



# LAXMI

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UP TET Solved paper's (2011 to 2019)

# English

C-TET &  
TETs

C-TET Solved Papers-2019, Practice Papers, Pedagogy

Based on Exam patterns

## GRAMMAR

### NOUN

#### Kinds of Noun:-

- (a) **Common noun**:-it is the name given common to every person or a thing of the same kind. As- boy, girl, teacher, cow, man, town.
- (b) **Proper noun**:-It is the name given to some Particular person thing or place. As- Mumbai, Ram, London.
- (c) **Collective noun**:-It is the name of a collection of persons and things treated and spoken together as a whole. As- Fleet, Audience, class, Army, Committee, crowd.
- (d) **Abstract Noun**:-it is the name of a quality, idea, or concept. As-Beauty, Honesty, death.
- (e) **Material Noun** :- Such as- Gold, Silver, water coal, etc.

#### RULES OF NOUN

- ❖ Un countable nouns are used only in the singular form.
- ❖ Indefinite Article is not used before them.
- ❖ much or some are used in place of many of denoting plurality.
- ❖ Some of the important nouns of this kind are following- Abuse Alphabet, baggage, luggage, business, word, work, bread, food, grass, chalk, fuel, material, wood, Stone, Iron, glass, dirt, dust, poetry, pottery, Imagery, scenery, Machinery, electricity, Information, traffic, paper, mischief, evidence, employment, Furniture, rubbish etc.

As- He gave me a peace of information.

The wall is made of stone (not a stone)

- ❖ He was punished for committing much mischief (not many)

- ❖ ऐसे nouns के पहले आवश्यकतानुसार a piece of /pieces of, a loaf of/loaves of, a bit of /bits of, an article of/articles of, का use करके singular or plural बनाया जा सकता है।

He gave me a piece of bread.

Much Information is given to him.

Some nouns (ending in 's' or 'es') are used in singular form.

As-Mathematics, Physics, Civics, Economics, Politics, Athletics, Billiards.

**Example**:-Mathematics is a vary difficult subject.

- ❖ कुछ nouns singular or plural दोनों में एक जैसे होते है।

जैसे- Series, species, deer, sheep, fish (fishes) (in plural form only), Headquarters, offspring.

**Example**:-A sheep is grazing in the field.

Five sheep are grazing in the field.

- ❖ निम्नलिखित nouns plural form में use होते है।

जैसे- Alms, thanks, proceeds, contents, credentials, orders, refreshments, requirements, customs, rations, annals, ashes, arrears, assets, stairs, spirits quarters, earnings, manners, outskirts, savings, auspices (Support), surroundings, scissors, spectacles, trousers, Pants, Jeans etc.

**Example**:-My scissors are very sharp.

My spectacles are very costly.

A pair of spectacles has been bought by you

Orders for his transfer have been issued.

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
Mouse	Mice
goose	geese
Louse	Lice
Foot	Feet
dormouse	dormice
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	handfuls
criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena(events)
Axis (an imaginary line)	Axes
Basis	Bases
Oasis	Oases
datum	Data
Forum	Forums /Fora
Cafe	Cafes
Chief	Chiefs
Life	Lives
M.A.	M.A.'s
Self	Selves
Half	Halves
Calf	Calves

- ❖ Compound nouns के plural form निम्न तरह से बनते है।

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Girl Student	Girl Students
Attorney General	Attorneys General
Major General	Major Generals
Father-in-Law	Fathers-in-Law
Maid Servant	Maid Servants

- ❖ A Compound noun (numeral+noun) is not used in plural if a noun does the work of an adjective e.g.

As- Ten-day tour, A ten year old boy, Five Foot long room, A ten mile distance, A five rupee note.

But- He is ten years old (correct)

- ❖ इसी प्रकार Five rupees, ten miles का use सामान्यतः होता है लेकिन इनके बाद यदि कोई noun का use हो तो Five rupeesके बदले Five rupee और ten miles के बदले ten mile का use होता है।

As- Five rupees have been spent.

I have a five - rupee note. (correct)

इसी प्रकार- i- A ten- mile walk.

ii- Two ten-rupee notes.

- ❖ अर्थात् ऐसे प्रयोग में ten-mile/ten-rupee मात्र एक adjective का काम करते हुए प्रतीत होते है।

- ❖ One of के बाद आने वाला noun or pronoun plural होता है।

As- One of them is very Intelligent.

