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Chapter 1 Comprehension (Questions based on Inference, Grammar and Verbal Ability)

Previous Questions of CTET (2011-2021) Papers

Passage

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 9)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow, by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

- Each drop represents a little bit of creation and of life itself. When the monsoon brings to northern India the first rains of summer, the parched earth opens its pores and quenches its thirst with a hiss of ecstasy. After baking in the sun for the last few months, the land looks cracked, dusty and tired. Now, almost overnight, new grass springs up, there is renewal everywhere, and the damp earth releases a fragrance sweeter than any devised by man.
- Water brings joy to earth, grass, leaf-bud, blossom, insect, bird, animal and the pounding heart of man. Small children run out of their homes to romp naked in the rain. Buffaloes, which have spent the summer listlessly around lakes gone dry, now plunge into a heaven of muddy water. Soon the lakes and rivers will overflow with the monsoon's generosity. Trekking in the Himalayan foothills, I recently walked for kilometres without encountering habitation. I was just scolding myself for not having brought along a water-bottle, when I came across a patch of green on a rock face. I parted a curtain of tender maiden hair fern and discovered a tiny spring issuing from the rock-nectar for the thirsty traveller.
- I stayed there for hours, watching the water descend, drop by drop, into a tiny casement in the rocks. Each drop reflected creation. That same spring, I later discovered, joined other springs to form a swift, tumbling stream, which went cascading down the hill into other streams until, in the plains, it became part of the river. And that

river flowed into another mightier river that kilometres later emptied into the ocean. Be like water, taught Laotzu, philosopher and founder of Taoism. Soft and limpid, it finds its way through, over or under any obstacle. It does not quarrel; it simply moves on.

CTET (Lang-I) 31-01-2021 (I-V)

- Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?
He knew that he will
(a) (b)
go back on his promise
(c) (d)
(A) (d) (B) (a)
(C) (b) (D) (c)
- (C) Part (c) में that he will की जगह that he would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि main clause. Past tense में है। अतः विकल्प (C) सही है।
- Which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) The damp earth releases a sweet fragrance.
(B) There is renewal everywhere.
(C) New grasses spring up.
(D) The sweltering heat comes to an end.
- (D) विकल्प (D) में प्रयुक्त वाक्य The sweltering heat comes to an end असत्य है।
- The earth does not look before the onset of the monsoon.
(A) tired (B) cracked
(C) brown (D) dusty
- (C) Monsoon (मानसून) के आरम्भ होने से पूर्व Earth (पृथ्वी) brown (भूरी) दिखाई नहीं देती है। पहले Para के वाक्य 3 का देखें।
- Children respond to the first rains of summer by
(A) singing songs.
(B) giving shouts of joy.
(C) floating paper boats in water
(D) running and playing in the rain

- (D) बच्चों ने Summer (शीष्मकाल) की पहली वर्षा के प्रति बारिश में दौड़कर व खेलकर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। Second Para का दूसरा वाक्य देखें।
- The tiny spring issuing from the rock is hidden by
(A) tall grass
(B) thick moss
(C) maiden hair fern
(D) bushes and creepers
- (C) The tiny spring issuing from the rock is hidden by maiden hair fern.
- To become part of a river, a tiny drop has to
(A) merge its identity.
(B) have lot of strength.
(C) depend on external forces.
(D) suffer a lot
- (A) merge its identity सही विकल्प है।
- Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'pounding' as used in para 2 of the passage ?
(A) sinking (B) shaking
(C) benumbing (D) palpitating
- (D) Para 2 में प्रयुक्त शब्द Pounding का सही Synonym है—Palpitating (धड़कने वाला, जोश पैदा करने वाला)। अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।
- Which one of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word 'descend' (para 3) as used in the passage ?
(A) zoom (B) flow
(C) ascend (D) hover
- (C) Para (3) में प्रयुक्त शब्द descend (अवरोही नीचे उतरना) का सही opposite है—ascend (ऊपर जाना, आरोही)।
- Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
Almost overnight new grass spring up.
(A) Adverb (B) Preposition
(C) Pronoun (D) Adjective
- (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित शब्द 'Almost' एक Adverb है।

Direction (Q. No. 10 to 18)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow, by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

- (i) Kangri Karchok, the Kailash Purana of the Tibetans describes the sacred elephant-mouthed river or Langchen Khambab as a long and extensive river that rises from the 'lake unconquerable', the Tso Maphan or Manasarovar that flows from the mountainous regions of Tibet. According to this holy book, this cold river with its sands of gold, circles the holy Manasarovar seven times before taking its course to the west.
- (ii) The Langchen Khambab flows down from the red coloured mountains of the Kanglung Kangri Glacier in the Trans-Himalayan region of Tibet, channelling its way through the earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang of the Gugi Kingdom. These earth forests are full of pillars formed by rocks that collectively appear like a forest from after - an 'out of the world' landscape that was formed by geological movements of the earth and erosion by wind and water. The Khyunglung ruins also lies on the northern bank of the Sutlej river in this valley which was once known as the "Garuda Valley".
- (iii) This mighty river then flows north-west for about 260 km before entering Himachal Pradesh through Shipki La cutting across the formidable Himalayan ranges of Zaskar, the Greater Himalaya and the Dhauladhar, Subsequently, the waters meander through the gigantic Kinnaur Kailash-Jorkanden Range at Reckong Peo creating the terrifying Sutlej gorge. Then it streams into Shimla, Kullu, Mandi and Bilaspur and is responsible for the rich cultivation of grapes, apples and apricots all along its banks. After its confluence with the River Spiti at Khab it is known as Sutlej.
- (iv) It is 1,448 km in length, making it the longest among the five rivers of Punjab. Extensively used for irrigation, it is topographically divided into the Upper Sutlej Basin and Lower Sutlej Basin. It leaves the Himachal boundary to enter the plains of the Punjab at the Bhakra Dam, the second highest gravity dam

and a major point of water supply and electricity generation for the North of India.

CTET (Lang.-I) 08-12-2019 (I-V)

10. Read the following sentences :
- Kangri Karchok is a holy book of the Tibetans.
 - Langchen Khambab is responsible for rich cultivation of various types of fruits in the Himachal Pradesh.
- (A) 2 is true, 1 is false.
(B) Both 1 and 2 are true.
(C) Both 1 and 2 are false.
(D) 1 is true, 2 is false.
10. (B) Both 1 & 2 are true.
11. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'gigantic' as used in the passage (Para-iv) ?
- (A) high
(B) formidable
(C) huge
(D) terrifying
11. (C) Passage में दिया गया शब्द 'Gigantic (adj.)' विशाल, huge शब्द का समानार्थी (similar in meaning) है।
12. Which one of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word 'sacred' as used in the passage (Para-i)?
- (A) noble
(B) unholy
(C) moral
(D) pure
12. (B) Passage में दिया गया शब्द 'Sacred (adj.)' धार्मिक, पूजनीय का opposite शब्द होगा, unholy - अपवित्र।
13. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?
I am not in best position to advise you
- (a) (b) (c)
in this matter
(d)
- (A) (b) (B) (d)
(C) (c) (D) (a)
13. (A) Part (b) में superlative adjective of degree के पूर्व definite article 'The' का प्रयोग होगा।
14. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence :
I don't know why he is so hostile to me.
- (A) Adverb (B) Preposition
(C) Pronoun (D) Adjective

14. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित शब्द 'Why' adverb है।

15. 'Lake unconquerable' refers to :
- (A) Lake Manasarovar
(B) Lake Rakshatal
(C) The Sutlej river
(D) Langchen Khambab river

15. (A) Passage में प्रयुक्त वाक्यांश 'Lake unconquerable' 'Lake Manasarovar' को refer करता है। अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।

16. According to Kangri Karchok, Langchen Khambab does not/is not :
- (A) circle the Manasarovar seven times.
(B) flow very gently through the hills.
(C) a cold river.
(D) have sands of gold.

16. (B) Flow very gently through the hills.

17. What makes the earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang look amazing ?
- (A) Abundance of flora and fauna.
(B) Cool breeze that makes people feel drowsy.
(C) Pillars formed by rocks resembling a forest.
(D) The ruins on the banks of the Sutlej.

17. (C) According to passage pillars formed by rocks resembling a forest makes the earth forests of Tholing and Tsparang look amazing.

18. Langchen Khambab is a boon for the North of India because :
- (A) it brings along with it mountain soil and minerals.
(B) the prosperity of the whole of India depends on it.
(C) it abounds in aquatic animals.
(D) it is a major source of water supply and power generation.

18. (D) Because it a major source of water supply and power generation.

Direction (Q. No. 19 to 27)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

The future of water will be a gamble-resting entirely on the way we decide to play the game here. Either we continue to use water irresponsibly, threatening the very existence of this planet, or we adopt sustainable and smart water management practices to build a water secure future.

By 2050, India's total water demand will increase by 32 percent from now. Industrial and domestic sectors will account for 85 percent of the additional demand. Over-exploitation of ground-water, failure to recharge aquifers and reduction in catchment capacities due to uncontrolled urbanisation are all causes of the precarious tilt in the water balance.

If the present rate of groundwater persists, India will have only 22 percent of the present daily per capita water available in 2050, possibly forcing the country to import its water.

Optimists believe that India's people some 1.7 billion by 2050, will have integrated water efficient practices into their daily lives. If the ambitious water sustainability goals set by global industries and governments are testament we dare say that the world has begun to recognize water as a resource after all.

While beverages giants are focussed on returning water to the communities where they manufacture their drinks, food processing players are engaging with farmers and upstream actors to minimise water usage across the supply chain and textile houses are evangelising the concept of sustainable fashion. Companies have realised the risks emanating from the possibility of a water-scarce future. This has triggered companies to re-engineer processes, implement water optimizing technologies, establish water audit standards, and use a collaborative approach to deal with the water crisis.

CTET (Lang-I) 09-07-2019 (I-V)

19. The problem of acute water scarcity in future cannot be dealt with by companies through :
- (A) implementing water optimizing technologies
(B) discovering a viable substitute for water.
(C) re-engineering processes
(D) establishing water audit standards.
19. (B) Discovering a viable substitute for water.
20. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'threatening' as used in the passage ?
- (A) menacing (B) coercing
(C) persisting (D) frightening
20. (A) threatening (adj.) भयसूचक, डराने वाला के लिए सही synonym meaning होगा।
21. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'increase' as used in the passage ?

- (A) perceive (B) achieve
(C) relieve (D) decrease

21. (D) Increase (n) विस्तार वृद्धि का सही antonym decrease (n) कमी, न्यूनता होगा।
22. Identify the clause in the underlined part of the following sentence :
He breathed his last in the village where he was born.
- (A) Adjective clause
(B) Adverb clause
(C) Principal clause
(D) Noun clause
22. (A) Adjective clause। यह एक dependent clause होता है जो वाक्य में noun या pronoun को modify करता है।
23. What part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
I do not know why he is so curious about it.
- (A) Noun clause
(B) Principal clause
(C) Adverb clause
(D) Adjective clause
23. (A) Noun clause, जोकि वाक्य में एक object रूप में प्रयुक्त है।
24. We will face a severe water-scarcity problem in future mostly because :
- (A) water is not a renewable source.
(B) by 2050, demand for water will increase considerably.
(C) we do not use water responsibly.
(D) ground-water level water is steadily decreasing.
24. (A) Water is not a renewable source.
25. Which of the following will NOT lead to a severe water imbalance ?
- (A) over-exploitation of water.
(B) failure to recharge aquifers.
(C) uncontrolled urbanisation.
(D) flawless water infrastructure.
25. (D) Flawless water infrastructure.
26. Persistent ground water depletion will NOT necessitate :
- (A) shutting down of industries
(B) adoption of smart water management technologies
(C) using water judiciously
(D) import of water
26. (A) Shutting down of industries.
27. Optimists cannot pin their hope for better water management on :
- (A) reducing demand for water by using new technologies.
(B) discovering new ways of augmenting water supply

- (C) treating sea water for domestic and industrial sectors
(D) integrating water efficient practices into daily use.

27. (C) treating sea water for domestic and industrial sectors.

Direction (Q. No. 28 to 36)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-fortified, the classic European castle is the pinnacle of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of our culture.

Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he fortified key positions to secure the land he had taken. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops "were summoned to, organized around, and deployed from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. They would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centres in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power.

The first castles constructed in England were made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications; however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof. Attackers could hurl flaming objects into the castle through the windows or ignite the wooden doors.

The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military role of castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration,

and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

CTET (Lang.-I) 09-12-2018 (I-V)

28. Which one of the following is **not** a function of castles as expressed in the passage?
- (A) Castles were important social centres in medieval England.
 (B) Castles were the places where knights would keep their best horses.
 (C) Castles served both offensive and defensive purposes militarily.
 (D) Castles served as symbols of power.
28. (B) Castles (किले) were the places where knights would keep their best horses.
29. Which one of the following best describes the main idea in Paragraph 2 ?
- (A) It shows how Norman lords were often scared and frequently retreated.
 (B) It details all of the purposes that English castles served.
 (C) It describes how and why William the Conqueror took control of England.
 (D) It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.
29. (D) It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.
30. The original castles were first made from earth and timber because—
- (A) people did not realize how weak wooden castles would be against fire
 (B) wooden castles were prettier than dirty stone castles
 (C) it takes a lot more time and energy to build a stone castle
 (D) it did not occur to people to build castles out of stone
30. (C) It takes a lot more time and energy to build a stone castle.
31. Wooden castles were converted to stone castles as—
- (A) stone castles offer better defense
 (B) stone castles stay cooler in the summer
 (C) wooden castles take a long time to build
 (D) wooden castles are uncomfortable
31. (A) Stone castles offer (पेश करना) better defence.
32. Which one of the following best explains how gunpowder was the nemesis of traditional castles ?
- (A) Defending castles grew difficult, since attackers could just shoot castle defenders.
 (B) Cannons were able to knock down stone walls, so castles offered little protection.
 (C) Wars were fought with guns and hiding in castles was no longer necessary.
 (D) Artillery forts with large cannons became more stylish than traditional castles.
32. (B) Cannons were able to knock down stone walls, so castles offered little protection.
33. Which one of the following titles would best describe the content of this passage ?
- (A) A Short History of Castles : The Rise and Fall of Castles in England
 (B) Fancy Living : Learning about Castles, Palaces and Fortresses
 (C) William the Conqueror : Bringing Castles to England
 (D) Defending the Castle : Technologies Used to Defend Medieval Castles
33. (A) A Short History of Castles : The Rise and Fall of Castles in England.
34. Which one of the following is an opinion?
- (A) It is unfortunate that castles no longer serve their original purposes.
 (B) Castles were used as offices of administration during the Middle Ages.
 (C) Stone is more resistant to fire than wood.
 (D) William the Conqueror built the first castles in England.
34. (A) It is unfortunate that castles no longer serve their original purposes.
35. Choose a word from the given options which means almost the same as the word 'Vestiges' used in the passage.
- (A) Farrago (B) Creation
 (C) Reminder (D) Outskirts
35. (C) शब्द vestiges (अवशेष, पदांक) का best synonyms—Reminder होगा। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Farrago—घालमेल, Creation—सृष्टि, Outskirts—सरहद, उपनगर।
36. Choose a word which serves as the antonym of the word 'pinnacle'.
- (A) Apex (B) Steeple
 (C) Nadir (D) Crest
36. (C) शब्द 'pinnacle' (शिखर) का opposite word—Nadir (पतन) होगा। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Apex—सर्वोच्च, शीर्ष बिन्दु, Steeple—मीनार, घण्टाघर, Crest—शिखा।

Direction (Q. No. 37 to 45)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

The Mahatma's remarkable wife, Kasturabai, did not object when he failed to set aside any part of his wealth for the use of herself and their children. Married in early youth, Gandhi and his wife took the vow of celibacy after the birth of several sons. A tranquil heroine in the intense drama that has been their life together, Kasturabai has followed her husband to prison, shared his three-week fasts and fully borne her share of his endless responsibilities. She has paid Gandhi the following tribute.

I thank you for having had the privilege of being your lifelong companion and helpmate. I thank you for the most perfect marriage in the world, based on Brahmacharya (self-control) and not on sex. I thank you for having considered me your equal in your lifework for India. I thank you for not being one of those husbands who spend their time in gambling, racing, women, wine and song, tiring of their wives and children as the little boy quickly tires of his childhood toys. How thankful I am that you were not one of those husbands who devote their time to growing rich on the exploitation of the labour of others.

How thankful I am that you put God and country before bribes, that you had the courage of your convictions and a complete and implicit faith in God. How thankful I am for a husband that put God and his country before me. I am grateful to you for your tolerance of me and my shortcomings of youth, when I grumbled and rebelled against the change you made in our mode of living, from so much to so little. As a young child, I lived in your parents home, your mother was a great and good woman, she trained me, taught me how to be a brave, courageous wife and how to keep the love and respect of her son, my future husband. As the years passed and you became India's most beloved leader, I had none of the fears that beset the wife who may be cast aside when her husband has climbed the ladder of success, as so often happens in other countries. I knew that death would still find us husband and wife.

CTET (Lang.-I) Sep. 2016 (I-V)

37. How did Kasturabai react to Gandhiji's will ?
 (A) She accepted his decision without arguing.
 (B) She decided to discuss the matter with her parents
 (C) She left quite unhappy
 (D) She was astonished
37. (A) The Mahatma Gandhi's remarkable wife, Kasturabai, accepted his decision without arguing.
38. Kasturabai impressed the author most because she :
 (A) was at his beck and call
 (B) stood by him through trying times
 (C) was an embodiment of humility
 (D) never questioned her husband's decisions
38. (B) Because she stood by him through trying times.
39. Husband given to vices made Kasturabai feel :
 (A) unhappy (B) sad
 (C) disgusted (D) furious
39. (C) According to the passage, husband given to vices made Kasturabai feel disgusted.
40. Kasturabai's relationship with her mother-in-law can be described as :
 (A) conventional (B) informal
 (C) respectful (D) formal
40. (C) The line—your mother was a great and good woman, she trained me, taught me how to be a brave, courageous wife, proves the answer so, option (C) is correct.
41. The author's attitude to Kasturabai is—
 (A) neutral
 (B) ambivalent
 (C) sympathetic
 (D) commendatory
41. (D) The first of the passage 'The Mahatma's remarkable wife, Kasturabai, shows the author's commendatory attitude to Kasturabai. So, option (D) is correct.
42. The word 'tranquil' as used in the passage means :
 (A) gentle (B) calm
 (C) loyal (D) sober
42. (B) The word Tranquil means 'Calm'. So option, (B) is correct.
43. The word opposite in meaning to 'lifelong' is :
 (A) temporary (B) brief
 (C) weak (D) ardent

43. (A) The word 'lifelong' means lasting, existing all through your life. So its opposite will be temporary.
44. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
 "..... any part of his wealth."
 (A) Adverb (B) Noun
 (C) Conjunction (D) Adjective
44. (B) In the given sentence the underlined word, 'part' is noun.
45. The sentence, "Some husbands spend their time in gambling" when changed into passive voice becomes :
 (A) Time is spent in gambling by some husbands
 (B) Some husbands whose time is spent in gambling
 (C) Some husbands whose time was spent in gambling
 (D) Some husbands spent their time in gambling
45. (A) The given sentence is Active voice of Present Indefinite Tense. Its Passive voice's structure will be (sub + is + V₃ + other words).
 Time is spent in gambling by some husbands.

Direction (Q. No. 46 to 54)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** option.

As I kept strict watch over my way of living, I could see that it was necessary to economise. I, therefore, decided to reduce my expenses by half. My accounts showed numerous items spent on fares. Again, my living with a family meant the payment of a regular weekly bill. It also included the courtesy of occasionally taking members of the family out to dinner and likewise attending parties with them. All this involved heavy items for conveyances, especially as, if the friend was a lady, custom required that the man should pay all the expenses. Also, dining out meant extra cost, as no deduction could be made from the regular weekly bill for meals not taken. It seemed to me that all these items could be saved, as likewise the drain on my parse. So, I decided to take rooms on my own account, instead of living any longer in a family and also to remove from place to place according to the work. I had to do, thus gaining experience at the same time. The rooms were so selected as to enable me to reach the place of business on foot in half an hour and so save fares. Before this I had always taken some kind of conveyance whenever I went anywhere and had to find extra time for walks. The new arrangement combined walks and economy, as it meant a saving of fares and

gave me walks of eight or ten miles a day. It was mainly this habit of long walks that kept me practically free from illness throughout my stay in England and gave me a fairly strong body. Thus, I rented a suite of rooms; one for a sitting room and another for a bedroom. This was the second stage. The third was yet to come.

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46. The author could reduce his expenses by half by :
 (A) having only one meal a day
 (B) renting rooms close to his office
 (C) travelling in a bus
 (D) cooking his own meals.
46. (B) The author's expense was more when he used to live with a family and so in order to save money; he decided to live close to his office so that he can save money of fares.
47.constituted a major part of the author's expenses.
 (A) Meals
 (B) Fares
 (C) Dining out
 (D) Entertainment.
47. (C) When the author used to live with a family, he had to often go for dinners with them and attending parties also which included payment of bills from his side as part of courtesy and custom in case of lady friend dining with him. So option (C) is correct.
48. The author's choice of his new residence enabled him to :
 (A) be close to his friends
 (B) work longer and harder
 (C) save money on fares
 (D) keep things under control.
48. (D) The author's choice of his new residence enabled him to keep things under control.
49. What gave the author a fairly strong body?
 (A) Yogic exercises
 (B) Self-discipline
 (C) Nourishing food
 (D) Long walks.
49. (D) Long walks gave the author a fairly, strong body.
50. The steps taken by the author to reduce his expenses show that he was :
 (A) frugal
 (B) always short of money
 (C) saving money for emergencies
 (D) miserly

50. (A) The author took the steps in order to be more economical.

51. The word 'numerous' most nearly means :
(A) enormous (B) many
(C) goodness (D) politeness

51. (B) The word 'numerous' most nearly means 'many'.

52. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'courtesy' is :
(A) aggression (B) vulgarity
(C) immodesty (D) rudeness

52. (D) Courtesy is showing politeness, civility and good manners. So its opposite will be rudeness.

53. Which 'part of speech' is the underlined word in sentence given below ?
'I decided to reduce my expenses by half'.
(A) Preposition (B) Adjective
(C) Adverb (D) Noun

53. (A) The underlined word by is used as a preposition in a sentence to indicate proximity.

54. "The new arrangement combined walks and economy".

The 'voice' in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :

- (A) the new arrangement had combined walks and economy
- (B) walks and economy are combined in the new arrangement
- (C) walks and economy were combined in the new arrangement
- (D) walks and economy have been combined by the new arrangement.

54. (C) The given sentence Active voice is of simple past. Its Passive voice structure will be (Sub. + was/were + V₃ + other words walk and economy were combined in the new arrangement).

Direction (Q. No. 55 to 63)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** options :

Madam Cama's Paris home became a shelter for world revolutionaries. Even Lenin, the father of Russian revolution visited her house and exchanged views. Savarkar got all encouragement in writing the history of the First Indian War of Independence from Cama. She helped its printing in Holland as no English publisher came forward to publish it. It was a banned book but found its way to India. Smuggled ingeniously under "Don Quixote" covers! She became the publisher of "Vande Mataram", a revolutionary magazine and its

distributor, an extremely difficult task in the days of British espionage. Another magazine "Madan's Talwar" was also started in memory of Madan Lal Dhingra who laid down his life for the country. Both the magazines were outlawed in India and England. Madam Cama somehow found ways to send them to Indian revolutionaries.

Madam Cama also fought for the cause of women. Speaking at National Conference at Cairo, Egypt in 1910, she asked, "Where is the other half of the Egypt? I see only men who represent half the country!" She stressed the role of women in building a nation.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, Madam Cama took an anti-British stand and tried her best to make the Indian people aware of the exploitative nature of British imperialism.

The British had banned her entry into India, being afraid of her revolutionary past and staunch nationalistic outlook. But the lioness was getting old and 35 years of fighting on foreign-land had taken its toll. She decided to return to her motherland. Her health was worsening. After reaching Bombay, she was hospitalized and died on 13th of August, 1936.

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55. The author's attitude to Madam Cama can be described as :

- (A) laudatory (B) critical
- (C) contradictory (D) hostile

55. (A) An laudatory attitude expresses praise for someone. So, option (A) is correct.

56. The word, 'ingeniously' most nearly means :

- (A) cleverly (B) wilfully
- (C) devilishly (D) secretly

56. (A) Ingeniously means possessing or done with ingenuity, skilful or clever.

57. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'famous' is:

- (A) undesirable (B) mysterious
- (C) unknown (D) unpopular

57. (C) The opposite word of famous is unknown.

58. 'Madam Cama fought for the cause of women.'

Tense of the above sentence has been correctly changed into past perfect in :

- (A) Madam Cama has been fighting for the cause of women.

- (B) Madam Cama is fighting for the cause of women.

- (C) Madam Cama had been fighting for the cause of women.

- (D) Madam Cama had fought for the cause of women.

58. (D) The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb to have (had) + the past participle of the main verb. (Sub. + had + V₃ + Obj.)
Madam Cama had fought for the cause of woman.

59. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence given below ?

'I see only men who represent half of the country.'

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

59. (A) The underlined word who in the given sentence is Relative Pronoun.

60. 'How did the book, 'The First Indian War of Independence' find its way to India' ? The book was :

- (A) mailed
- (B) smuggled
- (C) sent through a secret agent
- (D) couriered

60. (B) Smuggle means to bring into a country (an item) secretly and intentionally without declaring the item to customs officials and paying the associated duties or taxes on it, in violation of the law.

61. Madan Lal Dhingra was a :

- (A) freedom fighter
- (B) poet
- (C) journalist
- (D) businessman

61. (A) Madan Lal Dhingra was freedom fighter.

62. Not only did Madam Cama participate in India's struggle for freedom, she also :

- (A) opened schools in slums.
- (B) created awareness of the importance of cleanliness among women.
- (C) championed the cause of women.
- (D) worked for the upliftment of the poor.

62. (C) Madam Cama participated in India's struggle for freedom, she also championed the cause of women.

63. Madam Cama's entry into India was banned because:

- (A) she had a criminal past.
- (B) she spoke vehemently against the British.

- (C) she was spreading rumours about the British.
 (D) she was a revolutionary and staunch nationalist.

63. (A) Madam Cama's entry into India was banned because she had a criminal past.

Direction (Q. No. 64 to 72)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in a natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity offer. According to Solomon, adversity refines and reveals the gold and silver of our character.

A lot of times adversity comes our way as a direct or indirect result of our own actions. We make a bad choice or a bad decision or we simply fail to do something we should have done. When I made bad investment decisions, I had to accept responsibility for my greed and naive choices. Yes, several men had misrepresented the opportunities to me but the fact is, I am the one who made the decisions. And I experienced the very consequences, that Solomon had cautioned us about. Any time you make a contribution to your own adversity, you need to accept responsibility for it. Don't simply blame someone or something else.

Nonetheless throughout our lives we will experience a great deal of adversity that is not a result of our own actions. It is critically important that we do not assign fault to ourselves or to those who had nothing to do with it. When a friend of mine lost his daughter to leukemia, he confided to me that he felt God was punishing him for his past sins. In other words, he was blaming himself. It is believed that adversity sometimes has a purpose that we cannot know or understand. As tempting as it may be, to try to figure out such a mystery is not only an exercise in futility, it is foolish also.

CTET (Lang.-I) 22-02-2015 (I-V)

64. Adversity provides us with an opportunity to—
 (A) introspect
 (B) develop our character
 (C) test our friends
 (D) evaluate our own character
64. (B) Adversity provides us with an opportunity to develop our character in natural, recurring and powerful way that only the challenges of adversity offer.
65. The author quotes Solomon to—
 (A) lend force to his argument

- (B) show his veneration for him
 (C) emphasize that adversity is part of life
 (D) embellish his prose

65. (A) The author quotes Solomon to lend force to his argument.

66. Most often our misfortunes are the result of our own—

- (A) idleness (B) haste
 (C) follies (D) actions

66. (A) Most often our misfortunes are the result of our own idleness.

67. The synonym for 'cautioned' is—

- (A) warned (B) threatened
 (C) suggested (D) persuaded

67. (A) The synonym of cautioned is warned.

68. The phrase 'exercise in futility' means—

- (A) a foolish approach
 (B) something that is pointless
 (C) hopes of future
 (D) an irrational act

68. (B) The phrase 'exercise in futility' means a totally pointless endeavour. So option (B) is correct.

69. Identify the correct statement—

- (A) Adversity is purposeless
 (B) Adversity is a curse
 (C) The mystery of adversity can be easily understood
 (D) Adversity helps us improve our character

69. (A) The correct statement is—Adversity is purposeless.

70. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (A) Adversity is a test of our character
 (B) The bravest are bogged down by misfortunes
 (C) Adversity refines our character
 (D) Adversity sometimes has a purpose

70. (B) The bravest are bogged down by misfortunes.

71. The antonym for the word 'adversity' is—

- (A) prosperity (B) luxury
 (C) luck (D) emptiness

71. (A) The meaning of word 'adversity' is a difficult or unpleasant situation. Hence, the prosperity is the required antonym.

The antonym of 'adversity' is 'prosperity'.

72. When adversity strikes us we blame—
 (A) supernatural powers and evil spirits
 (B) providence
 (C) our stars
 (D) everything and everyone except ourselves

72. (D) When adversity strikes us we blame everything and everyone except ourselves.

Direction (Q. No. 73 to 81)

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

In this floating village in Brazil, there is only one way to travel. Students go to school by boat. Locals go to worship by boat. Taxis arrive by boat. Even the soccer field is often a boat. There are three homemade fields on land, but they are submerged now in the annual flooding of the Black River. If the wooden goal posts had nets, they would be useful this time of year only for catching fish. So, young players and adults improvise. They play soccer at a community centre that has a roof but no walls. They play on the dock of a restaurant. And they play on a parked ferry, a few wearing life jackets to cushion their fall. The high-water mark in the Rio Negro this year was the fifth highest in more than a century of measurements.

As scientists study the impact of deforestation on the Amazon basin and the cooling and warming of the Pacific Ocean, extreme patterns observed over the last 25 or 30 years raise an important unanswered question : "Are these trends human-induced climate change, or can we explain this with natural variability?"

Villagers said that passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines during periods of exceptionally high water. And while the soccer fields are usually available for about half the year, the land has recently been dry enough for only four or five months of play. "We don't have a place for the children to play," said de Sousa, a shop owner. "They are stuck in the houses, bored." The most adventurous, though, will find a game somewhere.

CTET (Lang.-I) 21-09-2014 (I-V)

73. The floating village is famous for its :
 (A) Black River
 (B) craze for sports
 (C) annual flooding
 (D) suffering of the locals

73. (B) The floating village is famous for its craze for sports.

74. The wooden goal posts had nets that are during floods.
 (A) floating around

- (B) used as nets
- (C) useless
- (D) misused

74. (C) useless
75. "The passing boats sometimes knocked down power lines" suggests that the :
- (A) rescue boats are careless
 - (B) water was charged
 - (C) the flood levels were high
 - (D) electric poles had fallen
75. (C) It suggests the intensity of flood level.
76. A word that can best replace the word 'improvise' is :
- (A) contrive (B) share
 - (C) plan (D) devise
76. (A) Contrive means invent, will replace the word Improve.
77. In this paragraph, 'to cushion' means to :
- (A) separate (B) protect
 - (C) pad (D) abate
77. (C) 'To cushion' means to pad. So option (C) is correct.
78. Identify the correct statement.
Flooding has over a period of time.
- (A) remained the same
 - (B) been increasing
 - (C) been unpredictable
 - (D) been decreasing
78. (D) 'been decreasing' will complete the meaning of the sentence.
79. Pick out the **false** statement.
- (A) The lines remain in place during the floods.
 - (B) The residents enjoy football the most.
 - (C) The goal posts and nets are useless during the floods.
 - (D) The community centre is the only space for playing.
79. (D) According to the passage option (D) is false as the community centre apart from other space for playing. See the 9th & 10th sentence of the paragraph.
80. The antonym of the word 'exceptionally' is :
- (A) extraordinary (B) generally
 - (C) markedly (D) easily
80. (B) Exceptional means excellent, wonderful. Hence, the antonym of exceptionally is generally.
81. "... will find a game somewhere" suggests that :
- (A) people will play football in the water
 - (B) football is lost during the floods

- (C) the Black River is no threat to a game of football
- (D) high grounds are reserved for the popular game

81. (C) The black River is no threat to game of football.

Direction (Q. No. 82 to 90)

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

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.

CTET (Lang-I) 16-02-2014 (I-V)

82. The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a/an :
- (A) newspaper article
 - (B) diary
 - (C) encyclopaedia
 - (D) autobiography
82. (A) The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found only in a newspaper article.
83. The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is :
- (A) not practiced according to tradition
 - (B) found in adult entertainment
 - (C) performed only in films
 - (D) suitable to be performed by adults
83. (A) The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance

form is not practised according to tradition.

84. Here, "to perform in an exaggerated manner" suggests that performers :
- (A) are not professionally trained
 - (B) deliberately distort the dance form
 - (C) only dance for a selected audience
 - (D) cannot dance
84. (B) Here 'to perform in an exaggerated manner' suggests that performers deliberately distort the dance form.
85. A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was :
- (A) jammed in tightly
 - (B) filled into
 - (C) exceeding allotted time
 - (D) well-attended
85. (A) A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was well-attended. It is revealed that the shows of Birju Maharaj receive overwhelming response by the audience of Delhi. They understand the true form of dancing art and appreciate it as well.
86. The younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they :
- (A) are open to learning the pure form of the dance
 - (B) prefer traditional styles of dancing
 - (C) can combine to perform in the traditional and modern styles
 - (D) are calm while they prepare to perform
86. (A) The younger dancers have presence of mind means that they are open to learning the pure form of dance.
87. Birju Maharaj's assessment of his popularity lies in :
- (A) the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi
 - (B) the influence of traditional styles in modern dance
 - (C) his migrating to Mumbai on popular demand by producers
 - (D) the number of dances he has choreographed in films
87. (A) Birju Maharaj's assessment of his popularity lies in the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi.
88. A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is :
- (A) falsified (B) misrepresented
 - (C) disturbed (D) misused
88. (B) A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is 'misrepresented' which also means that any fact is revealed in an incorrect way.

89. An antonym for the word 'showcased' is :

- (A) advertised (B) published
(C) abridged (D) withheld

89. (D) The antonym of 'showcased' is withheld. 'Showcased' means to publicly reveal whereas 'withheld' means to stop or conceal that event.

90. A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is :

- (A) adulterated (B) impressed
(C) received (D) divided

90. (B) A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is impressed.

Direction (Q. No. 91 to 99)

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

Why do poets use poems to tell about social injustices? The answer is simple. This way a poet can catch and hold the reader's attention, his/her emotions. Usually poets in their works present facts in order to capture attention of many people. These are not new facts that are presented to an audience. Poems are always aimed at reaching feelings of people and, thus, pulling strings. Literature of every state shows all the complexity of every epoch. When the situation is the same at several countries, it has a worldwide significance. Before talking about poetry, we should answer the question : What is poetry? Poetry is a special way of describing situations, things, ideas, feelings. Poets present their ideas in short phrases.

A poem can be compared to a photo-graph as it reflects real life, real situations and feelings. In a poem, a poet captures the exact moment and represents it the way he/she has seen it. When you read a poem you see the poet's subjective evaluation of fact, situations and the epoch in general. Poets of the Romantic Movement wrote their poems to share their feelings. They wrote to help people understand their time from the poet's point of view.

CTET (Lang.-I) 28-07-2013 (I-V)

91. A poem reflects the culture of the :

- (A) period it belongs to
(B) historical past
(C) imaginary life
(D) present only

91. (A) A poem may reflect the culture of any period; so it reflects the culture of the period it belongs to.

92. Here, the expression 'pulling strings' means :

- (A) challenging beliefs
(B) promoting popular notions
(C) secretly controlling thoughts
(D) exerting strength

92. (C) The expression 'pulling strings' means use your influence with other people in order to get something done, after unfairly. So it means secretly controlling thoughts.

93. A word in the passage which means a quality of being intricate is :

- (A) general (B) photograph
(C) complexity (D) evaluation

93. (C) A quality of being intricate can be described as 'complexity'.

94. Romantic Movement is a literary period when the poetry mostly :

- (A) is religious and philosophical
(B) dealt with the supernatural and violence
(C) focused on self-reliance and independence
(D) emphasised on emotion and imagination

94. (D) Romantic Movement is a literary period when the poetry mostly emphasized on emotion and imagination.

95. The structure of poetry is usually characterized by :

- (A) sequences of two or more words without an 'action word'
(B) long winded sentences
(C) lengthy descriptive stanzas
(D) short, factual stanzas

95. (A) The structure of poetry is usually characterized by sequences of two or more words without an 'action word'.

96. An example of 'subjective evaluation' is :

- (A) Everybody likes dishes prepared with potatoes.
(B) The potato is a staple in some countries.
(C) There are over 25 types of potatoes around the world.
(D) The potato has a large percentage of starch content.

96. (A) Everybody likes dishes prepared with potatoes; is an example of subjective mood.

97. The meaning of the word 'epoch' is a

- (A) lengthy, complex poem
(B) type of literary work in England
(C) distinctive point of time
(D) being great and impressive

97. (C) 'Epoch' means a period of time in or a person like history; so, it may describe 'distinctive point of time'.

98. The purpose of poetry is to ___ the reader.

- (A) distract
(B) appeal to
(C) disturb
(D) confuse

98. (B) The purpose of the poetry is to appeal to the reader.

99. The themes of poems are usually about

- (A) everyday happenings
(B) heroism and death
(C) romance
(D) important life events

99. (A) The themes of poems are usually about everyday, happenings.

Direction (Q. No. 100 to 108)

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

Our body is a wondrous mechanism and when subjected to unusual stress over a period of time, it adapts itself to deal more effectively with that stress. Therefore, when you exert your muscles against resistance, they are forced to adapt and deal with this extraordinary workload. This is the principle of weight training. Strands of muscle fibres become thicker and stronger in response to the demands placed on them.

One of the great merits of weight training is the strength of your heart. During weight training, your heart is forced to beat faster and stronger in order to pump sufficient blood to the muscles being worked. In time, your heart, like your body, will adapt to this extra workload by becoming stronger and more efficient. Since your body needs a given amount of blood to perform its daily tasks, your heart will now need fewer beats to pump the same quantity of blood. Sounds good? There's more. Your entire circulatory system is given a thorough workout every time you exercise, which increases its overall efficiency. Even the neural paths from your brain's command centres to each individual muscle become more effective, enabling easier recruitment of muscle fibres for carrying out physical tasks. In essence, your body becomes a well-oiled and finely-tuned piece of machinery, whirring along without any breakdown. In today's stress-filled world, you need all the help you can get.

CTET (Lang.-I) 29-01-2012 (I-V)

100. The principle of weight training is :
- (A) thickening of body through extra consumption
 (B) helping the body adapt to increased stress
 (C) training muscles to exert more pressure
 (D) disposing extra workload
100. (C) The principle of weight training is training muscles to exert more pressure. See 2nd last sentence of the first paragraph.
101. Weight training makes the muscles :
- (A) become stranded
 (B) become intense
 (C) resist workload
 (D) thicker and stronger
101. (D) The answer can be inferred from the last sentence of the first paragraph.
102. During weight training, the heart pumps:
- (A) an extraordinary amount of blood
 (B) less blood
 (C) more blood
 (D) required blood
102. (D) The heart pumps required blood only but slowly it becomes stronger and pumps that blood in lesser number of beats. See the 2nd Sentence of 2nd paragraph.
103. A stronger and more efficient heart :
- (A) is assisted by muscles of the body
 (B) beats faster and more often to pump blood
 (C) needs fewer beats to pump the same amount of blood
 (D) can rest longer, reducing its workload
103. (C) See 3rd sentence of the 2nd para 'In time.....blood'.
104. When neural paths become more effective :
- (A) the muscles function effectively and independently
 (B) the brain functions at extraordinary speed
 (C) the brain opens new pathways for communication
 (D) the brain employs various muscles easily for physical tasks
104. (D) See last sentence of the 2nd para, 'Even the neural.....physical tasks.' In (1) the use of word independently is wrong.
105. What does the term 'well-oiled' in the passage denote?

- (A) Greased (B) Healthy
 (C) Serviced (D) Massaged

105. (B) The word well-oiled means healthy.
106. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (A) How to Retain Your Health?
 (B) Health is Wealth
 (C) Stress-busting
 (D) The Mechanics of Weight Training
106. (D) The passage talks about the merits of weight training.
107. What does the above passage suggest?
- (A) We should subject our body to as much exercise as it can withstand
 (B) We should carry out physical exercise as a routine
 (C) Physical exercise is necessary occasionally
 (D) We should ignore physical exercise
107. (B) We should carry out physical exercise as routine suggests the passage.
108. The word 'wondrous' (first line) is :
- (A) an adjective (B) a verb
 (C) a noun (D) an adverb
108. (A) The word wondrous is an adjective.

