunction	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—
3.8.	Interjection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tenses	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	3	—

S.No.	Chapter's Name	23 Jan. 2022	28 Nov. 2021	Jan. 2020	Nov. 2018	Oct. 2017	Dec. 2016	Feb. 2016	Feb. 2014	June 2013
5.	Articles	—	4	1	2	—	—	2	1	—
6.	Punctuation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	The Formation of Word : Suffix-prefix	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
8.	Voice	—	2	2	3	—	2	—	1	1
9.	Narration	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
10.	Transformation of Sentences (Simple, Compound, Complex & Clauses)	1	2	2	1	4	—	—	—	—
11.	Figures of Speech	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
12.	Vocabulary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.1.	Antonym	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
12.2.	Synonym	4	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	4
12.3.	One Word Substitution	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3
12.4.	Idioms & Proverbs	3	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	1
12.5.	Spelling Test	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13.	Pedagogy	—	2	2	2	1	6	3	4	—
14.	PQRS	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	4	5

Analytical Chart of UPTET (6-8) Question Papers

All Questions asked in 23 Jan. 2022 are similar to Oct. 2017

English								
S.No.	Chapter's Name	Jan.2020	Nov.2018	Oct.2017/ 23 Jan. 2022	Dec.2016	Feb.2016	Feb. 2014	June 2013
1.	Unseen Passage Prose	2	2	10	7	—	—	—
	Unseen Passage Poetry	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	The Sentence	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
3.	Parts of Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1.	Noun : Kinds of Noun, Number & Gender/ Words denoting cries of animals	4	4	—	1	—	1	3
3.2.	Pronoun	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
3.3.	Verbs/Modals & Subject verb concord	3	2	1	1	2	8	3
3.4.	Adjective	1	—	2	—	2	—	1
3.5.	Adverb	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3.6.	Preposition	1	2	1	—	3	2	1
3.7.	Conjunction	1	2	—	1	—	—	—

S.No.	Chapter's Name	Jan.2020	Nov.2018	Oct.2017/ 23 Jan. 2022	Dec.2016	Feb.2016	Feb. 2014	June 2013
3.8.	Interjection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tenses	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
5.	Question Tag	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.	Articles	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
7.	Punctuation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	The Formation of Word	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
9.	Voice	2	2	1	1	1	2	—
10.	Narration	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
11.	Transformation of Sentences (Simple, Compound, Complex & Clauses)	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
12.	Figures of Speech	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
13.	Vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.1.	Antonym	1	1	1	—	3	1	1
13.2.	Synonym	1	—	1	—	3	2	3
13.3.	One Word Substitution	—	—	2	2	—	1	4

S.No.	Chapter's Name	Jan.2020	Nov.2018	Oct.2017/ 23 Jan. 2022	Dec.2016	Feb.2016	Feb. 2014	June 2013
13.4.	Idioms & Phrases, Phrasal Verbs & Proverbs	1	2	3	1	3	2	1
13.5.	Spelling Test	1	2	—	1	—	1	2
14.	Pedagogy	—	2	—	—	5	5	4
15.	Miscellaneous	—	1	—	5	5	2	4

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

ENGLISH (1-5)

- Unseen Passage
- The Sentence
 - (A) Subject and Predicate
 - (B) Kinds of Sentences
- Parts of Speech
 - Kinds of Noun
 - Pronoun
 - Adverb
 - Adjective
 - Verb
 - Preposition
 - Conjunction
- Tenses - Present, Past, Future
- Articles
- Punctuation
- Word Formation
- Active & Passive Voice
- Singular & Plural
- Gender

ENGLISH (6-8)

- Unseen Passage
- Nouns and its Kinds
- Pronoun and its Kinds
- Verb and its Kinds
- Adjective and its Kinds & Degrees
- Adverb and its Kinds
- Preposition and its Kinds
- Conjunction and its Kinds
- Intersection
- Singular and Plural
- Subject and Predicate
- Negative and Interrogative Sentences
- Masculine and Feminine Gender
- Punctuations
- Suffix with Root words
- Phrasal Verbs
- Use of Somebody, Nobody, Anybody
- Part of Speech
- Narration
- Active voice and Passive voice
- Antonyms & Synonyms
- Use of Homophones
- Use of Request in Sentences