#### NOUN CASE

- ❖ Case चार प्रकार के होते है।

- a- Nominative case or subjective case. (कर्ताकारक)
- b- Objective case. (कर्मकारक)
- c- Possessive case. (संबंध कारक)
- d- Vocative case or Dative case. (संबोधन कारक)

#### USE OF POSSESSIVE CASE

- ❖ सभी प्रकार के Living objects के साथ 's लगाकर noun का possessive case बनाते है। जैसे- Mohan's book is worth reading.

- ❖ यदि किसी noun के साथ s जुड़ा हो, वह चाहे singular हो या plural हो, उसके साथ केवल '(apostrophe)' का ही use करते है न कि 's का।

**Example**: John Keats' Poems are very interesting.

- ❖ Time, weight, space, money को बताने वाले शब्दों के साथ भी 's लगाते है।

**Example**: A ton's weight, A moment's delay.

A rupee's value, A meter's length.

- ❖ कुछ उत्कृष्ट प्राकृतिक वस्तुओं (Some dignified natural Objects) के साथ भी 's लगाते है।

**Example**: The earth's Surface/Gravity, Heaven's will, the heart's beat

- ❖ दो लगातार nouns के साथ 's का use नहीं करते है।

**Example**: Ram's wife's career (Wrong). The career of Ram's wife.

- ❖ यदि दो nouns closely related हो तो अंतिम noun के साथ 's का use करते है। और यदि closely related न हो तो दोनों nouns के साथ 's लगाते है।

**Example**: Ram and Sita's son is very Intelligent.

Ram's and Mohan's sons are smart.

- ❖ Anybody, Somebody, everybody, nobody, anyone, someone, no one, everyone के साथ भी 's लगाते है। लेकिन इनके बाद यदि else का use हो तो else के साथ 's लगाते है।

**Example**: No one's pen is nice

I like your decision and not anybody else's

- ❖ Each other तथा One another के साथ भी 's का use होता है।

**Example**: They like each other's ideas.

#### PRACTICE SET -(NOUN)

- 1-The Indian force/drove away / the Pakistanis  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)
- 2- A trained gang of sailors /was employed  
(a) (b)  
/ on the ship. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 3- They have / placed order / for books. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4- The flock of lions / roamed about / fearlessly in  
(a) (b) (c)  
the jungle / No error-  
(d)
- 5- His mouth watered / when he saw / a bouquet  
(a) (b) (c)  
of grapes. / No error  
(d)
- 6- You can get / all the informations you want / in  
(a) (b)  
this library. / No error  
(c) (d)

- 7- The blinds / deserve / our sympathy. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- The crowd of angry students / ordered the /  
(a) (b)  
closing of shops. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 9- They left / their luggages / at the Bus station. /  
(a) (b) (c)  
No error  
(d)
- 10- Many of the question / appearing in this  
(a) (b)  
question paper / are too difficult to solve. /  
(c)  
No error.  
(d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (a) Replace 'force' by 'forces'  
2- (a) Replace 'gang' by 'crew'  
3- (b) Replace 'order' by 'orders'  
4- (a) Replace 'flock' by 'pride'  
5- (c) Replace 'bouquet' by 'bunch'  
6- (b) Replace 'informations' by 'information'  
7- (a) Replace 'blinds' by 'blind'  
8- (a) Replace 'crowd' by 'mob'  
9- (b) Replace 'luggages' by 'luggage'  
10- (a) Replace 'question' by 'questions'

**ARTICLE**

- 1- There are two kinds of articles.  
Indefinite Articles- A, An (in the sense of one and any)  
Definite Articles- The