Direction (Q. No. 109 to 117)

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

The day the cat was killed, Maddy watched her mother wind that old clock with her same little smile, cranking the gold key into its funny hole, as grandma wandered around the dining table in her dressing gown while her nurse read a pulp fiction on the front step, while her brothers scrapped their forks against the table and dripped the bits of potatoes and corn from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, at the end of the hall, mom humming along to that terrible ticking. It made Maddy's teeth clench. Truly, there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners. Always being six o'clock sharp and never over until that clock was wound, thirteen years of her life wasted for this nonsense so far, burnt up in boredom, when all the while she had some very important matters to attend to back in her bedroom.

The longcase clock had been left by the previous owner, or maybe the one before that, no one was sure. Cloaked in pine wood and always counting, no birds printed around the clock face, no farm scenes or flowers, just black numbers and wiry hands and that was that. Then near the bottom, a long silver pendulum

behind a square of smokey glass. It was too heavy to tip, too tall to place anything on top, old and faded and always suspect. Her brothers avoided it at night and the cat avoided it entirely (or used to). The clock face glowing round and white, over the wooden suit, like a pale face ghost or a porcelain reaper, feetless and shadows for arms. And mom would sing along with the pendulum while the boys knocked over kitchen chairs wrestling and playing tag, and grandmother would nap by the television and the nurse would paint her nails. All the time, her mom would smile and hum.

CTET (Lang.-I) 18-11-2012 (I-V)

109. The use of the word 'cranking' conveys the meaning that :
- (A) gold was not a suitable metal for a clock key
 (B) the key did not fit the lock properly
 (C) the clock doesn't work
 (D) the key was used with irritation on the mother's part
109. (C) Cranking conveys the meaning that the clock does not work.
110. The siblings were 'awful mouths' is the following figure of speech :
- (A) Epigram
 (B) Comparison
 (C) Oxymoron
 (D) Transferred epithet
110. (C) A oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines contradictory terms.
111. "Truly, there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners". The correct transformation would be :
- (A) The subject was pre-occupied with some personal work and was impatient with others at the dinner table.
 (B) The subject found her siblings mentally unstable and took long to finish dinner.
 (C) Her mother forced her to sit through a lengthy dinner ritual.
 (D) The food could only appeal to the youngsters, not a teenager.
111. (A) The correct transformation would be the subject was pre-occupied with some personal work and was impatient with others at the dinner table.
112. The tone of the story is :
- (A) autobiographical
 (B) biographical
 (C) narrative
 (D) reflective

112. (C) Narrative

113. The clock was 'always suspect' The subject thought :

- (A) it had one hand missing
- (B) that it wasn't working at all
- (C) it tended to move slowly
- (D) it broke down periodically

113. (B) The clock was 'always' suspect. The subject thought that it was not working at all.

114. "The clock face was glowing round and white". This observation is further enhanced by the observation that it was like :

- (A) ceramic (B) gold
- (C) radium (D) silver

114. (D) Clock was like silver.

115. "It made Maddy's teeth clench." The idiom 'to clench one's teeth' can be introduced in an EBL, class by :

- (A) giving a worksheet where students use the idiom in a number of situations
- (B) giving a detailed meaning of the expression
- (C) giving other similar idioms and asking children to guess the meanings in context
- (D) guiding students to find other 'teeth' idioms on their own by looking up the word 'idioms'

115. (A) The idiom 'to clench one's teeth' can be introduced in an EBL class by giving a worksheet where students use the idiom in a number of situations.

116. The word _____ in the story means 'incline.' [para 2]

- (A) drip (B) hum
- (C) sharp (D) tip

116. (D) Incline is to cause to lean, slant or slope. Meaning of Tip : knock over; cause to lean.
∴ The word tip in the story means 'incline'.

117. "All the time, her mom would smile and hum." This suggests that Maddy :

- (A) thought that her mother didn't care about her family
- (B) admired her mother's calm
- (C) thought her mother was indifferent to time
- (D) was convinced her mother was more attuned to the mechanical working of the clock — not the time

117. (B) This suggests that Maddy admired her mother's calm.

Direction (Q. No. 118 to 126)

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

1. Max Weber laid the foundation for my belief that decent and hard-working people with high aspirations make great nations, no matter what the odds are. This was the first piece of the development puzzle for me. Mahatma Gandhi opened my eyes to the importance of good leadership in raising the aspirations of people, making them accept sacrifices to achieve a grand vision, and most importantly, in converting that vision into reality. He unleashed the most powerful instrument for gaining trust – leadership by example. He ate, dressed, travelled and lived like the poor. Walking the talk was extremely important to the Mahatma who understood the pulse of our people like no other Indian leader. The biggest lesson for me from Gandhi's book and life is the importance of leading by example. I realized fairly early that this was the second piece of the development puzzle.

2. Frantz Fanon's book on the colonizer mindset of elites in a post-colonial society opened my eyes to the role of the bureaucracy and the elite in decelerating the progress of the poor and the disenfranchised. The colonial mindset of the 'dark elite in white masks' in a post-colonial society – the mindset that the ruled and the rulers have different sets of rights and responsibilities with a huge asymmetry in favour of the rulers – was indeed the third piece of the development puzzle. I see this attitude of the Indian elite every day in how they send their children to English medium schools while forcing the children of the poor into vernacular schools, extol the virtues of poverty while living in luxury, and glorify the rural life while they sit comfortably in cities.

Source: 'A Better India, A Better World' – N.R. Narayana Murthy (Adapted)

CTET (Lang.-I) 26-06-2011 (I-V)

118. The main purpose of the author in the above passage is to :

- (A) delineate the lesson he has learnt for the development of a nation
- (B) prioritise goals for only economic development of India

(C) discuss the different writers he has read

(D) argue why India should not be considered a developed country

118. (B) The main purpose of the author in the above passage is to prioritise goals for only economic development of India.

119. The first piece of the development puzzle, according to the author, is :

- (A) imbuing the citizens of the country with decency and aspirations
- (B) the need for making people understand the importance of leading an idealistic and simple life
- (C) creating a team of industrious people for a national cause
- (D) the importance of decent, inspired and industrious people for a nation's development

119. (A) According to the author, the first piece of the development puzzle is imbuing the citizens of the country with decency and aspirations.

120. Mahatma Gandhi proved that only leadership by example can :

- (A) gain the trust of the people so that they are willing to make sacrifices for a larger cause
- (B) inspire people to eat, dress, travel and live like the poor
- (C) mobilise the people of a country against colonial rule
- (D) fully and properly understand the pulse of the people of a country

120. (C) Mahatma Gandhi proved that only leadership by example can mobilise the people of a country against colonial rule.

121. The expression 'walking the talk' means :

- (A) being diplomatic in one's behaviour and words
- (B) practising what one preaches
- (C) addressing public gatherings in election campaign
- (D) talking to the common people by mingling with them

121. (A) 'The phrase walking the talk' means being diplomatic in one's behaviour and words.

122. The colonial mindset of 'dark elite in white masks' with reference to the passage is :

- (A) looking down upon the poor and the disenfranchised

- (B) the bureaucratic practice of according topmost priority to confidentiality in official dealings
- (C) discriminating people on the basis of the colour of their skin
- (D) an assumption that the administrators and politicians have more rights and privileges than the common people
122. (A) Looking down upon the poor and the disenfranchised.
123. Extolling 'the virtues of poverty while living in luxury' is an instance of :
- (A) the ideal of a good government
- (B) the need to make people adopt a simple life
- (C) the hypocrisy of the people of our country
- (D) practising what you preach
123. (B) It is an instance of the need to make people adopt a simple life.
124. 'I realized fairly early that this was the second piece of the development puzzle.' The underlined part of this sentence is a/an :
- (A) Noun clause
- (B) Verb clause
- (C) Adjective clause
- (D) Adverbial phrase
124. (B) The underline part of the given sentence is a Verb clause.
125. Pick out a word or phrase from the second paragraph of the passage that means the same as 'to make (something) go slower'.
- (A) decelerating
- (B) vernacular
- (C) disenfranchised
- (D) dark elite
125. (B) Vernacular.
126. 'Development' is a noun with '-ment' as a suffix. Which of the following will become a noun if we add the suffix '-ment' to it?
- (A) Enchant (B) Endure
- (C) Extort (D) Enter
126. (A) Enchant + ment = Enchantment means a feeling of great pleasure, delight.
- Direction (Q. No. 127 to 135)**
- Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

The very nature of the mind is restlessness. It cannot stay at one place or hold one thought

for long. For every thought that appears, there are comments, judgements and associations. Thinking is a continuous activity with the mind jumping from one thought to another from morning till night. Like clouds in the sky or waves in the ocean, thoughts appear and disappear as if in ceaseless activity.

However, all thoughts that pass through our mind do not affect us. But we get affected when our ego is hit. Then the mind whirls and creates a tornado of restlessness within. A variety of probable scenarios crop up 'how dare he insult me; what does she think of herself? Where I am not respected, I will not go; if he speaks thus, I will reply so'. And so it goes on and on. We have an inbuilt filter in our mind which chooses the types of thoughts or subjects that we like to brood upon. We are not born with this filter but we acquire it over the years with the kind of books we read, the company we keep and the subjects we are interested in.

That is why some people are obsessed with football, cricket or fashion while others could not care less for such things. This filter is built day by day by our actions, suggestions, teachings and influence of others. We can ultimately choose our own filter. So let us learn to build our filter wisely and strengthen it daily.

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127. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression ?
'It cannot stay at one place.'
- (A) Particle (B) Adverb
- (C) Determiner (D) Pronoun
127. (C) The underlined word 'One' is a Determiner. So option (D) is correct.
128. 'as if in ceaseless activity'
The word 'ceaseless' means
- (A) temporary (B) flawless
- (C) permanent (D) continuous
128. (D) The underlined word 'Ceaseless' means Continuous (निर्विराम) temporary-interim (अस्थायी), Flawless-perfect (त्रुटिरहित)।
129. 'creates a tornado of restlessness'
The word 'tornado' here means
- (A) storm (B) mixture
- (C) waterfall (D) confusion
129. (A) The word 'tornado' means 'storm' (तूफान, आंधी)। So option (A) is correct.
130. Thoughts are compared to
- (A) associations (B) clouds
- (C) comments (D) judgements

130. (B) Thoughts are compared to clouds in the sky. See the last line of the First paragraph of the passage.

131. The process of thinking continues from
- (A) morning to night
- (B) year to year
- (C) day to day
- (D) week to week

131. (A) Thinking is a continuous activity with the mind jumping from one thought to another from morning to night. So option (A) is correct.

132. Thoughts affects us when our
- (A) learning is affected.
- (B) pride is hurt.
- (C) job is affected.
- (D) sleep is disturbed.

132. (B) Thoughts affects us when our pride is hurt. See the second line of the second paragraph of the passage.

133. Read the following statements :
- A. Our reading decides the filter in our minds.
- B. The filter in our mind controls our likes but not dislikes.
- (A) A is correct and B is incorrect.
- (B) A is incorrect and B is correct.
- (C) Both A and B are correct.
- (D) Both A and B are incorrect.

133. (A) 'A' is correct and 'B' in correct.

134. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) The filter in our minds influences our actions.
- (B) Our thoughts do not remain stuck at one point.
- (C) Each one of us has an inborn filter in our mind.
- (D) We like to be respected when we go somewhere.

134. (C) The incorrect statement is—Each one of us has an inform filter in our mind.

135. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following expression ?
'But we get affected'
- (A) Adverb (B) Particle
- (C) Verb (D) Adjective

135. (C) The underlined word 'affected (V₃)' is a verb.

Direction (Q. No. 136 to 144)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

There's an air of excitement on the platform as the train's departure time draws close. You've found your name on the passenger's list, together with the names of those in the compartment with you; so you already know your 'fellow passengers' names, ages, sex and destination. People are pushing past you to get on, as you show your coupon to the conductor and he tells you to board.

Your fellow passengers are settling in, staking out their claims to territory with too much luggage. A bell clangs but there is no slamming of carriage doors, no blowing of whistles and no shout of "All aboard!" as in the states. The train simply draws out of the station while people stroll alongside and with studied nonchalance, clamber on, one after the other through the still-open doors.

You claim your own seat, pleased to be on the move. Since you have a long journey ahead in the company of strangers, what happens next will govern your enjoyment of the trip. You can start up a conversation and make friends, allies quickly, or be anti-social and lonely for the whole of the journey. Of course, it depends on your personality but if you are travelling alone you'll need an ally, someone you feel you can trust to watch your luggage when you go to the washroom. You can't isolate yourself completely on a train so if that's your style, train travel isn't for you.

I get a thrill out of the start of every train journey. It's not just the excitement of moving on to a new place, there's the anticipation of what's going to happen during the journey; the pleasure at the new acquaintances I'm going to make; the dissolving of city skyline into lush, rural landscape beyond the windows; and the heightened emotions of everyone on board. Indians love to travel by train; they are used to it and prepare properly so it becomes a picnic on wheels. I get excited when I am part of it, you will too.

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136. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE ?

- (A) He/she loves to make friends
- (B) He/she does not enjoy a picnic in the train
- (C) He/she is thrilled at the scene outside
- (D) The narrator enjoys going to a new place

136. (B) He/she does not enjoy a picnic in the train.

137. What does the word 'Coupon' here mean?

- (A) a passport
- (B) a railway ticket
- (C) a counterfoil
- (D) a railways pass

137. (B) Passage के भावानुसार, 'Coupon'(n) का अर्थ है— 'a railway ticket'.

138. The phrase, 'draws out' as used here means :

- (A) moves out
- (B) hurries out
- (C) breaks away
- (D) clears out

138. (A) दिये गये वाक्यांश 'draws out' का प्रयोग 'moves out' के रूप में हुआ है।

139. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

People are pushing past

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

139. (D) Preposition

140. Which part of the following sentence has an error in it?

- (a) "Once you have made this decision
- (b) there would be
- (c) no going back"
- (d) Ram warned me

- (A) (b)
- (B) (c)
- (C) (d)
- (D) (a)

140. (D) Once you have made this decision के स्थान पर once you have made a decision का प्रयोग होगा।

141. You are well informed about your fellow passengers :

- (A) after you have been introduced to them
- (B) after you have interacted with them
- (C) When you have settled in your seats
- (D) even before you have entered the compartment

141. (D) See the second sentence of first para.

142. Who stake a claim to territory in the compartment?

- (A) Those whose seats are already occupied
- (B) Those who don't travel light
- (C) Those who haven't reserved seats
- (D) Those who need more space in it

142. (B) Those you don't travel light.

143. Even after the train has started moving why do some people stroll alongside?

- (A) They want to enjoy the outside scene
- (B) They enjoy getting into a moving train
- (C) The doors are still open
- (D) They reached the platform late

143. (C) because the doors are still open mentioned in Para-II.

144. What can prevent you from enjoying your train trip?

- (A) You are lonely by temperament
- (B) You are worried about your luggage
- (C) The travellers around you don't trust you
- (D) There are strangers around you

144. (A) You are lonely by temperament.

Direction (Q. No. 145 to 153)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/ most appropriate options :

Learning a language under any circumstances require hard work and concentration. However, the circumstances can make a difference in both quality and quantity. Most foreign language students learn in a classroom, from a textbook. In a classroom, language learning can be controlled so that all the necessary structure are taught. Highly motivated students can thus learn the language efficiently and quickly. Learning on the streets and in the markets from experience and need can be effective although the student learns only what he happens to need, in a haphazard way. Some language students find this real-life situation more meaningful because the student's success in fulfilling their needs depends on their language ability. However, shop-keepers are more likely to be tolerant of incorrect grammar than classroom teachers, so mispronunciations and errors will not matter much. Nevertheless, the rewards are different for the type of language learning situations. They are immediate (goods, bought in a store) in the real-life but delayed until a quiz or oral recital for the classroom learner. The kind of language learnt in each setting differs too. In the classroom, the student is more likely to learn the grammatical language of educated people. The language learnt out of necessity often lacks the fine details of the classroom variety and might include informal expressions such as slang. The people learning on the street must be easily understood. Therefore, they might actually sound more like native speakers – although not necessarily educated people. So a combination of classroom instruction and the experience of using language in the street will result in the best language learning of all.

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145. Study the following statements :

- (a) At school one learns the language of educated people.

- (b) Language learnt on the street includes the use of.
- (A) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
 (B) both (a) and (b) are right.
 (C) both (a) and (b) are wrong
 (D) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
- 145.** (B) Both (a) and (b) are right.
- 146.** Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
 The kind of language learnt in each setting differs too.
 (A) Determiner
 (B) Conjunction
 (C) Preposition
 (D) Pronoun
- 146.** (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित शब्द 'each' determiner है।
- 147.** Study the following phrase. Which part of speech is the underlined word ?
 'But delayed until a quiz
- (A) Determiner
 (B) Conjunction
 (C) Preposition
 (D) Pronoun
- 147.** (B) वाक्यांश (Phrase) में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित शब्द conjunction है।
- 148.** What does the word 'motivated' mean in the following phrase ?
 'Highly motivated students can thus
- (A) resourceful
 (B) muddled
 (C) interested
 (D) intelligent
- 148.** (C) शब्द motivated (adj.) अभिप्रेरित का समानार्थी—interested.
- 149.** '.....in a haphazard way.'
 The word 'haphazard' means :
 (A) unorganized (B) Safe
 (C) proper (D) dangerous
- 149.** (A) शब्द 'haphazard' (adj.) 'बेतरतीब, अव्यवस्थित के लिए सही वैकल्पिक शब्द है—'unorganised'.
- 150.** The best place to correctly and quickly learn a foreign language is :
 (A) only the market place
 (B) both the classroom and the market place
 (C) home
 (D) only the classroom.
- 150.** (D) Only the classroom is the best place to correctly and quickly learn a foreign language.

- 151.** A text-book :
 (A) motivates the students.
 (B) teachers what a student needs.
 (C) is an inexpensive tool of learning
 (D) controls language learning.
- 151.** (D) It controls language learning.
- 152.** Language needs of real-life situations are fulfilled by :
 (A) learning the language structures.
 (B) learning on the streets.
 (C) learning proper pronunciation.
 (D) studying text-books carefully.
- 152.** (B) Learning on the streets.
- 153.** Which of the following statements is not true ?
 (A) Real-life situations are more meaningful for language learning.
 (B) Classroom learning can be tested in an oral recital.
 (C) Foreign students learn language mostly from text-books.
 (D) Shopkeepers are intolerant of incorrect pronunciation.
- 153.** (D) Shopkeepers are intolerant of incorrect pronunciation.

Direction (Q. No. 154 to 162)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/ most appropriate** options.

Born out of the forces of globalization, India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own. In search of new sources of rapid growth, the country's outsourcing giants are aggressively expanding beyond their usual stomping grounds into the developing world; setting up programming centres, chasing new clients and hiring local talent. Through geographic diversification, Indian companies hope to regain some momentum after the recession. This shift is being driven by a global economy in which the US is no longer the undisputed engine of growth. India's IT power rose to prominence largely on the decisions made by American executives, who were quick to capitalize on the cost savings to be gained by outsourcing noncore operations, such as systems programming and call centres, to specialists overseas.

Revenues in India's IT sector surged from \$4 billion in 1998 to \$59 billion last fiscal, but with the recession NASSCOM forecasts that the growth rate of India's exports of IT and other business services to the US and Europe will drop to at most 7% in the current fiscal year, down from 16% last year and 29% in 2007-08.

Factors other than the crisis are driving India's IT firms into the emerging world. Although the US still accounts for 60% of the export revenue of India's IT sector, emerging markets are growing faster. Tapping these more dynamic economies won't be easy, however. The goal of Indian IT firms for the past 30 years has been to woo clients outside India and transfer as much the actual work as possible back home, where lower wages for highly skilled programmers allowed them to offer significant cost savings. With costs in other emerging economies equally low, Indian firms can't compete on price alone. To adapt, Indian companies which are relatively unknown in these emerging nations are establishing major local operations around the world, in the process hiring thousands of locals. Cultural conflicts arise at times while training new recruits. In addition, IT firms also have to work extra hard to woo business from emerging-market companies still unaccustomed to the concept of outsourcing. If successful, the future of India's outsourcing sector could prove as bright as its past.

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- 154.** What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalization of its own" ?
 (A) The Indian IT sector is considering outsourcing to developing economies.
 (B) Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
 (C) India has usurped America's position as the leader in IT.
 (D) The Indian IT sector is competing with other emerging nations for American business.
- 154.** (B) The author wants to try to convey—India It firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
- 155.** Which of the following factors made the services offered by the Indian IT attractive to the US ?
 A. Indian IT companies had expertise in rare core operations
 B. The US lacked the necessary infrastructure and personnel to handle mass call centre operations
 C. Inability of other equally cost-efficient developing countries to comply with their strict policies

- (A) Only A and B (B) Only C
(C) None (D) Only A

155. (C) None

156. What has caused Indian IT firms to change the way they conduct business in developing countries ?

- (A) Wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees
(B) Stringent laws which are not conducive to outsourcing
(C) The volume of work being awarded cannot be handled by Indian firms
(D) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers

156. (D) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers.

157. What do the NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate ?

- (A) India has lost out to other emerging IT hubs
(B) The Indian IT sector should undergo restructuring
(C) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US
(D) Indian IT firms charge exorbitantly for their services

157. (C) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US.

158. According to the passage, which one of the following is **not** a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets ?

- (A) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination
(B) Conflicts arising during the training of local talent
(C) Mindset resistant to outsourcing
(D) Local IT services are equally cost-effective

158. (A) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination.

159. Which of the following is/are **not** true in the context of the passage ?

- A. The recession severely impacted the US but not India.
B. India is trying to depend less on the US as a source of growth.
C. The future success of Indian firms depends on emerging markets.
(A) Only A (B) Only B
(C) Only B and C (D) All A, B and C

159. (A) The recession severely impacted the US but not India.

160. Which one of the following words most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage ?

- (A) Pestering (B) Pursuing
(C) Running (D) Harassing

160. (B) शब्द 'chasing' (v) (अनुसरण करना) का synonym 'Pursuing' है।

161. Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage ?

- (A) Deprived (B) Emphasized
(C) Challenging (D) Doubtful

161. (D) शब्द 'undisputed' (निःसन्देह) का opposite word 'Doubtful' होगा।

162. Other than crisis, what is driving IT companies to seek other options ?

- (A) The US makes more than 60% of India's export revenue
(B) Emerging markets
(C) None of the above
(D) Both (A) and (B)

162. (B) Emerging markets

Direction (Q. No. 163 to 171)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

What we call old Delhi is actually only about 350 years old, which is not terribly ancient, considering that the city was inhabited around 1000 to 800 BC. But it is a good place to look because Old Delhi has retained its character from the Mughal days. Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad. The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young !) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since.

India was once of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name.

The business of Chandni Chowk was business only. Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers. Others say that the rot set in

after New Delhi was created in the 20th century. Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now. It is overcrowded, parts of it are dirty and its wonderful historical mansions are now in disrepair. In an era when the world's great squares have become landmarks, why should Chandni Chowk become a slum ?

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163. Study the following statements :

- A. A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
B. Business and trading was done on the banks of the canal.
C. People visited Chandni Chowk to view the moonlight reflected in the canal.

Which of the above statements are true ?

- (A) A and C (B) A, B and C
(C) A and B (D) B and C

163. (C) Statements A and B given in the passage are correct. Chandni Chowk was built around the canal Yamuna as described in the second paragraph and it was indeed a major trading centre in the East.

164. Shah Jahan named the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his :

- (A) character (B) love of art
(C) pride (D) modesty

164. (D) It shows his modesty.

165. By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because :

- (A) it was inhabited around 1000-800 BC
(B) it was built around 1640-1650 AD
(C) it was an active business centre
(D) it was visited by young tourists

165. (B) The last line of first para denotes that the city was built around 1640-1650 AD and so by Delhi standards, it is actually young. So option (B) is correct.

166. During the Mughal period, Delhi was very prosperous because :

- (A) it was ruled by the rich Mughals
(B) it was built by Shah Jahan
(C) it was looted by East India Company's soldiers
(D) a lot of trade and commerce took place here

166. (D) The 4th statement is the most appropriate here because Delhi was the hub of trade and so it was very prosperous at that time.

167. East India Company's soldiers were :
 (A) cruel but not greedy
 (B) greedy but not cruel
 (C) noble and brave
 (D) cruel and greedy

167. (D) The third para states that the soldiers of east india company were cruel and greedy.

168. "...a pool that reflected the moonlight...."
 which part of speech is the underlined word ?

(A) A determiner (B) An interjection
 (C) A pronoun (D) An adjective

168. (C) The underlined word 'that' is pronoun as it refers to the pool and describes its attribute.

169. "...terribly ancient, considering that...."
 The underlined word is a/an :

(A) verb (B) adverb
 (C) noun (D) participle

169. (D) A participle is a form of a verb that is used in a sentence to modify the noun, noun phrase, verb or verb phrase and plays a role of adjective.

170. "Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now."

The word 'mess' means the same as :

(A) confusion (B) upset
 (C) canteen (D) snare

170. (A) The word confusion is the closest to the word mess.

171. "...a pool that reflected the moonlight...." The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is :

(A) absorbed (B) discredited
 (C) imitated (D) claimed

171. (A) The opposite of reflection (प्रतिबिम्ब) is absorption (अवशोषण). So, option (A) is correct

Direction (Q. No. 172 to 180)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

When the Sun had descended on the other side of the narrow strip of land, and a day of sunshine was followed by a night without twilight, the new lighthouse keeper was in his place evidently, for the lighthouse was casting its bright rays on the water as usual. The night was perfectly calm, silent, genuinely tropical, filled with a transparent haze, forming around the Moon a great coloured rainbow with soft, unbroken edges; the sea was moving only

because the tide raised it.

The keeper on the balcony seemed from below like a small black point. He tried to collect his thoughts and take in his new position; but his mind was under too much pressure to move with regularity. He felt somewhat as a hunted beast feels when at last it has found refuge from pursuit on some inaccessible rock or in a cave. Now on that rock he can simply laugh at his previous wanderings, his misfortunes and failures. He was in truth like a ship whose masts, ropes and sails had been broken and rent by a tempest and might have been cast to the bottom of the sea, a ship on which the tempest had hurled waves and spat foam, but which still wound its way to the harbour.

The pictures of that storm passed quickly through his mind as he compared it with the calm future now beginning. Part of his wonderful adventures he had related to Mr. Shyam when he was interviewed for the job of the keeper; he had not mentioned however, thousands of other incidents. It had been his misfortune that as often as he pitched his tent and fixed his fireplace to settle down permanently, some wind tore out the stakes of his tent, whirled away the fire and bore him on towards destruction.

Looking now from the balcony of the tower at the illuminated waves, he remembered everything through which he had passed. he had campaigned in the four parts of the world and in wondering had tried almost every occupation.

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172. The water around the lighthouse got lit up because :

(A) the lighthouse was casting its bright rays
 (B) the Sun had set
 (C) the night was in the twilight zone
 (D) the keeper had started his job

172. (B) As the sun had set, the lighthouse got lit up.

173.had made a rainbow around the Moon.

(A) Tropical climate
 (B) Rays from the lighthouse
 (C) Rising sea tide
 (D) Transparent haze

173. (D) The last line of first paragraph denotes the beauty of night with description of haze, rainbow, sea and tide.

174. The lighthouse keeper's mind was free from pressure, because :

(A) he no longer felt like a hundred beast
 (B) there were only 400 steps to the top
 (C) his job was quite easy
 (D) there was regularity in his movements

174. (A) He had campaigned in 4 parts of the world and had tried almost every occupation, so now he feels calm after remembering his past experiences.

175. The ship of his life was hit by a storm
 (A) yet it reached the harbour safely
 (B) and it went down to the bottom of the sea
 (C) and it reached the port in a damaged condition
 (D) yet it kept on sailing on the sea

175. (A) He has experienced every kind of storm (difficulties) in life and yet has overcome all of them.

176. "He was in truth like a ship."

The figure of speech used in the above sentence is :

(A) a simile (B) a hyperbole
 (C) a metaphor (D) personification

176. (A) Simile is a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid. Here the writer is compared to a ship.

177. ".....a day of sunshine was followed by a night....." When the voice in the above sentence is changed, it becomes
 (A) The night follows the sunny day
 (B) A night followed the sunny day
 (C) A night is followed by a day of sunshine
 (D) A night followed a day of sunshine

177. (D) दी गयी voice को परिवर्तित करने पर सही voice होगी—
 A night followed a day of sunshine

178. The antonym of 'narrow' is :

(A) broad (B) wide
 (C) deep (D) steep

178. (B) शब्द 'Narrow' (संकीर्ण) का सही antonym है— Wide।

179. "The night was perfectly calm."

The word 'perfectly' is a/an

(A) noun (B) adverb
 (C) verb (D) adjective

179. (B) The word perfectly is used to emphasize an adverb.

180. The word 'illuminated' means :

- (A) lighted up
- (B) calm
- (C) decorated
- (D) tossed up

180. (A) Illuminate means to light up or clear up.

Direction (Q. No. 181 to 189)

Read the following passage given below and answer the questions that follow and select the most appropriate option.

The real indictment against colonialism was to be found in the villages of India. There was a rot at the top, too, in the thousands of young intellectuals trained in English schools for jobs that did not exist except in the limited Civil Service. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men, cultured and well educated, who could find no jobs and were not allowed by the old super structure of empire to create them.

But the real proof of evil, I say again, was in the miserable villages. I thought I had seen poverty in China, yet when I saw the Indian villages, I knew that the Chinese peasant was rich in comparison. Only the Russian peasant. I had seen years before could compare with the Indian villager, although that Russian was a very different creature and inferior in many ways.

And the children, the little children of the Indian villages, how they tore at my heart thin, big bellied and all with huge dark eyes! I wondered that any Englishman could look at them and not excuse himself. Three hundred years of English occupation and rule and could there be children like this ? Yes, and millions of them !

And the final indictment surely was that the life span in India was only twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years! No wonder, then that a man married very young so that there could be children, as many as possible, before he died. I loved England, remembering all the happy journeys there, but, in India I saw an England I did not know.

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181. During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there was/were
- (A) no jobs in the villages
 - (B) no schools in the villages
 - (C) not enough land for agriculture
 - (D) not enough food for the children
181. (D) During the colonial rule, the villages suffered because there were not enough food for children.

182. Even the city people were not happy because

- (A) business was not flourishing
- (B) there were not enough jobs for all
- (C) the trade was under the colonial control
- (D) there was a large number of young intellectuals

182. (B) Because there were not enough jobs for all.

183. However, the cities were better off than the villages because

- (A) the educated youth got jobs
- (B) the young men were happy
- (C) the children, atleast were not hungry
- (D) all children were highly educated

183. (C) Because the children, at least, were not hungry.

184. Which one of the following is true ?

- (A) The Indian peasant was inferior to the Russian peasant
- (B) The Russian peasant could compare with the Indian peasant
- (C) The Indian peasants were superior to the Chinese peasants
- (D) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants

184. (D) The Chinese peasants were better off than the Russian peasants.

185. The writer believes that a/an should feel sorry at the sight of these poor children.

- (A) Englishman (B) Russian
- (C) Indian (D) Chinese

185. (A) An Englishman

186. The English rule made India.....

- (A) economically poor
- (B) technically rich
- (C) industrially strong
- (D) culturally strong

186. (A) The English rule made India economically poor.

187. The average life of an Indian during the British rule was 27 years. The result was that

- (A) Indians lived a healthy life
- (B) Indians married young
- (C) Indians did not have many children
- (D) India was full of young people

187. (B) Indian married young.

188. The towns and cities were frothing with unhappy young men. The underlined phrase means

- (A) angry with (B) devoid of
- (C) full of (D) lacking in

188. (C) The towns and cities were full of unhappy young men.

189. The final indictment was inevitable. What does the underlined word mean?

- (A) punishment (B) award
- (C) negation (D) accusation

189. (D) Indictment means a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime. So option (D) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 190 to 198)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate options :

One of the unhealthiest emotions is anger. It destroys our ability to think clearly, properly and in totality. Anger also has adverse impact on health. If you ask a selection of people what triggers their anger, you would get a wide range of answers. However, whatever the cause, even a single word spoken in anger can leave a lasting impression on person's heart and has the ability to ruin the sweetness of any relationship.

A sage once said, "How can there be peace on earth if the hearts of men are like volcanoes ?"

We can live in harmony with others only when we overcome anger and make room for peace.

So how can we set about creating that sense of peace within ourselves ? It starts with the realisation that we do have the choice to think and feel the way we want to. If we look at what it is that makes us angry, we might discover there is nothing that has the power to make us feel this way. We can only allow something to trigger our anger- the anger is a way in which we respond to an event or person. But because we are so used to reacting on impulse, we forget to choose how we want to feel, and end up reacting inappropriately, leaving ourselves with angry feelings.

Meditation helps us create personal space within ourselves so that we have the chance to look, weight the situation and respond accordingly, remaining in a state of self-control. When we are angry, we have no self-control. At that moment, we are in a state of internal chaos, and anger can be a very destructive force.

Stability that comes from practice of meditation can create a firm foundation, a kind of positive stubbornness. Others can say whatever they want, and it may also be true, but we don't lose our peace or happiness on account of that. This is to respect what is eternal within each of us.

We give ourselves the opportunity to maintain our own peace of mind, because let's face it, no

one's going to turn up at our door with a box full of peace and say, "Here, I think you could do with some of this today!" There is a method which could be described as sublimation, or the changing of form. With daily practice and application of spiritual principles in our practical life, experience of inner peace can come naturally.

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- 190.** Why should we not get angry with a friend ?
 (A) It affects over health.
 (B) It ruins our relationship.
 (C) It damages our intellectual ability.
 (D) It may give us a heart attack.
- 190.** (B) Anger is the unhealthiest emotion so we should not be angry with a friend as it ruins our relationship.
- 191.** The antonym for the word, 'triggers' is :
 (A) prolongs (B) deviates
 (C) controls (D) excites
- 191.** (C) Triggers means cause to function. So the antonym for the word, 'triggers' is controls.
- 192.** The synonym for the word, 'adverse' is :
 (A) successful (B) unfavourable
 (C) similar (D) angry
- 192.** (B) Adverse means hostile harmful; unfavourable.
- 193.** Which part of speech is the underlined word ?
can leave a lasting impression on a.....
 (A) Pronoun (B) Verb
 (C) Adjective (D) Noun
- 193.** (C) An adjective is a describing word, the main role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified.
- 194.** Meditation helps us create personal space.
 Voice in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :
 (A) Personal space has been created by meditation.
 (B) We have been helped to create personal space.
 (C) Personal space is helped by meditation.
 (D) We are helped by meditation to create personal space.

194. (D) दिया गया वाक्य Present indefinite tense का Active voice है। इसकी Passive voice की संरचना निम्नवत् है—
 [Sub + is/am/are + V₃ + obj. + by + other words]

- 195.** What is anger ?
 (A) It is our reaction to an event or person.
 (B) It is release of our pent up emotions.
 (C) It is an effort to avenge ourselves.
 (D) It is loss of control over our temper.
- 195.** (A) Anger is our reaction to an event or person.
- 196.** Getting angry.....
 (A) gives us a feeling of superiority
 (B) makes us feel ashamed of ourselves
 (C) affects our digestive system
 (D) affects the clarity of our mind
- 196.** (D) Getting angry affects the clarity of our mind. When we are angry, we cannot think rationally.
- 197.** How can we get peace of mind ?
 (A) By accepting life as it comes
 (B) By enjoying good healthy
 (C) By overcoming anger
 (D) Through prolonged medication
- 197.** (C) We can get peace of mind by overcoming anger.
- 198.** To overcome anger, meditation helps us by
 (A) giving us the choice to think.
 (B) remaining in a state of self-control.
 (C) offering us a wide range of answers.
 (D) removing the trigger.
- 198.** (B) Meditation helps us create personal space within ourselves so that we look, weight the situation, and respond accordingly, remaining in a state of self-control.

Direction (Q. No. 199 to 204)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate options :

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky, And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by, And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking. And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray down breaking. I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide. Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied. And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying, And the flung spray all the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying. I must go down to the seas

again to the vagrant gypsy life. To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted knife;

And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover, And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

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- 199.** What does the poet want to listen do ?
 (A) A happy song of the sea
 (B) A sad song of the wailing winds
 (C) The sound of flapping sails
 (D) A happy tale of adventure.
- 199.** (D) The poet wants to listen to a happy tale of adventure.
- 200.** What does the poet need to steer the ship ?
 (A) Wheel, sail and star
 (B) Wheel, star and wind
 (C) Wheel, wind and sail
 (D) Star, sail and wind
- 200.** (B) The poet needs wheel, star and wind to steer the ship.
- 201.** Which figure of speech is used in 'where the wind is like a whetted knife' ?
 (A) Simile
 (B) Personification
 (C) Transferred Epithet
 (D) Metaphor
- 201.** (A) A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words "like" or "as". Therefore, it is a direct comparison
- 202.** The phrase 'a merry yarn' in the poem is an example of :
 (A) Metaphor
 (B) Assonance
 (C) Simile
 (D) Transferred Epithet
- 202.** (D) A transferred epithet is an adjective that qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. Here, the real person is the laughing fellow over, but it describes the years.
- 203.** Invitation of the running tide can't be denied because :
 (A) it is made on a windy day
 (B) it can turn violent
 (C) it is made very lovingly
 (D) it is wild and clear
- 203.** (D) Invitation of the running tide can't be denied because it is wild and clear.

204. The poet likes a windy day because :
- (A) the sky gets overcast with white clouds.
- (B) sea-gulls enjoy it among the clouds.
- (C) it helps the ship sail smoothly.
- (D) it brings drops of rain.

204. (C) The poet likes a windy day because it helps the ship sail smoothly.

Direction (Q. No. 205 to 213)

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

Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are ? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and end-all really, is it ? I mean teachers have to make some unpopular decisions sometimes. Teachers can be popular just because they are friendly and helpful, but to be truly professional and effective, we need to be able to identify the skills and behaviour we require in a true professional. A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can expect to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out. When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan. Indeed, a fallback position is part of good planning. It stands to reason also that a teacher must observe punctuality and appropriate tidiness and dress: it is not possible to demand such behaviour from students if the teacher doesn't set the standards.

The last thing I would mention is that teachers should be able to feel that their professionalism entitles them to back up from the school directors. If a teacher has a problem class or student, then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. The teacher should not have to feel alone and vulnerable if a difficult situation arises. So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways : in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support.

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205. The expression ... isn't the be-all and end-all ... is an assumption that pertains to the point of view.

- (A) writer's (B) teachers'
(C) students' (D) general

205. (A) The expression is not the be all and end all is an assumption that pertains to the writer is point of view.

206. Here, the fallback position is the system where.... well-prepared.

- (A) good students are
(B) good teachers are
(C) teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still
(D) students and teachers who support each other are

206. (C) Teacher even if caught out unexpectedly are still well prepared. So option (C) is correct.

207. Here, *able to admit defeat* implies that:

- (A) students can 'catch' a teacher unaware
(B) teachers easily lose self-confidence as they lack professionalism
(C) it doesn't matter if students often contradict what their teacher says
(D) teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'

207. (D) Teachers should be confident enough to own upto their unpaired.

208. Here, orchestrating the class suggests :

- (A) the teacher controlling the class to ensure high grades
(B) the whole class performing uniformly well
(C) acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement
(D) that music helps academic achievement

208. (C) Acknowledge the individual differences in the process of achievement. So option (C) is correct.

209. Here, ... *asks a real stinker...* suggests that :

- (A) teachers are always unprepared
(B) students can be better informed than their teachers
(C) students dislike teachers in general
(D) teachers are unprofessional in students' eyes

209. (B) Students can be better informed than their teachers.

210. A word that can best replace the word entitles in the passage is :

- (A) warrants (B) names
(C) calls (D) gives

210. (A) In the given passage the word-warrants can be best replaced.

211. The writer's view that *professionalism cuts both ways* means :

- (A) teachers are faced with students and trustees hold them accountable
(B) teachers teach well when trustees pay them well
(C) trustees and their employees owe each other support
(D) students and teachers owe respect to the management of their school

211. (B) For the answer see the second paragraph.

212. A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word *unshakable*, is :

- (A) vulnerable (B) difficult
(C) helpful (D) effective

212. (A) The word-vulnerable is the antonym of unshakable. So option (A) is correct.

213. Here, *framework* refers to the overall :

- (A) school curriculum
(B) clearly spelt out duties for teachers
(C) system for assessment of teachers' performance
(D) transparency in fixing teachers' salary

213. (C) Framework refers to system for assessment of teacher's performance. So the option (C) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 214 to 222)

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

The first detailed description of plastic surgical procedures is found in the clinical text on Indian surgery, the *Sushruta Samhita* which incorporates details of surgical tools and operative techniques. Sushruta wrote, based on the lectures of his teacher, the famous surgeon king, Devadas. He taught this pupils to try their knives first on natural as well as artificial objects resembling diseased parts of the body before undertaking the actual operations. It is interesting to note that modern surgery stresses so much upon simulation, models and cadaver training before actual performance to increase and improve patient safety. He stressed on both theoretical and practical training and had famously remarked once : "*The physician who has only the book of knowledge (Sastras) but*

is unacquainted with the practical methods of treatment or who knows the practical details of the treatment but from self-confidence, does not study the books, is unfit to practice his calling.” Sushruta considered surgery to be the most important branch of all the healing arts, and had performed and described in detail several complicated operations. This include operations for intestinal obstruction, hernia repairs, bladder stone, but more importantly, several plastic surgical operations, including those for cleft lip and nose reshaping, which are performed virtually unchanged even today from his descriptions about 3000 years ago !