CONTENT

Solved Papers

❖ उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा पेपर-I (कक्षा-1-5) हल प्रश्न-पत्र (23-01-2021)	1-3
❖ उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा पेपर-I (कक्षा-1-5) हल प्रश्न-पत्र (28-11-2021)	4-6

Chapter

page no.

1. Unseen Passage	1-6
2. The Sentence	7-9
3. Parts of Speech	10-49
3.1 The Noun : Kinds of Noun	10-14
3.2 Pronoun	15-17
3.3 Verb and Modal/Syntax	18-28
3.4 Adjective and Interchange of Degrees	29-34
3.5 Adverb	35-39
3.6 Preposition	40-44
3.7 Conjunction	45-48
3.8 The Interjection	49
4. Tenses	50-57
5. Articles	58-63
6. Punctuation	64-68
7. The Formation of Word	69-75
8. Voice	76-82
9. Narration	83-89
10. The Noun : Number-Singular & Plural	90-94
11. The Noun : Gender & Case	95-99
12. Vocabulary	100-123
12.1 Antonyms	100-102
12.2 Synonyms	102-104
12.3 One Word Substitution	104-105
12.4 Some Important Idioms & Phrases	105-106

12.5 Phrasal Verbs	106-110
12.6 Spelling Test	110-113
13. Clauses & Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences	124-130
14. Pedagogy of Language Development	131-161
15. Miscellaneous	162-179

Chapter

1

Unseen Passage

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."

Previous Questions of UPTET (2013-2020) Papers

Direction (Q. No. 1 and 2)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions. Each question is followed by four answers only one of which is correct. you have to choose that correct answer.

To forgive an injury is often considered to be a sign of weakness; it is really a sign of strength. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of vengeance but it takes a strong character to restrain those natural passions. The man who forgives an injury proves himself to be superior of the man who wronged him and puts the wrong-doer to shame. Forgiveness may even turn a foe into a friend. So mercy is the noblest form of revenge.

1. The word strength is a :

- (A) Abstract noun (B) Collective noun
(C) Common noun (D) Material noun

UPTET Paper-1 (08/01/2020)

1. (A) Strength किसी चीज की स्थिति या भाव को दर्शाता है। अतः यह भाववाचक संज्ञा है। भाववाचक संज्ञा को ही Abstract Noun के नाम से जानते हैं।

2. One who does not take revenge is :

- (A) a foolish man (B) a foe
(C) a weak man (D) a strong man

UPTET Paper-1 (08/01/2020)

2. (D) One who does not take revenge (एक व्यक्ति जो बदला लेना नहीं चाहता है) ऐसे चरित्र का संबंध strong man से होता है।

Direction (Q. No. 3 and 4)

Read the following poem and answer the questions set below it.

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the spring of Dove;
A maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love.
A violet by a mossy stone
Half-hidden from the eye!
Fair as star when only one
is shining in the sky

3. What is the meaning of the word

'untrodden'?

- (A) Hidden (B) Explicit
(C) Unexplored (D) Explored

UPTET Paper-1 (08/01/2020)

3. (C) Untrodden का अर्थ है (of a surface) not having been walked on मतलब ऐसी धरती जिसकी खोज नहीं हुई है। अतः इसका संबंध Unexplored से है।

4. Identify the correct figure of speech used in the second stanza.

- (A) Alliteration (B) Simile
(C) Metaphor (D) Pun

UPTET Paper-1 (08/01/2020)

4. (B) Simile (उपमा) का संबंध एक चीज की तुलना दूसरी चीज से होती है, जिनमें कम से कम एक thing समान हो। यह प्रायः as, like, so जैसे words से शुरू होती है।

Direction (Q. No. 5 and 6)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it.