**Use of 'A'**

- इसका use Singular common noun के पहले पूरी जाति का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। As- A bird has two wings, (All Birds)  
As- A cow is useful animal. (All cows)
- यदि Adjective का use singular common noun के पहले हुआ हो या Exclamatory sentence में Adjective Singular common के पहले आया हो तो 'A' का use करते हैं।  
As : Mohan is a good boy.  
What a fine day it was? what a pretty girl !
- How, rather, however, quite के बाद singular noun के पहले Article 'A' का use करते हैं।  
As- However old a book it must be read.  
Quite dull a boy, How fine a day. !  
It is a rather a good step (or a rather good, step)
- 'A' का use, one, on, each, per etc. के अर्थों में भी करते हैं।  
As-  
1- David has a dog. 2- A bird has two wings.  
3- Rice is sold 8 rupees a kilo.
- Consonant से Start होने वाले अधिकतर common noun के पहले 'A' का use होता है।  
As- This is a dog/plane/cat.
- यदि proper noun merit को बताये तो उसके पहले 'a' का use होता है।  
As- Sohan is a Shakespeare.  
He is a Gandhi.  
He is a Vikramaditya known for his justice.  
Ashylock is living in my neighborhood. (a cruel miser)
- 'A' is used with a vowel giving the sound of a consonant. or 'u' या 'eu' से start होने वाले words जिसका उच्चारण 'यू' होता है। उन शब्दों के पहले Article 'a' का use होता है।  
As- A one eyed man, A university student.  
A European, a Universal problem. a unique book.
- यदि Verb का use noun की तरह हो तो verb के पहले A का use करते हैं।  
As- Seema went for a walk.  
Mahesh needs a help.
- यदि Post से किसी के profession के बारे में जानकारी हो तो इसके पहले indefinite Article का use होता है।  
As- Akanksha is a bank manager.  
Pooja is a typist.

Before a singular countable noun (common) when it is mentioned for the first time representing a particular person or a thing.

As- I need a book, please give me a pen.  
A bagger came to my house.

Before a person not known to the person-

As- A Mr. Gupta - Some Mr. Gupta  
A Mrs. Verma- Some Mrs. Verma.

Before the words denoting numbers.

As- A dozen, A hundred, A thousand. A million.

Before the Adjective 'little and few' to give the sense of 'some'.

As- A Little- some (Quantity)  
A Few- some(number)

Exp.: -i- I have little money to buy a car (hardly any)

ii- Please give me a little sugar (some)

iii- He has spent the little money that he had (some but all)

- (i) There are few girls in the class. (Hardly anyone)  
(ii) I met a few students in the university (some)

(iv) The few students that were in the class were sitting idle. (Some but all)

Note the position of indefinite article in the following.

**Example:-**

Rather, very, much, quite, so, too, such, are etc.  
It is rather a nuisance.

He is a very good person.

He is a much hated character.

He is such a nice man that everybody likes him.

❖ अनिश्चित संख्या या समूह को बताने वाले कुछ शब्दों के पहले-

**Example:**

A lot of, A great many, A number of, A large number of.  
A great number of, A large quantity of, A large amount of.

❖ Before a singular countable noun which is used to single out some person /something as a representative of a class of things, animals and persons.

**Example:-**

A cow is a useful animal (any in the sense of class)  
A bigger can not be a chooser (any in the sense of Class)

❖ अनिश्चित संख्या या समूह को बताने वाले कुछ शब्दों के पहले-

❖ Before certain phrases-Eat a humble pie. in a dilemma in a hurry, in a rage, in a mood, in a temper, at a loss, have a drink, have a headache /walk/rest/ dream/chat /quarrel/fight/ sleep.

**USE OF 'AN'**

❖ Vowel से Start होने वाले nouns के पहले An का use होता है।

**Example:-** An- An apple, An elephant.

❖ H से Start होने वाले words जहाँ H silent होता है। An का use होता है।

**Example:-**

An heir, An honest man, An honourable leader.

❖ यदि किसी Abbreviation का First letter F.H.L.M.N. S.R.X हो तो उसके पहले An Article का use होता है।

**Example:-**

An H.M.T. watch, An LIC officer, An S.D.O an M.L.A

❖ किसी शब्द का पहला sound consonant या vowel है इसकी पहचान आप उस शब्द का हिन्दी उच्चारण लिखकर कर सकते हैं। यदि उच्चारण में किसी शब्द का पहला Letter हिन्दी का vowel हो तो उसके पहले an का use करते हैं।

As-An H.M.T. watch, An LIC officer, An S.D.O an M.L.A

**Use of 'The'**

❖ The का use singular/plural/countable तथा uncountable noun के पहले करते हैं। जब यह definite हो जैसे-

As- you are the man who helped me.

These are the girls whom I have invited.

Before proper nouns when they refer to the names of historical buildings, mountains ranges, planets, rivers, oceans. gulfs, group of islands, Holy books, ordinals, descriptive name of countries, states, newspapers, magazines, deserts, superlative degree. name of trains, Hotels, shops, geographic direction's.

As-The Taj Mahal, The Himalayas, The Alps, the Earth, The moon.

The sun, The Ganga, The Indian ocean, The red sea, The bay of Bengal, The Andaman.