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214. The paragraph focuses on the—
 (A) evolution of medicine in India
 (B) life of Sushruta and his work
 (C) India’s contribution to medical science
 (D) methods of plastic surgery in India
214. (C) The paragraph focuses on the India’s contribution to medical science.
215. Sushruta’s training consisted of—
 (A) acquiring complete theoretical knowledge
 (B) apprenticeship under a *guru*
 (C) practice on objects similar to human body parts
 (D) focusing on non-surgical procedures
215. (C) Sushruta’s training consisted of practice on objects similar to human body parts.
216. The passage gives us details about—
 (A) how to perform certain types of surgery
 (B) how to become a good surgeon
 (C) how surgery can replace other treatments
 (D) how patients have to be treated after surgery
216. (B) The passage gives us details about how to become a good surgeon.
217. The closest meaning of the word ‘undertaking’ is—
 (A) experimenting on
 (B) taking up
 (C) trying out
 (D) venturing to
217. (D) An undertaking is a job or a task you commit to. So venturing the aloret, meanings.
218. A word or phrase that can replace ‘virtually unchanged’ in the text is :

- (A) literally unknown
 (B) very well known
 (C) factually unaltered
 (D) slowly evolving

218. (C) The meaning of word ‘Undertaking’ is ‘Venturing to i.e., other kind of’ activity that involves taking risks.

219. An antonym of the word ‘complicated’ is :

- (A) facile (B) stressful
 (C) unknown (D) mysterious

219. (A) ‘Complicated’ means intricate, complex. Its opposite is facile. So, option (A) is corred.

220. The personal quality which Sushruta warns against is—

- (A) arrogance (B) cowardice
 (C) rudeness (D) ignorance

220. (A) The personal quality which Sushruta warns against is arrogance.

221. According to Sushruta, are above all healing arts.

- (A) observation and counselling
 (B) surgery and post-operative care
 (C) timely administration of medicine and counselling
 (D) study of patient’s condition

221. (B) According to Sushruta surgery and post-operative care are above all healing arts.

222. The writer’s objective here is to—

- (A) present a short history of ancient surgical practices
 (B) outline about India’s potential in the medical field
 (C) draw attention to Indian traditional knowledge
 (D) compare modern and ancient practices

222. (C) The writer’s objective here is to draw attention to Indian’s traditional knowledge about medical science.

Direction (Q. No. 223 to 231)

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

Renowned educationalist Sir Tim Brighouse, observed that an outstanding school has four factors that are visible. “Teachers talk about teaching, teachers observe each other’s practice, teachers plan, organize and evaluate their work together rather than separately, and that teachers teach each other.”

He continues : “One of the reasons I like that is that you can immediately see ways in which you could make it more likely that teachers talk about teaching.”

Sir Tim then encouraged schools to focus on activities that were low effort but high impact, describing them as “butterflies”. Some examples he gave included rotating staff meetings around different classrooms with the host, at the start, describing the room layout and displays, or discussing other teaching techniques and approaches. With modern technology teachers could observe their own lessons and then when viewing them back, decide whether they want to share them with a mentor.

The role of mentoring was vital and suggested that more schools could send teachers out in small groups to learn from colleagues in other schools.

He said : “If this were widespread practice, if people were to attend to their butterflies, the outcome in terms of teacher morale and teacher satisfaction would be positive. We all agree that professional development is the vital ingredient”.

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223. In the mode suggested by Sir Tim, teachers may self-evaluate and self-reflect

- (A) using technology
 (B) without technology
 (C) through a students’ survey
 (D) interviewing each other

223. (A) According passage, Sir Tim suggested that teachers may self-evaluate and self-reflect by using modern technology.

224. ‘Teachers talk about teaching’ means that they

- (A) make some suggestions
 (B) discuss their own practices
 (C) criticize one another
 (D) freely change opinions

224. (B) Teachers talk about teaching means that teachers discuss their own practice and evaluate their work together rather than separately.

225. ‘Low effort but high impact’ in this context implies that schools

- (A) pay teachers a lower salary
 (B) extract more work for the same pay
 (C) decrease the work load and salary
 (D) create opportunities within the system for development

225. (D) In the context of given passage, low effort but high impact.

226. In this extract, it is observed that technology supports teachers to
- (A) improve students
 - (B) conduct meetings for teachers
 - (C) follow-up remediation activities for students
 - (D) self-diagnose their practices

226. (D) In the given passage, it is observed that technology supports teachers to self-diagnose their practices.

227. Here, 'visible' means
- (A) seen (B) obvious
 - (C) appealing (D) bright

227. (C) The word 'visible (जो दिखायी पड़े, दृष्टिगोचर)' which also means 'apparent', 'evident' and 'unmistakable'.

228. 'Rotating staff meetings in the class rooms' permits teachers to
- (A) be informal with each other
 - (B) miss some of them
 - (C) share their own practices with others
 - (D) keep busy all the time

228. (A) In the given passage, it permits teachers to be informal with each other.

229. A synonym for the word, 'counselling', from the passage is
- (A) describing (B) mentoring
 - (C) discussing (D) teaching

229. (B) The word 'mentoring' (परामर्श देने की क्रिया) synonym of counselling.

230. The talk by Sir Tim is about the
- (A) teachers who dress like butterflies.
 - (B) Visiting schools to socialise.
 - (C) knowledge teachers gain for job growth.
 - (D) schools who control their teachers.

230. (C) The talk by Sir Tim is about the knowledge teachers gain for job growth.

231. "Butterflies" here refer to
- (A) the dress code.
 - (B) a practice of staff interaction.
 - (C) changing schools.
 - (D) going to classes in rotation.

231. (B) 'Butterflies' refer to a practice in which teachers interact with one other.

Direction (Q. No. 232 to 240)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow try selecting the **most appropriate** option.

The Big Ben

Every evening, some part of the British Commonwealth hears the chimes of Big Ben, largest of the bells in the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster. The bell is popularly called Big Ben, and it is this bell which chimes out the quarter hours to the people of London. For Britons at sea or living in distant lands, the sound of Big Ben is still a link with home, for the chimes are broadcast each evening by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Big Ben has been chiming out the quarter hours now for more than one-and-a-half centuries. It started chiming on June 11, 1859.

At that time, the Parliament couldn't decide what to name the bell. A light-hearted Member of Parliament called attention, in a speech, to the impressive bulk of Sir Benjamin Hall, Queen Victoria's Chief Lord of the Woods and forests.

"Call it Big, Ben" said the speaker, and the name stuck.

Big Ben is 9 feet in diameter, 7 feet 6 inches tall, and the thickness where the hammer strikes in 8.75 inches.

The clock that regulates the chiming of Big Ben keeps good time. In 1939, the Royal Astronomer made a 290-day check on the performance of the clock. He found that during this test, the margin of error was less than two-tenth of a second in 24 hours on 93 days and greater than one second only on 16 of the 290 days.

There was an unexpected lapse on August 12, 1945, and consternation swept through the Ministry of Works. On that dark day, the clock was five minutes slow. A flock of starlings had roosted on the minute hand.

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232. Aside from popular usage, Big Ben is really the

- (A) name of Chief Lord of the Woods and Forests
- (B) Clock tower of the Palace of Westminster
- (C) great bell in the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster
- (D) exclusive radio signal of the BBC

232. (C) Big Ben is really the great bell in the clock tower of the palace of Westminster.

233. The year 1959 was the

- (A) year in which Big Ben was restored
- (B) 59th anniversary of Big Ben
- (C) last year Big Ben was heard
- (D) 100th anniversary of Big Ben

233. (D) The year 1959 was the 100th anniversary of Big Ben.

234. The word 'consternation' used in the last paragraph stands for :

- (A) sorrow (B) anxiety
- (C) despair (D) alarm

234. (D) The word Consternation stands for alarm.

235. In the Royal Astronomer's 290-day check, it was established that :

- (A) the clock was maintaining accurate time on all days
- (B) the clock was reasonably accurate
- (C) the clock was losing time alarmingly
- (D) the clock did not function properly for 93 days

235. (B) The clock was reasonably accurate.

236. On August 12, 1945, Big Ben's clock was

- (A) 5 minutes fast
- (B) bombed
- (C) 5 minutes slow
- (D) being checked for accuracy

236. (C) One August 12, 1945, Big Ben's clock was 5 minutes slow.

237. For the Britons at sea or living in distant lands, the Big Ben serves as a link with home. It shows that :

- (A) the British are very sentimental
- (B) the British are fond of travelling to far-off lands
- (C) the Big Ben has become a powerful national symbol
- (D) the British are very patriotic

237. (A) It shows that the British are very sentimental.

238. People outside London can hear the chimes of the Big Ben because :

- (A) the recording of the bell's chime is available all over the world
- (B) the bell's sound is so loud that it can travel to all parts of the world
- (C) the legendary bell has become a global phenomenon
- (D) the BBC broadcasts the chimes

238. (D) Because the BBC broadcasts the chimes.

239. The clock lost five minutes once because :

- (A) there was an unexpected lapse
- (B) the maintenance was not done by the Ministry of Works
- (C) it was a dark day
- (D) some starlings had roosted on the minute hand

239. (D) Because some starlings had roosted on the minute hand.

240. "Call it Big Ben" can be written in passive voice as :
- (A) You will call it Big Ben
 (B) Let it be called Big Ben
 (C) People should call it Big Ben
 (D) We may call it Big Ben

240. (B) Call it Big-Ben is an imperative sentence. Its passive voice will be as follows—
 Let it be called Big-Ben.

Direction (Q. No. 241 to 249)

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

Clearly the socialization of gender is reinforced at school. "Because classrooms are microcosms of society, mirroring its strengths and ills alike, it follows that the normal socialization patterns of young children that often lead to distorted perceptions of gender roles are reflected in the classrooms." (Marshall, 1997). Yet gender bias in education reaches beyond socialization patterns, bias is embedded in textbooks, lessons, and teacher interactions with students. This type of gender bias is part of the hidden curriculum of lessons taught implicitly to students through the everyday functioning of their classroom.

Research has found that boys were far more likely to receive praise or remediation from a teacher than were girls. The girls were most likely to receive an acknowledgement response from their teacher. They give boys greater opportunity to expand ideas and be animated than they do girls and that they reinforce boys more for general responses than they do for girls. Clearly the socialization of gender roles and the use of a gender-biased hidden curriculum lead to an inequitable education for boys and girls. Gender-bias in education is an insidious problem that causes very few people to stand up and take notice.

CTET (Lang.-I) 18-11- 2012 (VI-VIII)

241. Socialization is a process of :
- (A) learning to accept moral values of a society
 (B) causing to conform to environmental demands
 (C) succumbing to psychological pressures
 (D) molding a child to conform to certain norms of behaviour
241. (D) Socialization is a process of the acquisition of the norms and behaviours of children.

242. A 'microcosm of society' :
- (A) imitates life outside the classroom learning environment
 (B) has educational facilities
 (C) has excellent learning environment
 (D) reflects the exceptional achievements of its government

242. (A) A 'microcosm of society' means creating miniature representation and imitates life outside the classroom learning environment.

243. A 'perception' referred to here is that :
- (A) there is no bias in schools
 (B) school curriculum supports the girl child
 (C) boys are more intelligent and lively
 (D) teachers balance the bias

243. (C) A 'perception' refers to the passage that boys are more intelligent and lively

244. A word from the essay which is the opposite of 'demonstrated' is :
- (A) distorted (B) animated
 (C) clearly (D) implicit

244. (D) Demonstrated means clearly showing the existence of something by giving evidence. Implicit means something that is not expressed clearly.

245. 'Remediation' in the classroom is the process of :
- (A) stopping a negative trend in learning achievement
 (B) error correction orally during class
 (C) reinforcement of good behaviour among learners
 (D) giving special coaching for quiet students

245. (B) The word remedial means to improve something. Thus, remediation is an error correction method which should do orally during classroom.

246. In 'inequitable education'
- (A) learning is not a balanced process between the genders
 (B) boys get more school hours
 (C) course books are prescribed differently for boys and girls
 (D) teachers disrespect girls

246. (A) According to passage, it means learning is not a balanced process between the genders.

247. An 'insidious problem' would be one that is caused seemingly :
- (A) ignorantly (B) deliberately
 (C) harmlessly (D) carelessly

247. (A) Gender bias in education is an insidious problem that causes very few people to stand up and take notice. So option (A) is correct.

248. A 'hidden curriculum' implies here that :
- (A) girls need more attention while teaching
 (B) boys need preferential treatment
 (C) the school system enforces sexual stereotypes
 (D) the curriculum is gender-biased

248. (D) The hidden curriculum refers to the unspoken and unofficial norms, that kids learn at school in addition to the official curriculum of math, reading, science etc. Gender is an important element of the hidden curriculum. Schools reinforce larger cultural messages about gender, including the idea that gender is a vital characteristic for organizing social life. Therefore, the curriculum is gender-biased.

249. A synonym for 'general' is :
- (A) special (B) customary
 (C) diminutive (D) precise

249. (B) The word general means common so its opposite customary. Thus, a synonym for "general" is "customary".

Direction (Q. No. 250 to 258)

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

Surviving a Snakebite

- Annually, there are a million cases of snakebite in India and of these, close to 50,000 succumb to the bites.
- When you look around the countryside, where most bites occur, and notice people's habits and lifestyles, these figures aren't surprising. People walk barefoot without a torch at night when they are most likely to step on a foraging venomous snake.
- We encourage rodents by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing foodgrains in the house. Attracted by the smell of rats, snakes enter houses and when one crawls over someone asleep on

the floor and the person twitches or rolls over, it may bite in defence.

4. Once bitten, we don't rush to the hospital. Instead, we seek out the nearest conman, tie tourniquets, eat vile tasting herbal chutneys, apply poultices or spurious stones, cut/slice/suck the bitten spot, and other ghastly time-consuming deadly "remedies".
5. As Rom cattily remarks : "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." That's the key – snakes inject venom voluntarily and we have no way of knowing if it has injected venom, and if it is a lethal dose. The only first aid is to immobilise the bitten limb like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for anti-venom serum without wasting time.

CTET (Lang.-I) 26-06- 2011 (VI-VIII)

250. Of the people who are bitten by snakes in India, the fatality rate is :
- (A) 5% (B) 25%
(C) 50% (D) 100%
250. (A) According to the passage, about 50,000 out of a million victims of snakebite die. So accordingly, ⇒ 5%
251. According to the author, people living in which parts are more prone to snake bites?
- (A) Crowded cities
(B) The open
(C) Villages
(D) Forests
251. (C) People in villages have a habit of walking without slippers even in dark without a torch. So there chances of stepping on a snake are high.
252. Storing foodgrains in the house is one of the causes for snake bites because :
- (A) foodgrains attract rats which in turn attract snakes
(B) snakes enter houses in search of stored foodgrains
(C) the smell of foodgrains brings both snakes and other animals into the house
(D) stored foodgrains create convenient hiding places for snakes within houses
252. (A) As explained by the foodchain, rats and other such rodents serve as food for snakes.

253. '... it may bite in defence' (para-3). This observation implies that :

- (A) a snake is very good at defending itself
(B) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey
(C) human beings are defenceless against snakes
(D) a snake bites a human only when it is threatened

253. (D) Snakes do not tend to bite humans on purpose. They only bite if they think their own life is in danger.

254. What, according to the author, is the reason for the high fatality rate due to snakebites in India?

- (A) Shortage of medical facilities
(B) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites
(C) Shortage of anti-venom serum
(D) Shortage of doctors

254. (B) In India, snakebites are commonly treated at home using home made remedies or in some cases by snake charmers. People do not usually go to a hospital especially in villages, where the rate of snake bite is high.

255. In the instance of a snakebite, what should we do immediately?

- (A) Tie tourniquets
(B) Eat herbal chutneys
(C) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti-venom serum
(D) Cut-slice-suck the bitten spot

255. (C) Snakes do not necessarily inject venom even when they bite but there is no way of knowing that. So, the best action is he prevent the spread of venom by tying the bitten area.

256. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to go around in search of food'. (Para-2)

- (A) Foraging (B) Countryside
(C) Venomous (D) Barefoot

256. (A) Foraging means searching widely for food
Countryside means village area
Venomous means poisonous
Barefoot means 'without wearing any kind of footwear'

257. "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life." This sentence can be rewritten without changing the meaning as :

- (A) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.
(B) Life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin, even though the snake hasn't injected enough venom.
(C) Even popping an aspirin can save your life, in spite of a snake not having injected enough venom.
(D) As long as you are popping an aspirin to save your life, the snake will not inject enough venom.

257. (A) When the statement of the conditional clause is a general fact, we can use 'when' in place of 'if'.

258. Pick out a word from the passage, that means 'having the power to cause death' : (Para 5)

- (A) immobilise (B) voluntarily
(C) lethal (D) serum

258. (C) Immobilise means 'to prevent something from moving' voluntarily means 'according to one's own will' lethal means something that 'can cause death'. Serum means 'liquid part of the blood often used to treat poison'.

Direction (Q. No. 259 to 266)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options :

1. The study of handwriting is known as graphology and it has been practised for hundreds of years. Professional forensic graphologists have worked on many court cases to use handwriting to link suspects with crimes.
2. Handwriting is particularly important legally in the case of signatures and proving whether signatures are real or forged can be pivotal. Graphologists also work to verify whether autograph are real or fake.
3. Some handwriting analyste also study writing samples to determine personality types and some businesses commission this analysis before hiring new employees. The method is even sometimes used to help couples see if they are compatible. According to graphologists, there is very little you can't tell from a person's handwriting.
4. From psychological conditions like high blood pressure and schizophrenia to personality traits like dominance

and aggression : if you write by hand, graphologists can analyse you.

5. Everything from the size of your letters to how closely you space words can reveal intricate details of your personality. In general, the size of your letters can reveal whether you are shy or outgoing. Compared to a standard lined sheet of paper, if you write with tiny letters that do not reach the top line, you are likely to have a timid and introverted personality. If you write with large letters that go over the topline, you are likely to be the opposite: outgoing, confident and attention seeking.
6. Studies suggest that people who space words widely like freedom and independence, whereas those choosing to write with small spaces prefer to be among others and do not like to be alone.

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259. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
Graphologists can verify whether the autographs are real or fake?
(A) Conjunction (B) Adverb
(C) Preposition (D) Pronoun
259. (A) The underlined word 'or' is a conjunction.
260. Which of the following statements is not true ?
Handwriting is used by graphologists to
(A) predict about a person's future criminal tendency.
(B) nail criminals.
(C) verify genuineness of signatures.
(D) help couples to determine their suitability to each other.
260. (A) Handwriting is never used to predict about a person's Future Criminal tendency.
261. A graphologist can give accurate information about
(A) a person's chances of success.
(B) a person's popularity graph.
(C) a person's mental health.
(D) setbacks a person is likely to face in future.
261. (C) A graphologist can give accurate information about a person's mental health. So option (C) is correct.
262. A person who writes with large letters that cross over to the top line is likely to be
(A) diffident (B) Outgoing
(C) introverted (D) aggressive

262. (B) A person who writes will large letters that cross over to the top line is likely to be outgoing. See the 5th para of the given passage.

263. An attention seeking, confident person writes with
(A) rounded letters.
(B) tiny letters.
(C) cursive letters.
(D) large letters.

263. (D) An attention seeking, confident person writing with large letters. See the last line of para 5th.

264. Read the following statements :
A. Graphology has been practised for thousands of years.
B. A person's handwriting reveals everything about him.
(A) Both A and B are false.
(B) A is true and B is false.
(C) A is false and B is true.
(D) Both A and B are true.

264. (A) (A) is true and (B) is false.

265. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'verify' (Para-2) as used in the passage ?

- (A) Discover (B) Clarify
(C) Confirm (D) Notify

265. (C) The word 'Confirm (v₁) is similar in meaning to the word verify'. Discover—explore, clarify-explain, Notify—inform, warn. So, option (C) is correct.

266. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to 'reveal' (Para-5) as used in the passage ?

- (A) Teal (B) Blacken
(C) Repeal (D) Conceal

266. (D) The word Conceal (v₁) is the opposite of 'reveal', Teal—a small fresh water duck, Blacken—make black, repeal—revake, nullify. So, option (D) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 267 to 273)

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. There is something we all want to do, although few of us readily admit it : Get rid of guests.
2. For nine months in the year, only my closest friends come to see me. Then, when temperatures start soaring in the plains, long-lost acquaintances suddenly

remember that I exist, and people whom I am barely able to recognize appear at the front door, willing to have me put them up for periods ranging from six days to six weeks.

3. Occasionally, I am the master of the situation I inform them that the cottage is already bursting, that people are sleeping on the floor. If the hopefuls start looking around for signs of these uncomfortable guests, I remark that they have all gone out for a picnic.
4. The other day I received visitors who proved to be more thick-skinned than most. The man was a friend of a friend of an acquaintance of mine. I had never seen him before. But on the strength of this distant relationship, he had brought his family along.
5. I tried the usual ploy but it didn't work. The man and his family were perfectly willing to share the floor with any others who might be staying with me.
6. So I made my next move. 'I must warn you about the scorpions', I said. The scorpion-scare is effective with most people. But I was dealing with professionals. The man set his son rolling up the carpet. 'Sometimes centipedes fall from the ceiling', I said desperately.
7. We were now interrupted by someone knocking on the front door. It was the postman with a rejected manuscript, his arrival inspired me to greater inventiveness.
8. 'I'm terribly sorry', I said, staring hard at a rejection slip. 'I'm afraid I have to leave immediately. A paper wants me to interview the Maharishi. I hope you won't mind. Would you like the name of good hotel ?'
9. 'Oh, don't worry about us', said the woman expansively. 'We'll look after the house while you are away'.

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267. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?

Both Raghunath as well as Ravish

(a)

have given their consent

(b) (c)

to the new proposal

(d)

(A) (b) (B) (d)

(C) (a) (D) (c)

267. (C) In part (A) replace 'as well as' with 'and', because the given sentence is based on the structure of bath—and. So, option (C) is correct.

268. Which of the following is true ?
People who visit the author at the onset of the summer are
(A) his colleagues.
(B) his old school mates.
(C) his closet friends and relatives.
(D) people whom he hardly knows.

268. (D) People whom the author barely able to recognize appear at the front door. So, option (D) is true.

269. Which one of the following ploys does the author not use to get rid of unwanted guests ?
(A) He has already too many guests.
(B) The place is infested with scorpions.
(C) Centipedes fall from the ceiling.
(D) There is acute water scarcity.

269. (D) The author did not use the play—'There is acute water scarcity' to get rid of unwanted guests.

270. Which of the following does not apply to the unwelcome guest ?
(A) They don't have enough money to stay at a hotel.
(B) They are utterly shameless.
(C) They want to enjoy themselves at the author's expense.
(D) They are thick-skinned.

270. (A) They don't have enough money to stay at a hotel.

271. The postman delivered to the author
(A) a letter commissioning him to write a new novel.
(B) a letter inviting him to interview the Maharishi.
(C) his rejected manuscript along with a cheque.
(D) his rejected manuscript along with a rejection slip.

271. (D) The postman delivered a letter inviting author to interview the Moharishi.

272. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to the words, 'readily' (Para-1) as used in the passage ?
(A) plainly (B) frankly
(C) easily (D) efficiently

272. (C) The word 'easily' is similar in meaning to 'readily'. So, option (C) is correct.

273. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word, 'soaring' (Para-2) as used in the passage ?

- (A) deteriorating (B) hovering
(C) exasperating (D) falling

273. (D) The word 'falling' in opposite of the word 'soaring' means flying or rising high in the air. So, option (D) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 274 to 281)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options :

Freedom is one of the most important factors in life. Man has fought politically all over the world for freedom. Religions have promised freedom, not in this world but in another. In the capitalist countries, individual freedom exists to some degree and in the communist world it has been denied. From ancient times, freedom has meant a great deal to man and there have been its opponents, not only political but religious through Inquisition, by excommunication, tortures and banishments and the total denial of man's search for freedom. There have been wars and counter-wars fought for freedom. This has been the pattern of man's endeavours for freedom throughout history.

Freedom of self-expression and freedom of speech and thought exist in some parts of the world, but in others it does not. Those who have been conditioned, revolt against their backgrounds. This reaction which takes different forms is called 'freedom'. The reaction to politics is often to shun the field of politics. One economic reaction is to form small communities based on some ideology or under the leadership of one person, but these soon disintegrate. The religious reaction against established organisations of belief is to revolt, either by joining other religious organisations or by following some guru or leader or by joining some cult. Or one denies the whole religious endeavour.

One thinks of freedom only as freedom of movement, either physical or movements of thought. It appears that one always seeks freedom on the surface. Surely, this is rather a limited freedom, involving a great deal of conflict, wars and violence.

Inner freedom is something entirely different. It has its roots not in the idea of freedom but in the reality of freedom. It covers all the endeavours of man. Without inner freedom life will always

be an activity within the limited circle of time and conflict.

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274. Real freedom, according to the author, is :
(A) inner freedom.
(B) political freedom.
(C) religious freedom.
(D) economic freedom.

274. (A) Real freedom, according to the author, is 'inner freedom'.

275. Read the following sentences :
1. Individual freedom does not exist at all in capitalist countries.
2. People do not have individual freedom in communist countries.
(A) 1 is true, 2 is false.
(B) Both 1 and 2 are true.
(C) Both 1 and 2 are false.
(D) 1 is false, 2 is true.

275. (D) 1 is false, 2 is true.

276. Which word is most similar in meaning to the word 'endeavours' as used in the passage ? (Para 1)
(A) attempts
(B) actions
(C) challenges
(D) movements

276. (A) Passage में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'endeavours' (प्रयत्न) का तात्पर्य - attempt से है।

277. Which word is the most opposite in meaning to the word, 'shun' as used in the passage ? (Para 2)
(A) rehabilitate
(B) welcome
(C) rejoice
(D) prefer

277. (B) Passage में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'Shun' (ढाल जाना, किनारा करना) का opposite शब्द 'Welcome' सही है।

278. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?

There is no doubt that hard work
(a) (b)
paves the way to success.
(c) (d)

- (A) (a) (B) (b)
(C) (c) (D) (d)

278. (D) Part (d) में Success के पहले For का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

279. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) Material progress cannot be achieved without freedom.

- (B) Freedom is not one of the most important factors in life.
 (C) Freedom helps man evolve morally and spiritually.
 (D) Man can enjoy life only in an environment of freedom.

279. (B) Freedom is not one of the most important factors in life.

280. Which methods do authorities not use to suppress people fighting for freedom?

- (A) Excommunication
 (B) Persuasion
 (C) Tortures
 (D) Inquisition

280. (B) Persuasion (N) प्रोत्साहन व शंका की निवृत्ति

281. Reaction against established religion prompts people not to :

- (A) to start a new religion.
 (B) follow some guru.
 (C) join some cult.
 (D) join other religious organisations.

281. (A) to start a new religion.

Direction (Q. No. 282 to 288)

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

Water is the core of life; hence water must be central to our spiritual thinking. Water is not only most of earth, but also most of life. Therefore water conservation must be our deepest concern.

The Himalayan mountain range is among the highest, youngest and most fragile ecosystem of the planet. The Himalayas have given us some of the great river systems of the earth including the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Nu Salween, Yangtze and the Mekong. The Himalayas are also called the "Third Pole", for they contain the largest mass of ice and snow outside the earth's polar region, the north and south poles. There is a permanent snowline above 5,000 metres. Some of the glaciers in the region are the longest outside the two poles.

The Himalayas serve as water towers, providing water on a sustained basis to more than 1,000 million people and millions of hectares of land in South Asia. The greenery benevolent climate, highly productive ecosystems, food production and overall happiness is south Asia. are in fact, attributable to the bounty of the Himalayas. They are not only beautiful; they are life-givers. Little wonder that they are venerated as the abode of gods.

To keep the Third Pole preserved through assured conservation is one of the greatest challenges for the contemporary world.

Himalayan mountains are a common but fragile natural resource. As mountain ecosystems have enormous bearing on the earth's systems, their special care, regeneration and conservation of their pristine resources would only bring more happiness, peace and prosperity to large parts of the world. In Agenda 21, Chapter 13 of the United Nations, the importance of mountains is underlined : "mountain environments are essential to the survival of global ecosystems." The Himalayas in the state of Uttarakhand are especially rich in water resources. This area is home to dozens of perennial streams and numerous other rain-fed rivers along with innumerable rivulets, waterfalls and ponds, etc.

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282. What is not so special about the Himalayas in the state of Uttarakhand?

The Himalayan state has :

- (A) huge mineral deposits.
 (B) many rain fed rivers.
 (C) numerous waterfalls and ponds.
 (D) many perennial streams.

282. (A) The Himalayan state has huge mineral deposits.

283. Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word, 'bounty' ?

- (A) assets (B) sympathy
 (C) abundance (D) generosity

283. (D) शब्द 'bounty' (उदारता) का समानार्थी शब्द 'generosity' है।

284. Which word is opposite in meaning to the word, 'benevolent' ?

- (A) rude (B) untruthful
 (C) indecent (D) malevolent

284. (D) शब्द 'benevolent' (adj.) उदार, दयालु, परोपकारी का opposite शब्द है - 'malevolent' (adj.) अपकारी, दुष्ट।

285. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?

The area is home to dozens of perennial streams.

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

285. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'perennial' (चिरस्थायी) adjective है।

286. In the context of the passage which of the following is not true ?

Water should be central to our thinking because :

- (A) It is a life-line for our farmers.
 (B) It is considered holy by most religions.
 (C) It is the core of life.
 (D) We cannot survive without water.

286. (B) It is considered holy by most religions.

287. Which of the following has not been mentioned in the passage ?

- (A) The Himalayas provide water to more than 1000 million people.
 (B) The Himalayas irrigate millions of hectares of land.
 (C) the Himalayas form the back bone of our tourism industry.
 (D) The Himalayas provide us with highly productive eco-systems.

287. (C) The Himalayas form the back bone of our tourism industry.

288. Which of the following is false ?

- (A) Climate change has little effect on the Himalayas.
 (B) They bring prosperity to large parts of the world.
 (C) They have some of the longest glaciers.
 (D) The Himalayan mountains are a fragile resource.

288. (A) Climate change has little effect on the Himalayas.

Direction (Q. No. 289 to 296)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options :

On an ordinary workday, 27-year-old Pramila Bariki hikes up steep slopes across fields, through ankle-deep rivulets, often walking upto 14 kms. She gets a ride until the road is motorable, from which point she has to walk.

Her job? She doles out healthcare advice to mothers and children in the remotest hamlets in the Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh.

Now heavily pregnant Pramila has had to slow down delegating task to Duridi, Nerraj, Sunita and others. It's they who now walk through forests and climb up mountains, visiting families to identify pregnant women and conduct basic tests for diabetes and anaemia and connect them with a primary health centre whenever necessary.

These young tribal women are all trained auxiliary nurses, part of an experimental health project in Araku that aims to end preventable deaths during childbirth or infancy.

The Araku valley is home to several nomadic tribes who live in small clusters of 70 to 150 homes situated in rugged and inaccessible terrains. Until a few years ago these communities were unaware of government healthcare policies. The death of a child or a woman during pregnancy or child birth was common and they were resigned to it.

Today 38 women like Pramila drawn from these tribes, have broken social and cultural barriers to train as nurses and provide medical care to 1179 hamlets across the Araku, Paderu and Chintapalli mandals. Since they are from these communities they have been able create trust in the families and neighbours about formal healthcare. As a result these remote villages have now had the first childbirth in hospital, the first delivery by a trained nurse and the first mother not to lose a child.

The nurses advise women on hygiene and nutrition and convince them to visit the nearest health centre for further check-ups.

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289. Read the following statements :

1. Child mortality rate in the tribal areas was very high in the past.
2. Pramila and her colleagues are rendering invaluable services to the tribal women.

- (A) Both 1 and 2 are false
(B) Both 1 and 2 are true
(C) 1 is true, 2 is false
(D) 2 is true, 1 is false

289. (B) Both (1) and (2) are true.

290. Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to 'remotest' as used in the passage ?

- (A) highest (B) tallest
(C) toughest (D) farthest

290. (D) Remotest (adj.) दूरस्थ, निर्जन का similar शब्द farthest होगा।

291. Which one of the following words is opposite in meaning to 'trust' as used in the passage ?

- (A) disrupt (B) dismantle
(C) disdain (D) distrust

291. (D) 'trust' (n) भरोसा, यकीन का opposite शब्द 'distrust' होगा। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—disrupt(v) नाकाम करना, dismantle (v) प्रदर्शन करना, उद्ध्वस्त करना, disdain (v) तिरस्कार करना।

292. He could not clear the exam because he didn't work hard.

Identify the clause in the underlined part of the sentence given above :

- (A) Noun clause

- (B) Principal clause
(C) Adverb clause
(D) Adjective clause

292. (C) Adverb clause

293. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?

- (a) The sudden rise
(b) and fall of prices
(c) make a business
(d) very uncertain

- (A) (c) (B) (d)
(C) (a) (D) (b)

293. (A) Make a business के स्थान पर makes & a business का प्रयोग सही है, क्योंकि 'rise and fall' एक parcel subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

294. The job of the auxiliary nurses is physically challenging because they :

- (A) have to walk through forests and up mountains to reach out to people
(B) are not liked by the people whom they want to help
(C) have to face opposition from the local traditional healers
(D) are not paid any remuneration for their work

294. (A) because they have to walk through mountain to reach out to people.

295. The health project launched in the tribal areas aims to :

- (A) provide nutrition to women and children
(B) provide employment alongwith education
(C) prevent deaths during pregnancy and child birth
(D) raise the living standard in the tribal areas

295. (C) prevent deaths during pregnancy and child birth.

296. The tribal people trust the health workers mostly because they :

- (A) help them settle their domestic disputes
(B) belong to their own community
(C) help them get employment
(D) are educated and soft-spoken

296. (B) because they belong to their own community.

Direction (Q. No. 297 to 303)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/ most appropriate options :

Kaizen in Japanese means constant and never ending improvement. There is no pursuit more

noble or important than the pursuit of self-improvement. As Confucius said many years ago : "Good people strengthen themselves ceaselessly." Consistent and constant improvement in all areas is essential to reach your true potential. The personal trademark of almost every high achiever and successful person is a dedication to daily improvement in both their personal and professional lives. From Ben Franklin to Mahatma Gandhi, from Martin Luther King Jr. to Ivan Lendl and from Nelson Mandela to Mother Teresa, effective people do things daily to advance confidently in the direction of their goals and dreams.

You must also apply the Kaizen principle on a daily basis to condition your mind to peak performance. It has been said that the mind is a terrible master but a wonderful servant. By seeking to improve your mind and condition it to excellence of thought, this wonderful servant will most certainly bring you all the peace, prosperity and joy you now search for.

Study any person's great success story and you will undoubtedly learn of their commitment to Kaizen. They will be dedicated to small, daily improvements in the key areas of their lives and become the very best that they could be. Personal mastery is like a bank account, call it the Personal Excellence Account. By improving daily, whether it is by spending some time exercising, reading, visualizing or forging better relationships, you are making regular deposits into your account. After only one month, for example, you will have improved the richness and quality of your world by at least 30%.

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297. Read the following sentences :

1. All successful people are committed to Kaizen.
2. If we can control our mind, it will serve us wonderfully.

- (A) Both 1 and 2 are true
(B) Both 1 and 2 are false
(C) 1 is false and 2 is true
(D) 1 is true and 2 is false

297. (A) Both (1) and (2) are true.

298. Which word is the most similar in meaning to the word, 'trademark' used in the passage ?

- (A) subject (B) brand
(C) item (D) object

298. (B) 'Trademark' (विशिष्टता, ट्रेडमार्क) का Similar शब्द 'Brand' होगा।

299. Which word is the most opposite in meaning to the word, 'wonderful' as used in the passage ?

- (A) unremarkable (B) insufficient
(C) separate (D) deficient

299. (A) 'Wonderful' (आश्चर्यजनक, निराला) का opposite शब्द Unremarkable 'साधारण' होगा।

300. Which part of the following sentence contains an error ?

- (a) Since time immemorial
(b) the Hindus
(c) have been worshipping
(d) the river Ganga

- (A) (c) (B) (d)
(C) (a) (D) (b)

300. (C) दिया गया Present perfect continuous tense में है। since के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा।

301. How, according to the author, can we attain our full potential ?

- (A) by seeking the advice and guidance of successful people
(B) by working hard on our weaknesses
(C) by putting in a lot of effort
(D) by proper and ceaseless improvement in all areas

301. (D) see the first para

302. What is common among the great people mentioned in para-1 ?

- (A) They tried their best to realise their goals
(B) They resisted every temptation
(C) They inspired all those who came into contact with them
(D) They worked hard to alleviate the suffering of the downtrodden

302. (A) Mentioned in the last line in para I.

303. How do we stand to gain when we condition our minds to do our best ?

- (A) We are able to overcome all obstacles
(B) We realise our full capability
(C) We earn name, fame and wealth
(D) We rise in the estimation of our friends

303. (C) When we realise our full capability.

Direction (Q. No. 304 to 309)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Did you know that there is a fiber that is as flexible and lightweight as nylon yet five times stronger than steel ? Did you know that this

fabric is resistant to temperatures higher than 500 degrees Fahrenheit ? Did you know that a woman invented this fiber? This miraculous fabric is called Kevlar and it is used to make everything from body armor to musical instruments.

The year was 1964. There were gasoline shortages due to conflict in the Middle East. A Polish-American chemist named Stephanie Louise Kwolek was working for DuPont, an American chemical company. She and her group were trying to make a lightweight, yet durable fiber to be used in tires. Lighter tires would allow vehicles to get better gas mileage, but the tires had to be strong enough to resist the wear and tear of the road. They had been working on the problem for some time and had little success, until Kwolek had a breakthrough.

Kwolek and her group were synthesizing or creating fibers to test. During one of the steps in the process, Kwolek created a milky white solution by mixing two chemicals that were often used in the process. This solution was usually thrown away, but Kwolek convinced one of the technicians to help her test it. They were amazed to discover that the fabric that Kwolek had created was not only more durable than nylon, it was more durable than steel. Kwolek had invented Kevlar.

Kevlar is a remarkable fabric known for its strength and durability. Since its invention it has found its way into a wide variety of products. Kevlar is used in sporting equipment like bike tires, bowstrings and tennis racquets. It is used in musical instruments like drumheads, reeds and speaker cones. And it is used in protective gear like motorcycle safety jackets, gloves and shoes. However, Kevlar is best known for its ability to stop bullets.

Richard Armellino created the first Kevlar bulletproof vest in 1975. It contained 15 layers of Kevlar, which could stop handgun and shotgun bullets. The vest also had a steel plate over the heart, which made the vest strong enough to stop rifle rounds. Vests like Armellino's were quickly picked up by police forces and it is estimated that by 1990, half of all police officers in America wore bulletproof vests daily. By 2006, there were over 2000 documented police vest 'saves', or instances where officers were protected from deadly wounds by wearing bulletproof vests.

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304. Which one of the following is not a product that has been made with Kevlar?

- (A) Brake pads
(B) Body armor
(C) Tennis racquets
(D) Bungee jumping cords

304. (D) Bungee jumping cords

305. For which of the following characteristics is Kevlar known ?

- (A) Strength
(B) Durability
(C) Heat resistant
(D) All of the above

305. (D) All of the above

306. Which one of the following caused the search for a fabric like Kevlar ?

- (A) The need to replace asbestos
(B) The want of better musical instruments
(C) A shortage in the gasoline supply
(D) A desire to protect police officers

306. (C) A shortage in the gasoline supply

307. A vest made of 15 layers of Kevlar with no steel plates could stop all but which of the following rounds ?

- (A) Shotgun pellets
(B) Rifle rounds
(C) Handgun rounds
(D) It could stop all of the above)

307. (B) Rifle rounds

308. How much stronger is Kevlar than steel?

- (A) Five times as strong
(B) 200 times as strong
(C) Half as strong
(D) As strong

308. (A) Five times as strong

309. What product was Kwolek trying to improve when she invented Kevlar ?

- (A) Brake pads (B) Armor
(C) Tires (D) Milk

309. (C) Tires

Direction (Q. No. 310 to 317)

Read the **Passage** given below and answer the following questions by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

The art of Madhubani painting is the traditional style developed in the Mithila region, in the villages around Madhubani, Bihar. Madhubani literally means a forest of honey. This style of painting has been traditionally used by the women of the region, though today men are also involved to meet the demand. The work is done on freshly plastered mud walls. For commercial purposes, it is now being done on paper, cloth, etc.

The paintings are basically of religious nature. They are done in the special rooms of their homes (in the Pooja room, ritual, area, bridal room), on the main village walls, etc., for ceremonial or ritualistic purposes. The women offer prayers to the deity before starting the work. Figures from nature and mythology are adapted to suit their style. The themes and designs widely painted are the worship of Hindu deities such as Krishna, Rama, Shiva, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Sun and Moon, Tulsi plant, court scenes, wedding scenes and other social events taking place around them. Floral, animal and bird motifs, geometrical designs are used to fill up all the gaps. There is hardly any empty space in this style. Cotton wrapped around a bamboo stick forms the brush. The colours applied are prepared by the artists. The skill is handed down the generations, and hence the traditional designs and patterns are widely maintained. It is believed that the genesis of Madhubani paintings came about when King Janaka asked for paintings to be developed for his daughter Sita's wedding.