Yesterday, two brave children of Gangapur were awarded Brave Hearts Award. They have exhibited a great spirit of selflessness and courage. Harsh, a twelve-year-old boy, saved a little girl from drowning in the river that flows along his village. Garima has been awarded for her presence of mind.

5. Which kind of noun is Gangapur ?

- (A) Material noun
(B) Common noun
(C) Collective noun
(D) Proper noun

UPTET Paper-1 (18/11/2018)

5. (D) Gangapur किसी स्थान का नाम है जो कि Proper Noun है।

6. Which part of speech is the word 'brave'?

- (A) Adjective (B) Noun
(C) Pronoun (D) Preposition

UPTET Paper-1 (18/11/2018)

6. (A) शब्द 'brave' (बहादुर) एक Adjective के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि Children की विशेषता बता रहा है।

Direction (Q. No. 7 to 11)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Antarctica is a icy continent in the South Pole. It is covered by permanently frozen ground, is surrounded by water and is about 1.5 times longer than the United States of America.

The world's largest desert is in Antarctica. 98% of the land is covered with a continental ice sheet; the remaining 2% of land is barren rock. Antarctica has about 87% of the world's ice. The South Pole is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was at the South Pole; it reached as low as — 128.6 °F or — 88.0 °C. On an average most of the Antarctica, gets less than 2 inches of snow each year. Although scientific expeditions visit Antartica, there are no permanent human residents. This is because of the extreme weather, which includes freezing temperature, strong winds and blizzards. There are about 4000 seasonal visitors to Antarctica. Antarctica hasn't always been located at the South pole. It has drifted, like the other continents and has ranged from the Equator during the Cambrian period, about 500 million years ago to the South Pole. During the time of the dinosaurs. Antarctica has more temperate and housed dinosaur: and many other life-forms. Now there is very little indigenous life.

7. The word 'icy' in the passage is a/an

- (A) noun
(B) adjective
(C) adverb
(D) homonym of 'ice'

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

7. (B) Here, 'icy' is used as an adjective, which modifies the quality of continent in the South Pole.

8. The word 'desert' in the passage is a
(A) noun (B) pronoun
(C) verb (D) verbal

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

8. (A) Here, 'desert' is a noun and it is modified by the adjective 'largest' in the passage.

9. The word 'windiest' in the passage is a
(A) second form of verb
(B) superlative form of adjective
(C) superlative form of adverb
(D) positive form of noun

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

9. (B) The word 'windiest' is the superlative form of adjective 'windy' as used in the passage.

10. Has Antarctica always been fixed in the South Pole?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) May be
(D) Not given in the passage

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

10. (B) No, Antarctica has not always been located at the South Pole as it has drifted like the other continents.

11. Who are the earliest known inhabitants of Antarctica?
(A) American scientists
(B) Indian scientists
(C) Dinosaurs
(D) It has always been a desert

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

11. (C) The earliest known inhabitants of Antarctica are dinosaurs.

Direction (Q. No. 12 to 16)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement. Half educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it, they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of University training should discipline himself at an early age never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then patiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other side, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the

same kind of habit as wine-drinking or opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time, something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind and leaving the deeper springs of feelings and the higher faculties of perception unemployed.

12. The writer believes that half-educated persons are not able to
(A) enjoy wine-drinking
(B) enjoy dreaming
(C) think properly
(D) appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

12. (D) The writer believes that half-educated persons are not able to appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature as they read for amusement.

13. The word 'narcotic' in the passage means
(A) great literature
(B) intoxicant
(C) cheap books
(D) intellectual exercise

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

13. (B) The word 'narcotic' in the passage means 'intoxicant' as the habit of reading for amusement is like wine-drinking or opium-smoking.

14. The phrase 'the higher faculties' in the passage means
(A) different departments in the University
(B) different ways of enjoying things
(C) mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature
(D) superficial part of the mind

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

14. (C) The phrase 'the higher faculties' in the passage means mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature.