❖ सामान्यतः किसी वाक्य में noun+of+noun का use हो तो पहले वाल noun के पहले The का use होता है।

As- The Students of this class are very intelligent.

❖ Nationality बताने के लिए या Adjective को noun बनाने के लिए the use करते हैं।

As- The french, The English, The poor, The rich.

❖ यदि दो proper nouns के बीच गुणों की तुलना हो तो बाद वाले noun के पहले The का use करते हैं। जैसे-

As-Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

**THE OMISSION OF ARTICLES**

❖ किसी भी Subject, Language and sport or game के नाम के पहले Article का use नहीं होता है।

As-She is a student of history.

M.S. Dhoni is a player of cricket.

❖ किसी possessive Adjective (My, our, your) Demonstrative Adjective (This, That, those, these, No, Any, other, etc.) तथा किसी Distributive Adjective (Each, Either, Neither) के बाद आये हुए noun के पहले Article का use नहीं होता।

As- This is my house. This house is mine.

❖ Kind of type of, Sort of, Variety of, post of, Rank of के बाद आये हुए noun के पहले कोई Article का use नहीं होता है।

As-I do not like this kind of man.

He has been promoted to the rank of S.P.

❖ Man, woman, life, death, science, Art, God, Nature आदि का use यदि व्यापक अर्थों (widest sense) में हो तो इन शब्दों

के पहले किसी article का use नहीं होता है।

As-Man is mortal, woman is man's mate.

God is almighty.

❖ School, college, Home, Church, Temple, Hospital, Bed, court, prison, jail, market, see, work, table का use यदि मौलिक उद्देश्य के लिए हो तो इनके पहले किसी article का use नहीं होता है।

As-She goes to school daily (Study)

We go to temple on tuesday (for prayer)

I go to bed early (to sleep)

But the thief went to the bed (Upto the bed)

Note- 'The' is used before.

❖ Office, cinema, movie, theater, picture, circus, station, Bus stop etc.

❖ Before Hobbies, Professional and sports. the is not used.

As- Dancing is her profession, Gardening is his hobby. Before name of disease.

As- Cancer is a fatal disease.

AIDS is spreading like wild fire.

❖ But we can say- the measles, the mumps, the rickets, the plague, the flu.

❖ Before regular meals except when preceded by an adjective.

As- I take breakfast at 9am.

You should take dinner /lunch early.

**PRACTICE SET -(Articles)**

- 1- I am not rich, / so I cannot afford /to buy a  
(a) (b)  
expensive car. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 2- As I had to reach / the office early, I took cab /  
(a) (b)  
instead of going by bus. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 3- Both the civilians / and army men / joined the  
(a) (b)  
Second World War. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 4- The interviewer asked me / if I believed that /  
(a) (b)  
Kalidas was the greater than any other poet.  
(c)  
/ No error  
(d)
- 5- Many say that / Kashmir is Switzerland  
(a) (b)  
/ of India. / No error  
(c) (d)
- 6- We all / must respect / a honest person.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)
- 7- He did not go / to the city on foot, / he went  
(a) (b)  
there by the train / No error  
(c) (d)
- 8- It being rainy day, / we decided not to go out/  
(a) (b)  
but to stay at home and watch a movie.  
(c)  
/ No error  
(d)
- 9- My neighbour is / a S. P. / in Delhi Police.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)
- 10- The milk / is good / for Health. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (c) Replace 'a' by 'an'  
2- (b) Add 'a' before 'cab'  
3- (b) Add 'the' before 'army men'  
4- (c) Remove 'the'  
5- (b) Use 'the' before Switzerland  
6- (c) Replace 'a' by 'an'  
7- (c) Remove 'the'  
8- (a) Add 'a' before 'rainy day'  
9- (b) Replace 'a' with 'an'  
10- (a) Remove 'the'

**PRONOUN**

"It is used in place of noun".

**Kinds of pronoun :-**

**Personal Pronoun:-** I, we, you, he, she, it, they

**Demonstrative Pronoun :-** This, that, these, those

**Relative Pronoun :-** Who, Which, that, What, Whom, Whose, of which.

**Reflexive/Emphatic Pronoun :-** Myself, ourselves, your self, itself, herself, himself, themselves.

**Interrogative Pronoun :-** Who, Which.

**Possessive Pronoun:-** My/Mine, our/ours, you/yours.



her/hers, it/its,their/ theirs.