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310. Madhubani paintings are no longer done exclusively by women on walls :
- as men are better painters
 - as paper is cheaper
 - because cloth is more durable
 - to meet their widespread demand
310. (D) The option (D) 'to meet their widespread demand' is correct.
311. Madhubani paintings are essentially of religious nature when they are done :
- on the village walls
 - using figures from nature
 - in the Pooja room
 - in the bridal room
311. (C) See the second paragraph of the passage, it is clearly mentioned.
312. These paintings become secular when they depict :
- Tulsi plant
 - wedding scenes
 - court scenes
 - worship of Saraswati
312. (B) The paintings become secular when they depict wedding scenes, so option (B) is correct.
313. A Madhubani painting shows only :
- flowers and plants
 - geometrical designs
 - a balanced portrayal of all of them
 - Hindu deities
313. (D) Madhubani paintings shows only– Hindu deities.
314. The art of Madhubani painting is learnt in the :
- families at home
 - homes of renowned artists
 - Ashrams of Madhubani
 - schools of art
314. (A) The art of Madhubani painting is learnt in the families at homes, so option (A) is correct.
315. 'Floral' is an adjective derived from the noun, 'flower'. Aural is derived from the noun :
- ear
 - eye
 - mouth
 - morning
315. (A) The word 'Aural' pertaining to hearing or the ear, so option (A) is correct.
316. "... on freshly plastered mud walls." The word 'plastered' is a/an :
- infinitive
 - participle
 - particle
 - gerund
316. (B) The underlined word 'plastered', is the form of past participle.
317. The word 'genesis' means the same as :
- original
 - spirit
 - growth
 - birth
317. (D) The word 'genesis' means a coming into being or origin of something, so option (D) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 318 to 324)

Read the **Passage** given below and answer the following questions by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

A remarkable feature of Edison's inventions was their basic simplicity. There were innumerable scientists possessing deep knowledge of electricity, chemistry, etc., but it was this unschooled genius who succeeded where they failed. What were his unique qualities? Firstly, he had an uncanny ability to judge the practical use of any scientific fact. Secondly, he was blessed with patience and perseverance. He would try out countless ideas till he found the right one. Third was his business acumen, which enabled him to earn the large sums of money necessary to conduct experimental work.

Edison's enthusiasm for work and optimistic attitude ensured a long and productive life. Only after crossing the age of seventy-five did he start slowing down. During his final illness, his curiosity about his condition,

medicines, and treatment, made the doctors think that possibly he was taking this too as one of his scientific investigations! He passed away on 18 October, 1931, at the ripe old age of eighty-four.

During his lifetime itself Edison became one of the most famous men in the world. Honours were showered on him. Among them was the congressional gold medal in 1928 for his contributions to human welfare. In 1960, he was posthumously elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University. But the tribute that was most eloquent was quite unintended. The authorities contemplated switching off the power supply in New York, the scene of his triumph in 1882, for two minutes as a mark of respect on his death. But 1931 was not 1882. Since normal life would have come to a standstill by the two-minute power cutoff, the idea was given up. There could be no greater tribute to the man than this negative tribute!

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318. The most remarkable feature of Edison's inventions was their :
- multiple usefulness
 - low cost
 - aesthetic aspect
 - fundamental simplicity
318. (D) The most remarkable feature of Edison's invention was their fundamental simplicity.
319. According to the author, Edison became prosperous because he :
- made the best use of his time
 - had great business sense
 - had luck on his side
 - worked very hard
319. (B) According to the author, Edison became prosperous because he had great business sense.
320. To conduct experimental work, Edison needed :
- huge amounts of money
 - calm and quiet atmosphere
 - sophisticated gadgets
 - support of generous patrons
320. (A) To conduct experimental work, Edison needed huge amounts of money.
321. Edison's long and productive life can be attributed to :
- his involvement in charitable work
 - his positive attitude

- (C) his immensely good health
(D) a large circle of friends

321. (B) Edison's long and productive life can be attributed to his positive attitude.

322. The word 'uncanny' as used in the passage means :

- (A) terrific (B) astonishing
(C) weird (D) great

322. (C) The word 'uncanny' (ads) means 'weird'.

323. The opposite of 'famous' is :

- (A) unknown (B) negligible
(C) unnoticeable (D) unpopular

323. (A) The word of 'famous' opposite is 'unknown'.

324. Which part of speech is the underlined word ?

"... any scientific fact."

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

324. (A) the underlined word 'any' is used an Adjective. Can adjective is a word which used with a noun so add something for its meaning.

Direction (Q. No. 325 to 332)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

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 criticized 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.

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325. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his
(A) literary reforms
(B) political reforms
(C) social reforms
(D) economic reforms

325. (C) Passage के पहले Paragraph को पढ़ने के बाद उत्तर स्पष्ट है।

326. When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a
(A) monk
(B) teacher
(C) businessman
(D) journalist

326. (A) Passage के दूसरे Paragraph में स्पष्ट रूप से दिया गया है।

327. Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they :

- (A) did not learn traditional skills
(B) gave up study of Sanskrit
(C) did not study modern subjects
(D) forgot their cultural roots

327. (C) Passage के वाक्य 'According to him, Indians would lag behind if they do not get to study modern subjects' से उत्तर स्पष्ट है।

328. Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported:

- (A) physical education
(B) freedom of speech and expression
(C) moral education
(D) rituals and observances

328. (B) अन्तिम Paragraph के पहले वाक्य से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

329. The word 'eliminating' most nearly means :

- (A) eradicating (B) banning
(C) dismissing (D) banishing

329. (A) दिए गए विकल्पों में से 'eliminating' का समानार्थी शब्द Eradicating है।

330. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'encouraged' is :

- (A) misled
(B) disheartened
(C) suppressed
(D) crushed

330. (B) Encourage का अर्थ है 'उत्साह बढ़ाना, हिम्मत देना, आशा जगाना'। Dishearten का अर्थ है 'निराशा जगाना, निरुत्साहित करना, हिम्मत गिराना'।

331. Which 'part of speech' is the underlined word in the sentence given below ?

"He was a staunch supporter of free speech and expression."

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

331. (D) दिए गए वाक्य में 'Free' का प्रयोग एक Adjective के रूप में हुआ है।

332. 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy viewed education'

The 'voice' in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :

- (A) Education is viewed
(B) Education has been viewed
(C) Education had been viewed
(D) Education was viewed

332. (D) दिए गए वाक्य का उपयुक्त Passive construction 'Education was viewed' है।

Direction (Q. No. 333 to 339)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Your body is made up of sixty per cent water and you lose the essential fluid every minute of every day as you breathe, digest, and hopefully work up a sweat. It is important that you put back every drop. Starting now, drink eight 230 ml glasses of water every single day—that's the minimum your body needs daily. That is the non-negotiable sugar savvy hydration Mantra. Many times when you think you're

hungry, sleepy, depressed, and/or irritated, you're actually just dehydrated. Drinking enough water actually helps you combat water retention. Sounds counterintuitive, but think about it. If you are running around in semi dehydrated state all the time, Your body is going to hang on to every single drop, giving you that puffy, unhealthy appearance. When you are properly hydrating, your body gets the message that all systems are operating smoothly and it continues its work of flushing out your system and ridding itself of the excess fluids.

If your goal is to lose weight : water is a must. When you're dehydrated, your body sends out signals that you need assistance. Many people mistake those thirsty SOS signals for hunger and take in hundreds of extra calories. They also don't solve the real problem—thirst! Drinking water can be a powerful appetite suppressant and allows you to cue into your real hunger. Your body also needs plenty of water for proper digestion. So you can get the most from the foods you eat. You are less susceptible to food cravings when your stomach is full and you're getting all the nutrients you need. Drink two glasses of water before every meal—you'll eat less! Your body uses water for fat.

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333. _____ helps fight water retention.
 (A) Drinking enough water
 (B) Exercising regularly
 (C) A regular morning walk
 (D) Having a balanced diet
333. (A) Passage में स्पष्ट रूप से दिया गया है।
334. Our systems operate satisfactorily :
 (A) when we enjoy a sound sleep
 (B) when we are properly hydrated
 (C) if we consume lots of fruits and vegetables
 (D) if excess fat is reduced
334. (B) Passage वाक्य 'When you are properly hydrating all systems are operating smoothly' से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।
335. The best way to lose weight is to :
 (A) take weight-reducing pills
 (B) exercise at least twice a day
 (C) drink plenty of water
 (D) eat less starchy food
335. (C) Passage के वाक्य 'If your goal is to lose weight, water is a must.' से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।
336. When we are dehydrated, we think we :
 (A) want to vomit

- (B) are tired
 (C) need food
 (D) are about to collapse

336. (C) Passage के वाक्यों 'Many times when you think you are hungry you are actually just dehydrated'. और 'Many people mistake those thirsty SOS signals for hunger' से निष्कर्ष निकलता है।

337. The word 'irritated' most nearly means
 (A) troubled (B) uneasy
 (C) frustrated (D) annoyed

337. (D) दिए गए विकल्पों में से 'irritated' का समानार्थी शब्द Annoyed है।

338. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'assistance' is
 (A) resistance
 (B) persistence
 (C) existence
 (D) fragrance

338. (A) Assistance का अर्थ है 'मदद; सहारा, समर्थन'। Resistance का अर्थ है 'प्रतिरोध, रुकावट, विरोध'।

339. "Your body uses water for fat."
 The 'voice' in the above sentence has been correctly changed in
 (A) Water could be used for fat by our body.
 (B) Water is being used by our body for fat.
 (C) Water is used for fat by your body.
 (D) Water was used for fat by our body.

339. (C) दिए गए वाक्य की उपयुक्त Passive Voice 'Water is used for fat by your body' है।

Direction (Q. No. 340 to 348)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** options :

One Sunday morning, I was travelling on a subway in Mumbai. People were sitting quietly -some reading newspapers, some lost in thought. It was a calm, peaceful scene.

Then suddenly, a man and his children entered the subway car. The children were so loud and rambunctious that instantly the whole climate changed.

The man sat next to me and closed his eyes, apparently oblivious to the situation. The children were yelling back and forth, throwing things, even grabbing people's papers. It was very disturbing. And yet the man sitting next to me did nothing.

It was difficult not to feel irritated. I could not

believe that he could be so insensitive as to let his children run wild and do nothing about it. It was easy to see that everyone else on the subway felt irritated, too. So finally. I turned to him and said. "Sir, your children are really disturbing a lot of people. I wonder if you couldn't control them a little more ?"

The man lifted his gaze as if to come to a consciousness of the situation for the first time and said softly, "Oh, you're right. I guess should do something about it. We just came from the hospital where their mother died an hour ago. I don't know what to think and, I guess they don't know how to handle it either." Can you imagine what I felt at that moment. My paradigm shifted. Suddenly I saw things differently, and because I saw things differently, I thought, felt and behaved differently. My irritation vanished; my heart was filled with the man's pain. Feelings sympathy and compassion flowed freely "Your wife just of died ? Oh, I am sorry! Can you tell me about it ? What can I do to help Everything changed in an instant.

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340. It can be inferred from the man's behaviour that he was :
 (A) insensitive
 (B) an indulgent parent
 (C) mentally disturbed
 (D) unsocial
340. (C) उस आदमी द्वारा बोले गए शब्दों 'I don't know what to think....' से उत्तर स्पष्ट है।
341. When the writer learnt the truth :
 (A) he felt apologetic.
 (B) his heart was filled with the man's suffering.
 (C) he was angry with himself for being judgemental.
 (D) he decided to help the man out.
341. (B) Passage के अन्तिम paragraph में स्पष्ट रूप से दिया गया है।
342. The primary purpose of the author is to :
 (A) highlight the problems of subway travellers.
 (B) narrate an amusing incident.
 (C) show how indulgent parents spoil their children.
 (D) show a radical shift in attitude.
342. (D) Passage को पढ़ने के पश्चात् उत्तर पूर्णतः स्पष्ट है। अन्य सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
343. The word 'oblivious' (Para 3) means :
 (A) insensitive (B) unaware
 (C) neglectful (D) inconsiderate

343. (B) Oblivious का अर्थ है 'अनजान; बेखबर; बेसुध; विस्मरणशील'।

344. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'compassion' (Para 6) is :

- (A) cruelty (B) coarseness
(C) dislike (D) wildness

344. (A) Compassion का अर्थ है 'करुणा; दया; सहानुभूति; अनुकम्पा'। इसका opposite होगा cruelty जिसका अर्थ है 'निर्दयता; क्रूरता; दयाहीनता'।

345. 'I felt differently.'

Tense of the above sentence has been correctly changed into present continuous :

- (A) I have been feeling differently.
(B) I am feeling differently.
(C) I had been feeling differently.
(D) I was feeling differently.

345. (B) Present Continuous Tense में 'के साथ am का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

346. 'My irritation vanished.'

The sentence given above has been correctly changed into interrogative form in :

- (A) Did my irritation vanish ?
(B) Couldn't my irritation vanish ?
(C) Hadn't my irritation vanished ?
(D) Didn't my irritation vanish ?

346. (D) दिया गया वाक्य Past indefinite tense का है। इसका interrogative sentence निम्नवत् है—

Didn't my irritation vanish ?

347. The children's behaviour on the subway was :

- (A) amusing (B) irritating
(C) disgusting (D) shocking

347. (B) 'It was difficult not to feel irritated' और '.....everyone else on the subway felt irritated, too.' वाक्यों से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

348. How did the man (children's father) react to the unruly behaviour of his children ?

- (A) He enjoyed their antics.
(B) He rebuked them.
(C) He tried to control them.
(D) He did nothing.

348. (D) उसने अपने बच्चों के उद्दण्डतापूर्ण व्यवहार पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं की।

Direction (Q. No. 349 to 354)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** options :

Your attitudes are the perspectives from which you view life. Some people seem to have a good attitude towards most things. Some

people seem to have a bad attitude towards everything. But when you look closer, you will find that most of us have a combination of attitudes, some good, some not so good.

Whatever attitude we have towards anything will affect how we feel about it, which in turn determines whether or not we will do well. So our right attitudes play a very important part in helping us become successful.

In fact, as we can see, a good attitude is essential for achievement of any kind ! We so often hear of someone who is said to have a "bad attitude". The term is often applied to young people, especially to teenagers who frequently get into trouble, but we often hear it about adults, too. The implication is always that the individual in question is not going to make it if he doesn't change his attitude.

I would agree, without a good attitude it is not possible to see the opportunities ahead and set one's sights to reach them. But even more important is the fact that in order to the kind of feelings which work for us we've got to have the right attitude to start with.

But where do we get our attitudes from ? Are we born with them or do they just appear out of nowhere ? Our attitudes are no accident. They don't just happen. Our attitudes are created and influenced entirely by our beliefs.

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349. The term "bad attitude" is used for young people because they :

- (A) defy all kinds of authority.
(B) behave irresponsibly.
(C) often get into difficulty.
(D) are unpredictable.

349. (C) Passage के तीसरे paragraph में स्पष्ट रूप से दिया गया है।

350. Right attitudes are absolutely essential to :

- (A) succeed in life.
(B) win the goodwill of our peers and superiors.
(C) have harmonious relations with others.
(D) promote our mental well-being.

350. (A) दूसरे paragraph के अन्तिम वाक्य से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

351. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) We are born with our attitudes.
(B) Our attitudes are influenced by our parents only.
(C) Our attitudes are created and controlled by our beliefs.

(D) Our attitudes are the results of our personal experience.

351. (C) Passage के अन्तिम वाक्य से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

352. The word 'determine' most nearly means :

- (A) govern (B) influence
(C) overcome (D) engage

352. (A) Passage में Determine का प्रयोग 'निर्धारित करना या नियन्त्रित करना' के अर्थ में हुआ है। दिये गये विकल्पों में से govern का प्रयोग इस अर्थ में भी किया जाता है। कभी-कभी influence भी यह भाव व्यक्त कर सकता है लेकिन Passage के सन्दर्भ में govern ही उपयुक्त है।

353. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence given below ?

'Some people seem to have a good attitude towards most things.

- (A) Adverb (B) Preposition
(C) Adjective (D) Conjunction

353. (B) Towards एक Preposition है।

354. A/An _____ attitude is absolutely necessary for attainment of any kind.

- (A) virtuous (B) cheerful
(C) optimistic (D) good

354. (D) वाक्य 'Infact, as we can see, a good attitude is essential for attainment of any kind!' से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

Direction (Q. No. 355 to 360)

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

As District Employment Officer, my father was given a jeep by the government. There was no garage in the office, so the jeep was parked in our house. My father refused to use it to commute to the office. He told us that the jeep is an expensive resource given by the government—he reiterated to us that it was not 'his jeep', but the government's jeep. Insisting that he would use it only to tour the interiors, he would walk to his office on normal days. He also made sure that we never sat in the government jeep—we could sit in it only when it was stationary. That was our early childhood lesson governance—a lesson that corporate managers learn the hard way, some never do.

The driver of the jeep was treated with respect due to any other member of my father's office. As small children, we were taught not to call him by his name. We had to use the suffix 'dada' whenever we were to refer to him in public or private. When I grew up to own

a car and a driver by the name of Raju was appointed, I repeated the lesson to my two small daughters. They have, as a result, grown up calling him Raju Uncle'-very different from many of their friends who refer to their family drivers as 'my driver'. When I hear that term from a college going person, I cringe. To me, the lesson was significant—you treat small people with more respect than you treat big people. It is more important to respect your subordinates than your superiors.

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355. The author's father would not allow his family to use the jeep because :
- (A) it was not their private vehicle
(B) the road were full of potholes
(C) he was afraid of accidents
(D) the jeep was in a bad condition
355. (A) The jeep, it is clear from line, was not their private vehicle and hence their father did not allow them to use its.
356. The author taught his children to :
- (A) be firm with servants
(B) treat small people with respects
(C) maintain a discreet distance from servants
(D) be kind to small people
356. (B) It is clear that the author taught his children to treat small people with respects.
357. The author was critical of his children's friends because their attitude to servants smacked of :
- (A) weakness (B) coarseness
(C) arrogance (D) loftiness
357. (C) Attitude of the friends of author's children smacked of arrogance when they called their family drivers as 'my driver'.
358. The author's attitude towards servant can be described as :
- (A) respectful (B) indifferent
(C) rational (D) affectionate
358. (A) Author's attitude towards servants is respectful.
359. The opposite of the word 'refused' is :
- (A) accepted (B) receivedque
(C) justified (D) admired
359. (A) Opposite of 'refused' (अस्वीकृत) is accepted (स्वीकृत).
360. The word that can replace 'reiterated' is :
- (A) revised (B) repeated
(C) recalled (D) reconsidered

360. (B) 'Reiterated' (दोहराना) can be replaced by repeated.

Direction (Q. No. 361 to 369)

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

Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1920)

Ramanujan was born on December 2, 1887 in Erode (South India) as the eldest son in a family of six children. In November, 1892, he entered, the Town High School at Kumbakonam as a half-fee scholarship-holder and passed the Matriculation Examination in 1904. In the school, he became a minor celebrity, walking off with merit certificates and prizes for academic brilliance. This school nourished him for six years, bringing him as close as he would-ever come to a satisfying academic experience. When he was in the seventh standard, he gave clear evidence of his mathematical gifts; he could reel off the square root of a natural number to the specified number of places; he could point to the indeterminate nature of zero divided by zero. Ramanujan's mother—the family being close to penury—took in college students as boarders who noticing Ramanujan's interest in Mathematics, brought him textbooks from the college library, Loney's 'Trigonometry' was one such treasure which he mastered.

During 1906-1912, Ramanujan was constantly in search of an employer to earn his livelihood. With his 'Notebooks' as his only recommendation, he sought the patronage of V. Ramaswamy Iyer, the founder of Indian Mathematical Society, who was at Tirukovillur and asked for a clerical job in his office. The former had no mind to smother Ramanujan's genius and sent him back to Madras with a letter of introduction to P.V. Seshu Aiyar, then at the Presidency College, Madras. He gave in turn, Ramanujan a letter of recommendation to that true lover of Mathematics, R Ramachandra Rao, the District Collector, Nellore. This was the turnign point in his life.

On the advice of P.V. Seshu Aiyar, Ramanujan communicated his theorems on divergent series in a historic letter dated January 16, 1913 to GH Hardy, who was ten years senior to Ramanujan. With the personal interest of Gilbert Walker and support given by Indian stalwarts, the University of Madras awarded its first scholarship to Ramanujan to study in Cambridge. Over the next three months, Ramanujan received four long letters form

Hardy, who had already sprung into action, advising the India Office, of his wish to bring him to Cambridge.

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361. Merit certificate and prizes awarded to Ramanujan at school are a proof of his :
- (A) Commitment
(B) intellectual brilliance
(C) sincerity
(D) dedication
361. (B) Awards & prizes awarded to Ramanujan at school are proof of his intellectual brilliance.
362. Ramanujan's mother took in college students as boarder because :
- (A) the family was on the verge of poverty
(B) she wanted to give her son all the comforts of life
(C) she wanted to save money to buy a house
(D) she had to pay up huge debts
362. (A) The word penury (गरीबी) indicates their poor condition.
363. The turning point in Ramanujan's life came when :
- (A) he was given a scholarship
(B) he got a job Indian Mathematical Society
(C) his name was recommended to the District Collector, Nellore
(D) he was awarded a big cash award
363. (C) Turning point in his life was when his name was recommended to the District Collector, of Nellore R. R. Rao by P. V. S. Aiyar.
364. The support Ramanujan received from his school suggests that :
- (A) fortune favours those who dare
(B) a talented person needs nourishment to flourish
(C) luck is more important than patronage
(D) support or no support, men with talent forge ahead
364. (B) The support he received from his school suggests that a talented person needs nourishment to flourish.
365. Identify the correct statement :
- (A) Ramanujan was offered a job at Cambridge
(B) Ramanujan did not get much support from his school

- (C) Ramanujan's mother did not want him to go abroad
 (D) Seshu Aiyar was Ramanujan's patron

365. (D) The correct statement from the alternatives is that Seshu Aiyar was Ramanujan's patron.

366. The phrasal verb, 'reel off' means to :
 (A) say quickly
 (B) fishing
 (C) rehearse easily
 (D) articulate fast

366. (A) 'reel off' (धड़ल्ले से बोलना) means to say quickly in the context.

367. The closet synonym for the word 'smother' is :
 (A) deaden (B) stifle
 (C) discourage (D) ruin

367. (B) Synonym for 'smother' (बुझाना) is -stifle which means suppress or asphyxiate.

368. The antonym for the word 'recommendation' is :
 (A) disapproval (B) condemnation
 (C) criticism (D) revulsion

368. (A) Antonym for recommendation (अनुशंसा) is disapproval (असम्मति).

369. The word that can best replace 'nourished' is :
 (A) gifted (B) sent
 (C) supported (D) served

369. (C) 'Nourished' (पोषित) can be best replaced by 'supported'.

Direction (Q. No. 370 to 375)

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

Meditating can have an almost instant effect on reducing stress, researchers have found. They say three consecutive days of 25 – minute sessions can have a dramatic effect. Researchers studied 'mindful meditation' – the guiding principle is to live more 'at the moment', spending less time going over past stresses and worrying about future problems. Techniques include moving the focus of attention around the body and observing sensations that arise - the so-called 'body scan'. A secular practice, it is said to help people recognise and overcome negative thoughts. For the study, the research team had 66 healthy individuals aged 18-30 years old participate in a three-day experiment. Some participants went through a brief

mindfulness meditation training program; for 25 minutes for three consecutive days, the individuals were given breathing exercises to help them monitor their breath and pay attention to their present moment experiences. The second group of participants completed a matched three-day cognitive training program in which they were asked to critically analyze poetry in an effort to enhance problem-solving skills. Following the final training activity, all participants were asked to complete stressful speech and mathematical tasks in front of stern-faced evaluators. Each individual reported their stress levels in response to stressful speech and mathematical performance stress tasks and provided saliva samples for measurement of cortisol, commonly referred to as the stress hormone. The participants who received the brief mindfulness meditation training reported reduced stress perceptions to the speech and mathematical tasks, indicating that the mindfulness meditation fostered psychological stress resilience.

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370. The text is a piece of writing.
 (A) descriptive (B) biographical
 (C) reflective (D) factual

370. (A) The text is a descriptive piece of writing.

371. The writer's attitude to meditation is :
 (A) different
 (B) suspicious sometimes
 (C) supportive
 (D) indifferent

371. (C) The writer's attitude to meditation is supportive.

372. The writer, by referring to the experiment, suggests that, it is :
 (A) possible for us to control stress
 (B) Mathematics is a stressful subject
 (C) Poetry analysis is easier than solving
 (D) stress that cannot be controlled

372. (A) By referring to the experiment the writer suggests that is possible for us to control stress.
 Possible for us to control stress.

373. The 'body scan' is a reference to :
 (A) a form of meditation
 (B) a research experiment
 (C) a problem-solving activity
 (D) an experiment in a lab

373. (A) The 'body scan' is a reference to a form of meditation.

374. An antonym for the word 'stressful' would be :
 (A) calming (B) challenging
 (C) erasing (D) annoying

374. (A) antonym for stressful would be calming.

375. The word that can replace 'perception' in the text is :
 (A) attention
 (B) conceptualization
 (C) trust
 (D) belief

375. (B) Perception can be replaced by conceptualization.

Direction (Q. No. 376 to 384)

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

World Animal Day had been observed on 4th October since 1931, as a way of highlighting the plight of endangered species. Since then, it has become a day for remembering and paying tribute to all animals and the people who love and respect them. It's celebrated in different ways in every country, with no regard to nationality, religion, faith or political ideology.

Since the official World Animal Day website was launched by Naturewatch Foundation, the number of events taking place throughout the world has increased and the trend continues. And, that is the aim of the World Animal Day initiative : to encourage everybody to use this special day to highlight their importance in the world; celebrate animal life in all its forms; celebrate humankind's relationship with the animal kingdom; acknowledge the diverse roles that animals play in our lives - from being our companions supporting and helping us, to bringing a sense of wonder into our lives; and acknowledge and be thankful for the way in which animals enrich our lives. Increased awareness will lead the way to improved standards of animal welfare throughout the world. Building the initiative is a way to unite the animal welfare movement with something that everyone can join in, whether they are part of an organization, group or as an individual. Through education, we can help create a new culture of respect and sensitivity, to make this world a fairer place for all living creatures. On the website people will find everything they need to make

World Animal Day a reality in their area. If we care about animals, we shouldn't miss this special day to help make animal welfare issues front page news around the globe—a vital catalyst for change.

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376. In reading this passage, we learn that the World Animal Day is an/a celebration.
 (A) year long
 (B) annual
 (C) commemoration held in 1931
 (D) monthly, on the 4th
376. (B) The world Animal Day is an annual celebration.
377. The writer points out the animals are important because they :
 (A) will outlive human beings in the years to come
 (B) can be put to work in many ways
 (C) make us appreciate the diversity of life
 (D) can replace people by being more resourceful
377. (C) The writer denotes that animals are important because they make us appreciate the diversity of life.
378. The launch of the website is to :
 (A) provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day
 (B) give information about endangered animal species
 (C) serve as a source of reference about animals
 (D) promote social networking by animal lovers
378. (A) The website was launched to provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day.
379. The writer implies that animals are :
 (A) usually given due protection
 (B) ignored altogether
 (C) often subject to mistreatment
 (D) treated cruelly by human beings
379. (C) The writer implies that animals are often subject to mistreatment which needs to be changed.
380. Identify the wrong statement :
 (A) People tend to forget to celebrate Animal Day.
 (B) Animal Day reminds us to care for other species.
 (C) The new website was started by the writer.

(D) Animals often pose a danger to people.

380. (B) Option (A), (C) and (D) are wrong and thus option (B) is desired option.

381. The expression : 'a sense of wonder' means :
 (A) a sympathetic attitude
 (B) an emotional response
 (C) a deep understanding
 (D) a critical reaction

381. (B) The expression: 'a sense of wonder' means an emotional response.

382. A closest synonym for the word 'sensitivity' as used here is :
 (A) affection (B) awareness
 (C) tolerance (D) passivity

382. (B) Synonym for 'sensitivity' (संवेदनशीलता) here would be 'awareness' (जागरूकता) towards existence of all living creatures.

383. The antonym of the word 'initiative' is :
 (A) idleness (B) indifference
 (C) advance (D) enterprise

383. (B) Antonym for 'initiative' (प्रेरणा) is indifference (उदासीनता)

384. A word in the essay that means 'impetus' is :
 (A) catalyst (B) reality
 (C) welfare (D) trend

384. (A) The word 'catalyst' (उत्प्रेरक) used in the last line of the passage best describes the word 'impetus' (प्रोत्साहन).

Direction (Q. No. 385 to 393)

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

"Get well soon!" Shanta said, handing Partha a yellow balloon. She was his third visitor. That's because she was his class teacher's daughter and her mother made her visit him. The other two, Rahul and Syed, weren't really his friends although they often ganged up with him against other kids to take away their lunch pocket money. Partha knew he wouldn't have long to live. He could feel it, deep inside. Seeing his aunty crying after talking with the doctor confirmed it. His time had come. He didn't tell his visitors, though. They would either pity him or be happy to get rid of him. Once, Shanta left, he ripped a page off from his notebook and wrote—

"Dear God, I know I messed up and nobody likes me. Please give me a second chance. I can show you what a good friend I can be." He drew a map showing the way from the school to the hospital, walked shakily to the window and let the balloon fly away, carrying his message towards God.

The balloon was heading straight to a telephone pole, but a gentle breeze blew it away just in time. It crossed the park and disappeared out of view.

The next day, a boy he had never met before came to visit him. "I find balloon," he said. "You are lonely?" He just nodded, too startled to talk.

"I lonely too. My family come from Afghanistan and I no speak English good." He smiled. "I bring gift to you." He handed him a small bag of fruits. "I pray for friend, and God give me friend."

Normally, he would have made fun of his broken English and his long, baggy brown kurta, but he knew better. He smiled and offered him the first orange.

CTET (Lang.-II) 16-02-2014 (I-V)

385. One student the reader understands did not really want to meet Partha, that is :
 (A) Shanta (B) Syed
 (C) Rahul (D) the Afghan boy

385. (A) It is clear from para 1 line 3-4 that Shanta's mother made her visit him although she wasn't really interested in visiting partha. Hence, option (A) is correct.

386. Partha felt lonely because visited him when he was at the hospital.
 (A) his class teacher
 (B) only Syed and Rahul from his class
 (C) he had no friends at school, so no one
 (D) Shanta

386. (C) It is clear that partha was lonely because he had messed up and nobody liked him at school so no one visited him when he was at the hospital. Hence, option (C) is correct.

387. A synonym for the word 'startled' in the passage is :
 (A) surprised (B) stunned
 (C) avoided (D) composed

387. (B) Synonym for 'startled' (डराना, चौंकना) is stunned (अवाक, भौचक).

388. An antonym for the word 'shakily' in the passage is :

- (A) unsure (B) unsteadily
(C) firmly (D) rickety
388. (C) antonym for 'shakily' (अधीर होकर) in the passage is 'firmly' (दृढ़ता से).
389. Partha's feeling of loneliness soon turned to :
(A) irritation (B) sympathy
(C) self-pity (D) anger
389. (C) It is clear that Partha's feeling of loneliness soon turned to self-pity. Hence, option (C) is correct.
390. Partha would not go back to school to meet his schoolmates and teachers because
(A) his parents wanted to change his school
(B) he did not have long to live
(C) he hated his school as he had no friends
(D) his doctors did not let him
390. (B) Partha did not have long to live which he knew would not let him go back to school to meet his schoolmates and teachers. Hence, option (B) is correct.
391. The message in the passage is :
(A) loneliness is inevitable
(B) about faith in God
(C) all actions have consequences
(D) friendship is rare
391. (C) The message in the passage is that all actions have consequences whether it is Partha bullying other children or requesting a friend in his loneliness.
392. The change in Partha's attitude is evident when he
(A) accepted the fruits from a stranger, although he disliked oranges
(B) refrained from poking fun at the Afghan boy and shared the fruits
(C) was unmoved even when his aunt was crying
(D) sent a letter to God written on a balloon
392. (B) Partha's changed attitude is evident in the last para when he refrained from poking fun at the Afghan boy and shared the fruits.
393. A phrase that can replace the words 'ganged up' is :
(A) joined in opposition
(B) formed a group
(C) supported together
(D) became friends
393. (A) The word 'ganged up' can best be replaced by-joined in opposition.

Direction (Q. No. 394 to 399)

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

Our consumption of palm oil is rocketing. Commitments from various governments to increase the amount of biofuels being sold are pushing this rise in demand, because they're seen as an attractive quick fix to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. India wanted 20 percent of its diesel to be bio-diesel by 2012. The irony is that these attempt to reduce the impact of climate change could actually make things worse—clearing forests and draining and burning 'peatlands' to grow palm oil which releases more carbon emissions than burning fossil fuels. But this phenomenal growth of the palm oil industry spells disaster for local communities, biodiversity, and climate change as palm plantations encroach further and further into forested areas where the emission of greenhouse gases is largely due to deforestation. For example, much of the current and predicted oil palm expansion is taking place on forested peatlands. Peat locks up huge amounts of carbon so clearing 'peatlands' by draining and burning release huge greenhouse gases. The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) had established clear ethical and ecological standards for producing palm oil.

But since then, forest destruction has continued unabated.

CTET (Lang.-II) 16-02-2014 (I-V)

394. The passage is about the impact of on the environment.
(A) destruction of peatlands
(B) palm oil industries
(C) drilling for diesel fuel
(D) loss of communities
394. (B) The passage is about the impact of palm oil industries on the environment.
395. Peatlands are natural :
(A) means to suppress carbon emissions
(B) causes of destruction environmental
(C) sources of biofuels when burnt
(D) sources of diesel
395. (A) It is clear that Peatlands are natural means to suppress carbon emissions. Hence option (A) is correct.

396. The phrase in the passage which means 'speedy remedy' is :

- (A) phenomenal growth
(B) quick fix
(C) current and predicted
(D) draining and burning

396. (B) The phrase 'quick fix' (जल्दी ठीक) means speedy remedy. Hence, option (B) is correct.

397. The synonym of the word 'irony' is :

- (A) respect (B) reality
(C) praise (D) paradox

397. (D) synonym of 'irony' (व्यंग्य, ताना, बोली डोली) is paradox (विरोधाभास). Hence, option (D) is correct.

398. The RSPO was convened to

- (A) control destructive practices in palm oil production
(B) control the burning of peatlands
(C) rehabilitate local communities
(D) force the closure of palm oil industries

398. (A) RSPO was convened to control destructive practices in palm oil production. Hence, option (A) is correct.

399. The passage suggests that RSPO's efforts to carry out its responsibility has been :

- (A) mostly successful
(B) mostly a failure
(C) No information in the passage
(D) partly successful

399. (B) According to the passage RSPO's efforts have mostly failed and deforestation had continued unabated. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 400 to 408)

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

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which had wingspans from 8 to 12 metres, solved the problems of powered flight and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs,

a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape alongside of the animal's body. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense and relatively thick hair-like fossil material, was the first clear evidence that this reasoning was correct. Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became air-borne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves.

CTET (Lang.-II) 28-07-2013 (I-V)

400. The pterosaurs flew by :
- (A) momentum gained by running
 (B) jumping off a mountain ledge
 (C) pushed by wind before take off
 (D) jumping upwards with force
400. (B) The pterosaurs flew by jumping off a mountain ledge.
401. A synonym for 'compressed' from the passage is :
- (A) strut (B) launch
 (C) dense (D) light
401. (C) A synonym for compressed is dense. Dense means 'thick' and compressed means Squeeze together.
402. The opposite of 'controversial' is :
- (A) undisputed (B) questionable
 (C) uncertain (D) debatable
402. (A) Opposite of controversial is undisputed.
403. It can be understood from the passage that scientists believe that the :
- (A) pterosaurs walked on all fours.
 (B) large wings help pterosaurs to fly great distances
 (C) hollow bones showed they evolved from bats
 (D) fossil remains explain how they flew.
403. (B) Scientists believed that the large wings help pterosaurs to fly great distances.

404. The skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from a birds by the :
- (A) the anatomy of its wing span.
 (B) size if its wings span.
 (C) presence of hollow bones.
 (D) hook-like projections at the hind feet.

404. (A) A pterosaur can be distinguished from a birds by the anatomy of its wing span.
405. Which is the characteristic of pterosaur?
- (A) Lived mostly in the forest
 (B) They hung upside down like bats before flight
 (C) Flew to capture prey
 (D) Unable to fold their wing fully at rest

405. (D) The characteristic of pterosaur is unable to fold their wing fully at rest.
406. The elongated finger in the supported the outstretched wings.
- (A) neither (B) pterosaurs
 (C) birds (D) (B) and (C)

406. (B) 'Pterosaurs' is correct option.
407. The body of the pterosaurs was covered in :
- (A) smooth skin (B) feathers
 (C) scales (D) fur

407. (D) Pterosaur's body was covered in fur.
408. Fossils often left scientists in doubt whether the pterosaur :
- (A) their shape and gender
 (B) ever existed at all
 (C) how many lived at that period
 (D) their size and weight

408. (D) Scientists doubt pterosaur in their size and weight.

Direction (Q. No. 409 to 414)

Read the passage given below and answers the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

A man found a cocoon of a butterfly. One day a small opening appeared. He sat and watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to force its body through that little hole. Then, it seemed to stop making any progress. It appeared as if it had gotten as far as it could, and it could go no further. So, the man decided to help the butterfly. He took a pair of scissors and snipped off the remaining bit of the cocoon. The butterfly then emerged easily. But it had a swollen body and small shriveled wings. The man continued to watch the butterfly because

he expected that, at any moment, the wings would enlarge and expand to be able to support the body, which would contract in time.

Neither happened! In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shriveled wings. It never was able to fly. What the man in his kindness and haste, did not understand was that the restricting cocoon and the struggle required for the butterfly to get through the tiny opening were God's way of forcing fluid from the body of the butterfly into its wings so that it would be ready for flight once it achieved its freedom from the cocoon.

CTET (Lang.-II) 28-07-2013 (I-V)

409. The writer's message in his/her essay is about :
- (A) needless struggles in life
 (B) not to have any problems
 (C) need for struggles in life
 (D) escape pain at any cost
409. (C) The writer's message was 'need for struggles in life.'
410. The essay is in form.
- (A) argumentative
 (B) factual
 (C) descriptive
 (D) discursive
410. (D) The essay is discursive in its form. Discursive is a kind of proceedings by argument or reasoning.
411. A man noticed that the
 (A) butterfly was emerging
 (B) butterfly was hidden
 (C) cocoon was growing
 (D) cocoon was moving
411. (A) A man noticed that the butterfly was emerging.
412. The man's first instinct was :
- (A) keep watching
 (B) leave the cocoon alone
 (C) help the butterfly
 (D) leave the butterfly alone
412. (C) The man's first instinct was to help the butterfly.
413. The natural process would have the wings of the butterfly :
- (A) unfold and remain stiff
 (B) unfold and stretch out
 (C) fold up and remain snug
 (D) half open and snug against the body
413. (B) The natural process would have the unfold and stretch out wings of the butterfly.

414. A word that means 'to make or become withered' is :
- (A) shrivelled (B) moistened
(C) folded (D) wasted

414. (A) 'to make or become withered' means shrivelled.

Direction (Q. No. 415 to 420)

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

The farmer is up before dawn on shearing-day, driving his flock into pens. By eight o'clock the shearers arrive and after a hearty breakfast, they take their places on long benches that the farmer has improvised in the pens. Shears are taken from leather cases and sharpened with whetstones; a fire is lighted to heat pitch for the marking and the work begins.

Soon the shearers fall into their routine. A lad seizes a sheep from the pen and ties its feet — not with a cord, because that might injure it, but with a strip of sacking. The sheep is carried to the benches and the shearer begins to slice off the wool. First he shears the coarse wool from the sheep's belly, then lays the animal on its side on the bench between his legs while he snips at the curly wool round the neck. He works to and fro along the ribs, peeling the wool back until it hangs like a cloak doubled back over the animal. Then, he turns the sheep over and begins on the unclipped side. In a few moments the whole fleece falls away in one piece, looking like a dirty grey rug. A few more snips from the shears and the wool is cut from either side of the sheep's tail, leaving the animal white and naked. The shearer pushes the sheep to the ground and immediately calls for another animal. Meanwhile the lad daubs the farmer's mark in pitch on the newly shorn sheep, unties her legs and drives her out of the shearing pens.

A second lad — the farmer's son — seizes the fleece as it is tossed aside, rolls it up, tucking the tail-wool in first and secures the bundle by knotting the neck. Any loose clippings are gathered separately.

The work continues till one o'clock, when the farmer's wife summons the men to dinner. Each man finishes the sheep that is beside him, then the whole party goes back to the farm house. The men troop into the farm kitchen, leaving their dogs to scuffle in the yard. After the shortest of dinner-breaks — for there is much to be done — the shearing continues, and the pile of fleeces mounts.