15. The word 'eventually' in the passage means
(A) after some time
(B) at last
(C) never
(D) initially

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

15. (B) eventually— अन्ततः
at last— अन्त में
अतः eventually का समानार्थी शब्द at last होगा।

16. The word 'unemployed' in the passage means

- (A) jobless
(B) in search of employment
(C) not working
(D) unused

UPTET Paper-1 (15/10/2017)

16. (D) इस passage के अनुसार unemployed का अर्थ unused—जिसका प्रयोग न किया गया हो, होगा।

Direction (Q. No. 17 to 21)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air, which is impossible for airplanes. Helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since, helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in isolated areas, which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations, which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police used helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

17. The word 'congested' in the passage means :
(A) the place is roomy
(B) the place has no place
(C) the place can be accessed by police vans
(D) the place has so much of smoke due to fire

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

17. (B) Congested (अधिक भरा हुआ) so the option (B) the place has no place is the correct answer.

18. A helicopter can hover while an airplane cannot, according to the passage. 'Hover' in the passage means :
(A) stay at one place in the air
(B) move straight up in the air
(C) go backward in the air
(D) fly sideways

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

18. (A) Hover (हंडराना) So, the option (B) is the correct answer.

19. Point out the grammatical category of the word 'perform' in the passage.
(A) Noun (B) Verb
(C) Adverb (D) Helping verb

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

19. (B) The grammatical category of 'perform' is verb in the passage.

20. Why is a helicopter used as an ambulance ?
(A) Its movement can be manoeuvred easily
(B) It crosses all difficulties of traffic
(C) It reaches the inaccessible places easily
(D) It can fire-fight

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

20. (C) A helicopter is used as an ambulance is it reaches the inaccessible places easily.

21. Point out the grammatical category of the word 'very' in the passage.
(A) Adverb (B) Adjective
(C) Noun (D) Verb

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

21. (A) The grammatical category of 'very' is an adverb in the passage.

Direction (Q. No. 22 to 26)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, it is the busiest man who has time to spare.

Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar-box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told, may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

22. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard ?
(A) Three minutes
(B) A full day
(C) Four hours and five minutes
(D) Half an hour

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

22. (B) The elderly lady can spend the entire day in writing a postcard.

23. What happens when the time to spent on some work increases ?

- (A) The work is done smoothly
- (B) The work is done leisurely
- (C) The work consumes all the time
- (D) The work needs additional time

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

23. (C) When the time to be spent on some work increases, the work consumes all the time.

24. What does the expression 'pillar-box' stand for ?

- (A) A box attached to the pillar
- (B) A box in the pillar
- (C) Box office
- (D) A pillar-type postbox

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

24. (D) Pillar box stands for A pillar-type postbox.

25. Who is the person likely to take more time to do work?

- (A) A busy man
- (B) A elderly person
- (C) A man of leisure
- (D) A exhausted person

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

25. (C) A man of leisure is the person likely to take more time to do work.

26. Point out the most appropriate explanation of the sentence, "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion."

UPTET 6-8, (15/10/2017)

- (A) The more work there is to be done, the more the time needed
- (B) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will be used
- (C) If you have more time, you can do more work
- (D) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time

26. (B) Options (B) is the most appropriate explanation of the given sentence.

Direction (Q. No. 27 to 33)

Read the given passage and answer the question that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Scientists are extremely concerned about the changes taking place in our climate. The changes are said to be alarmingly rapid and the result of human activity whereas in the past it had been natural and much **slower**. The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up (global warming). This is occurring at a rate unprecedented in the last 10,000 years. The implications are very serious. Rising temperatures could give rise

to extremely high **increase** in the incidence of floods and droughts having defect on agriculture.

It is thought that this unusual warming of the earth has been caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrial processes. Such gases not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but trap the heat of the sun leading to the warming up of the planet. It has been suggested that industrialised countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and plant more trees to create sinks to absorb greenhouse gases.

27. The changes taking place in our climate have become

- (A) a matter of celebration for the scientists
- (B) a matter of worry for the scientists
- (C) something that does not have any serious implication
- (D) something to be whiled away by the scientists

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

27. (B) A matter of worry for the scientists.

28. The antonym of the underlined word 'increase' is

- (A) increment (B) reduction
- (C) smaller (D) rapid

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

28. (B) The antonym of 'increase' is 'reduction'.

29. The climatic changes taking place today are different from earlier changes as :

- (A) today they are slower and more natural
- (B) today they are much faster and caused by the humans
- (C) today they do not threaten the humans because of their speed
- (D) today men are affected by them easily

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

29. (B) As today they are much faster and caused by the humans.

30. Increase in global temperatures may result in :

- (A) rains
- (B) destruction of crops
- (C) death of animals
- (D) a long period without rains

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

30. (D) Increase in global temperature may result in a long period without rains.

31. The underlined word 'slower' in the passage is :

- (A) Noun (B) Verb
- (C) Adjective (D) Adverb

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

31. (C) The word 'slower' in the passage is an adjective.

32. Greenhouse gases refer to :

- (A) emission of gases by the cars alone
- (B) emission of gases by the industries alone
- (C) trapping of heat of the sun by the earth increasing temperatures alone
- (D) carbon dioxide being produced from any source

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

32. (D) Green house gases refers to carbon dioxide being produced from any source.

33. The underline word 'sinks' in the passage refers to

- (A) absorption of greenhouse gases by industries
- (B) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- (C) industrialised countries
- (D) the plantation for absorbing harmful gases

UPTET 6-8, (19/12/2016)

33. (D) The underlined word 'sinks' refers to 'the plantation for absorbing harmful gases' according to the context of the passage.

Direction (Q. Nos. 34 and 35)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Among these adventures, in the year 1887, was a youth called Jacob who was then twenty-one years old. Although so young he had already lived a risky and dangerous life. He had been a seaman and crossed the Pacific, and been a pirate and a river patrol-man, a coal shoveller at a power plant, a landless man and a 'hobo'. He had tramped the United States and Canada, switch rides on freight trains, and dodging and fighting railway men and police and knew all about cold and hunger, and poverty and danger, and he had served a prison-sentence of thirty days.

Though he did little else, he had a great love for books and words, and though he had found no gold in the Klondike, these things were soon to earn him a fortune. He came back from Alaska after a year suffering from scurvy and without a penny in his pocket. He had, however, a great wealth of experience and he began to write stories about places he had seen and the people he had met. After months of hard work and hunger, he found success, Magazines began to accept his Alaskan stories.

Soon, he was famous. In the next sixteen years, he published fifty books, and made and spent a million dollars. He died in 1916.

34. In the given passage, what do you understand by the word 'Hobo' ?

- (A) A hero
- (B) Someone who does not have a job or a house and moves from one place to other
- (C) Someone who is brave
- (D) Someone who fights with everyone and does not sit quietly ever

UPTET 6-8, (18/Nov./2018)

34. (B) The word 'Hobo' means someone who does not have a job or a house and moves from one place to other.

35. 'Scurvy' means

- (A) a disease resulting from a lack of vitamin C
- (B) an injury caused to the body from freezing cold
- (C) a sea-sickness
- (D) a feeling of nausea

UPTET 6-8, (18/Nov./2018)

35. (A) 'Scurvy' is a disease resulting from a lack of vitamin C and is characterised by spongygums, lossening of the teeth and a bleeding into the skin & mucous membranes.

Important Questions

Directions (Q. No. 1 to 5)

Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer from the answers given below each question :

The good book of the hour, then, I do not speak of the bad ones-is simply the useful or pleasant talk of some person whom you cannot otherwise converse with, printed for you. Very useful often, telling you what you need to know; very pleasant often, as a sensible friend's present talk would be. These bright account of travels; good-humoured and witty discussions of question; lively or pathetic story-telling in the form of novel; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history. all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age. We ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them. But we make the worst possible use, if we allow them to usurp the place of true books : for strictly speaking, they are not books at all, but merely letters or newspaper in good print.