CTET (Lang.-II) 29-01-2012 (I-V)

415. What expression in the first paragraph suggests that shearing does **not** take place very often?

- (A) Flock (B) Whetstones
(C) Shearing-day (D) Improvised

415. (C) The expressions 'shearing day' from the first paragraph suggests that shearing does not take place everyday.

416. The shearer first cuts the wool from the _____ of the sheep.

- (A) ribs (B) tail
(C) legs (D) underside

416. (D) According to the passage, the shearer first cuts the wool from the underside (belly) of the sheep.

417. Why are loose clippings of wool gathered separately?

- (A) Because they are not so valuable as whole fleeces
(B) Because they are needed to fill up the top of the bags
(C) Because they weigh less than a whole fleece
(D) So that they do not get spoiled

417. (D) Because the world does not get spoiled.

418. Wool which has been sheared from a sheep is—

- (A) rolled and bundled
(B) tied with sacking
(C) bagged on shearing-day
(D) cut into two pieces by the shearer with a few snips

418. (A) Here 'rolled and bundled' is the appropriate option.

419. What word from the passage best tells us that shears are like a very large pair of scissors?

- (A) Cut (B) Slice
(C) Sharpened (D) Snips

419. (D) 'Snips' is the right answer as it is always used with a pair of scissors.

420. The sheep is carried to the benches. It is an example of :

- (A) a negative sentence
(B) passive voice
(C) degree of comparison
(D) an interrogative sentence

420. (B) The sentence is an example of passive voice as in passive voice 'is' is added before the past participle from of the verb in the simple present tense.

Direction (Q. No. 421 to 429)

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

Anaesthesia in any part of the body means a loss of sensation, either permanent or temporary. The term is usually used to describe the artificially produced loss of sensation which makes a surgical operation painless.

There are four main types of anaesthesia: general, spinal, regional, and local. Anaesthetics may be given as gases, by inhalation; or as drugs injected into a vein. A patient given general anaesthesia loses consciousness. Anaesthesia of a fairly large area of the body results from injecting the anaesthetic drug into the spinal canal : all that portion of the body below the level at which the drug is injected is anaesthetized.

Regional anaesthesia is the injecting of the nerves as they emerge from the spinal column the anaesthesia induced by this method affects only that area of the body supplied by those nerves. In local anaesthesia, the drug is injected directly at the site of the operative incision and sometimes also into the nearby surrounding tissues.

Formerly the most commonly used local anaesthetic was cocaine, a drug extracted from the leaves of the coca bush and introduced in 1879. But cocaine has some disadvantages and sometimes, undesirable side-effects. For spinal, regional and local anaesthesia, procaine or one of the several modifications of procaine, is now widely used instead of cocaine. For very limited and short operations, such as opening a small abscess, local anaesthesia may be induced by spraying (rather than injecting) a chemical, ethyl chloride, on a small area of the skin; in changing from the liquid to the gaseous state, this drug freezes the area sprayed and permits painless incision.

CTET (Lang.-II) 29-01-2012 (I-V)

421. When a part of the body is anaesthetised—

- (A) the nearby organ loses its function permanently
(B) the body loses its consciousness
(C) the part gets excited
(D) that part loses the ability to feel any pain

421. (D) When any part of body is anaesthetised 'that part loses the ability to feel any pain'.

422. The real purpose of using anaesthetics is :
- (A) to make patients unconscious
(B) to perform operations without causing pain
(C) to artificially produce loss of sensation
(D) to cure patients of diseases
422. (B) 'The real purpose of using anaesthetics to perform operations without causing pain'.
423. An anaesthetic is inhaled when it is administered :
- (A) by injection (B) as a gas
(C) as a spray (D) as a drug
423. (B) 'The anaesthetics is inhaled as a gas'.
424. When a gas is used as an anaesthetic, the anaesthesia is :
- (A) spinal (B) local
(C) regional (D) general
424. (D) The anaesthesia is general, when an anaesthetic is inhaled as a gas.
425. Spinal anaesthesia is resorted to when :
- (A) a small area has to be anaesthetised
(B) the operation involves a big area of the body
(C) a drug has to be injected into the vein
(D) a patient has to be made unconscious
425. (B) When the operation involves a big area of body, then the spinal anaesthesia is resorted.
426. The expression 'the site of the operative incision' (lines 22—23) means :
- (A) the place at which a cut is to be made
(B) the spot at which the anaesthetic has to be injected
(C) the area of the body supplied by specific nerves
(D) all the surrounding tissues
426. (A) The site of the operative incision means 'the place at which a cut is to be made'.
427. An 'abscess' (line 34) is :
- (A) an operative incision
(B) a collection of poisonous matter in a hole in the body
(C) an open wound requiring surgery
(D) a deep hole
427. (B) An 'abscess' means a collection of poisonous matter in a hole in the body.

428. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'formerly' (line 25) is :
- (A) fortunately (B) later
(C) significant (D) industrially

428. (B) The opposite (antonym) of formerly is later.

429. 'Anaesthetic' (line 26) is :
- (A) an adjective (B) an adverb
(C) a noun (D) a verb

429. (C) 'Anaesthetic' is a noun as it is the name of substance that cause loss of pain.

Direction (Q. No. 430 to 438)

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

Nammescong Creek flowed into the backs of my things as I fished, pausing between casts to secure my balance in the current and admire a new hatch of pale yellow mayflies lift from the stream. Over my shoulder, the Sun dropped into a farmer's cornfield, the final patch of orange light on the water enough for me to spot the small, vaguely metallic object at my feet. Retrieving it. I ran my thumb over its raised lettering, rubbing away the mud and a string of algae. A name appeared, along with an expiration date. June 1984, I had discovered arrowheads here in the past, so it didn't seem misplaced to find a tool used by modern man to obtain a meal.

I took a moment to consider how the card had come to rest in the bed of the Nammy. I thought may be there was a story in it. I was curious to know if the owner had lost his wallet while fishing, the whole trip ruined the second he'd inventoried his cash or dug out his license for a game warden. Over time, the leather would've rotted into fish food, with the scoured plastic remaining. I wondered how many miles the card might have ridden on spring floods over the past quarter of a century. For all I knew, he could've been robbed, the thieves stripping out the money and tossing the billfold away later as they crossed a bridge.

Looking him up phoning, I recited the card number and issuing bank. He laughed recalling it as the first credit account he'd ever taken out, a line of imaginary cash in those years when he had no real money. But that finally changed, he explained, after an industrial accident cost him his left eye, the payoff from the plant enabling him to retire eight years earlier than expected and move to a small hobby farm in Southern Virginia. He told me a glass eye wasn't his

style, so he had taken to wearing an eyepatch, which his wife still hates and his grandchildren ages 3, 5, and 7, have always loved, as it makes grandpop look like a pirate. He called them his Miracle grandbabies, born to a daughter who struggled with alcohol and drug addiction for years her rock-bottom in 1984, a year before she cleaned up for good. But in the end, the man couldn't remember ever losing his wallet, either by accident or theft. He said he'd never fished the Nammy, that, in fact, he'd always thought the sport a little boring, and so I came to realize there was no story here.

CTET (Lang.-II) 18-11-2012 (I-V)

430. "Flowed into the backs of my thighs" informs the reader that the narrator was fishing while :
- (A) sitting on the river bank
(B) his legs were hanging in the river
(C) standing in the river
(D) walking across the river
430. (C) Answer can be inferred from the first few lines of the passage.
431. 'Scoured' means :
- (A) drenched
(B) cleaned
(C) bent shapeless
(D) discoloured
431. (B) In the passage 'Scoured' means to clean something by rubbing its surface.
432. "... a tool used by modern man to obtain a meal" in this context is a/some.
- (A) fishing rod
(B) money
(C) coins
(D) credit card
432. (D) Clear from the reading of the Passage.
433. 'The whole trip ruined' was because of the—
- (A) sudden appearance of mayflies
(B) loss of the wallet, for its 'owner' who had given up his/her holiday
(C) orange sunlight falling in the water thereby disturbing the fish
(D) narrator's attention being diverted by his find
433. (D) Easy choice from among the given options.
434. By 'looking him up' the narrator—
- (A) referred to a telephone directory
(B) attempted to meet the 'owner'

- personally
 (C) called him up through an operator
 (D) found out about him through various sources

434. (A) 'Looking him up and phoning gives the answer.

435. 'A small hobby farm' would be—
 (A) an open space where rare animals are cared for
 (B) a small zoo in the backyard
 (C) a commercially successful farm
 (D) a farm run without any profit

435. (D) Easy choice from among the given options.

436. The 'owner's' daughter had cleaned up by—
 (A) getting married
 (B) having two children
 (C) giving up a destructive lifestyle
 (D) choosing to stay with her parents)

436. (C) Answer can be inferred from the last few lines of the third paragraph.

437. There was no story because—
 (A) what he found out showed that the 'owner's life lacked adventure
 (B) he was disappointed that the 'owner' was well to do
 (C) the 'owner' did not share his interest in fishing
 (D) the reality did not live up to his imagination

437. (D) Answer is quite clear from the reading of the passage.

438. A word in the story that means 'soar' is—
 (A) born (B) lift
 (C) plant (D) rub

438. (B) Out of the given alternatives lift means 'soar' *i.e.*, to rise quickly and smoothly up into the air.

Direction (Q. No. 439 to 444)

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

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 has served as a catalyst in many school improvement efforts. Schools in the United States are responding to meet the challenge of these improvement efforts, although in doing so, some are caught in a decision-making and funding quagmire. They ask, "How can we best support teachers so that all students can succeed?" Using technology as a means of closing achievement gaps is one option schools are considering more purposefully

and effectively. This includes using assistive technologies for students with special needs and creating a systemic approach to change that benefits all students, including subgroups. Assistive technologies are technologies that support students with disabilities, of which a total of 6.5 million were being served through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997. This Act defines an assistive technology device as "any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of a child with a disability". Regardless of their previous experience, many administrators and educators are expected to be change agents of school improvement efforts today and be well versed and knowledgeable about assistive technologies, despite the fact that the definition of assistive technology is so broad and the field is relatively new.

CTET (Lang.-II) 18-11-2012 (I-V)

439. "Schools found themselves in a funding quagmire". Here, 'quagmire' means—
 (A) boggy area (B) isolation
 (C) indebtedness (D) quicksand

439. (D) Quagmire means a difficult situation, quicksand also means the same.

440. According to this report, 'achievement gaps' can be closed by—
 (A) investing on more reference books in the library
 (B) conducting after school special classes for weak students
 (C) getting more financial support from the government
 (D) recruiting and training moral personnel to help the special needs children

440. (D) Answer can be inferred from the second half of the first paragraph.

441. Functional capabilities constitute the—
 (A) ability to go for higher studies
 (B) the skills to cope with everyday challenges
 (C) the determination to succeed
 (D) exceptional talent in academic or literary activities

441. (B) Easy choice from among the given options.

442. A 'product system' here means—
 (A) services or financial investments that are not commercially value-adding

- (B) important resources not available to the disabled persons
 (C) special training equipment designed for disabled children
 (D) products that are freely accessible to schools only

442. (C) Answer can be inferred from the second paragraph of the passage.

443. Find a word in the report that means 'widely circulated'.
 (A) systemic (B) achievement
 (C) product (D) change

443. (A) Out of the given alternative systemic means 'widely circulated'.

444. The antonym for the word 'hindering' would be—
 (A) challenge (B) disability
 (C) assistive (D) customized

444. (C) Hindering means making it difficult for somebody to do something or something to happen.

Direction (Q. No. 445 to 450)

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

This was one of the Old Man's pet schemes; and one about which he would brook no interference. Each child would review the events of his school week in his own words, in his own way; he was free to comment, to criticize, to agree or disagree, with any person, subject or method, as long as it was in some way associated with the school. No one and nothing was sacred, from the Headmaster down, and the child, moreover, was safe from any form of reprisal.

"Look at it that way," Mr. Florian had said. "It is of advantage to both pupil and teacher. If a child wants to write about something which matters to him, he will take some pains to set it down as carefully and with as much detail as possible; that must in some way improve his written English in terms of spelling, construction and style. Week by week we are able, through his reviews, to follow and observe his progress in such things. As for the teachers, we soon get a pretty good idea what the children think of us and whether or not we are getting close to them. It may sometimes be rather deflating to discover that a well-prepared lesson did not really excite Johnny Smith's interest, but, after all, the lesson was intended to benefit Johnny Smith, not his teacher.

CTET (Lang.-II) 26-06-2011 (I-V)

445. The scheme, according to the Old Man, was useful because :
- (A) it was excellent feedback for the teacher, principal and school
- (B) he was slightly eccentric
- (C) it was meant to humiliate the teacher
- (D) it was meant to give power to the teacher

445. (A) Natural review by the students after having watched the events of the school for a week, would automatically give the best feedback.

446. 'Pet schemes' in line 1 refers to :

- (A) a student he is fond of
- (B) a formula he had discovered
- (C) a pet animal
- (D) a method he has advocated

446. (D) The scheme advocated by Mr. Florian is referred to, as the Pet Scheme.

447. The 'Old Man' refers to :

- (A) a parent of the school
- (B) a student of the school
- (C) a teacher of the school
- (D) the headmaster called Mr. Florian)

447. (D) The old man represents Mr. Florian, the headmaster.

448. The advantages of the scheme were many. Pick out the disadvantage from the list given below :

- (A) Sometimes deflating to the teacher's ego
- (B) Diagnostic and remedial for the student and the teacher
- (C) Effective feedback
- (D) Enhanced writing skills

448. (A) The disadvantage was that it sometimes hurt the teacher's ego and self confidence.

449. 'Sacred' in the context of the Headmaster means :

- (A) that even 'he' was not above the 'scheme' he advocated for students
- (B) he believed in the sacred nature of all life
- (C) that he was a holy man
- (D) that he was the powerful head of the school

449. (A) No one and nothing was sacred from the Headmaster here means 'except;' Mr. Florian too was not excepted from this scheme.

450. 'Brook' as a verb means 'to tolerate' in para 1. As a noun, it means :

- (A) Tolerance (B) Allow
- (C) Suffer (D) Stream

450. (D) 'Brook' as a noun means stream.

Direction (Q. No. 451 to 459)

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

Karuna Verma is bewildered. "I don't know how she did it," she says about her mother, Renu Chopra. Karuna's childhood memories are of her father leaving late for office so that, by then, her mother would be back from work. Of her parents working in sync to make sure the kids were well taken care of. Of her mother handling kitchen and classroom with ease.

When her own daughter was born, Karuna too wanted to do the balancing act. But it did not turn out to be as easy as it seemed. For starters, her parents' era was different from hers. As she was living with her husband in Andheri, Mumbai, away from their families, resuming work would have meant leaving her daughter with a maid while she was away. Her daughter's formative years would be spent with an outsider, a thought that did not appeal to Karuna. She quit her teaching job in a school.

For a woman who was encouraged to be independent throughout her life, the decision to quit and stay at home was a difficult one. Ironically it was her mother who urged her to quit the job and become a full-time mother. For Karuna, being a housewife is one of the tougher jobs she has had. "I have no time for myself," says Karuna. "I make sure all my personal work is done when Avni is asleep. Earlier I had a set routine. My husband and I used to wake up at 6 a.m. I would re-heat the food the maid had cooked the day before and pack it for lunch. Then we used to head off to work, and at night, we would go out. I had a lot of time to myself and for my husband then," says Karuna.

The routine is quite different now, Karuna has taken to cooking. She wakes up quite early and makes sure all her work is done before the baby is up. The rest of the day flies by, pandering to two-year-old Avni's needs.

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451. Karuna Verma is bewildered at :

- (A) the responsibility of bringing up a daughter in a big city
- (B) her mother's ability to combine her career with household work

- (C) the amount of work that she has to do after becoming a mother
- (D) the late hours of work that her father followed

451. (B) Herself being helpless to perform the duties that her mother did; she is bewildered.

452. '... parents working in sync' means :

- (A) father earning and mother taking care of children
- (B) parents having staggered office hours and sharing household work
- (C) parents pooling their resources together to take care of expenses
- (D) husband and wife sinking their differences to preserve domestic harmony

452. (B) 'Parents working in sync' means they have decided to work so that one of them is at home to look after the kids.

453. '.... Karuna too wanted to do the balancing act.' In this sentence, the term 'balancing act' implies :

- (A) managing the time efficiently so that parents can spend quality time with their children
- (B) making adjustments in order to balance work and leisure properly
- (C) sharing of responsibilities by both husband and wife
- (D) a mother's ability to look after her child without quitting her job

453. (D) The balancing act refers to a mother's ability to manage her office duties as well as her household duties.

454. 'As she was living with her husband in Andheri, Mumbai, away from their families In this sentence 'their families' refers to.

- (A) Families of friends in Andheri, Mumbai
- (B) Karuna's parents and in-laws
- (C) Karuna's mother and father's families
- (D) Karuna's husband's family

454. (B) Evidently their families refer to Karuna's parents and that of her husband's.

455. Karuna's parents and her husband's parents probably lived :

- (A) in Mumbai but not in Andheri
- (B) with Karuna and her husband
- (C) in Andheri, Mumbai
- (D) in some other city

455. (D) They probably lived in some other city.

456. Karuna decided to quit her job because :

- (A) she wanted to have more time to herself and for her husband
- (B) she wanted to pay more attention to her cooking
- (C) she was not interested in her teaching job
- (D) she did not want her daughter to spend her early years with a maid

456. (D) Karuna decided to quit her job because the idea of leaving her daughter with a maid did not appeal to her.

457. It was ironical that Karuna's mother should advise her to quit her job and stay at home because :

- (A) Karuna's parents had always advised her that home was much more important than career
- (B) Karuna's mother herself had not quit her job to take care of children as she encouraged independence of women
- (C) Karuna herself was keen on quitting her job
- (D) Karuna's parents had insisted that household chores should be shared between husband and wife

457. (B) It was ironical because her mother herself balanced the two kinds of duties during her life.

458. After Karuna quit her job :

- (A) she sent her maid away as she felt that the maid was a bad influence on Avni
- (B) she had no time for herself as Avni needed all her attention and care
- (C) she had a lot of time to herself and for her husband
- (D) she occupied herself with cooking to spend her time usefully

458. (B) Being a two year old girl, Avni required all her undivided attention; so she did not get time for herself.

459. "I have no time for myself," says Karuna. This sentence can be written in reported speech as :

- (A) Karuna said that she had no time for herself
- (B) Karuna says that she had no time for herself
- (C) Karuna says that she have no time for herself

(D) Karuna said that she had no time for myself

459. (A) Karuna said that she had no time for herself-this is the correct indirect speech.

Direction (Q. No. 460 to 467)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

The richness of her childhood experience came from living a life, which embraced tradition on one hand and exposure to the world of change, of questioning and questing on the other. Her father's progressive ideas, his involvement in bringing about change in the restricted Brahminical society, his encouragement of Kamaladevi to follow her own inclinations and yet give her an opportunity to study in a school and participate in all the social functions with which he was involved, as a Senior Revenue Official, gave her confidence. The example of her grandmother, who lived the life of a scholar and fearless woman, who travelled alone without any fear of any social disapproval or adverse consequences, was a fitting example to Kamaladevi, who later travelled all over the world, often risking her life.

Girjabai, her mother was a dominant influence throughout her childhood and youth who set an example by overcoming all difficulties without a murmur. She discarded meaningless social customs and observances. She championed the cause of women. Her conviction was that a woman must educate herself, so that she could be independent and her insistence that Kamaladevi should not only study, but also participate in cultural activities and sports, enriched her daughter's life.

Kamaladevi went with her mother to Seva Sadan and saw her exhorting women even older than her to become literate. She heard her read to them from the newspapers, magazines and extracts from books by social reformers and nationalists, followed by discussions and saw their attitudes changing. Girjabai's love for music was shared by Kamaladevi and she was encouraged to learn North Indian and Carnatic music. This love of music was a great source of peace for Kamaladevi in her later years.

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460. 'which embraced tradition'

The word 'embraced' here means :

- (A) pleased
- (B) followed
- (C) disused
- (D) performed

460. (B) The word 'embraced' (समाविष्ट करना या ग्रहण करना) means followed. So, option (B) is correct.

461. 'an example by overcoming all difficulties'

The word 'overcoming' means :

- (A) conquering
- (B) over bearing
- (C) reaching
- (D) not coming

461. (A) The word 'overcoming' means 'Conquering' (जितना, पराजित करना ।) So, the option (A) is correct.

462. 'living a life, which embraced tradition, Which part of speech is the underlined word ?

- (A) Pronoun
- (B) Determiner
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Adverb

462. (A) The underlined word 'Which' is a Pronoun (Relative Pronoun).

463. Which two contradictory kinds of experience did Kamaladevi have in her childhood ?

- (A) Childlike and Adult
- (B) Social and Individual
- (C) Questioning and Questing
- (D) Tradition and Change

463. (C) In her childhood, Kamaladevi has two contradictory kinds of experience tradition and change.

464. Her father did not believe in :

- (A) allowing children to join the adults in their activities
- (B) female education
- (C) removing brahminical restrictions
- (D) giving freedom to children

464. (C) Her Father does not believe in removing brahminical restrictions.

465. Which of the following statements is NOT correct of her grandmother ?

- (A) She was not afraid of social criticism.
- (B) She travelled unescorted.
- (C) She believed that women should lead a secure life
- (D) She loved to read books.

465. (C) Except option (C) all options are correct.

466. Which of the following statements is correct about her mother ?

- (A) She preferred studies to sports.
- (B) She did not believe in adult literacy.
- (C) She struggled through life smilingly.
- (D) She observed faithfully all the social customs.

466. (C) She struggled through life smilingly. See the second paragraph of passage.

467. Study the following statements :

- (A) Kamaladevi's mother read to her from newspapers and magazines.
- (B) Music was a source of great comfort to her.
- (A) Both (A) and (B) are right.
- (B) Both (A) and (B) are wrong.
- (C) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong and (B) is right.

467. (D) Both (A) is wrong and (B) is right.

Direction (Q. No. 468 to 474)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

The goal of independence was achieved in India through a prolonged struggle, during which, the far-sightedness of the leaders of the freedom movement resulted in giving a final shape to our social and economic goals to be achieved after freedom. This vision imagined to build a self-reliant nation through maximum utilization of the resources in men and materials, and the establishment of a noble and liberal society. It has been an article of faith amongst the policy planners in India the while economic strength determined the scope and quality of political freedom for millions that quality of freedom depends on increased work and production in factories. It leads to just and equal distribution of wealth among the people so that the poor can also enjoy the benefit of freedom. This, it is recognized, is possible only through increased employment opportunities in the society.

In human terms, democracy means availability of equal opportunities to all the people irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion to develop their personalities. It means access to education in Arts, Science and Humanities and also awareness of our age old values and traditions, it needs to be emphasized that the Indian policy has been based on a concern for the individual not as a worker working for the economic development of the society but also as an end in itself.

In the Indian context, the concept of national development goes far beyond economic growth; it is concerned with the creation of a nation united in one purpose, of people speaking different languages, professing different religions and rooted in a variety of cultures.

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468. 'While economic strength determined the scope'

The word 'determined' means :

- (A) preferred (B) rejected
- (C) established (D) decried

468. (C) The word 'determined' means established (स्थापित करना)। So, option (C) is correct.

469. 'our social and economic goal' Part of speech of the underlined word is :

- (A) Interjection (B) Conjunction
- (C) Pronoun (D) Determiner

469. (B) The underlined word 'and' is a Conjunction. A word that is used for joining other words phrases or sentences is called Conjunction.

470. 'In the Indian context, the concept of' The word 'concept' mean :

- (A) Care (B) Inception
- (C) Curiosity (D) Idea

470. (D) The underlined word Concept (संकल्पना, धारणा) means idea/notion. So, the option (D) is correct.

471. The Independence was achieved in India

- (A) through violent means
- (B) by making use of every resource available
- (C) through a long struggle
- (D) by self-reliant leadership

471. (C) The independence was achieved in India through a long struggle.

472. Our leaders' vision of independent India was based on :

- (A) economic self-reliance
- (B) diversification of employment
- (C) boycott of foreign goods
- (D) development of defence forces

472. (A) Our leaders vision of independent India was based on economic self-reliance. See the 2nd sentence of the first paragraph of the passage.

473. In addition to economic growth our society, as a consequence, also needs

- (A) to pay attention to climatic changes.
- (B) just and equitable distribution of wealth
- (C) development of countryside.
- (D) to give importance to cultural variety.

473. (B) In addition to economic growth our society as a consequence, also needs just and equitable distribution of wealth.

474. Study the following statements :

- A. Along the economic growth, we also want to develop a united nation with one aim.
- B. A noble and liberal society depends entirely on economic wealth.
- (A) Both (A) and (B) are right.
- (B) Both (A) and (B) are wrong.
- (C) A is right and (B) is wrong.
- (D) A is wrong and (B) is right.

474. (C) A is right B is wrong.

Direction (Q. No. 475 to 482)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options :

The other day I received an unusual and very gratifying gift : I was given a tree. Or rather, I was given half-a-dozen trees, which would be planted on my behalf. I had been invited to give a talk to an organisation. After such events, the speaker is usually given a token gift. Sometimes the gift is that of a pen, or something useful. Often, the gift is in the form of a plaque or similar commemorative token. However well-meant, such gifts are destined to gather dust in forgotten corners. Which is why I was agreeably surprised to be given a scroll which attested that, in a designated plantation established for the purpose, six trees would be added in my name, as part of 'green' movement being sponsored by the organization.

In an increasingly environmentally-conscious world, the gift of a living tree or plant makes for a perfect present. The tradition of giving and receiving gifts has increasingly become a highly evolved marketing exercise. Apart from festivals like Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid and others, a whole new calendar of celebratory events has been created to promote the giving of gifts : Mother's Day, Father's Day, Teacher's Day, Valentine's Day and so on and on.

What do you give to people — friends, relatives, spouses, children, parents, employees, clients, well-wishers who have more or less everything, or at least everything that you could afford to give them as a gift? Another shirt or kurta? Another bottle of scent or aftershave? Another box of chocolates ? Another any other?

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475. Why do you not very much care for it when you receive a shirt or a kurta as a gift ?

- (A) You already have so many of them
- (B) You don't like the colour

- (C) You were not asked about your choice
(D) The giver had to spend a lot of money
475. (A) because you already have so many of them.
476. The word 'gratifying' means :
(A) satisfying (B) giving
(C) fortifying (D) annoying
476. (A) शब्द 'gratifying' (adj.) का अर्थ है—'सन्तुष्टिदायक या सुखद।' अतः इसका उचित विकल्प (A) 'satisfying' होगा।
477. The word 'destined' means :
(A) decided (B) declined
(C) departed (D) fated
477. (D) शब्द 'destined' (adj.) का अर्थ है—भाग्य में लिखा हुआ था—पूर्वनिर्दिष्ट। अतः इसका उचित विकल्प (D) 'fated' है।
478. Name the part of speech of the underlined word in the following clause :
which is why I was agreeably surprised.
(A) Adjective (B) Pronoun
(C) Adverb (D) Preposition
478. (B) वाक्य में दिया गया underlined शब्द 'which pronoun' है क्योंकि Verb से पूर्व Subject के रूप में noun या pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
479. Identify the part of the following sentence which has an error in it.
(a) Your claim ought
(b) to succeed in that case
(c) the damages
(d) will be substantial
(A) (b) (B) (c)
(C) (d) (D) (a)
479. (A) 'In that case' के स्थान पर 'in which case' का प्रयोग सही है, क्योंकि किसी चीज के विषय में अधिक जानकारी देने के लिए that का नहीं, which का प्रयोग होता है।
480. The writer was thrilled when he was given :
(A) six trees (B) a plaque
(C) a pen (D) a tree
480. (B) a plaque
481. What usually happens to the gifts he/she receives?
(A) He gives them away as gifts to others
(B) They are put away and forgotten
(C) He keeps them religiously as mementoes
(D) He uses them if he needs them
481. (B) They are put away and forgotten.

482. The gift received by the writer was :
(A) environment friendly
(B) very expensive
(C) gathering dust in a corner
(D) a marketing exercise

482. (A) Environment Friendly.

Direction (Q. No. 483 to 489)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

With more than 3,000 languages currently spoken, English undoubtedly is amongst the richest of all languages. The Oxford English Dictionary lists about half a million words of which only 2,00,000 are frequently used. This is because, the balance 3,00,000 words are technical and not found in ordinary dictionaries. The only language that can come near English is Chinese.

Apart from being the richest language, English also boasts of being one of the most widely spoken, second only to Mandarin Chinese. This remarkable achievement is only because of the one thing that we all love to do—copy ! 'Siesta' for example is of Spanish origin. 'Sputnik' as you must be aware of, has a Russian origin. 'Restaurant' is from France and 'Super' from Germany. Even before the birth of the 'genius' of 'drama', William Shakespeare, the words 'genius' and 'drama' were adapted from Greek. Now, you must be wondering if English has anything original about it. Well, find it out ! Did you ever to find out how many different words of English we use in our daily life? Try to guess and then read on. A modern novelist has a vocabulary of anywhere between ten to fifteen thousand words.

William Shakespeare used thirty thousand words and the only writer to come close to him was James Joyce in 'Ulysses'. We normally have a vocabulary of about ten thousand words of which only five thousand are used in everyday conversation. This leads to a limited variety of words. This is because we repeat a lot of words. In conversation and in writing, it is 'the'. (Try counting it in this article and you will have proof of it.)

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483. How many words are usually used by an English speaking person?
(A) 5,000 (B) 10,000
(C) 15,000 (D) 3,000
483. (A) See the last para—We normally have a vocabulary of 10,000 words out of which 5000 words are usually used by an English speaking person.

484. Which of the following words is most often used in English language?
(A) the (B) is
(C) one (D) a

484. (A) 'the'.

485. The word that is similar in meaning to the word, 'remarkable' is :
(A) remedial
(B) remaining
(C) optional
(D) astonishing

485. (D) शब्द 'remarkable' (adj.) असाधारण का similar word—'astonishing' (adj.) आश्चर्यजनक, विस्मयकारी होगा।

486. The word that is opposite in meaning to the word, 'ordinary' is :
(A) complex (B) special
(C) liable (D) usual

486. (B) शब्द 'ordinary' (adj.) सामान्य का opposite word—'special' होगा।

487. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
Did you ever try to find out ?
(A) Adjective (B) Pronoun
(C) Verb (D) Adverb

487. (D) शब्द ever, सदैव/कभी adverb है जो वाक्य में try (v) को modify कर रहा है।

488. English is the most widely used language in the world because :
(A) it is the richest language
(B) it has taken words from other languages
(C) it has half a million words in it
(D) Shakespeare has written in English

488. (B) It has taken words from other languages.

489. In our everyday conversation we use a limited number of words because :
(A) we are not a genius like Shakespeare
(B) everybody is not highly educated
(C) we repeat a lot of words
(D) our vocabulary is unlimited

489. (C) Because we repeat a lot of words.

Direction (Q. No. 490 to 497)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

As science progresses, superstitions ought to grow less. On the whole, that is true. However, it is surprising how superstitions linger on. If we are tempted to look down on savage tribes for holding such ideas, we

should remember that even today, among most civilised nations, a great many equally stupid superstitions exist and are believed in by a great many people.

Some people will not sit down thirteen at a table; or will not like to start anything important on a Friday; or refuse to walk under a ladder. Many people buy charms and talismans because they think they will bring them luck. Even in civilised nations today, many laws are made on the basis of principles which are just as much unproved. For instance, it is often held as a principle that white people are by nature superior to people of other colours. The ancient Greeks believed that they were superior to the people of Northern and Western Europe. The only way to see if there is anything in such a principle is to make scientific studies of a number of white and black and brown people under different conditions of life and find out just what they can and cannot achieve.

If it is, however, true that the increase of scientific knowledge does reduce superstition and also baseless guessing and useless arguments and practices. Civilised people do not argue and get angry about what water is composed of. The composition of water is known, and there is no argument about it.

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490. Who believe in superstitions ?
 (A) Only some civilised nations.
 (B) Only some tribals.
 (C) All tribals and some civilized nations.
 (D) All civilised nations.
490. (C) All tribals and some civilized nations believe in superstitions.
491. Study the following statements.
 (a) Ancient Greeks were superior to other European nations.
 (b) Science helps us fight superstitions.
 (A) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
 (B) Both (a) and (b) are right.
 (C) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.
 (D) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
491. (A) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
492. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
 On the whole that is true.
 (A) Pronoun
 (B) Conjunction
 (C) Preposition
 (D) Determiner

492. (A) वाक्य में प्रमुख रेखांकित शब्द 'that' एक pronoun है।

493. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.

It is often held that as a principle.

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

493. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित शब्द 'often' एक Adverb है, जो held (v) को qualify करता है।

494. Fill in the blank in the following sentence.
is opposite in meaning to the word, 'superior'.

- (A) Prior
 (B) Inferior
 (C) Lower
 (D) Higher

494. (B) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में inferior (अवर, न्यून) का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यह superior (वरिष्ठ) का opposite है।

495. The statement which best sums up the passage is :

- (A) Irrational beliefs decline with the advancement of science.
 (B) Civilized nations are no less superstitions than the savage tribes.
 (C) We are very different from the savage nations in our beliefs.
 (D) Superstitions disappear with the advancement of science.

495. (A) Irrational beliefs decline with the advancement of science.

496. We should not despise the savage tribes because :

- (A) they indulge in useless arguments.
 (B) they have stopped being superstitious.
 (C) we are no less superstitions than they are.
 (D) they do not believe in science.

496. (C)because we are no less superstitious than they are.

497. Which of the following has a scientific basis for it ?

- (A) Number thirteen is inauspicious.
 (B) Talismans and charms always bring luck.
 (C) Fridays are as good as other days.
 (D) We should not walk under a ladder.

497. (C) Fridays are as good as other days.

Direction (Q. No. 498 to 504)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/ most appropriate options.

If asked, "What matters are related to health i.e. health decisions ?" most of us would answer – hospitals, doctors and pills. Yet we are all making a whole range of decisions about our health which go beyond this limited area of doctors, pills etc. For example, whether or not to smoke, take exercise, wear a seat belt, drive a motor bike, drink alcohol regularly etc. The way we reach decisions and form attitudes about our health is only just beginning to be understood.

The main paradox is why people consistently do things which are known to be very hazardous. Two interesting examples of this are smoking and not wearing seat belts. Addiction makes smokers keep on smoking and whether to wear a seat belt or not is affected by safety considerations. Taken together both these examples show how people reach decisions about their health. Understanding this process is crucial. Only then can we effectively change public attitude towards voluntary activities like smoking. Smokers run the risk of contracting heart disease, several times more as compared to non-smokers. Even lung cancer. Despite extensive press campaigns which have regularly told smokers and car drivers the grave risks they are running, the number of smokers and non-wearers of seat belts has remained much the same. Although the numbers of deaths from road accidents and smoking are well publicized, they have aroused little public interest.

If we give smokers the real figures of deaths caused by smoking, will it affect their views on the dangers of smoking ? Unfortunately not. Many of the real figures are in the form of probable estimates and evidence shows that people are very bad at understanding this kind of information.

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498. Study the following statements :
 (a) Though it is very dangerous, some people don't quit smoking.
 (b) Whether or not to drink alcohol is not a health decision.
 (A) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
 (B) Both (a) and (b) are right.
 (C) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.
 (D) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
498. (D) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.

499. Which of the following pieces of advice can be easily ignored by the people ?
 (A) Wear a seat belt.
 (B) Don't drink alcohol.
 (C) Don't drive a motor bike.
 (D) Don't smoke.

499. (C) Don't drive a motorbike can be easily ignored by the people.

500. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
Yet, we are all making a whole range of decisions.
 (A) Conjunction (B) Pronoun
 (C) Preposition (D) Adverb

500. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त underlined शब्द 'yet' conjunction है।

501. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
 Understanding this process is crucial.
 (A) Preposition
 (B) Adverb
 (C) Conjunction
 (D) Determiner

501. (D) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त underlined शब्द this, determiner है।

502. Smokers run double the risk of contracting heart disease.
 The word 'contracting' here means
 (A) removing
 (B) catching
 (C) avoiding
 (D) receiving

502. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त underlined शब्द Contracting (ग्रहण करना/जिम्मा लेना) का सही अर्थ है—Catching.

503. An example of 'limited area' of health is :
 (A) taking exercise
 (B) wearing a seat belt
 (C) taking medicines
 (D) smoking

503. (C) An example of 'limited area' of health is taking medicine.

504. Why does a common man choose to wear a seat belt ?
 (A) He wants to protect himself.
 (B) It is fitted in the car.
 (C) For fear of the policeman.
 (D) There is a law for it.

504. (A) A common man choose to wear a seat belt because he wants to protect himself.

Direction (Q. No. 505 to 510)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

"A principal fruit of friendship", Francis Bacon wrote in his timeless meditation on the subject, "is the ease and discharge of the fullness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce." For Thoreau, friendship was one of life's great rewards. But in today's cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms for connecting, amidst constant debates about whether our Facebook 'friendships' are making us more or less happy, it pays to consider what friendship actually is. That's precisely what CUNY Philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores in *Answers for Aristotle : How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to a More Meaningful Life* (public library), which also gave us this provocative read on the science of what we call 'intuition'. Philosophers and cognitive scientists agree that friendship is an essential ingredient of human happiness. But beyond the dry academic definitions—like, say, "voluntary interdependence between two persons over time, which is intended to facilitate socio-emotional goals of the participants, and may involve varying types and degrees of companionship, intimacy, affection and mutual assistance"—lies a body of compelling research that sheds light on how, precisely, friendship augments happiness. The way friendship enhances well-being, it turns out, has nothing to do with quantity and everything to do with quality—researchers confirm that it isn't the number of friends (or, in the case of Facebook, 'friends').

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505. The change in the present situation which has forced us to rethink the concept of friendship is—
 (A) there is more interest in the sciences
 (B) friendships are not possible in the real world anymore, due to over-competition
 (C) Bacon and Thoreau's theories are no longer available to read
 (D) the arrival of social media on the scene
505. (D) the arrival of social media on the scene.
506. Friendship leads to happiness. Is it true?
 (A) Friends cannot make each other happy
 (B) One needs to find one's happiness alone, with peace of mind

- (C) Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness
 (D) No, there is no relationships between friendship and happiness

506. (C) Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness.

507. Did Pigliucci's book discuss intuition too ?
 (A) It discussed Aristotle's theories
 (B) Yes
 (C) No, it only discussed friendship
 (D) It just explained science and philosophy

507. (B) Yes

508. Is the quality of friends important ?
 (A) Yes, it matters
 (B) No, quality comes automatically with quantity
 (C) No, it is important to have more number of friends, quality does not matter
 (D) No, number of comments on social networking sites is important, not the quality of friends

508. (A) Yes, it matters

509. As per the first paragraph, what are the debates about ?
 (A) The quality of comments of social media is debatable.
 (B) Thoreau and Aristotle's thinking is at loggerheads.
 (C) They are centered around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy.
 (D) There are no debates around friendship.

509. (C) They are centered around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy.

510. The word that is opposite in meaning to the word 'muddled' is—
 (A) ordered (B) ruffled
 (C) confused (D) chaotic

510. (A) शब्द 'muddled' (अव्यवस्थित) का opposite word 'ordered' होगा।

Direction (Q. No. 511 to 517)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

The strength of Indian democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was characteristic of the Indian national movement long before independence. Although

the British retained supreme authority over India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific War, India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the War was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947, Indianization had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control.

After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems, the first, that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub-nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second; as a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj, but also against India's social order; they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress Party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries; it was only in response to strong pressures from below that the principle of linguistic States was conceded as the basis of a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult.

Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which it was found impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress Party was in power both in the States and at the Centre; when a Congress government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

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511. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'thwarted' as used in the passage.
 (A) Accepted
 (B) Diverted
 (C) Opposed
 (D) Implemented
511. (C) शब्द 'thwarted' (कुंठित) synonym 'Opposed' होगा।
512. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word 'conceded' as used in the passage.
 (A) Denounced
 (B) Withdrawn
 (C) Criticized
 (D) Rejected
512. (D) शब्द 'conceded' (स्वीकार किया) का opposite word 'Rejected' होगा।
513. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult ?
 (A) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
 (B) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
 (C) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
 (D) Lack of coordination in different government departments
513. (A) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters.
514. Which one of the following problems was India faced with after independence ?
 (A) Improper coordination of various government policies
 (B) Increasing the production from a very low level
 (C) Military attack from across the border
 (D) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments
514. (D) Lack of coordination between the Central and state Governments.
515. Which one of the following issues was **not** appropriately realized by the Central Government ?
 (A) Implementation of the formulated policies
 (B) Centre-State relations
 (C) Ethnic diversity of the people
 (D) A national language for the country
515. (C) Ethnic diversity of the people
516. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as exercise in democratic practice in India before independence ?

- (A) The Indianization of the Indian Civil Service
 (B) Several democratic institutions created by the Indian National Congress
 (C) The handing over of the power by British to India
 (D) None of the above

516. (D) None of the above

517. Which one of the following statements is **not** true in the context of the passage?

- (A) The political elite in India rebelled against the British Raj.
 (B) The Congress leadership was fully aware of the problems of ethnic diversity in India at the time of independence.
 (C) The Congress Party was originally opposed to the idea of division of States on linguistic basis.
 (D) Economic development and social reforms were initiated soon after independence.

517. (B) As per the passage the congress leadership was fully aware of the problems of ethnic diversity in India at the time of independence.

Direction (Q. No. 518 to 525)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/ most appropriate** options.

Peoples' faces light up when I say I taste chocolate for a living, but it is not always delicious. I also have to taste defective chocolate, which might have a **bitter** or **burnt flavour**. I'm usually in a small room, not allowed to talk, and parked in front of a computer to log information. Sometimes the room has red lighting to disguise the appearance of the chocolate, so I can evaluate it only by taste, not appearance. I can sample as many as 30 chocolates per day, so as to keep my palate active, I spit the sweets back out. That's another not-so-glamorous part of the job. Between samples, I wait 30 seconds to let my senses rest, and I chew half an unsalted cracker biscuit and drink plain warm water, as carbonated water and ice numb one's senses. First I smell the chocolate and log its aroma. I also listen : if chocolate doesn't sound crisp when broken, it may be a sign it's old or was improperly stored. Then I place one inch bit in my mouth and leave it there for a few seconds. I press it against my palate and let it melt, recording the four basic tastes—sweet, sour,

bitter and salty. Then I blow out short puffs of air through my nose. Certain sense receptors in the back of our head are stimulated by oxygen. They allow us to smell food when we chew. Exhaling sharply can bring out aromas like berry, mushroom, tea, citrus, beeswax, toast, cinnamon, and savoury spices that are sometimes too subtle for the nose to catch. I log these attributes, too, along with the texture.

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518. People get surprised when the narrator tells them that he

- (A) has to eat bitter chocolate
- (B) has to work in a small room
- (C) is a chocolate taster
- (D) has to work under red light

518. (A) Passage के दूसरे वाक्य से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

519. There is no glamour in his job as

- (A) his place of work is narrow
- (B) he never ate burnt chocolate
- (C) he has to blow out short puffs
- (D) he keeps on spitting out chocolate

519. (D) पहले Paragraph के वाक्यों '..... I spit the sweats back out. That's another not-so-glamorous part of the job' से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

520. The narrator cannot eat and enjoy the chocolate :

- (A) to keep his palate active
- (B) as it has a burnt flavour
- (C) as it has not been stored properly
- (D) as it is defective

520. (C) As it has not been stored properly.

521. The process of chocolate tasting runs in the order of and again smelling.

- (A) smelling, breaking, listening, melting
- (B) melting, listening, breaking, smelling
- (C) breaking, smelling, listening, melting
- (D) breaking, listening, smelling, melting

521. (A) दूसरे Paragraph के first half से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

522. "Leave it there."

When the above sentence is changed into *passive voice*, it becomes :

- (A) It was left there.
- (B) Let it be left there.
- (C) Let it was left there.
- (D) It is left there.

522. (B) Let it be left there ही उपयुक्त Passive Voice है।

523. "Peoples' faces light up"

The word 'light' here is a/an

- (A) verb
- (B) adjective
- (C) adverb
- (D) noun

523. (A) दिए गए वाक्य में शब्द LIGHT एक verb है।

524. The word 'parked' (Para 1) means

- (A) operated
- (B) seated
- (C) ran
- (D) managed

524. (B) Passage में शब्द 'parked' (Para 1) का प्रयोग seated (बैठने) के अर्थ में हुआ है।

525. The word 'log' (Para 2) means

- (A) cut
- (B) enjoy
- (C) taste
- (D) record

525. (D) Passage में शब्द 'log' (Para 2) का प्रयोग record के अर्थ में हुआ है।

Direction (Q. No. 526 to 532)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

The Kittur Fort

One can see today only the dilapidated walls and ruins of the great fort which was once known for its strength. The most important landmark as one goes towards the fort is the 'Bahadurgad'. Situated to the southwest of the fort and outside of it, on a natural hillock, the highest in the plain, the Bahadurgad', which was the watchtower, provides a most panoramic and commanding view of the sparsely wooded surrounding region of green grassland, fading, as if gradually, into soft contoured hills in the west and the horizons on the other sides. To the north of the tower is Ranagattikeret where Rani Chennamma fought her last stubborn fight against the British, with almost savage determination.

The actual fort, circular in plan, consisted of double walls, separated by moats on the outer sides, with semi-circular bastions on the exterior of the outer wall. It had originally the main gateway on the east, approached by the causeway across the outer moat known as ane honda which was used for bathing the elephants.

The entrances through the walls are deliberately not aligned, evidently in the interests of security. After passing by the winding path through the walls, one is led to the front side of the imposing main entrance of the palace located near the northern arc of the inner fort wall.

To the south of the palace, inside the fort, are

the ruins of horse-stables and foundations of residential buildings, probably meant for the important officials of the palace. To the southwest is the heavily built watchtower relieved by a series of parallel buttresses at regular intervals.

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526. Which one of the following statements is true ?

- (A) From it, one can enjoy a view of the hills in the east.
- (B) It was used as a watchtower.
- (C) Rani Chennamma ruled Kittur from here.
- (D) Bahadurgad is situated inside the Kittur Fort.

526. (B) Passage के अनुसार Statements (1) और (4) स्पष्ट रूप से असत्य हैं। Statement (3) के विषय में passage से कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं दिया गया है। इसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

527. Rani Chennamma fought against the British :

- (A) in the contoured hills
- (B) at Ranagattikere
- (C) in Bahadurgad Fort
- (D) in the wooded grasslands

527. (B) पहले Paragraph के अन्तिम वाक्य में स्पष्ट रूप से दिया गया है।

528. From Bahadurgad, one could easily get

- (A) to see tall rugged hills in the west
- (B) a look at green grasslands
- (C) to see a natural hillock
- (D) a commanding view of a dense forest

528. (A) To see tall rugged bills in the west.

529. Unaligned gates in the walls

- (A) make the fort secure
- (B) make the fort insecure
- (C) make the walls look imposing
- (D) make the entry easy

529. (A) तीसरे Paragraph के पहले वाक्य से उत्तर प्राप्त होता है।

530. "... as one goes towards"

'one' in the above clause is a/an

- (A) verb
- (B) pronoun
- (C) adjective
- (D) noun

530. (B) दिए गए clause में 'one' का प्रयोग एक Pronoun के रूप में हुआ है।

531. "... and commanding view of"

'commanding' in the above phrase is a/an

- (A) verb
- (B) adjective
- (C) adverb
- (D) noun

531. (B) दिए गए phrase में 'commanding' एक Adjective है।

532. The word 'landmark' means the same as
(A) adventure (B) hill
(C) plain (D) marker

532. (B) The word 'landmark' mean hill so option (B) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 533 to 539)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

Where does all our garbage disappear once it leaves our homes ? There are four methods of managing waste : recycling, landfilling, composting and burning. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials and lower energy use. Some argue that collecting, processing and converting waste uses more than it saves.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. Landfilling is to bury garbage in a hole. Over a period of time the process of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is compacted before it is thrown into the pit. In this way garbage can fit in each landfill. Large garbage bags are placed at the bottom of a landfill so that toxic garbage juice does not get into the groundwater. But in spite of the bags, landfills may pollute the underground water. Not to mention that all garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Composting is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops.

One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to burn waste. The first is to harvest fuel from the waste. The second is to burn the waste directly; the heat from this burning process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air.

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533. Garbage recycling :
(A) wastes a lot of energy
(B) uses more energy than it saves
(C) saves a lot of energy
(D) saves only a little energy

533. (B) The last sentence of the second paragraph gives the answer.

534. Consider the following statements :
1. Landfilling does not allow water and air pollution.
2. Composting is better than landfilling.
Which of the above statements is/are **true** ?
(A) Neither 1 nor 2
(B) Both 1 and 2
(C) only 1
(D) only 2

534. (D) In the context of the passage only (2) is true.

535. It is safe to dispose of garbage through :
(A) recycling and composting
(B) burning and landfilling
(C) recycling and burning
(D) composting and burning

535. (A) According to the passage, it is safe to dispose of garbage through recycling and composting.

536. Consider the following statements :
1. We do not use any energy in the process of composting.
2. Burning can be a source of energy.
Which of the above statements is/are **true** ?
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

536. (C) In the context of the passage both (1) and (2) are true.

537. Compacting of garbage is done to :
(A) save space
(B) avoid soil pollution
(C) protect groundwater
(D) remove the stink

537. (A) All other options are clearly inappropriate and irrelevant.

538. "... the process of turning waste ..." The word 'turning' is a/an :
(A) adjective (B) participle
(C) noun (D) verb

538. (B) Here, the word 'turning' is a present participle.

539. "There are two main ways to burn waste."
The underlined word is a :

(A) participle (B) gerund
(C) noun (D) verb

539. (C) In the given sentence 'waste' is used as a noun.

Direction (Q. No. 540 to 547)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

"Although India has a tradition of women warriors, participation in the Salt Satyagraha was their first appearance in any modern militant political campaign and I could hardly suppress my excitement at the enormity of the occasion and my own good fortune to be amongst the first. As I attached my name to the pledge to devote myself to my country's freedom battle, my hand shook a little under my tumultuous emotions. It seemed such a stupendous moment in my life, in the life of the women of my country. I felt I was tracing not the letters of my name, but recording a historic event. There was not much time for thought, however. The next instant we were filing out, taking the road to the sea, marching with quick steps. Great sky-rending cries or 'Jai' filled the air. Heavy-scented flower garlands almost smothered us. From the balconies and roofs unseen hands showered rose-petals until the road became a carpet of flowers. Often our march was stopped and bright-eyed women sprinkled rose water from silver sprays, tipped our palms with sandalwood paste and perfume and blessed us waving lights round our heads and faces for good omen."

The long narrow strip of sand that borders the city like a white ribbon was transformed this morning into another sea—a sea of human faces that swayed and danced and bobbed about even as did the deep azure waves that rimmed the shore. The city seemed to have disgorged almost its entire population onto the sands. It was not the struggling batch of seven that was breaking the Salt Law, but hundreds and thousands now filling the water's edge. And still they kept coming, thousands of women amongst them, striding like proud warriors, gracefully balancing their pitchers of maroon-red earth and shimmering brass that scattered a thousand hues as the sunrays struck them. Even as I lit my little fire to boil the saltwater, I saw thousands of fires aflame dancing in the wind. The copper pans sizzled in laughter while their bosoms traced the white grains of salt as the heat lapped up the last drop of water.

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540. Participation in the Salt Satyagraha evoked in the author a feeling of :
(A) fear (B) ecstasy
(C) pride (D) excitement

540. (D) Participation in the Salt Satyagraha evoked in the author a feeling of excitement.

541. The author took a pledge to :
(A) be part of India's freedom struggle
(B) launch a literacy campaign
(C) fight against social evils
(D) serve the poor people of India

541. (A) The answer is clear from the second sentence of the first paragraph.

542. The warm welcome given to the Satyagrahis showed :
(A) people's hatred of the British
(B) general resentment against British exploitation of the people
(C) that the Indian people turn every event into a joyous occasion
(D) the full support of the people for breaking the Salt Law

542. (D) The warm welcome given to the Satyagrahis showed the full support of the people for breaking the salt law.

543. "A sea of human faces that swayed and danced" means :
(A) a large number of enthusiastic people
(B) human faces resembling a sea
(C) people dancing while bathing
(D) people bathing and frolicking in the sea

543. (A) 'A sea of human faces that swayed and danced' means a large number of enthusiastic people.

544. Women lighted their little fires on the seashore to :
(A) express their anger against the British
(B) make tea and drink it to overcome their fatigue
(C) protect themselves from cold
(D) boil seawater to make salt

544. (D) The answer is clear from the sentence '...as I lit my little fire to boil the...thousand of fires a flame...'

545. The word which nearly means the same as 'stupendous' is :
(A) influential (B) wonderful
(C) crucial (D) significant

545. (B) Out of the given alternatives 'wonderful' is the word which nearly means the same as 'stupendous'.

546. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'proud' as used in the passage is :

(A) fawning (B) gentle
(C) humble (D) decent

546. (C) 'Humble' is the word opposite in meaning to the word 'proud' as used in the passage.

547. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?
"I could hardly suppress my excitement."

(A) Conjunction (B) Pronoun
(C) Adverb (D) Adjective

547. (C) 'Hardly' is an adverb.

Direction (Q. No. 548 to 556)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate options :

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 fleaspecked 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 a 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 whirlwinds 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 types, 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.

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548. are compared to snakes.

(A) Edges of the city
(B) Stunted trees
(C) Long necks of camels
(D) Herds of camels

548. (C) Long necks of camels are compared to snakes.

549. The narrator's style of description is :
(A) poetic (B) philosophic
(C) analytical (D) scholarly

549. (A) The narrator's style of description is poetic.

550. the new city which had sprawled

Which part of speech is the underlined word in the above clause ?

(A) Pronoun (B) Adjective
(C) Conjunction (D) Noun

550. (A) दिए गए clause में which का प्रयोग एक relative pronoun के रूप में किया गया है।

551. **The desert enclosed us** for the next ten days.

Voice in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :

(A) We had been enclosed by the desert.
(B) The desert had been enclosed.
(C) The desert was enclosed by us.
(D) We were enclosed by the desert.

551. (D) दिए गए वाक्य की passive voice में subject 'we' और helping verb 'were' का प्रयोग होगा।

552. Synonym for the word, 'clumps' is :

(A) haunts (B) bunches
(C) riots (D) locks

552. (B) Clump का अर्थ है 'पेड़ों का झुरमुट दरख्तों का समूह; गुच्छन'।

553. Antonym for the word, 'scowled' is :

(A) observed (B) located
(C) frowned (D) smiled

553. (D) Scowl का अर्थ है 'भौं चढ़ाना; नाक-मुँह सिकोड़ना; त्योरी दिखाना'। अतः इसका Antonym smiled है।

554. The desert looked like a lion because both are :

(A) massive
(B) ferocious
(C) found among the hills
(D) of the same colour

554. (D) The desert looked like a lion because both are of the same colour.

555. The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were :

(A) rivers of sand in it.
(B) clumps of scrub here and there.
(C) shadow and water.
(D) lions living in it.

555. (B) Clumps of scrub located sparsely broke the monotony of the vast desert.

556. Between the fort and the desert there is/ are:
- (A) two cities (B) three cities
(C) no city (D) a hill

556. (A) Between the fort and the desert, there are two cities.

Direction (Q. No. 557 to 562)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate options :

In the affluent, industrialized nations giant surpluses of wheat, maize, and sorghum are commonplace; cattle, swine, and poultry are fed and fattened on cereal grains : meat, milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables are within the economic reach of most of the population : well-balanced diets are more or less automatically achieved, and cereal products constitute only a modest portion of the 'daily bread'. Consequently, most of the people in such societies have difficulty in comprehending and appreciating the vital significance of providing high-yielding strains of wheat, rice, maize, sorghum and millet for the people of the developing nations. Under-standably then, the majority of the urbanites in the industrialized nations have forgotten the significance of the words they learned as youngsters. 'Give us this day our daily bread.' They know that food comes from the supermarket, but only a few see beyond the necessary investments, the toil, struggle, and frustrations on the farms and ranches that provide their daily bread. Since the urbanites have lost their contact with the soil, they take food for granted and fail to appreciate the tremendous efficiency of their farmers and ranchers, who, although constituting only five percent of the labour force in a country such as the United States, produce more than enough food for their nation.

Even worse, urbanites often vociferously criticize their government for attempting to bring into balance the agricultural production of its farmers with the domestic and foreign market demands for farm products, and attempting thereby to provide the consumer an abundant food supply at reasonable cost and also to assure a reasonable return to the farmer and ranchers.

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557. People in the developed nations eat very little of :
- (A) Milk products
(B) Fruits and vegetables
(C) Cereals
(D) Meat products

557. (C) People in developed nations eat very little of cereals.

558. do not play a great role in providing food to the dining tables in developed nations.

- (A) Supermarkets
(B) Farm labourers
(C) Agricultural machines
(D) Farms

558. (A) Supermarkets do not play a great role in providing food to the dining tables in developed nations.

559. Synonym for the word, 'vociferously' is :

- (A) vocally (B) vocational
(C) vividly (D) stridently

559. (D) Vociferously का तात्पर्य है 'जोर से एवं आत्मविश्वास के साथ अपनी भावना या राय व्यक्त करना'। अतः सही Synonym है—Stridently।

560. Antonym for the word, 'modest' here is :

- (A) rightful (B) quick
(C) smart (D) large

560. (D) Passage में दिये गये शब्द modest (मामूली -थोड़ा) का सही antonym है—large.

561. How do the rich countries use most of their surplus wheat and maize ?

- (A) They feed their cattle and poultry.
(B) They give them free to the poor people.
(C) They burn them in the fields.
(D) They export them to help the developing countries.

561. (A) The rich countries buy their cattle and poultry with most of their surplus wheat and maize.

562. How do they benefit from such a use ?

- (A) The surplus does not get wasted.
(B) The country earns goodwill.
(C) Their citizens get balanced diets.
(D) The soil gets enriched.

562. (A) They benefit as the surplus does not get wasted.

Direction (Q. No. 563 to 568)

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

My heart grieved when I read the other day a news item that more than two-thirds of the elderly are being ignored in their twilight years. They are isolated by their own children

and are experiencing loneliness in their present lives. Most of them say they are not being respected or given good treatment by their family or society and they are being discriminated against in their old age. Majority of the elderly attributed their loneliness to no or little interaction with family members. With fast changing socio-economic scenarios, growing nuclear families and changing value systems, the needs of the elderly have also changed. The most common problems that the elderly face are marginalization, lack of love and affection from their loved ones, little or no access to medicines and healthcare, finding it difficult to secure their life and property. They have no work opportunities as a result of which they face financial problems. They suffer from restricted mobility and have psychological problems on account of loneliness.

To improve the situation for the elderly, the Government of India may consider enacting a law like many other countries have, to make it compulsory for children to maintain and look after their parents and also establish the National Commission for Elderly Persons. At the same time, the fact remains that the real compulsion has to come out of the bonds of affection between parents and children. We would not be wrong in saying that in India the joint-family system has made a powerful contribution in cementing the bonds of affection between the old and the young.

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563. The twilight years are when one is

- (A) middle aged (B) a young man
(C) old (D) a child

563. (C) The twilight years means the concluding years of one's life.

564. The elderly do not feel

- (A) respected
(B) ignored
(C) discriminated against
(D) lonely

564. (A) Due to fast moving world, there occurs communication gap, therefore, they do not feel respected.

565. What the elderly do not lack

- (A) is security of life and property
(B) are medicines and healthcare
(C) is loneliness in their lives
(D) are love and affection

565. (C) Loveliness pervades throughout in one's old age life; the elderly do not lack it.

566. Only... can keep the old united with the family.
- (A) courts
(B) government rules
(C) social compulsions
(D) joint-family system

566. (D) The joint family system can keep them united with the family.

567. Which of the following is false ?

- (A) The old love to live in extended families
(B) Most old people are financially secure
(C) The old are not very mobile
(D) One's needs change when one gets old

567. (B) It is incorrect to think that most old people are financially secure.

568. Which word in the passage means the same as 'saddened' ?

- (A) isolated (B) ignored
(C) restricted (D) grieved

568. (D) 'Saddened' and 'grieved' are synonyms to each other.

Direction (Q. No. 569 to 577)

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

The nation is proud of its scientists and scholars, though, of course, many of them would reply that they doubt whether the nation cares for them at all. When asked why many of our best and brightest have gone abroad to make a living, they opine that this is because as a nation we have not cared for the talented and meritorious.

There is some truth in what they say. However, by and large, compared to the situation before independence, government assistance has provided a tremendous opportunity for higher education. If today Indian scientists, technologists and scholars in different fields are respected worldwide, it is because of the education system we have built up.

Our excellence is evident within the confines of the limited opportunities which are available for research and development in the universities and the national R and D laboratories. We believe and appeal that scientists, researchers and scholars should shed their pessimism. There are many reasons for it. We know the problems they face, especially the younger

ones and also those who are not in positions of power in these institutions, the so-called middle levels and the lower levels. We appeal to these people to think big, because they are the only ones who understand the forces of technological modernization and the new energies that can be unleashed through technologies. They also have the capability to absorb the knowledge base which is growing at an explosive rate.

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569. What is ironic about our pride in our scientists ?

- (A) They go abroad to make a living
(B) They are talented and meritorious
(C) They are held in high esteem
(D) The nation cares for them

569. (A) It is ironical that we take pride in our scientists but do not give them the much needed infrastructure. That is why, they settle abroad.

570. What happens to our best scientists ?

- (A) They get government grants
(B) They don't get respectable jobs here
(C) They start teaching in colleges
(D) They start doing research

570. (B) Our best scientists do not get a job of their choice here.

571. After independence how has the situation changed in India ?

- (A) The government is sending scientists abroad
(B) Our system of higher education has improved a lot
(C) Foreign scholars are teaching in our universities
(D) The scientists are given Padma awards

571. (B) For higher education, our system has drastically improved.

572. Our scientists have proved to be excellent even if

- (A) we have excellent research centres
(B) we offer them excellent opportunities
(C) we pay them well
(D) we offer them limited opportunities

572. (D) In spite of limited opportunities our scientists have proved themselves to be excellent.

573. The writer wants our scientists to :

- (A) go abroad to make a living
(B) be pessimistic in their approach
(C) be optimistic in their attitude
(D) become part of the scientific community

573. (C) The writer wants that our scientists should be optimistic.

574. Which one of the following is true ?

- (A) Our scientists are respected all over the world
(B) Our scientists are not talented
(C) We have the best research facilities in India
(D) We care for our scientists

574. (A) Our scientists have established their excellence all around the world.

575. The writer makes an appeal to

- (A) neither the middle nor lower level scientists
(B) the lower level scientists only
(C) the middle and lower level scientists
(D) the middle level scientists only

575. (C) This writer makes an appeal to the middle and lower level scientists.

576. The phrase, 'at an explosive rate' means

- (A) at an abnormal speed
(B) with the help of an explosion
(C) at normal speed
(D) at a great speed

576. (D) The phrase means 'at a great speed'.

577. The word opposite in meaning to 'unleashed' is

- (A) controlled (B) uncontrolled
(C) unfastened (D) inexpensive

577. (A) The controlled is the opposite of unleashed (तीव्र बल, भावना आदि के प्रवाह को उन्मुक्त कर देना)

Direction (Q. No. 578 to 586)

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

Anthropology is the holistic study of humankind. It studies all aspects of human life in all geographic regions of all time periods, from its evolution as Homo sapiens to its diverse manifestations within cultures and societies, both past and present. Since recorded history, people have sought answers to such probing questions as *Who are we ? How have we come to be as we are ? How can diverse peoples peacefully coexist ? and What might the past and present tell us about our future ?* Anthropology seeks to answer these and many other fundamentally humanistic questions. Anthropology employs both qualitative and quantitative research methods within its numerous sub-disciplines. Common to all anthropologists is the method of fieldwork. A *physical anthropologist* may observe wild

or captive primates, or dig prehistoric sites to discover clues about humankind's origins and early migration patterns, while an *applied anthropologist* plays games with disadvantaged schoolchildren to advise school administrators on how to create conflict reducing after-school programmes. A *socio-cultural anthropologist* may live in a hut among tribal communities to learn the meanings of their unique rituals and political economy, while a *linguistic anthropologist* interacts with native language speakers at a family function to discover clues to their cultural retention amidst a globalizing society. Within each of these and the myriad other ways and places in which anthropologists conduct day-to-day research, they seek answers to benefit humankind. Anthropology has been described as "the reformer's science", and "the most humanistic of the sciences and the most scientific of the humanities".

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578. The prime function of an anthropologist is to human history and behaviour.
 (A) watch (B) record
 (C) predict (D) analyze
578. (D) It is clear from the above given passage that the prime function of anthropologists is to analyze human history and behaviour.
579. Quality in the given context implies :
 (A) the tools of research used during visits
 (B) positive impact on the community being studied
 (C) community benefits shared by anthropologist
 (D) use of test methods of research
579. (B) Anthropologist conduct qualitative researches to observe the positive impact on the community being studied.
580. ___ anthropologist describes and analyzes the diverse peoples of the world, extending to all forms of human association, from village communities to corporate cultures to urban gangs.
 (A) Linguistic
 (B) Applied
 (C) Socio-cultural
 (D) Physical
580. (C) Socio-cultural anthropologist analyzes the diverse culture in various tribes by living with them.
581. The writer suggests that Anthropology is a discipline that leads to :

- (A) removal of diversity of human cultures
 (B) greater globalization
 (C) promotion of diversity and individuality in human society
 (D) deeper understanding of human diversity which leads to harmony)

581. (D) The passage indicate, anthropology is a discipline which leads to a deeper understanding of human diversity that leads to harmony. See the line 20.
582. A word that can best replace the word holistic in line 01 of the passage is :
 (A) spiritual
 (B) comprehensive
 (C) mystical
 (D) healthy
582. (B) The word Holistic means comprehensive to the option (B) is correct.
583. A/An anthropologist studies human and non-human primate evolution, human variation and its significance, and the biological bases of human behaviour.
 (A) physical (B) linguistic
 (C) socio-cultural (D) applied
583. (A) The passage shows that the above description is about the physical anthropologist.
584. The discipline is referred to as the reformer's science because :
 (A) necessary changes can easily be introduced
 (B) laws can be applied with little resistance
 (C) of beings a favoured field of study for scientists
 (D) of its potential to improve human lives in general
584. (D) The discipline is referred to as the reformer science due to its potential to improve human lives in general.
585. An antonym for the word countable from the passage is :
 (A) captive (B) diverse
 (C) disadvantaged (D) myriad
585. (D) The antonym of countable (गणनीय) will be myriad (असंख्य)। So option (D) is correct.

586. The phrase the most scientific of the humanities means conclusions can be drawn :
 (A) based on the researchers' instincts
 (B) on humanistic grounds
 (C) based on factual records of observations
 (D) through personal interactions with study subjects

586. (C) Science is based on facts and anthropology seeks facts of human past and present, therefore it draws conclusion based on factual records and observations from various qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Direction (Q. No. 587 to 592)

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The President of Earth glowered at the auto-cue and the television camera in the small presidential studio which was where he should have been right now instead of reading ridiculous public service emergency announcements.

It was he day off and he reckoned that the world and its wretched public service announcements should wait until tomorrow. Unfortunately, the world didn't want to wait and the World Parliament had prepared this announcement for him to read so he was glowering at everyone. The auto-cue started rolling and the president relaxed his scowling face and beamed into the television camera, exuding bonhomie to the billions who were watching as he read from the auto-cue.

Scientists are today investigating objects that are appearing across the world and which seem to present a degree of danger to anybody touching them. World scientists are advising that, under an circumstances should there objects be touched. A heavy metal object that is floating on a pond would be such on example. A tree growing out of concrete would be another. However these is no guarantee that objects will always have this incongruity and scientists are advising the general public to proceed with great caution, especially when at home where unfamiliar objects may be more easily identified. After reading the announcement, the President of Earth leaned back in his presidential chair and gave his most reassuring smile. Well that's it folks. Take care while we get to the bottom of this. You can be sure we are working on it hard. So bye for now, from your President, goodbye!

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587. The contradiction is conveyed in the phrase ridiculous public service emergency announcements by the word:
(A) public (B) ridiculous
(C) emergency (D) service

587. (B) 'Ridiculous' is the correct answer.

588. The expression exuding bonhomie means :

- (A) appearing friendly
- (B) showing pride
- (C) appearing tired
- (D) lacking patience

588. (A) The expression excluding bonhomie means appearing friendly.i:

589. The President was glowering at everyone because he was :

- (A) tired (B) angry
- (C) frightened (D) forgetful

589. (B) Because he was angry. So option (B) is correct.

590. The incongruity lies in :

- (A) strange objects seen everywhere and frequently
- (B) new objects appearing where none existed before
- (C) unfamiliar objects that cannot be touched
- (D) familiar objects seen in unexpected places

590. (D) The incongruity lies in familiar objects seen in unexpected places. So option (D) is correct.

591. A word that can replace the phrase get to the bottom of is :

- (A) clarify (B) misunderstand
- (C) estimate (D) explore

591. (A) The above given phrase in the last line is similar to the word. Clarify (स्पष्ट करना।)

592. The writer's attitude is one of towards leaders.

- (A) admiration (B) indifference
- (C) distrust (D) deference

592. (C) In the above passage there is disparity between the scientist's observation of the problem and the President message as it the problem is too easy to deal. So it creates a feeling of distrust toward leaders.

Direction (Q. No. 593 to 601)

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

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 criticised for being too gaudy and sentimental. Ravi Verma was born on April 29th, 1848 in Kilimanoor 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 exposed to the famous paintings of Italian painters. 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 danceform, 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.

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

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

593. (C) The main theme of Ravi Verma's famous painting were female figures.

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

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

594. (C) He especialley was able to access historical documents in the possession of families who inherited them.

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

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

595. (A) Ravi Verma's skills were highly influenced by Italian artists.

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

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

596. (D) Ravi Verma's work was characterized by strong colours and emotionally appealing.

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

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

597. (B) He was very interested in unique rendering of old mythologies.

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

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

598. (D) The word 'enhanced is the opposite of minimised.'

599. The article is a/an :

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

599. (C) The article is a 'biography' because the passage depicts the life of the Indian King Ravi Verma.

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

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

600. (B) The focus is on the subject's association with the paintings.

601. A synonym for 'omnipresent' is :

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

601. (B) The word 'universal' is the synonym of omnipresent.

Direction (Q. No. 602 to 608)

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

The scene presented by community of bees is very astonishing when we become acquainted with its details. Each hive is a commonwealth, of which the queen is nominally the head, receiving the greatest honour and care from her industrious subjects. With a greater wisdom than can be claimed by men, these creatures allow no disputes about the succession to the throne to induce them to injure each other, but they require the parties themselves individually to settle the quarrel between each other, without prolonged interference with the duties of the hive. Indeed, they may be said with truth to have adopted the advice : "Let those who make the quarrels, be the only ones to fight." Only one queen is permitted to hold office in the community at a time; but while her claims are undisputed, she is treated with singular respect and affection. Indeed, her presence, and the prospect of a future generation appear the chief motives of the insects to exert themselves.

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602. The writer's observation that the bees 'settle the quarrel between each other, without prolonged interference with the duties of the hive' suggests that he/she is :

(A) pointing a bee character
(B) observing the traits of worker bees
(C) appreciating the queen bee
(D) condemning the behaviour of ill-tempered human beings

602. (D) It suggests the he/she condemning the behaviour of ill-tempered human beings.

603. 'The prospect of a future generation,' suggests that the writer is in his/her outlook.

- (A) ambivalent (B) nationalistic
(C) sympathetic (D) appreciative

603. (B) The writer is nationalistic in his outlook.

604. 'The parties' in this context means :

- (A) participants
(B) political organisation
(C) individuals
(D) bees

604. (A) The parties means 'Participants'.

605. The queen bee has a position which gives her from her subordinates.

- (A) disregard but affection
(B) aggressive defensiveness
(C) exceptional reverence and devotion
(D) caring support and indulgence

605. (C) The queen bee has a position that gives her exceptional reverence and devotion.

606. 'To exert themselves' means the bees are :

- (A) having influence
(B) quite aggressive
(C) busy toiling
(D) very exhausted

606. (C) 'To exert themselves means the bees are busy toiling.

607. 'Each hive is a commonwealth' means the hive is :

- (A) over-crowded
(B) has a queen
(C) self-governing
(D) without a leader

607. (C) It means that the hive is a self-governing body.

608. In the word 'flower', the phonetic transcription is :

- (A) /fleur/ (B) /flæur/
(C) /flauer/ (D) /floor/

608. (D) Correct phonetic transcription is /flour/.

Direction (Q. No. 609 to 614)

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

Dust-caked clouds coated the bay, tanker ships signalled.

Dozens of us wearily pressed in through the unseasonal winds and blanketed chill. Outdoor cafe chairs were abandoned, some overturned and others stacked waiting to tumble down. But not today. My bag felt heavier on my shoulder than ever before. I lifted it in my hand to relieve the pressure and dreamed of days when I, too, was lighter.

My mind wandered.

Another year gone.

I tripped through a wall of pedestrians, then suddenly a moving bus carelessly littered me down into the curb. My tear-stained eyes searched for an angel on the concrete surface, but the illuminated white crossing hand sig-

nalled my insignificance.

I pushed myself up, bruised and filthy. A horn quickly warned me of approaching death, then the yellow taxi sped through the red bulb. Sighing, I checked each direction, brushing waste from my body as I joined a new crowd and made the final push across the last road. I hoisted my bag, checked for my office keys then entered one of the many sky-gripping fortresses of the financial district.

Back to work.

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609. 'Unseasonal winds' refer to the

- (A) not the time of the year for such windy conditions
(B) windy conditions that change the climate
(C) strong winds blowing that day
(D) winds causing unexpected storm

609. (A) 'Unseasonal' winds refer to not typical of or not suitable for the time of the year.

610. Here, 'blanketed chill' signifies that the weather was

- (A) dusty and cold
(B) chilly and windy
(C) turning cool
(D) very windy and dusty

610. (B) In the given passage 'blanketed chill' signifies that the weather was clouded and wind.

611. '... I, too, was lighter' suggests the narrator

- (A) is fat and clumsy
(B) was light and agile
(C) is very light for his size
(D) was fat but light-footed

611. (A) It indicates that the narrator is fat and clumsy.

612. 'Carelessly littered me down' implies that the subject

- (A) was treated with indifference by society
(B) was thrown high and far after the vehicle hit him
(C) felt helpless and weak
(D) was injured in the fall and needed help

612. (B) The narrator was thrown high and far after the vehicle hit him.

613. 'An angel on the concrete surface' refers to

- (A) seeing an angel as he was confused after being hit

- (B) his colleagues walking past who would help him
- (C) a fellow angel after he died in the accident
- (D) a good Samaritan among the pedestrians

613. (D) An angel on the concrete surface refers to a good samaritan among the pedestrains.

614. Here, 'sky-gripping fortresses' are
- (A) buildings that entrap the human spirit
 - (B) tall buildings without windows, that are secure
 - (C) tall buildings for commercial use
 - (D) large buildings for residents on that street

614. (C) In the given passage 'sky-gripping fortresses' are tall buildings for commercial use.

Direction (Q. No. 615 to 623)

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

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 needs. 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 needs. 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.
2. Also, one of the first steps to developing our emotional intelligence is to improve our emotional literacy. In other words, to improve our 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 motivated. I feel offended. I feel appreciated. I feel hurt. I feel disrespected. When we talk about our 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.

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615. The passage can be called
- (A) discursive (B) factual
 - (C) descriptive (D) narrative
615. (C) The passage can be called descriptive.
616. An 'inborn characteristic' referred to here is one's ability to
- (A) respond to a stimulus in the environment
 - (B) be considerate
 - (C) understand and evaluate emotionally, one's surroundings
 - (D) give a calculated emotional response at all times
616. (D) An 'inborn characteristic' referred to here is one's ability to give a calculated emotional response at all times.
617. Here 'emotional support' suggests
- (A) pity
 - (B) tolerance
 - (C) wise counsel
 - (D) sympathy
617. (D) Here 'emotional support' suggests 'sympathy'. So option (D) is correct.
618. 'Working on your emotional literacy' means to
- (A) adopt a friendly attitude while meeting strangers
 - (B) work with a counsellor to support your emotional behaviour
 - (C) improve one's attitude and communication skills
 - (D) control verbal or physical outbursts

618. (C) 'Working on your emotional literacy' means to improve one's attitude and communication skills.

619. "I messages" are usually about
- (A) blaming others
 - (B) blaming yourself
 - (C) others' business, therefore 'gossip'
 - (D) expressing your views freely

619. (D) 'I messages' are usually about expressing your views freely.

620. "You messages" are usually about
- (A) looking at issues from others view point
 - (B) blaming yourself
 - (C) blaming others
 - (D) sympathizing with the listener

620. (C) 'You messages' are usually about blaming others.

621. The antonym from the passage for the word 'general' is
- (A) nature (B) improve
 - (C) simple (D) specific

621. (D) The word 'specific' is the antonym of General.

622. In the context 'defensive' means
- (A) support what is right
 - (B) support a point of view
 - (C) attack an injustice
 - (D) expressing anger

622. (D) In the context of the passage 'defensive' means expressing anger.

623. A word that means 'of a nature' is
- (A) literacy (B) offended
 - (D) precisely (D) typically

623. (D) Typically means in the way that shows all the characteristics that you would expect from the stated person, thing or group. So option (D) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 624 to 632)

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

It is your duty to train and develop your mind and acquire knowledge, as much knowledge as you possibly can obtain. Knowledge is like a deep well, fed by perennial springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop into it: you will get as much as you can assimilate. The brain, which is the physical organ of the mind, is one of the two precious products of the aeons of Evolution: the other is the

imponderable 'Social instinct'. This wonderful Brain, whose every convolution represents millions of years of time, really distinguishes you from the animals. Many animals have very powerful sense organs; the eagle, the ant and the dog have keener sense of sight than Man. But no animal has a more evolved brain and higher Intelligence. If you do not develop and use this Brain to the utmost of your power, you are more akin to the beasts than to Homosapiens....

Knowledge and mental self-culture will confer untold blessings upon you. You will not be the victim of superstition and demagogy in religion and politics. You will know your duty and do it. To be wise and independent in your religion and your politics, not to be doped and duped by the selfish priests and the scheming politicians of Capitalism and so called Socialism: is this not a noble aim worth striving for? Most men and women today are not free and wise: they are like kites flown by the priests and politicians who hold the string. They are fleeced and fooled on account of their ignorance. Half the ills of man are due to ignorance.

CTET (Lang.-II) 29-01-2012 (VI-VIII)

624. What, according to the passage, is the duty of human beings?
 (A) To make ourselves cultured
 (B) To digest knowledge
 (C) To study correctly
 (D) To acquire knowledge and develop the mind
624. (D) The duty of human beings is to acquire knowledge and develop the mind.
625. Mind has been compared to :
 (A) a deep sea
 (B) a perennial spring
 (C) a bucket
 (D) a deep well
625. (C) In the given passage, Mind has been compared to a bucket.
626. For human beings, their brain is one of the two products of evolution. The other is their :
 (A) physical strength
 (B) self-culture and knowledge
 (C) keener sense of sight
 (D) instinct for living in a society
626. (B) The other is their self culture and knowledge.
627. What is man like if he does not develop and use his brain?
 (A) He is akin to the beasts
 (B) He is greater than gods
 (C) He is akin to the motionless statues
 (D) He is like an angel
627. (A) Man is akin to beasts in that case.
628. What will knowledge and mental self-culture confer upon man?
 (A) Many blessings
 (B) Untold miseries
 (C) Richness of knowledge
 (D) Money and material things
628. (A) Knowledge and mental self-culture confer upon man many blessings.
629. If one acquires knowledge and develops mental self-culture, one will not be the victim of :
 (A) pugnacity
 (B) superstition and demagogy
 (C) breed
 (D) lust and carnal appetites
629. (B) If one acquires knowledge and develops mental self-culture, one will not be the victim of superstition and demagogy.
630. The author implies that most men and women :
 (A) do not possess capacity for free judgement
 (B) are manipulated by priests and politicians
 (C) are arrogant in their behaviour
 (D) lack social instinct
630. (B) The author implies that most men and women are manipulated by priests and politicians.
631. Pick out a word from the first paragraph that means the same as "inexhaustible":
 (A) perennial
 (B) imponderable
 (C) aeons
 (D) convolution
631. (A) 'Inexhaustible (अक्षय, जो समाप्त न हो सके) means that cannot be finished and 'Perennial' means continuing for a very long time.
632. The word 'untold' as used in the second paragraph is :
 (A) an adjective
 (B) an adverb
 (C) a verb
 (D) a noun
632. (A) In the second paragraph, the word 'untold' has been used as an Adjective.

Direction (Q. No. 633 to 638)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The study of history provides many benefits. First, we learn from the past. We may repeat mistakes, but, at least, we have the opportunity to avoid them. Second, history teaches us what questions to ask about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorisation of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful examination of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw inferences about current events. History teaches us about likely outcomes.

Another benefit of the study of history is the broad range of human experience which is covered. War and peace are certainly covered as are national and international affairs. However, matters of culture (art, literature and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history: emotions like passion, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is boring has not really studied history.

CTET (Lang.-II) 29-01-2012 (VI-VIII)

633. By studying history we can :
 (A) avoid mistakes
 (B) question the authority
 (C) repeat mistakes
 (D) predict the future
633. (A) See the second line of the passage 'we may repeat mistakes, but at least, we have the opportunity to avoid them.'
634. Which method of teaching history would the author of this passage support?
 (A) Weekly quizzes on dates and events
 (B) Analyzing wars and their causes
 (C) Applying historical events to modern society
 (D) Using flash cards to remember specific facts

634. (C) The author would supposedly support the applying of historical wants to modern society.

635. History is all about :

- (A) studying about a broad range of human experience
- (B) maps, information and detailed data
- (C) memorizing names, dates and places
- (D) understanding international affairs

635. (A) History is all about studying about a broad range of human experience.