1. How, according to the author, is the good book of the hour very useful ?

- (A) Because it gives the information required by you
 - (B) Because it is in printed form
 - (C) Because it gives you pleasure
 - (D) Because it is in the form of conversation
2. Which one of the following statements is not TRUE ?
- (A) The books of the hour are multiplying
 - (B) They are peculiar characteristic of the present age
 - (C) They are true scriptures of their writers
 - (D) We must be thankful for them
3. How does the writer define the good book of the hour ?
- (A) The good book of the hour is informative in nature
 - (B) It is the useful or pleasant talk of someone in print
 - (C) The good book of the hour is mere communication
 - (D) The good book of the hour has no permanent value

4. Which of the following conclusions based on the passage is not True ?

- (A) There are good books for all time
 - (B) The good books of the hour are useful as well as pleasant
 - (C) In the present age books of the hour are multiplying with the xpansion of education
 - (D) True books have been replaced by books of the hour
5. The book of the hour does not deal with one of the following. Identify :
- (A) Travel account
 - (B) Story-telling
 - (C) Fact-telling
 - (D) Preservation of knowledge

Directions (Q. No. 6 to 10)

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

By human obligations I mean the ability to behave in a reasonable way, to observe restraint so that restraints do not have to be imposed, to be able to think clearly and objectively so that false doctrines cannot gain ground. I believe that it also means the ability to see through nonsense, political, economic, scientific, and so on, and the feeling that it is a duty to resist it.

6. Human obligations do not include
 (A) behaving in a disciplined manner
 (B) acquiring knowledge
 (C) Making others feel that you are always right
 (D) thinking clearly
7. If one does not observe restraint
 (A) people around one will grow hostile
 (B) one's friends will ignore one
 (C) one's life will be miserable
 (D) People will see to it that one behaves responsibly by imposing restraints
8. When one does not think clearly and objectively
 (A) one fails to achieve success
 (B) one tends to believe in the wrong things
 (C) one is considered a fool
 (D) one tends to make mistakes in day-to-day life
9. It is one's duty to resist
 (A) all political propaganda
 (B) religious practices
 (C) unsatisfactory plans and programmes
 (D) irrational ideas
10. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
 (A) moral conduct
 (B) a humane approach to our problems
 (C) the scientific point of view
 (D) the acquisition of specialized knowledge

Directions (Q. No. 11 to 14)

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question of the four alternatives.

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all being primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

11. The author's main point is that :
 (A) Different forms of life are found on earth.
 (B) Different levels of existence are possible in nature.
 (C) Peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings.
 (D) Even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life.

12. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position ?
 (A) All forms of life have a single over-riding goal
 (B) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
 (C) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
 (D) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain
13. The word "denizens" in the passage implies :
 (A) aliens (B) defectors
 (C) inhabitants (D) visitors
14. The author presumes that animals are :
 (A) Superior to human beings
 (B) Inferior to human beings
 (C) Equal to human beings
 (D) All of the above

Directions (Q. No. 15 to 18)

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question of four alternatives.

The martyrs who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country had a lofty vision of the future. They wanted the nation to be free all slavery and bondage. They wanted an India in which all the communities would live in perfect harmony and in which there would be no high class and no low class of people, the curse of untouchability having been wiped out completely. Women would enjoy rights with men and contribute their fullest to the making of a great nation. Such a vision was in keeping with the ancient glory of the country renowned for its splendid achievements in literature, art and culture. We must now revitalize this ancient culture of ours with tolerance as it is our masthead. If we forget or cease to take pride in our noble heritage, we shall have to face severe indictment in the court of history which is a ruthless judge and seldom spares the erring people.