636. History is not boring because :

- (A) it is full of historical events
- (B) it is about the mistakes we make
- (C) it covers both war and peace
- (D) it studies human nature and culture

636. (D) History is not boring because it studies human nature and culture.

637. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) The role of history is to help students deal with real life
- (B) Students should study both national and international history
- (C) Studying history helps us to learn from the past
- (D) Studying history is not just memorisation

637. (C) The main idea of this passage is that studying history helps us to learn from the past.

638. Pick out a word from the first paragraph that means the same as 'results':

- (A) forces (B) outcomes
- (C) benefits (D) inferences

638. (B) 'Outcome' (किसी क्रिया या घटना का प्रभाव या परिणाम) means the result of an action or event.

Direction (Q. No. 639 to 647)

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

1. If you are living in a house with a child on the cusp of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being sarcastic; you are about to embark on an amazing voyage. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugar coat

it : you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers – modern teenagers are under so much pressure, it's no wonder they get moody!

2. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. Gone is the baby who adored you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.

3. But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make their lives easier. News flash : you can't. What you can – and must – do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

Source : Raising Teenagers Lynn Huggins-Cooper (Adapted)

CTET (Lang.-II) 26-06-2011 (VI-VIII)

639. According to the author, living with a teenager is like an 'amazing voyage' because :

- (A) the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous
- (B) both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights
- (C) the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth
- (D) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult

639. (D) Parenting a teenager throws challenges at every step; the hormonal change inside makes the child wavering in his/her state of mind.

640. 'I won't try to sugar coat it' – By this what the author wants to convey is that :

- (A) parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner
- (B) parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment
- (C) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers
- (D) she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges

640. (D) The author evidently means to say that in the name of courtesy. She won't sacrifice the truth that parenting a teenager is an elephantine job.

641. Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of :

- (A) the failed relationships with friends and lovers
- (B) failing in examinations
- (C) the enormous stress they experience at this age
- (D) the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development

641. (C) It is clearly expressed in the passage that modern teenagers undergo various pressures.

642. 'Only shadows remain of the child ...' The word 'shadows' here refers to :

- (A) old memories of the teenager
- (B) old memories of the parents
- (C) the darker aspect of the growing teenager
- (D) faint traces of the adoring child

642. (A) 'Shadows' here clearly refers to 'old memories' of a child.

643. 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's :

- (A) natural rebellious tendency
- (B) excessive sentimentality
- (C) need for identification with family values
- (D) innate tendency to become physically violent

643. (A) Angst caused by hormonal changes inside the body makes a child rebellious.
644. 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager :
 (A) derives much pleasure in going against the family
 (B) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully
 (C) rejects parents' values out of sheer spite
 (D) behaves in such a way because of biological factors
644. (D) It denotes that rapid biological changes makes them challenges the established values.
645. The author says that parents **cannot** prevent their teenage children from making mistakes. What is his advice to the parents?
 (A) Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier
 (B) Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice
 (C) Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful
 (D) Be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers
645. (D) Because of fiery thoughts flowing constantly in their minds, teenage children need consultations with parents.
646. Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'
 (A) raging (B) sarcastic
 (C) cusp (D) angst
646. (A) 'Angst' means strong feeling of anxiety and unhappiness. So option (D) is correct.
647. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. The underlined part of this sentence is a/an :
 (A) adjective clause
 (B) prepositional phrase
 (C) noun clause
 (D) adverb clause
647. (D) It is clearly an adverb clause because it qualifies the adverb in the sentence.

Poem

Direction (Q. No. 648 to 653)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

I think that I shall never see
 A poem lovely as a tree.
 A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
 Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
 A tree that looks at God all day,
 And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
 A tree that may in Summer wear
 A nest of robins in her hairs;
 Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
 Who intimately lives with rain.
 Poems are made by fools like me,
 But only God can make a tree.

CTET (Lang. I) 31-01-2021 (I-V)

648. Identify and name the figure of speech used in 'Poems are made by fools like me'.
 (A) Hyperbole
 (B) Metaphor
 (C) Personification
 (D) Simile
648. (D) दी गयी पंक्ति—Poems are made by fools like me में Simile (उपमा) अलंकार है। इसमें अलग-अलग तरह की ऐसी दो वस्तुओं का Comparison किया जाता है जिनमें कम से कम एक thing समान हो। Simile प्रायः as, like या so जैसे word से आरम्भ होती है। अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।
649. The word, 'mouth' in line 3 refers to the of the tree.
 (A) roots (B) crown
 (C) branches (D) trunk
649. (A) पंक्ति 3 में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'mouth' वृक्ष की roots के सन्दर्भ में उल्लेख करता है। अतः विकल्प (A) सही है।
650. The tree presses its mouth against the sweet earth's flowing breast to
 (A) express its love for it.
 (B) express its gratitude to it.
 (C) draw sustenance from it.
 (D) draw inspiration from it.
650. (C) The tree presses its mouth against the sweet earth's flowing breast to draw sustenance from it.

651. The tree prays to God by
 (A) providing shade to travellers.
 (B) swinging its branches.
 (C) lifting her arms.
 (D) producing fruit and flowers.
651. (C) Tree अपनी बाहों को उठाकर ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता है। अतः विकल्प (C) सही है।
652. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the poem ?
 (A) It lives closely with rain
 (B) The tree welcomes the snow on its bosom.
 (C) The tree symbolizes strength and stability
 (D) The tree allows birds to build their nests in it.
652. (C) The tree symbolizes strength and stability अशुद्ध है।
653. Name the figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4.
 (A) Alliteration (B) Simile
 (C) Personification (D) Metonymy
653. (C) पंक्तियाँ (lines) 3 और 4 में Personification (मानवीकरण) अलंकार प्रयोग हुआ है।

Direction (Q. No. 654 to 659)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

Invictus

Out of the night that covers me,
 Black as the pit from pole to pole,
 I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul.
 In the fell clutch of circumstance
 I have not winced nor cried aloud.
 Under the bludgeoning of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.
 Beyond this place of wrath and tears
 Looms but the Horror of the shade,
 And yet the menace of the years
 Finds and shall find, me unafraid.

—William Ernest Henley

CTET (Lang.-I) 22-02-2015 (I-V)

654. The phrase 'unconquerable soul' means a person who is—

- (A) invincible
- (B) compassionate
- (C) noble
- (D) sensitive

654. (A) The phrase ‘unconquerable soul’ means a person who is unbeaten or invincible.

655. Lines 5 and 6 show that the speaker–
- (A) refuses to surrender
 - (B) remains undaunted even under the worst circumstances
 - (C) is overwhelmed by adverse circumstances
 - (D) accepts life’s challenges

655. (B) Lines 5 & 6 show that speaker remains undaunted even under the worst circumstances.

656. ‘Wrath and tears’ means–
- (A) unbearable suffering
 - (B) anger causing havoc
 - (C) anger and sorrow
 - (D) unfavourable circumstances

656. (C) Wrath and tears means anger and sorrow. So, option (C) is correct.

657. The phrase ‘menace of the years’ suggests–
- (A) threats of the times
 - (B) danger to life
 - (C) cruel fate
 - (D) evils of life

657. (A) It means that whatever is bothering him does not scare him, hasn’t before and won’t be in the future. He will overcome and go on with threats of times.

658. The word ‘wincing’ in the second stanza means–
- (A) recoiled
 - (B) ruffled
 - (C) frightened
 - (D) worried

658. (A) The meaning of wince is to shrink or start involuntarily, as in pain or distress.

659. The poetic device used in ‘Black as the pit from pole to pole’ is–
- (A) metaphor
 - (B) irony
 - (C) simile
 - (D) parallelism

659. (C) In the given line simile has been used.

Direction (Q. No. 660 to 665)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

The Last Conqueror

Victorious men of earth, no more
Proclaim how wide your empires are;
Though you bind-in every shore
And your triumphs reach as far
As night or day,
Yet you, proud monarchs, must obey
And mingle with forgotten ashes, when
Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.
Devouring Famine, Plague and War,
Each able to undo mankind,
Death’s servile emissaries are;
Nor to these alone confined,
He hath at will
More quaint and subtle ways to kill;
A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,
Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart.

CTET (Lang.-I) 21-09-2014 (I-V)

660. “... servile emissaries” means :

- (A) risky behaviour
- (B) humble messengers
- (C) those who protect
- (D) messengers of peace

660. (B) Servile refers to humility. So option (B) is correct.

661. “More quaint and subtle ways to kill; A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,” –tells the reader that the speaker

- (A) believes in human goodness
- (B) is afraid of his enemies
- (C) hates wars
- (D) distrusts human nature

661. (D) Distrust human nature.

662. “... the cunning skill” –refers to :

- (A) a weapon of war
- (B) skilful soldier
- (C) a manipulative king
- (D) hidden threat

662. (D) The cunning skill refers to hidden threat.

663. “..... mingle with forgotten ashes” means:

- (A) dead persons
- (B) fires on the battlefield
- (C) threats to life
- (D) hidden dangers

663. (A) Dead are associated with remains ashes.

664. Here, ‘subtle’ means :
- (A) stupid
 - (B) hidden
 - (C) suggestive
 - (D) sullen

664. (C) The word subtle means suggestive.

665. “And your triumphs reach as far As night or day,”
The poetic device found in these words is a :

- (A) pathetic fallacy
- (B) metaphor
- (C) simile
- (D) formula

665. (C) In the above words, the poetic device similar in used.

Direction (Q. No. 666 to 671)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Sprinkle, squish between my toes,
The smell of ocean to my nose.
I can feel each grain of sand,
It falls from air into my hand.
The shells I find along the shore,
Picked up by birds that fly and soar.
They sparkle like the ocean’s waves,
And carry sand from all the lakes.
I walk
That’s where my feet leave prints to be.
I walk all the way to the end of the land,
The land that holds this beautiful sand.

—Morgan Swain

CTET (Lang.-I) 16-02-2014 (I-V)

666. The poem’s central theme is :

- (A) a factual description of nature
- (B) sharing experiences with nature
- (C) a recollection of a visit
- (D) an introspection by the writer

666. (B) The poem’s central theme is sharing experiences with nature.

667. Here, “to the end of the land” refers to the :

- (A) sealine
- (B) land
- (C) sky
- (D) horizon

667. (A) It refers to sea line means where land meets the sea or the sea shore.

668. Here, "That's where my feet leave prints to be" means that the writer :
- (A) knows that everything is temporary
 (B) relives past visits
 (C) expects to forget the experience
 (D) hopes to remember his visit
668. (D) By this phrase the writer expects to remember his visit, footprints on sand are a natural aspect which the poet turns symbolic to keep it in his memory.
669. The phrase in the poem that conveys the same meaning as "along the time of the sea" is :
- (A) "each grain of sand"
 (B) "end of the land"
 (C) "air into my hand"
 (D) "like the ocean's waves"

669. (B) The same meaning of the phrase is referred to the 'end of the land'.

670. The poetic device used in the line "They sparkle like the ocean's waves" is a/an :
- (A) hyperbole (B) exaggeration
 (C) simile (D) allegory

670. (C) The poetic device used is 'simile' which means comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have atleast one point in common. It is generally introduced by such words as "like, as, so".

671. A word that can replace 'squish' is :
- (A) crush (B) hold
 (C) scrunch (D) trample

671. (D) A word that can replace 'squish' is trample means tread on & crush.

Direction (Q. No. 672 to 677)

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

Between the Miles

Because existence can become severe in one day,
 just sense me and I'll be there.
 In the mind's eye,
 I'm not so far away.
 If you hold out your hand,
 in the whispers,
 I'll become the zephyr...
 and besiege you.
 If your eye's upon the stars,

in the crystalline darkness,
 I'll become the moon.
 And the light shall guide you.
 If you rest upon the ground,
 in the warmth,
 I'll become the grass.
 And embrace you.
 If you turn outside,
 in the wetness,
 I'll become the rain.
 An upon your forehead, kiss you
 If you free the air,
 in the light of day,
 I'll become the sun
 And smile for you.
 Between the miles- if you need me.
 If you need a friend.
 Let me be the friend, I want to be.

—Heather Stoop

CTET (Lang.-I) 28-07-2013 (I-V)

672. The 'zephyr' is a :
- (A) fine quality of cloth
 (B) scent or odour
 (C) strong stream of air
 (D) gentle, mild breeze
672. (D) 'Zephyr' means gentle, mild breeze. So, option, (D) is correct.
673. An example of a metaphor is :
- (A) 'I'll become the grass'
 (B) 'Between the miles'
 (C) 'I want to be'
 (D) 'If you rest upon the ground'
673. (A) A word or phrase that is used in an imaginative way to show that somebody/something has the same qualities as another thing. So option (A) is a good example of metaphor.
674. A synonym of the word 'besiege' is :
- (A) surround (B) attack
 (C) befriend (D) trap
674. (A) Surround is the synonym of the word 'besiege'.
675. The theme of the poem is about
- (A) separation (B) relationship
 (C) travel (D) nature
675. (B) The theme of the poem is about relationship.
676. The 'crystalline darkness' that surrounding is :
- (A) black and sombre
 (B) in the moonlight
 (C) lit up by the stars only

(D) pitch dark and quiet suggests

676. (C) The stanza suggests that by crystalline darkness, the poet means the darkness that is lit up by the stars only.

677. In the poem, the poet suggests that friendship is unaffected by :
- (A) individual independence
 (B) changing feelings
 (C) time and distance
 (D) differences in attitude

677. (C) The last stanza of the poem 'Between the miles' shows, that the friendship is unaffected by time and distance.

Direction (Q. No. 678 to 683)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Night

The sun descending in the west,
 The evening star does shine;
 The birds are silent in their nest,
 And I must seek for mine.
 The moon, like a flower,
 In heaven's high bower,
 With silent delight
 Sits and smiles on the night.
 Farewell, green fields and happy groves,
 Where flocks have took delight.
 Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
 The feet of angels bright;
 Unseen they pour blessing,
 And joy without ceasing,
 On each bud and blossom,
 And each sleeping bosom.
 They look in every thoughtless nest,
 Where birds are covered warm;
 They visit caves of every beast,
 To keep them all from harm.
 If they see any weeping
 That should have been sleeping,
 They pour sleep on their head,
 And sit down by their bed.

CTET (Lang.-I) 29-01-2012 (I-V)

678. The evening star rises when :
- (A) it is midnight
 (B) it is dawn
 (C) the sun descends in the west
 (D) the birds leave their nests

678. (C) The evening star shines when the sun descends in the west.

679. Here, 'bower' represents :

- (A) a framework that supports climbing plants
- (B) a bouquet of flowers
- (C) a flower vase
- (D) a potted plant

679. (A) The meaning of 'bower' is a framework that supports climbing plants.

680. The poet compares moon to :

- (A) a bird in the nest
- (B) an evening star
- (C) an angel
- (D) a flower

680. (D) Refer to the 5th line of the poems.

681. The angels come down on earth to :

- (A) give blessing and joy
- (B) make people dance and have fun
- (C) take blessing and joy
- (D) spread moonlight

681. (A) Refer lines 12, 13 and 14.

682. Birds' nest is described as 'thoughtless' because :

- (A) the birds are covered in the warmth of their nest
- (B) it is made without any thought
- (C) the occupants are asleep without any care
- (D) the angels are blessing the birds to be happy

682. (C) As everybody is asleep and no thoughts are flowing the author refers it as thoughtless. So option (C) is correct.

683. The figure of speech used in the line 'In heaven's high bower' is :

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

683. (D) The figure of speech used here is Metaphor.

Direction (Q. No. 684 to 689)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate option**.

Human Nature

Is it human nature
to desire forbidden fruit,

to hunger for a blossom
so obsessed with passion
that we forget the pain,
which inevitably arises
once we tease ourselves
with the thought of it
or taste a tiny part of it,
and it becomes the predator
eating at us like a carnivore
that saves the head for last
savouring the brain to feed its own
and we, still craving illicit nectar
enjoying the fact that it is devouring us?

—C.J. Grant

CTET (Lang.-I) 18-11-2012 (I-V)

684. Another word in the poem that suggests 'forbidden' is :

- (A) illicit (B) obsess
- (C) crave (D) savour

684. (A) Meaning of forbidden is : Not allowed.

Meaning of illicit is : unlawful; illegal.

Therefore, another word in the poem "for idden" is "illicit".

685. "It becomes the predator" means :

- (A) being strong and positive against any threat
- (B) strong emotions influence one negatively
- (C) pursuit of happiness
- (D) being cautious against outside influences

685. (B) Strong emotions influence one negatively.

686. An example of personification in the poem is :

- (A) like a carnivore
- (B) saves the head
- (C) tease ourselves
- (D) illicit nectar

686. (B) Saves the head (carnivore/beast saves the head of its prey like a prize as humans do)

687. "Eating at us like a carnivore" refers to :

- (A) exerting a strong influence
- (B) being attacked by a wild beast
- (C) being attacked by a human enemy
- (D) being eaten up by an unknown entity

687. (C) It refers to being attacked by a human enemy.

688. "We, still craving illicit nectar" can be explained by focusing on the word :

- (A) nectar (B) we
- (C) craving (D) illicit

688. (C) Craving (it describes humans evil nature).

689. A synonym for the word 'savouring' is :

- (A) avoiding (B) smelling
- (C) flavouring (D) experiencing

689. (C) Savouring means to taste or flavour.

So, synonym for the word 'savouring' is 'flavouring'.

Direction (Q. No. 690 to 695)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate option**.

On A Tired Housewife

Here lies a poor woman who was always tired,
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired :
Her last words on earth were : 'Dear friends,
(I am going)

To where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing,

For everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing
(of dishes.)

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,

But having no voice I'll be quit of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,

I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.'

—Anonymous

CTET (Lang.-I) 26-06-2011 (I-V)

690. The woman described in the poem :

- (A) lived in her own house
- (B) worked in the house of a rich man
- (C) was very busy doing chores
- (D) was no more

690. (C) The woman described in the poem was very busy doing chores.

691. The woman was always tired because :

- (A) she did all the household work without any help
- (B) she had hardly anything to eat
- (C) she was physically very weak
- (D) she was suffering from a serious ailment

691. (C) Because she was physically very weak.

692. The woman wanted to go to a place where :

- (A) people would take good care of her
- (B) people would sincerely mourn for her
- (C) people didn't sing or dance
- (D) people didn't cook, wash or sew

692. (C) The woman wanted to go to a place where people didn't sing or dance.

693. The woman's account in the poem shows :

- (A) how a woman can escape from work
- (B) how we should help each other
- (C) how overworked a housewife is
- (D) that there is no work in heaven

693. (D) In the above poem, the woman's account shows that there is no work in heaven.

694. 'For everything there is exact to my wishes,' In this line, the word 'exact' can be interpreted to mean :

- (A) according (B) leading
- (C) contrary (D) contributing

694. (C) Contrary.

695. The rhyme pattern in the poem is :

- (A) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee
- (B) aa, ab, bc, cd, de
- (C) ab, ab, ab, ab, ab
- (D) aa, ab, cd, cd, ee

695. (C) In the given poem, the rhyme pattern is *ab, ab, ab, ab, ab*.

Direction (Q. No. 696 to 701)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

That time of year thou mayst in me behold,
When yellow leaves, or none, or few do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold

Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet
birds sang.

In me thou seest the twilight of such day,
As after sunset fadeth in the west,
Which by and by black night doth take away,
Death's second self that seals up all in rest.

In me thou seest the glowing of such fire,
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the death-bed, whereon it must expire,

Consumed with that which it was nourished by.
This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love
more strong,

To love that well, which thou must leave
ere long.

CTET (Lang.-I) 31-01-2021 (VI-VIII)

696. What does 'Death's second self' stand for?

- (A) ashes of one's youth
- (B) setting sun
- (C) sleep that gives rest
- (D) a dying fire

696. (C) 'Death's second self' stand for sleep that gives rest.

697. 'That on the ashes of his youth doth lie'. Which figure of speech has been used in the underlined phrase ?

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

697. (D) Metaphor (रूपक) has been used. For the underlined phrase 'ashes of his youth'. So option (D) is correct.

698. The theme of the poem is

- (A) love
- (B) songs of the birds
- (C) the idea of death
- (D) the change of seasons

698. (C) The theme of the poem is the ideas of death.

699. The poet's life, today, is like..... season.

- (A) winter (B) summer
- (C) spring (D) autumn

699. (A) The poet's life, is like winter season.

700. In this season the branches have..... leaves.

- (i) few
- (ii) no
- (A) either (i) or (ii)
- (B) neither (i) nor (ii)
- (C) only (i)
- (D) only (ii)

700. (A) In this season the branches have few or no leaves. So option (A) is correct.

701. What did the branches of the tree enjoy earlier ?

- (A) bright light of the sun
- (B) darkness after the sunset
- (C) a ruined group of singers
- (D) sweet songs of birds

701. (D) The branches of the trees enjoy earlier sweet songs of the birds.

Direction (Q. No. 702 to 707)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow and select the **most appropriate** option.

I want to be with people who submerge
in the task, who go into the fields of harvest
and work in a row and pass the bags along,
who are not parlour generals and field deserters
but move in common rhythm
when the food must come in or the fire be
put out.

The work of the world is common as mud.
Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.
But the thing worth doing well done
has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident.
Greek amphoras for wine and oil,
Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums
but you know they were made to be used.
The pitcher cries for water to carry
and the person for work that is real.

CTET (Lang.-I) 2-2-2015 (VI-VIII)

702. The poet seems to admire

- (A) farm workers
- (B) parlour generals
- (C) field deserters
- (D) wage earners

702. (A) The poet seems to admire farm workers.

703. What is common between parlour generals and field deserters ?

- (A) Both of them love fighting
- (B) Both love to work
- (C) Both enjoy respect in society
- (D) Neither of them fights

703. (D) Parlour generals and field deserters do not fight.

704. What happens when work with mud gets botched ?

- (A) It is abandoned

- (B) It leads to satisfaction
- (C) Hands get dirty
- (D) No one pays for it

704. (C) Hands get dirty when work with mud gets botched.

705. The figure of speech used in lines 12-14 is

- (A) metaphor (B) personification
- (C) alliteration (D) irony

705. (D) Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words.

706. Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes

- (A) a museum piece
- (B) a useful article
- (C) an expensive article
- (D) a work of art

706. (B) Mud in the hands of a good craftsman becomes a useful article.

707. Amphoras, vases and pitchers are metaphors for

- (A) antique art
- (B) useful human labour
- (C) pride in wealth
- (D) items of luxury

707. (B) A metaphor is a figure of speech that identifies something as being the same as some unrelated thing for rhetorical effects, thus highlighting the similarities between the two.

Direction (Q. No. 708 to 713)

Read the given poem below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

HAWK

All eyes are fearful of the spotted hawk, whose dappled wingspread opens to a phrase that only victims gaping in the gaze of Death Occurring can recite. To stalk; to plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk of dying's struggle; these are but a day's rebuke to hunger for the hawk, whose glazed accord with Death admits no show of shock. Death's users know it is not theirs to own,

Nor can they fathom all it means to die for young to know a different Death from old. But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown, He too becomes a novice, fear-struck by The certain plummet once these feathers fold.

—Daniel Waters

CTET (Lang.-I) 15-2-2014 (VI-VIII)

708. The *denial-squawk* refers to the :

- (A) hawk's response to the cry of its prey
- (B) helpless cry of its prey to avert death
- (C) warning call by the hawk before killing its prey
- (D) desperate, pitiable cry of the prey

708. (B) The denial-squawk refers to helpless cry of its prey. So option (B) is correct.

709. To the hawk, *a day's rebuke to hunger* suggests that the bird :

- (A) bows to hunger
- (B) causes death by preying on lesser animals
- (C) averts own death by killing and eating its prey
- (D) faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey

709. (C) Averts own death by killing and eating its prey.

710. Here, *glazed accord with Death* means that :

- (A) the prey meets death willingly
- (B) death is inevitable
- (C) death is in partnership with starvation
- (D) the hawk also becomes a victim of death at the end

710. (C) In the given poem *glazed accord with death* means-death is in partnership with starvation.

711. The word that is closest in meaning to the word *dappled* in the poem is :

- (A) spotted (B) fearful
- (C) glazed (D) flown

711. (A) In the poem the word *spotted* is closest in meaning to *dappled*.

712. Here, *he too becomes a novice* suggests that :

- (A) the hawk's prey becomes a predator instead
- (B) all living creatures are potentially victims of others
- (C) death comes swiftly to the fearless

hawk

- (D) the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey

712. (D) The hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey.

713. The following line exemplifies the use of *personification* as a poetic device :

- (A) Death's users know it is not theirs to own....
- (B) the certain plummet once these feathers fold.
- (C) To stalk; to plunge; to harvest;...
- (D) But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown...

713. (A) Death's users know it is not theirs own.

Direction (Q. No. 714 to 719)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Remnants Left Behind

A leaf detaching herself from a tree strong winds howling catching in a gale just won't let her be. A ship sailing on an ocean being bashed by heavy winds forcing her to dry land seeking asylum once again. Footprints in the sand leaving behind positive thoughts until the tide rushes in and everything is lost. Remnants of two lovers once so young, and bold signatures etched on a heart A love story never told.

Heather Burns

CTET (Lang.-I) 21-9-2014 (VI-VIII)

714. The poet's message here is about the power of :

- (A) human love that is permanent
- (B) nature that can create or destroy

- (C) the sea over human life
(D) human beings over nature

714. (B) The poem describe the role of nature as a creator and destroyer.

715. "..... just won't let her be" uses as the poetic device.
(A) simile
(B) personification
(C) fallacy
(D) exaggeration

715. (B) Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea is given human attributes. The non-human objects are depic in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. 'her' has been used for leaf. So option (B) is correct.

716. In the phrase "... seeking asylum", 'asylum' here means
(A) port (B) shore
(C) beach (D) cliff

716. (A) 'Asylum' means 'Port'.

717. "... Footprints in the sand" symbolises
(A) false images
(B) brief lives
(C) short memories
(D) patterns on the sand

717. (C) Footprints in the sand symbolizes short memories.

718. The line "Remnants of two lovers ..." suggests to the reader that the lovers
(A) had died together at sea
(B) have decided to spend their lives together
(C) are no longer in love with each other
(D) are now separated from each other

718. (C) are no longer in love with each other.

719. In "... signatures etched on a ...", 'etched' means.
(A) chipped (B) scratched
(C) engraved (D) cut

719. (B) 'Etched' means 'Engraved' or cut words or designs on metal, wood, etc.

Direction (Q. No. 720 to 725)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option :

As I Watch you Grow

Do you know how much you mean to me?
As you grow into what you will be.
You came from within, from just beneath my heart
It's there you'll always be though your own life will now start.
You're growing so fast it sends me a whirl,
With misty eyes I ask, Where's my little girl?
I know sometimes to you I seem harsh and so unfair,
But one day you will see, I taught you well because I care.
The next few years will so quickly fly,
With laughter and joy, mixed with a few tears to cry.
As you begin your growth to womanhood, this fact you must know,
You'll always be my source of pride, no matter where you go.
You must stand up tall and proud, within you feel no fear,
For all you dreams and goals, sit before you very near.
With God's love in your heart and the world by its tail,
You'll always be my winner, and victory will prevail.
For you this poem was written, with help from above,
To tell you in a rhythm of your Mother's heart-felt love! **Kay Theese**

CTET (Lang.-I) July., 2013 (VI-VIII)

720. 'Do you know how much you mean to me?' is a question.
(A) rhetorical (B) restrictive
(C) convergent (D) divergent

720. (D) A divergent question is a question that has no specific answer. So, option (D) is correct.

721. An antonym for the word 'harsh' is
(A) severe (B) mild
(C) grim (D) clashing

721. (B) The word 'mild' (नरम, हल्का) 'harsh' is 'mild'.

722. In the expression 'It sends me a whirl', 'it' refers to
(A) travelling far
(B) growing up
(C) new experiences
(D) the real world

722. (B) In the given passage, 'it' refers to 'growing up' of the child.

723. To 'stand up tall' is
(A) growing up healthy
(B) be tall like the boys
(C) being fearless
(D) getting ambitious

723. (C) 'To stand up tall' refers to 'being fearless'.

724. The phrase 'the world by its tail' means to
(A) be a good follower
(B) overcome challenges
(C) face one's enemies
(D) to avoid challenges

724. (B) The phrase 'the world by its tail' (दुनौतियों पर विजय पाना) means 'to overcome challengers'.

725. The poem addresses a
(A) friend (B) daughter
(C) mother (D) girl

725. (B) The poem addresses a daughter. So option (B) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 726 to 731)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

I Bulid Walls

I build walls:
Walls that protect,
Walls that shield,
Walls that say I shall not yield
Or reveal
Who I am or how I feel.
I build walls:
Walls that hide,
Walls that cover what's inside,
Walls that stare or smile or look away,
Silent lies,
Walls that even block my eyes
From the tears I might have cried.
I build Walls:
Walls that never let me
Truly touch
Those I love so very much.
Walls that need to fall!
Walls meant to be fortresses
Are prisons after all.

CTET (Lang.-I) 29-01-2012 (VI-VIII)

726. What are the walls in this poem made of ?

- (A) Hidden feelings and thoughts
- (B) Bricks or any physical material
- (C) Cement and tiles
- (D) Blood and flesh

726. (D) The walls is made of Blood and Flesh.

727. The poet uses “walls” as a :

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

727. (D) In the given poem the poet uses the word-wall as a metaphor.

728. When walls act as a protection, they

- (A) surrender to strong feelings
- (B) do not reveal what is inside
- (C) make one shed tears
- (D) touch the ones who are truly loved

728. (B) When wall act as a protection, they do not revel what is inside.

729. The expression ‘silent lies’ in the second stanza implies that :

- (A) walls lie silently around all of us
- (B) walls are silent
- (C) walls are liars
- (D) walls make one hide one’s true feelings

CTET (Lang.-I) 29-01-2012 (VI-VIII)

729. (D) Walls makes one hide one’s true feelings.

730. Why is it not a good idea to have these “walls”?

- (A) They hurt others
- (B) They act as a fortress
- (C) They act as a prison and keep loved ones away
- (D) They are made of bricks

730. (C) The act as a prison and keep loved ones away ?

731. Walls build to protect us ultimately turn into a prison. It is an example of a :

- (A) riddle
- (B) satire
- (C) paradox
- (D) puzzle

731. (C) It is an example of paradox.

Direction (Q. No. 732 to 737)

Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow by selecting **most appropriate** option.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune—without the words,
And never stops at all,
And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm,
I’ve heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

Emily Dickinson

CTET (Lang.-I) 18-11- 2012 (VI-VIII)

732. In the line ‘Hope is the thing with feathers’ the poet is using a/an

- (A) hyperbole
- (B) imagery
- (C) simile
- (D) allegory

732. (B) In the line 'Hope is the thing with feathers' poet uses imagery language.

733. The observation ‘perches in the soul’ refers to human.

- (A) spirituality
- (B) worries
- (C) disappointment
- (D) expectation

733. (D) The observation 'perches in the soul' refers to human expectation.

734. ‘And sweetest in the gale is heard’ means :

- (A) joy and happiness go hand in hand
- (B) winds blow loudly during a gale
- (C) sorrow is the greatest during a storm
- (D) expectation of relief even in sorrow

734. (D) "And sweetest in the gale is heard" describes the bird's song of hope as sweetest in the wind and expectation of relief would get even in sorrow.

735. ‘Abash’ means a sense of :

- (A) pride
- (B) embarrassment

- (C) hope
- (D) loss

735. (B) Abash means to make embarrassed or self-conscious. So option (B) is correct.

736. ‘Never, in extremity,’ refers to :

- (A) unexpected
- (B) extreme happiness
- (C) longing excessively
- (D) hope costs nothing

736. (C) Hope is a gift, that exists for all of us. All we must do is not clip the wings of hope and let it fly and sing freely. Its song can be heard over the unusual seas, coldest lands and in the worst storms.

737. ‘A crumb’ is a metaphor for :

- (A) food
- (B) hope
- (C) sandess
- (D) reward

737. (D) A crumb is a metaphor for reward.

Direction (Q. No. 738 to 743)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Common Cold

1. Go hang yourself, you old M.D.!
You shall not sneer at me.
Pick up your hat and stethoscope,
Go wash your mouth with laundry soap;
I contemplate a joy exquisite
I’m not paying you for your visit.
I did not call you to be told
My malady is a common cold.
2. By pounding brow and swollen lip;
By fever’s hot and scaly grip;
By those two red redundant eyes
That weep like woeful April skies;
By racking snuffle, snort, and sniff;
By handkerchief after handkerchief;
This cold you wave away as naught
Is the dammedest cold man ever caught!
3. Bacilli swarm within my portals
Such as were ne’er conceived by mortals,
But bred by scientists wise and hoary
In some Olympic laboratory;
Bacteria as large as mice,
With feet of fire and heads of ice
Who never interrupt for slumber
Their stamping elephantine rumba.

CTET (Lang.-I) 26-06- 2011 (VI-VIII)

738. What is the emotion that the poet displays in the first stanza?

- (A) Anger (B) Joy
(C) Jealousy (D) Sympathy

738. (A) The first stanza uses words like 'hang yourself', 'sneer', 'washing mouth with laundry soap' etc. This sets the tone of the poem in anger.

739. Why and at whom does the poet show his emotion?

- (A) At an old man because he has sneered at the poet
(B) At a doctor for an incorrect diagnosis of his medical condition
(C) At a friend who is happy at the poet's plight
(D) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold

739. (D) Poet asks the listener to take away his stethoscope. So we know he is talking to a doctor.

740. The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because :

- (A) he cannot see properly due to the cold
(B) they show how furious the poet is
(C) they have been affected by an eye-disease
(D) in his medical condition the poet is imagining things

740. (A) 'Redundant' means 'not of use anymore'. Since his eyes have become red because of cold, he is unable to see anything. Hence, his eyes are not useful anymore.

741. 'Bacteria as large as mice' is an instance of a/an :

- (A) simile and a hyperbole
(B) metaphor
(C) personification
(D) alliteration

741. (A) Since it was the word 'as' for comparison, it is a simile. But the comparison is an exaggerated one because bacteria can never be as large as mice. So it is also an example of hyperbole.

742. 'Who never interrupt for slumber Their stamping elephantine rumba.' The meaning of these lines is that :

- (A) the bacteria are continuously stamping their elephant-like feet

(B) the cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break

(C) the bacilli are so active that they refuse to go to sleep

(D) the poet is not able to concentrate on his work due to the raging cold

742. (B) The poet intends to say that the bacteria causing the cold do not take break and trouble him continuously.

743. The general tone of the poem can be described as :

- (A) satirical and harsh
(B) ironical and mocking
(C) whimsical and humorous
(D) sad and tragic

743. (A) The poet mocks the doctor in the start and says bad things to him. He is also irritated and troubled.

Direction (Q. No. 744 to 750)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the **most appropriate** option.

The Hand Holders :

A Tribute To Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours,
no job anywhere else in the land.

You are the keepers of the future;

You hold the smallest of hands.

Into your care you are trusted

to nurture and care for the young,

and for all of your everyday heroics,

your talents and skills go unsung.

You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured.

You rock babies brand new in your arms.

You encourage the shy and unsure child.

You make sure they are safe from all harm.

You foster the bonds of friendships,

letting no child go away mad.

You respect and you honour their emotions.

You give hugs to each child when they're sad.

You have more impact than does a professor,
a child's mind is moulded by four;

so whatever you lay on the table

is whatever the child will explore.

Give each child the tools for adventure,

let them be artists and writers and more;
let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars

and build castles of sand on the shore.

It is true that you don't make much money
and you don't get a whole lot of praise, but
when one small child says "I love you",
you're reminded of how this job pays.

Author unknown

CTET (Lang.-II) 26-06-2011 (VI-VIII)

744. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to :

- (A) caregivers with small hands
(B) parents with small hands
(C) people with small hands
(D) babies

744. (D) The smallest of hands refers to babies.

745. Though caregivers look after the young they are :

- (A) not properly recognised
(B) not loved by the children under their care
(C) paid very well in return
(D) never tired of their work

745. (A) Caregivers look after the young but they are not properly recognised.

746. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because :

- (A) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
(B) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
(C) the caregiver can teach better than a professor
(D) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor

746. (B) In the formative years of life, a child is more receptive and the relationship he establishes, lasts long.

747. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets?

- (A) Praise from the parents
(B) Money for her services
(C) Love from children
(D) Acknowledgement of the society

747. (C) It is self evident that the care giver gets pure and innocent love.

748. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad.' This act can be described as one of:

- (A) encouragement
- (B) recrimination
- (C) reassurance
- (D) empathy

748. (C) A hug create the feeling of reassurance and security.

749. 'Letting no child go away mad' – the meaning of this line is :

- (A) no child is permitted to go away from school without permission
- (B) no child is allowed to become mad
- (C) no caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child
- (D) no child is allowed to be angry for long

749. (C) The sense of this line is no child is allowed to be angry for long.

Extract

Direction (Q. No. 750 to 755)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

Light Brigade

By Alfred Tennyson

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the Valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
Forward, the Light Brigade! "
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

CTET (Lang.-I) 08-12-2019 (I-V)

750. Which of the following statements is not true ?

The military discipline traches the soldiers :

- (A) to obey their commander's order.
- (B) to act tactfully in the battlefield.
- (C) not to ask any question
- (D) to do and die.

750. (B) To act tactfully in the battlefield is not true, because the military discipline teacher, the soldier to obey their commander's order, not to ask any question, to do and die.

751. Which of the following adjectives does not apply to the soldiers ?

- (A) disciplined (B) Patriotic
- (C) Impractical (D) Courageous

751. (C) The adjective 'impractical (अव्यवहारिक)' does not apply to the soldiers.

752. Name the figure of speech used in 'the Valley of Death'.

- (A) Simile (B) Synecdoche
- (C) Metonymy (D) Metaphor

752. (D) वाक्यांश 'Valley of Death' में मेटाफोर (रूपक), Figure of speech (अलंकार) प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

753. Which literary device is used in the expression, 'to do and die' ?

- (A) Alliteration
- (B) Simile
- (C) Personification
- (D) Assonance

753. (A) 'to do and die' में Alliteration (अनुप्रास) का प्रयोग हुआ है।

754. In the first stanza of the extract, the soldiers are :

- (A) waiting for their commander's order.
- (B) thinking about the result of the war.
- (C) seen riding fast to the enemy territory.
- (D) talking to each other about their personal problems.

754. (C) The soldiers are seen riding fast to the enemy territory.

755. The expression 'the valley of death' refers to :

- (A) the impending death of soldiers.
- (B) the house of death.

(C) a nightmarish place.

(D) the place where the dead soldiers are lying buried.

755. (A) 'The Valley of Death' refers to the impending (आसन्न) death of soldier's.

Direction (Q. No. 756 to 761)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

All creation drinks with pleasure,
Drinks at Mother Nature's breast;
All the just, and all the evil,
Follow down her rosy path.

Kisses she bestowed, and grape wine,
Friendship true, proved e'en in death;
Every worm knows nature's pleasure,
Every cherub meets his God.
Gladly, like the planets flying
True to heaven's mighty plan,
Brothers, run your course now,
Happy as a knight in victory.

CTET (Lang.-I) 09-07-2019 (I-V)

756. What is the hallmark of a true friend ?

- (A) He helps you to enjoy the fruits of nature.
- (B) He proves true even in death
- (C) He can take on all the evils for you
- (D) He saves you from troubles.

756. (B) He proves true even in death.

757. Rosy path is followed by.....

- (A) the evil
- (B) both just and evil
- (C) neither the just nor the evil
- (D) the just

757. (B) Both just and evil.

758. Identify and name the figure of speech used in "All creation 'Drinks at Mother Nature's breast'".

- (A) Simile (B) Personification
- (C) Alliteration (D) Metonymy

758. (B) Personification (मानवीकरण)। इसमें निर्जीव पदार्थों और मन के भावों का इस प्रकार वर्णन किया जाता है कि जैसे उनमें जीवन और बुद्धि की समझ हो।

759. What does the expression, "Brothers, run your course now" mean ?

- (A) Don't let failures upset you.
- (B) Seek god's help when you are in difficulty.

- (C) Cultivate a positive attitude to life.
(D) Keep on moving towards your goal.

759. (D) Keep on moving dewards your goal.

760. How can we say that God's creatures are most fortunate and happy ?

- (A) They have no friends to share their joys and sorrows.
(B) They do not have enough pleasures at their disposal.
(C) They have a benevolent Mother Nature to look after them.
(D) The world they live in lacks romance and beaut.

760. (C) because they have a benevolent Mother Nature to look after them.

761. Which of the following does not support the idea that Mother Nature's love embraces all ?

- (A) She bestows kisses on all her children.
(B) She loves all the just but not all the evil.
(C) She also blesses us with true friendship.
(D) All creation drinks at Mother Nature's heart.

761. (B) She loves all the just but not all the evil.

Direction (Q. No. 762 to 767)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

My mother bore me in the southern wild,
And I am black, but O ! my soul is white;
White as an angel is the English child :
But I am black as if bereav'd of light.
My mother taught me underneath a tree
And sitting down before the heat of day,
She took me on her lap and kissed me,
And pointing to the east began to say.
Look on the rising sun : there God does live
And gives his light, and gives his heat away.
And flowers and trees and beasts and men
receive
Comfort in morning joy in the noonday.
And we are put on earth a little space,
That we may learn to bear, the beams of love,
And these black bodies and this sun-burnt
face

Is but a cloud, and like a shady grove.