15. The martyrs who died for the freedom of India wanted :
 (A) the country to be the strongest nation in the world
 (B) the country to rule over the other nations
 (C) the country to be free from slavery
 (D) the people to give up their antiquated customs
16. The martyrs wanted that :
 (A) there should be reservation in the jobs for the backward sections of the society

- (B) there should be perfect communal love and peace in the country
 (C) the old caste system should be retained in the future
 (D) the women should look after their families only

17. We must strive with total commitment to
 (A) defeat and overcome the enemies of the nation
 (B) revitalise our rich past culture
 (C) inject scientific temper into our past culture
 (D) make scientific advancements
18. Our freedom fighters envisioned that in free India :
 (A) there should be an egalitarian society
 (B) women would enjoy higher privileges and rights than others
 (C) the country would be taken forward by some selected classes of society
 (D) industrialization should occupy top priority

Directions (Q. No. 19 to 23)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

"Ever since childhood I've wanted of mere curiosity to ask a king or a queen a couple of questions." "Go ahead I'm just as curious to know what they are, particularly from a woman." "How does it feel to be what you are ?" "It feels fine here in Greece because it is creative work, unlike in most countries." "Do you feel superior because of your royal blood ?" "No, not a bit." "How did you feel in your childhood when you found out you were a princess ?" "Troubled, I used to debate with myself ! What right have you got to be on top without going through the struggle ? Ultimately, Plato's Literature solved my problem. He has mentioned that each class of society has its own functions and accordingly, leaders in order to perform theirs had to be trained for it from childhood. I quietened my uneasiness by using the strategy of Plato's leaders.

19. The questions asked in the above conversation can be classified into which category ?
 (A) Casual (B) Critical
 (C) Probing (D) Political
20. What helped the person resolve the conflict ?
 (A) Acquisition of the top position
 (B) Immense curiosity
 (C) Imparting leadership training right from childhood
 (D) Philosophy that leaders are born to rule

21. The above conversation seems to have taken place between whom ?
 (A) Two women
 (B) The queen to Greece and a woman interviewer
 (C) The queen of Greece and the princess
 (D) The princess and a leader
22. What made one of the persons in the conversation feel uneasy ?
 (A) Hereditary position
 (B) Feeling of superiority
 (C) Lack of creative work
 (D) Unreasonably high curiosity
23. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as “troubled” as used in the conversation ?
 (A) Amazed (B) Vexed
 (C) Excited (D) Irritated
4. (D) True books have been replaced by books of the hour.
5. (D) Preservation of knowledge.
6. (C) Human obligations do not include making others feel that you are always right. See the first sentence.
7. (D) People will see to it that one behaves responsibly by imposing restraints.
8. (B) One tends to believe in the wrong things. See the 4th line of the passage.
9. (D) See the last line of the passage
10. (C) In the above passage, the author is primarily concerned with the scientific point of the view.
11. (C) The author’s main point is that peace and security are the chief goals of all living. So, option (C) is correct.
12. (B) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace. So, option (B) is correct.
13. (C) The word “denizens” refers to an inhabitant of place.
14. (C) The author presumes that animals are equal to human beings.
15. (C) The martyrs who died for the freedom of India wanted the country to be free from slavery. See the 2nd sentence.
16. (B) The martyrs wanted that there should be perfect communal love and peace in the country. So, option (B) is correct.
17. (B) We must strive with total commitment to revitalise our rich past culture. See the 6th sentence.
18. (A) The appropriate part is there should be an egalitarian society. Which is with equality and no class division. See the 3rd sentence.
19. (A) The question asked in the above conversation can be classified into casual category. So option (A) is correct.
20. (D) Philosophy that leaders are born to rule helped the person resolve the conflict. So option (D) is correct.
21. (B) The above conversation seems to have taken place between the Queen of Greece and a woman interviewer So option (B) is correct.
22. (A) Hereditary position made one of the person in the conversation feel uneasy. So, option (A) is correct.
23. (D) शब्द troubled (परेशान या तंग किया) का सही समानार्थी शब्द irritated है। विकल्प (D) सही है।

Solutions