CTET (Lang.-I) 09-12-2018 (I-V)

762. 'The Little Black Boy' was born in—

- (A) the southern wild
(B) the east coast
(C) the desert wastes
(D) the servants' house

762. (A) the southern wild

763. 'The Little Black Boy' wished that he could be—

- (A) free (B) white
(C) educated (D) older

763. (B) white

764. The mother of 'the Little Black Boy' says God put people on earth—

- (A) to prepare them for future trials
(B) to learn how to treat one another as equals
(C) to learn to endure his love
(D) to work off their sins

764. (C) to learn to endure his love

765. The mother of 'the Little Black Boy' says his dark skin and face are—

- (A) a curse (B) a cloud
(C) a blessing (D) a veil

765. (B) a cloud

766. The phrase 'like a shady grove' is—

- (A) an example of alliteration
(B) a personification
(C) a metaphor
(D) a simile

766. (D) a simile—इसमें अलग-अलग तरह की ऐसी दो वस्तुओं का comparison किया जाता है जिनमें कम से कम एक वस्तु समान हो। Simile सामान्यतः as, like, या so जैसे word से आरम्भ होती है।

767. Through the phrase 'as if bereav'd of light', the poet hints at—

- (A) lack of hope for the future
(B) colour of the boy
(C) low self-esteem of the child
(D) All of the above

767. (D) All of the above

Direction (Q. No. 768 to 773)

Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

I cannot rest from travel : I will drink Life to the less: All times I have enjoy 'd Greatly, have

suffer'd greatly both with those That loved me, and alone, on shore and when Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades Vext the dim sea : I am become a name; For always roaming with a hungry heart Much have I seen and known; cities of men And manners, climates, councils, governments, Myself not least, but honour'd of them all;

CTET (Lang.-I) Sep. 2016 (I-V)

768. The speaker can be described as :

- (A) a seeker after the truth
(B) an adventurer
(C) a frolicsome person
(D) a vagabond

768. (B) The lines of the given extract suggest that the speaker can be described as an adventurer.

769. The expression, 'drink life to the lees' means :

- (A) to face challenges bravely
(B) to live a life of adventure
(C) to live life to the fullest
(D) to live a life of pleasure

769. (C) The expression 'drink life to the lees' means to live life to the fullest.

770. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (A) His adventures have not changed his outlook
(B) He has suffered and enjoyed greatly
(C) He has lost interest in life
(D) The speaker is an aimless wanderer

770. (B) The answer is clear from the second and the third lines of the poem.

771. The line, "Myself not least, but honour'd of them all" reveals that the speaker is

- (A) a garrulous person
(B) conscious of his merits
(C) arrogant
(D) prone to bragging

771. (B) The line, "Myself not least, but honour'd of them all" reveals that the speaker is conscious of his merits.

772. The figure of speech used in 'drink life to the lees' is:

- (A) metaphor (B) personification
(C) assonance (D) simile

772. (A) The figure of speech used in 'drink life to the lees' is metaphor.

773. Which literary device has been used in 'hungry heart' ?
 (A) Simile (B) Alliteration
 (C) Irony (D) Assonance

773. (B) Alliteration has been used as literary device in 'hungry heart'.

Direction (Q. No. 774 to 779)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
 (1)
 Stol'n on his wing my three and twentieth year!
 (2)

My hasting days fly on with full career,
 But my late spring no bud or blossom shew'th.
 Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth
 That I to manhood am arriv'd no near ;
 And inward ripeness doth much less appear,
 That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th.
 Yet be it less or more, or soon or slow,
 It shall be still in strictest measure ev'n
 To that same lot, however mean or high,
 Toward which Time leads me, and the will of
 Heav'n:

CTET (Lang.-I) Feb. 2016 (I-V)

774. The poet presents 'Time' as a/an :
 (A) enemy (B) spirit
 (C) friend (D) thief
774. (D) The first line presents time as thief as stated by the poet—"How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth".
775. The poet regrets that :
 (A) he has not attained inner maturity
 (B) his teachers are not happy with his progress
 (C) his academic progress has been very slow
 (D) he is not popular with his peers.
775. (A) The poet regrets that he has not attained inner maturity.
776. The poet envies his friends, because they :
 (A) have achieved name and fame
 (B) are popular with their friends
 (C) are blessed with robust health
 (D) have attained inward ripeness.
776. (A) Because they have achieved name and fame.

777. The inner maturity the poet longs for will come :
 (A) with the help of peers
 (B) with the help of teachers
 (C) by the will of God
 (D) through hard work

777. (C) The poet longs for will come by the will of God.

778. The poet is.....about his future.
 (A) pessimistic
 (B) unconcerned
 (C) cynical
 (D) optimistic

778. (D) The poet is optimistic about his future.

779. The 'figure of speech' used in lines (1) and (2) is :
 (A) personification
 (B) a hyperbole
 (C) an irony
 (D) a simile

779. (B) In line (1) and (2) a hyperbole has been used.

Direction (Q. No. 780 to 785)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate options :

So he spoke, mildly ; Sohrab heard his voice
 The mighty voice of Rustum and he saw. His
 giant figure planted on the sand, Sole, like some
 single tower, which a chief Hath builded on the
 waste in former years Against the robbers; and
 he saw that head, Streak'd with its first grey
 hairs; hope filled his soul, And he ran forward
 and embraced his knees, And clasp'd his hand
 within his own,....

CTET (Lang.-I) Sep. 2015 (I-V)

780. The way Sohrab reacted when he saw Rustum shows that :
 (A) he felt great love and admiration for him.
 (B) he was utterly confused.
 (C) he was overcome with grief.
 (D) he was enraged, when he saw Rustum.
780. (A) The way Sohrab reacted when he saw Rustum shows that he felt great love and admiration for him.
781. The poet describes Rustum's voice as :
 (A) booming (B) shrill
 (C) loud (D) powerful

781. (D) The poet describes Rustum's voice as powerful.

782. The figure of speech used in lines 3 and 4 is :
 (A) personification
 (B) metonymy
 (C) simile
 (D) metaphor

782. (C) In the 3 and 4 lines 'Simile' has been used.

783. Name the literary device used in : ' _____ he saw that head
 Streak'd with its first grey hairs'.
 (A) Imagery (B) Alliteration
 (D) Contrast (C) Simile

783. (A) Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

784. The encounter between Rustum and Sohrab took place :
 (A) on the sea-shore
 (B) in a desert
 (C) in a valley
 (D) in a forest

784. (B) The encounter between Rustum and Sohrab took place in a desert.

785. The description of Rustum's physical appearance shows that he was :
 (A) middle-aged (B) a teenager
 (C) young (D) old

785. (A) That he was middle-aged.

Direction (Q. No. 786 to 791)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

The work of hunters is another thing :
 I have come after them and made repair
 Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
 But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
 To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean, 5
 No one has seen them made or heard them made,
 But at spring mending-time we find them there.
 I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;
 And on a day we meet to walk the line

And set the wall between us once again. 10
 We keep the wall between us as we go.
 To each the boulders that have fallen to each.
 And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
 We have to use a spell to make them balance :
 ‘Stay where you are until, our backs are
 turned!’ 15

CTET (Lang.-I) 7 Jul. 2019 (VI-VIII)

786. The neighbours meet in the spring season to :

- (A) to go on a long walk
- (B) to find out who broke the wall
- (C) to lift the stones
- (D) fill the gaps in the wall

786. (D) Fill the gaps in the wall.

787. The neighbours have to use a spell to :

- (A) to count the number of stones
- (B) to make the stones obey them
- (C) to fix the irregular stones in the wall
- (D) look for the rabbits

787. (C) To fix the irregular stones in the wall.

788. The figure of speech used in the lines 9-10 is :

- (A) Metaphor (B) Simile
- (C) Irony (D) Personification

788. (C) Irony

789. Identify the figure of speech used in the expression :

‘And some are loaves and some so nearly balls’

- (A) Metaphor (B) Personification
- (C) Irony (D) Simile

789. (A) Metaphor (रूपक)। इसमें comparison की जाने वाली बातों को एक मान लिया जाता है तथा As, like व so का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

790. The hunters’ main aim is :

- (A) to please their dogs
- (B) to catch the rabbits
- (C) to make the neighbours build the wall again
- (D) to remove the stones

790. (B) to catch the rabbit

791. The gaps in the wall are made by :

- (A) dogs (B) hunters
- (C) nature (D) rabbits

791. (B) The gaps in the wall are made by hunters.

Direction (Q. No. 792 to 797)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
 With the wonderful water around you curled,
 And the wonderful grass upon your breast
 World, you are beautifully drest.

The wonderful air is over me,
 And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,
 It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
 And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.
 You friendly Earth, how far do you go,

With the wheat – fields that nod and the rivers
 that flow

With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
 And people upon you for thousands of miles ?

Ah! You are so great and I am so small,

I tremble to think of you, world, at all;

And yet when I said my prayers today,

A whisper inside me seemed to say,

‘You are more than the Earth, though you are
 such a dot,

You can love and think, and the Earth
 cannot !’

CTET (Lang.-I) 8 Dec. 2019 (VI-VIII)

792. In the extract the poet has compared :

- (A) World with the Earth.
- (B) World with the air.
- (C) The Earth with the air.
- (D) Man with the Earth.

792. (D) Man with earth.

793. Mood of the speaker in all of these lines is :

- (A) joyous
- (B) sad
- (C) introspective
- (D) serious

793. (A) Mood of the speaker in all of these line is joyous (आनन्दित).

794. The figure of speech used in the first stanza of the extract is :

- (A) Synecdoche
- (B) Onomatopoeia
- (C) Personification
- (D) Simile

794. (C) Personification (मानवीकरण)।

795. The figure of speech used in the phrase ‘and whirls the mills’ is :

- (A) Synecdoche
- (B) Onomatopoeia
- (C) Personification
- (D) Simile

795. (B) Onomatopoeia.

796. The beautiful dress worn by the Earth is made of :

- (A) gardens and wheat-fields.
- (B) water and grass.
- (C) mountains and forests.
- (D) mills and the hills.

796. (B) The beautiful dress worn by the Earth is made of water and grass.

797. The cities, gardens, cliffs and isles show that the Earth is :

- (A) friendly
- (B) small
- (C) well populated
- (D) huge

797. (A)that the earth is friendly.

Direction (Q. No. 798 to 803)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Break, Break, Break,

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea !

And I would that my tongue could utter

The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman’s boy,

That he shouts with his sister at play !

O, well for the sailor lad,

That he sings in his boat on the bay !

And the stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill;

But O for the touch of a vanish’d hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still !

Break, Break, Break,

At the foot of thy crags, O Sea !

But the tender grace of a day that is dead

Will never come back to me.

CTET (Lang.-I) 9 Dec. 2018 (VI-VIII)

798. What is ‘breaking’ in ‘Break, Break, Break’ ?

- (A) The wind

- (B) The sunshine through the clouds
(C) The sea
(D) Poet's heart

798. (C) The sea

799. The mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is—
(A) somber and grieved
(B) energized
(C) contemplative and hopeful
(D) lighthearted

799. (A) somber and grieved (उदास और शोकयुक्त)

800. The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following, **except**—
(A) a lady in a tower
(B) ships coming in
(C) children playing
(D) a sailor boy singing

800. (A) a lady in a tower

801. The speaker of 'Break, Break, Break' **cannot**—
(A) speak (B) hear
(C) feel (D) see

801. (A) speak

802. In the first two lines of the poem, the poet uses—
(A) assonance (B) metaphor
(C) simile (D) apostrophe

802. (D) apostrophe (कभी-कभी निर्जीव पदार्थों को सजीव प्राणी के रूप में संशोधित किया जाता है। इसी को apostrophe (संबोधन) कहते हैं। Example : O Death! Come soon.

803. The phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of—
(A) alliteration (B) personification
(C) simile (D) metaphor

803. (A) alliteration (एक या अनेक वर्णों की पास-पास या क्रमानुसार आवृत्ति को alliteration (अनुपास अलंकार) कहते हैं। Example : A big bully beats a baby boy.

Direction (Q. No. 804 to 809)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the **correct/most appropriate** options.

I love the Brooks which down thier channel fret,

Even more than when I triped lightly as they;
The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
is lovely yet;

The Clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober colouring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality;
Another race hath been and other palms are
won.
Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

CTET (Lang.-I) Sep. 2016 (VI-VIII)

804. The poet loves the books :
(A) as they are overflowing their banks
(B) because he too can run briskly like them
(C) because they flow between their banks
(D) now more than when he was young

804. (D) The poet loves the books now more when he was young.

805. The clouds around the setting sun make the poet :
(A) curious (B) sad
(C) thoughtful (D) happy

805. (C) The clouds around the setting sun make the poet thoughtful

806. During his lifetime, the poet has thought about :
(A) mortal nature of man
(B) love in human heart
(C) the rat race of man
(D) the dawn of the new day

806. (A) During his lifetime the poet has thought about all tiny things around him like how flowers bloom and clouds gather around the setting sun. He talks about the races which have been on this earth and about the eyes that have watched the man's mortality.

807. Today the poet is thankful for :
(a) the human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
(b) the beauty of the meanest flower
(c) the palms won by him in the race of life

Which of the above are true ?

- (A) a and c (B) a, b and c
(C) a and b (D) b and c

807. (C) The poet is thankful for the human heart which keeps us alive and is also thankful about its tenderness and its joys and fears. He is also thankful to the beauty meanest flower.

808. The figure of speech used in line 1 is :
(A) personification (B) irony
(C) a simile (D) a metaphor

808. (A) Personification is used in the first line.

809. "The innocent brightness....." is an example of :
(A) transferred epithet
(B) irony
(C) metonymy
(D) synecdoche

809. (A) Here the brightness of the new-born day is considered as innocent and lovely. It is an example of transferred epithet.

Direction (Q. No. 810 to 815)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long unlovely street,
Doors, where my heart was used to beat
So quickly, waiting for a hand,
A hand that can be clasp'd no more
Behold me, for I cannot sleep,
And like a guilty thing I creep (7)
At earliest morning to the door.
He is not here; but far away
The noise of life begins again,
And ghastrly thro' the drizzling rain
On the bald street breaks the blank day. (12)

CTET (Lang.-I) Feb. 2016 (VI-VIII)

810. The speaker is standing in front of a/an :
(A) open field (B) grave yard
(C) dark road (D) empty house

810. (D) The poet is standing by a dark house where no one lives now. He is in sorrow of someone's memory.

811. The poet is waiting for someone to hold his :
(A) hand (B) body
(C) arm (D) heart

811. (A) The fourth line depicts the poet's wish for one to hold one's hand.

812. The poet is standing in the 'unlovely street'

- (A) to overcome his loneliness.
- (B) to get rid of his fear
- (C) to meet his friend
- (D) to experience the drizzling rain.

812. (C) The poet is standing in the unlovely street to meet his friend where he used to meet him early.

- 813.** The phrase 'noise of life' signifies :
- (A) the sound of drazzling rain
 - (B) daily routine of life
 - (C) the poet's friend while talking
 - (D) nature's sympathy for the poet.

813. (B) The noise of life here means the daily routine of life which continues no matter what. Though the poet is missing his friend here but as usual everything else is happening routine-wise.

- 814.** The poetic device used in line 7 is :
- (A) onomatopoeia (B) a hyperbole
 - (C) a metaphor (D) a simile

814. (D) A simile is a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind. Here the line is "And

like a guilty thing I creep", which is a simile where hand is compare to a guilty thing.

- 815.** In line 12, the poetic device used is :
- (A) alliteration (B) a metaphor
 - (C) an irony (D) a simile

815. (B) Metaphor is a thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else. Here the line-"On the bald street breaks the blank day" denotes the road as being bald and the day being blank.

Important Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 5)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the following sentences.

Massive kind of cyber security breaches that shattered some top enterprises has raised the topic of cyber security to the forefront. Though only large companies find their way to the headlines, small businesses are not free from several cyber security threats. The horrible fact remains that the impact of cyber-attack on a small business can often be devastating. Studies by National Cyber Security Alliance show that within six months of being hacked over 60 percent of businesses have quit the scene once for all.

The most common practices to combat cyber security issues are to deploy powerful antivirus software and also to back up the data on a regular basis. This is the first step any small business can take. However, there is still a lot more to stay protected at a time when the hackers have grown technologically advanced to challenge any kind of proactive measure. Those enterprises creating easy and simple passwords like ABCD or 1234 are only facilitating a cake walk for the hackers to crack their system code. Experts advise to put some innovation in passwords including numerals, characters and alphabets. Though passwords make it tough for hackers to crack them. Time and again remind your employees to create new and strong passwords and also change them often. Keep password attempts to minimum.

Most hackers try random passwords till they are able to open your account successfully. If you have implemented a six-digit pin, you

are only creating a million unique possibilities and so your account is never safe. Today there are amazing passwords cracking software that can easily guess your codes within a few minutes. Therefore, keep the password attempts to minimum during every stage of the authentication process.

Password management tools help create strong passwords and also remember them. So, many businesses wish to install them for their many advantages. However, the big down-side to them is the passwords are stored in their databases making it handy for the hackers to get all of them if they can access the location just once. So, ascertain the password management tool you are depending on is reliable.

1. A suggested title for the above passage :
 - (A) Password management tools against cyber attacks
 - (B) Cyber security tips for small businesses
 - (C) Cyber security breaches
 - (D) National Cyber Security Alliance
2. According to the passage, how devastating can cyber- attacks get on small firms?
 - (A) More than half the smaller enterprises shut shop
 - (B) These firms are unaffected since they deploy powerful anti-virus software.
 - (C) Cyber-attacks on small businesses are a rarity.
 - (D) The news of such attacks never make their way to the headlines.
3. Which of the statements is TRUE in case of protecting against cyber crime ?
 - (A) Password management tools could

be of little help create strong passwords.

- (B) There are amazing passwords cracking software in the market today
 - (C) Implementing a six-digit pin guarantees you that your account is safe
 - (D) Tough passwords make it tougher for hackers to crack them.
4. What are the common ways of combating cyber security problems ?
- (A) Only by installing password management tools and storing passwords in their databases
 - (B) Only by using a powerful antivirus software and backing up data at regular intervals.
 - (C) Only by implementing a six-digit pin and changing passwords on a regular basis.
 - (D) All of the above
5. In the passage, the underlined word "downside" in the last paragraph means :
- (A) Minus point
 - (B) De-motivating factor
 - (C) Advantage
 - (D) Key element

Direction (Q. No. 6 to 10)

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below :

While the world is still debating the safety of self-driving cars, the futuristic city-state of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), is preparing to launch an autonomous aerial taxi. Starting in July, commuters will be able to summon the world's first passenger drone, the

EHang 184, to transport them to their desired destination without having to deal with Dubai's congested freeways.

The 142-horsepower quadcopter, which debuted at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas almost a year ago, in January 2016, weighs 440 pounds and can fly at heights of up to 11,500 feet. Powered by eight propellers, the four legged, egg-shaped vehicle has room for a single passenger weighing up to 220 pounds and a small suitcase. Though the aerial taxi can reach speeds of up to 100 mph, Dubai's transportation officials say it will typically operate at about 62 mph.

Riders can ask for the flying taxi to pick them up from designated zones using the company's smartphone app. When the drone arrives, he/she straps into the race-car-style seat, selects one of the pre-programmed destinations on the touch screen, and sits back and enjoys the flight. To ensure the passenger's safety, all flights are monitored remotely by a control room on the ground.

In the unlikely event that any of the components malfunction or disconnect, the EHang 184 will make an emergency landing in the closest possible area to ensure the customer's safety. The drone is also programmed to conduct complex calculations to ensure its route won't collide with that of another drone. While having no control over the remotely piloted vehicle may appear scary, the manufacturer, China-based EHang, says, "It is the safest, smartest and eco-friendly low altitude autonomous aerial vehicle." The only drawback? The EHang 184 has a battery life of 30 minutes and a flight range of just 31 miles, which means that those with longer commutes are out of luck. Also unknown, is the cost of each ride.

6. Which of the following is FALSE about EHang 184 ?
- (A) It has a battery life of more than half an hour
 - (B) It was first showcased in Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas
 - (C) It weighs 440 pounds
 - (D) It can fly at heights of up to 11,500 feet
7. Which one of the following options is the antonym of the underlined word 'congested'?

- (A) Unblocked
- (B) Massed
- (C) Crowded
- (D) Jam packed

8. Who is most eligible to ride EHang 184 ?
- (A) Two people who are less than 220 pounds
 - (B) A single passenger a luggage which combined weighs 220 pounds
 - (C) There is no mention of this information
 - (D) One person who is less than 220 pounds with a small suitcase
9. The best title for the passage could be :
- (A) EHang 184 : An Ariel Taxi
 - (B) The futuristic city-state of Dubai
 - (C) Dubai's transportation system
 - (D) A flying taxi at your doorstep
10. The step-by-best procedure to ride EHang 184 :
- I. Sit back and enjoy the ride
 - II. Select one of the pre-programmed destinations on the touch screen
 - III. Use the company's smartphone app and ask for the flying taxi to pick them up from designated zones
 - IV. Strap oneself into the race-car-style seat
- (A) I, III, II, IV
 - (B) III, IV, II, I
 - (C) III, II, IV, I
 - (D) II, I, IV, III

Direction (Q. No. 11 to 15)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

Henderson Island in the South Pacific Ocean has always been known for its remarkable biological diversity and untouched ecology. Now, the remote UNESCO World Heritage site that lies, 3,100 miles (5,000 km) from the closest human settlement, can also lay claim to being one of the most polluted places on Earth. Jennifer Lavers, a researcher from the University of Tasmania's Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies who has been studying the coral atoll for a few years, says the tiny, 14.4 square miles (37.3 square kilometers), Island is home to over 38 million pieces of waste. According to the scientist, this is the "highest density of anthropogenic waste recorded anywhere in the world, with 99.8 per cent of the pollution plastic."

The amount of trash is surprising given that the

island, the largest of the group of four Pitcairn volcanic islands, has no residents and is visited by scientists only once or twice every decade. However, as it turns out, humans do not need to be physically present to pollute an area. In this case, the trash is brought in by the South Pacific Gyre, an ocean current that sends garbage bobbing through the sea to Henderson. The primary offenders are fishing-related debris, like lines and nets, and single-use household items.

What's even worse is that the unsightly rubbish scattered across the island's sandy beaches is just the tip of the iceberg. According to the researchers, over 68% of the junk is buried under the sand. This means their estimates, based on the trash found up to 10 centimeters below the sand, may be underestimating the full extent of the pollution.

Besides being aesthetically unpleasing, the waste is also harmful to the island's wildlife. Lavers and study co-author Alexander Bond discovered hermit crabs taking refuge in toxic cosmetic jars, and sea turtles, which come to the island to lay eggs, get entangled inside fishing lines. The trash is also harmful to seabirds and fish that mistake the colorful plastic pieces for food.

11. A suitable title for the passage :
- (A) Henderson Island : A Pitcairn volcanic island
 - (B) The problems on Henderson Island
 - (C) The once pristine Henderson Island is now covered with waste
 - (D) The endangered species of Henderson Island
12. What is the main idea of the passage ?
- (A) Henderson Island, though untouched by humans, has become the most polluted places on earth.
 - (B) Henderson Island is today looking ugly with the amount of trash dumped there because of human settlements
 - (C) The trash on the Island is harming marine life since fishes eat the colorful plastic pieces mistaking them for food
 - (D) The waste is turning out to be alarmingly dangerous to the ecology
13. The underlined phrase, "just the tip of the

iceberg” in Paragraph 3 in the passage means :

- (A) There is more junk under the sand that meets the human eye
 - (B) The pollutants are fishing-related debris, like—lines and nets, and single-use household items
 - (C) The sandy beaches have a lot more of biological diversity and untouched ecology today
 - (D) All of the above
14. Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the passage ?
- (A) According to the researchers, over 68% of the junk is found on the sand
 - (B) The trash found up to 10 centimeters below the sand, may be underestimating the full extent of the pollution.
 - (C) The tiny island is home to over 38 million pieces of waste
 - (D) The island is harmful to the wildlife living there
15. According to the passage, what could be the main cause of the island’s dangerous state ?
- (A) Scientists
 - (B) The ocean currents that deposit garbage through the sea to Henderson
 - (C) The island’s geographical position as it lies closest to human settlement
 - (D) Residents

Direction (Q. No. 16 to 20)

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below :

A few weeks ago, if you saw someone wandering around your neighbourhood starting at their phone, you might have assumed they were lost. Now, it would not be too much of a stretch to think that they are busy locating, capturing, battling or training fictional creatures called Pokemon. Welcome to Pokemon Go, the free-to-play location-based augmented reality game that has taken the world by storm since its release on July 6, 2017. For those that are unfamiliar with the Pokemon brand and wondering what the latest hoopla is all about, here is a brief rundown.

Pokemon first emerged in 1995 as a Nintendo

video game. Through the decades, it has grown into a massive franchise, which includes trading card games, animated movies and television shows, toys, and comics. While popular, it was primarily aimed at children and nostalgic adults who played the game when they were young. Ironically, the idea of creating the augmented reality game that has made Pokemon a household name from an April Fool’s joke. On April 1, 2014, Google Inc. announced Pokemon Masters, an app that would allow people to hunt the monsters using Google Maps. Though just a prank, the ensuing enthusiasm caught the attention of San Francisco-based startup Niantic Labs and its founder, John Hanke. The team, whose first augmented reality mobile app game, Ingress, has been downloaded more than 12 million times, decided to turn Google’s prank into a reality by partnering with Nintendo to create Pokemon Go.

Similar to previous Pokemon games, players travel the world to capture and battle the monsters in their quest to become the greatest Pokemon trainers. However, while the trips in the previous games were imaginary and conducted within the confines of a room, Pokemon Go forces players to get off their chairs and venture outside. That’s because the game uses the phone’s GPS and camera to help players “find” Pokemon in the real world, as well as discover various landmarks or Pokestops, which offer items and experience points. This could mean finding a Rattata in your backyard, a Pidgey around the block, or a Pokestop at your favourite neighbourhood ice cream parlour.

16. According to the passage, what is the greatest difference of this latest game?
- (A) It is primarily aimed at children and adults who played the game earlier.
 - (B) All of the above
 - (C) The games are imaginary and conducted within the confines of a room.
 - (D) It forces players to get off their chairs and venture outside.
17. Which of the statements is TRUE according to the passage ?
- (A) On April 1, 2014, Ingress became the first mobile app.

- (B) Anyone wandering around your neighbourhood might have lost his or her way.
- (C) Pokemon first began in 1995 as a Nintendo video game.
- (D) San Francisco-based startup Niantic Labs was Google’s first working lab.

18. What is the passage all about?
- (A) Pokemon Masters
 - (B) Pokemon Go
 - (C) Pokemon gamers
 - (D) Pokestops
19. The game is played using which of the following statements?
- (A) Camera only
 - (B) Google Maps only
 - (C) Mobiles GPS only
 - (D) All of the above
20. The underlined word ironically in paragraph 2 of the passage means :
- (A) Honestly
 - (B) Sadly
 - (C) Undoubtedly
 - (D) Sarcastically

Direction (Q. No. 21 to 25)

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below :

You might not think of plants as particularly chatty but in reality, they communicate surprisingly well with each other, especially when faced with danger. According to a recent study in the journal *Frontiers in Plant Science* injured plants send out emergency signals to alert neighbours to start building up their defenses.

The chain of events that led to this surprising discovery began about two years ago, after University of Delaware Botanist Harsh Bais agreed to mentor 16-year-old Connor Sweeney on a research project. The ecstatic high school student got to work right away, spending all his free time, including weekends and summer breaks, in Bais’s lab at the Delaware Biotechnology Institute.

His project entailed culturing *Arabidopsis thaliana*, also known as mustard weed, for use in experiments. The young researcher would place the seeds in Petri dishes and test tubes filled with agar to promote growth. The seeds would germinate about six days later and transform into delicate three-inch saplings with

bright green leaves.

One day, Sweeney sliced a mustard weed leaf in two spots mimicking an insect bite to see how it would begin the repair process. The following day, the young researcher was surprised to find that while the injured plant remained unchanged, the roots of the neighbouring young mustard weed sapling had grown considerably longer and even had lateral offshoots.

“It was crazy—I didn’t believe it at first. I would have expected the injured plant to put more resources into growing roots. But we didn’t see that.” said Bais, who conducted a similar study in 2012, where he found that soil bacteria living near the roots of a plant helped boost its immunity by signaling the leaf pores, or stomata, to close in the presence of pathogens. To ensure that it was not the same system at work, Sweeney partitioned the plants to prevent any communication between their root bacteria and repeated the experiment multiple times. The results were the same !

21. The experimenter sliced the mustard weed leaf in two spots to..... .
- (A) prevent any communication between its root bacteria
 - (B) see how it would begin the repair process
 - (C) put more resources into growing roots
 - (D) boost the plant’s immunity by signaling the leaf pores
22. According to the passage, what substance helps growth of plants in labs ?
- (A) Petri dish
 - (B) Soil bacteria
 - (C) Agar
 - (D) Arabidopsis thaliana
23. Which of the following options does not mean the underlined word ‘ecstatic’ in paragraph 2 ?
- (A) Thrilled
 - (B) Overjoyed
 - (C) Doubtful
 - (D) Excited
24. When do injured plants communicate ?
- (A) When faced with danger
 - (B) When they begin their repair process
 - (C) When they spot soil and water
 - (D) All of the above
25. Whose brainchild led to the surprising discovery of communication of injured plants ?
- (A) Not mentioned in the passage
 - (B) Arabidopsis thaliana
 - (C) Harsh Bais
 - (D) Connor Sweeney

Direction (Q. No. 26 to 30)

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below :

What’s more exciting than having a fresh hot pizza delivered to your door ? How about having it brought to you by a robot ? Thanks to Domino’s Robotic Unit or DRU, that just became a reality! On March 8, the three-foot tall robot delivered its first pizza to some lucky residents in Brisbane, Australia.

The fully autonomous DRU is the result of collaboration between Domino’s Pizza Australia and Sydney based startup Marathon Robotics. The 450-pound machine that travels at a maximum speed of 12.4 miles an hour can traverse a distance of up to 12-miles and back, before requiring a battery recharge. LIDAR, a laser-based sensor technology similar to the one used in self-driving cars, enables DRU to detect and avoid obstacles, while traditional sensors, such like those used in vacuum robots ensure its path is safe as it heads to its destination.

DRU’s weather and waterproof acrylic plastic exterior protects the food from the elements while its aluminum and steel interior ensures that the pies remain piping hot ! The robot can fit up to ten pizzas and even has a separate cold area to accommodate drink orders.

Equipped with both Google Maps and GPS-guidance DRU can navigate bike paths and sidewalks and also find the most efficient way to its destination. Since the robot does not have to contend with road traffic. It could potentially make deliveries a lot quicker than humans. To access their food, customers have to enter the unique code provided to them by the company. This not only ensures that they pick up the right pizza, but also prevents the pies from getting stolen en route.

Though Domino’s has so far built just a single prototype they expect additional DRU’s to be ready for service in their various Queensland locations within the next six months. But

don’t expect these super cute robots to replace humans anytime soon. According to Domino’s the DRU still needs extensive testing, which the company believes could take up to two years. And then there is also the issue of regulations. The public use of autonomous vehicles is still banned in most countries. But Don Meij, the CEO and Managing Director of Domino’s Pizza Australia New Zealand Ltd. is not worried, he is confident that one day [DRU] will become an integral part of the Domino’s family.” We for one cannot wait.

26. The meaning of the underlined word ‘prototype’ in the fifth paragraph is :
- (A) Redesigned machinery
 - (B) Specimen copies
 - (C) Working model
 - (D) Experimental design
27. Which of the following statement is true about the passage ?
- (A) Soon these super cute robots would replace delivery boys within a year.
 - (B) Customers need the company’s special code if they want to access their food
 - (C) The DRU can carry only pies that remain piping hot
 - (D) The robot delivered its first pizza to some lucky residents in Queensland and New Zealand
28. Which one of the features is NOT what the DRU has ?
- (A) It is equipped with Google Maps and GPS-guidance systems
 - (B) It is weather and waterproof body
 - (C) The robot is able to detect and avoid obstacles using latest sensors
 - (D) It can travel 12-miles and back, before running the risk of a battery recharge
29. The last line of the passage. ‘We for one cannot wait.’ implies :
- (A) We cannot be kept waiting for more such robots !
 - (B) We are not the ones to wait for such inventions !
 - (C) We are impatient and can’t wait for more of them !
 - (D) Everyone is eagerly waiting to be

served by these robots!

30. The passage could be grouped under the genre :

- (A) Transport (B) Innovators
(C) Food (D) Technology

30. (D) Technology का उचित प्रयोग है।

Poem

Engrossed in thought of life and death,
I sat beside the dying bed.
Of a stubborn soul that would not quit,
Its frail and worn out aged shell,
Though gripped in writhing pain,
My thoughts then lifted me above
The din of the gathered multitude,
That broke the sacred solitude.
Of the struggling human soul,
At war with death itself.
At every breath it strove in vain,
To fight that dreadful foe.
Then each new breath did weaker grow,
Yet till the very end of it fought,
And fighting fell before its deathless foe.

31. The words "stubborn soul" refers to :
- (A) a person afflicted with a dead by disease and fighting in vain, death
(B) an argumentative person who does not accept other points of view
(C) the soul which is stubborn and fighting everything
(D) an adamant person who is refusing to take medicines
32. Identify the figure of speech in the last line.
- (A) Metaphor (B) Simile
(C) Alliteration (D) Personification
33. 'The din of the gathered multitude' means :
- (A) the noise of the people who have gathered round the patient
(B) the noise made by a crowd in a busy place
(C) the sound made by the audience who have gathered
(D) the sound that broke the silence in the room
35. 'That dreadful foe' refers to :
- (A) a fierce animal
(B) a dangerous deadly illness
(C) death itself

(D) None of these

36. The 'frail and worn out aged shell' refers to :

- (A) a weak, old man's body
(B) a weak, dilapidated shell
(C) a worn out shell of an animal
(D) None of the above

The Band Holders : A Tribute to Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours,
no job anywhere else in the land.
You are the keepers of the future;
you hold the smallest of hands
Into your care you are trusted
to nurture and care for the young,
and for all of your everyday heroics,
your talents and skills go unsung.
You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured.
You rock babies brand new in your arms.
You encourage the shy and unsure child.
You make sure they are safe from all harm.
You foster the bonds of friendships,
letting no child go away mad.
You respect and you honour their emotions.
You give hugs to each child when they're sad.
You have more impact than does a professor,
a child's mind is moulded by four;
so whatever you lay on the table
is whatever the child will explore.
Give each child the tools for adventure,
let them be artists and writers and more;
let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars
and build castles of sand on the shore.
It is true that you don't make much money
and you don't get a whole lot of praise,
but when one small child says "I love you",
You're reminded of how this job pays.

37. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to :
- (A) babies

- (B) caregivers with small hands
(C) parents with small hands
(D) people with small hands

38. Though caregivers look after the young they are :

- (A) never tired of their work
(B) not properly recognised
(C) not loved by the children under their care
(D) paid very well in return

39. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because :

- (A) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor
(B) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
(C) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
(D) the caregiver can teach better than a professor

40. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets ?

- (A) Acknowledgement of the society
(B) Praise from the parents
(C) Money for her services
(D) Love from children

41. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad'.

This act can be described as one of :

- (A) Empathy
(B) Encouragement
(C) Recrimination
(D) Reassurance

42. 'Letting no child go away mad'—the meaning of this line is :

- (A) No child is allowed to be angry for long
(B) No child is permitted to go away from school without permission
(C) No child is allowed to become mad
(D) No caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child

It takes much time to kill a tree
Not a simple job of the knife
will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding
upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water
And out of its leperous hide
Sprouting leaves.

So hack and chop
 But this alone won't do it
 The bleeding bark will heal
 And from close to the ground
 Will rise curled green twigs
 Miniature boughs
 Which if unchecked will expand again
 To former size.
 No,
 The root is to be pulled out.

43. Killing a tree :
 (A) is very easy
 (B) is not as easy as one thinks
 (C) requires a knife
 (D) is a crime
44. If the tree is hacked, it will itself soon.
 (A) heal (B) kill
 (C) pull (D) green
45. The expression 'to kill a tree' suggests :
 (A) the trees must be pulled out
 (B) it is heinous to uproot a live tree
 (C) killing a tree is easy
 (D) None of the above
46. The expression 'bleeding bark' suggests :
 (A) the tree also bleeds
 (B) the tree gets hurt too
 (C) blood will come out of its bark
 (D) None of the above
47. 'Job' in the poem is used as :
 (A) a noun (B) a verb
 (C) a pronoun (D) an adjective
48. A tree can't live without :
 (A) sunlight, minerals, air
 (B) air, water, minerals
 (C) sunlight, air, water
 (D) sunlight, water, minerals

Night

The sun descending in the west,
 The evening star does shine;
 The birds are silent in their nest,
 And I must seek for mine;
 The moon, like a flower,
 In heaven's high bower,
 With silent delight
 Sits and smiles on the night.
 Farewell, green fields and happy groves,
 Where flocks have took delight.
 Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
 The feet of angels bright;

- Unseen they pour blessing,
 And joy without ceasing,
 On each bud and blossom,
 And each sleeping bosom.
 They look in every thoughtless nest,
 Where birds are covered warm;
 They visit caves of every beast,
 To keep them all from harm.
 If they see any weeping
 That should have been sleeping,
 They pour sleep on their head,
 And sit down by their bed
49. The evening star rises when—
 (A) the birds leave their nests
 (B) it is midnight
 (C) it is down
 (D) The sun descends in the west
50. Here 'bower' represents—
 (A) a potted plant
 (B) a framework that supports climbing plants
 (C) a bouquet of flowers
 (D) a flower vase
51. The poet compares moon to—
 (A) a flower
 (B) a bird in the nest
 (C) an evening star
 (D) an angel
52. The angel come down on earth to—
 (A) spread moonlight
 (B) give blessing and joy
 (C) make people dance and have fun
 (D) take blessing and joy
53. 'Birds' nest is described as 'thoughtless' because—
 (A) the angels are blessing the birds to be happy
 (B) the birds are covered in the warmth of their nest
 (C) it is made without any thought
 (D) the occupants are asleep without any care

Solutions

- (B) Passage का suitable title यही होगा।
- (A) See the first paragraph of passage.
- (D) See the third paragraph of passage.
- (D) All these facts are included in the passage.

- (A) 'Minus point' is suitable alternative.
Note : 'downside' means 'the disadvantage or negative aspects of sth.' [नकारात्मक या अलामकारी पक्ष]
- (A) Not mentioned in the passage and EHang 184 has a battery life of 30 minutes.
Note : See the last paragraph passage.
- (A) 'Unblocked' is opposite 'congested' other opposite words are : cleared, removed, released.
Example : Kolkata is congested with traffic.
- (D) See the second paragraph related this question.
- (A) See the opening paragraph of passage.
- (B) The correct procedure of ride 'EHang 184 is III, IV, II, I
- (C) See the first line of first paragraph of the passage
- (A) Option is correct.
- (A) "Just the tip of the iceberg" means only a small part of a much larger problem. (किसी बहुत बड़ी समस्या का सिरा-भर)
- (A) Option (A) is incorrect.
- (B) See the third paragraph of the passage.
- (D) See the last paragraph of the passage.
- (C) See the second paragraph of passage.
- (B) The passages is mainly based on 'Pokemon Go'.
- (D) All of the above is correct see the last paragraph.
- (D) 'sarcastically' is correct alternative.
Note—ironically' means व्यंग्यात्मक रीति से।
- (B) It is mentioned in the fourth paragraph of passage.
- (C) "Agar" will helps growth of plants in labs. Second line of this paragraph explain it.
- (C) The word 'ecstatic' means—very happy and so it does not mean 'doubtful'.
- (A) They communicate surprisingly with each other, when they faced with danger.
- (D) A 16 year old. 'Connor Sweeney'.
- (C) Working model.

27. (B) is correct.
28. (C) Option सही है।
29. (D) Option सही है।
30. (D)
31. (B) Preserver means conserver. Opposite is destroyer; enemy means foe, emulator. Rival means equal, opposed.
32. (C) The central idea of the passage is Hatred leads to further hatred.
34. (B) reform
35. (C) whirl-winds
36. (C) The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were clumps of scrub here and there.
37. (A) Between the fort and the desert there is a hill.
38. (B) Edges of the city are compared to snakes.
39. (B) The narrator's style of description is poetic.
40. (B) The bold word 'which' refers to pronoun (Relative Pronoun)
41. (A) We were enclosed by the desert (Case of Simple Past Tense).
42. (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his social reforms.
43. (B) When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a monk.
44. (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they did not learn traditional skills.
45. (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported freedom of speech and expression.
46. (A) rejuvenation
47. (A) widow
48. (B) idol-worship
49. (A) In the paragraph the word 'second' indicates sequence.
50. (D) Appropriate Title for the passage is 'The Secret of Success'.
51. (B) Hard work results in success (Case of Present Indefinite Tense).
52. (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)
53. (A) People do hard work these lines contain the fallacy of hasty generalization.