**Distributive Pronoun:-**Each,Either,Neither, None, Each & Every.

**Reciprocal Pronoun :-**Each other, One another,

**Indefinite Pronoun :-**Some body, Every body, no body, anyone, someone, none, several, many, all.

**RULES**

❖ Singular Personal Pronoun का use निम्न क्रम में करते हैं।  
यदि sentence positive sense में हो।  
Order:- 2,3,1=23, 21, 31

**Example:-**

You, he and I are going to market.

2 3 1

You and he are going to market.

You and I are going to market.

❖ यदि sentence Negative sense (Abuse, Crime, Mistake etc.) का हो तो इनका Order निम्न प्रकार से होता है।

Order:- 1, 2,3 = 12,13, 23

**Example:-**

I, you and he are criminals

❖ निम्न क्रियाओं-avail present, absent, lay, cheat, amuse, enjoy, prostrate, adjust, adapt के बाद यदि कोई Object न हो तो Reflexive pronoun का use sentence के subject के according करते हैं। जैसे-I enjoyed the movie I enjoyed at the party.(wrong)  
I enjoyed myself at the party. (Right)

❖ Relative pronoun 'who' का use human beings के लिए, which का use, birds, animals तथा non living things के लिए होता है। जबकि that का use, who or which के स्थान पर होता है।

As- The girl who is sitting here is very intelligent.

The pen which is on the table is mine.

❖ Each other का use दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं तथा one another का use दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के आपसी संबंध को बताने के लिए करते हैं। जैसे-

Mohan and Meera love each other.

The five brothers hate one another.

❖ What का use Profession or Job को बताने के लिए करते हैं जैसे- What is your father?

It means-what is your father's business?

❖ जब दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में Choice or Preference को बताया जाये तो which का use करते हैं न कि who का

**Example:-**

Which is your brother in the crowd?

**PRACTICE SET - (PRONOUN)**

- 1- He, you and I / will manage / this problem together. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2- Being a / rainy day, I /remained indoors./No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3- This is the girl / whom I think had won / the gold medal in the Dance competition./No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4- Reema is /taller / than me. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5- One of them / forgot to take their bag/from the school. /on our behalf.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 6- If the teacher is good / the students will respond / positively to them. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 7- I going there / will not solve / this complicated / problem. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- Myself and Ramu / will take care of / the function on Monday. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 9- Was it him / who got injured / in an accident this morning. / No. error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 10-The audience / are requested / to be in its seats. /no error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (a) The correct form is you, he and I
- 2- (a) Add 'it' before 'being'
- 3- (b) Replace 'whom' by 'who'

- 4- (c) Replace 'me' by 'I'
- 5- (b) Replace 'their' by 'his'
- 6- (c) Replace 'them' by 'him'
- 7- (a) Replace 'I' by 'my'
- 8- (a) Replace 'myself and Ramu by 'Ramu & I'
- 9- (a) Replace 'him' by 'he'
- 10-(c) Replace 'its' by 'their'

**VERB**

**Kinds of Verbs:-** 1-Helping/Auxiliary Verb.

2- Main Verb

**Kinds of Auxiliary Verb:-**

(i)- primary auxiliary verb.

Be- is, am, are, was, were

Have- has, have, had

Do- do, does, did

(ii)- Modal Auxiliary Verb:-

can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, need, dare, used to, ought to.

**Kinds of Main verb:-**

(i)- Regular Verb (ii)-Irregular Verb

(iii)-Transitive Verb (iv)-Intransitive Verb

(v)- Linking Verb (vi)- Finite Verb

(vii)- Non Finite Verb

**Rules:-**

❖ जब दो singular subjects 'and' से जुड़े हो और किसी एक वस्तु का बोध कराते हो तो इनके साथ singular Verb का use करते हैं। और यदि ये अलग-अलग वस्तुओं का बोध कराये तो इनके साथ Plural Verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:** Rice and curry is my favourite food.

Rice and curry are available in this hotel.

❖ जब दो Subjects (nouns/pronouns) as well as, together with, with, along with, nothing but, except, besides etc conjunctions से जुड़े हो तो पहले वाले Subject के according Verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:** John as well as his friends is going to market.

❖ जब दो Subjects neither -- nor, either--or, none but, not -- only-- But also, तथा or से जुड़े हो तो बादवाले subject के according Verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:** Neither he nor his friends have come.

❖ जब दो Helping Verbs ( One Primary and One Modal) का use हो और इनके लिए एक Main Verb का use हो तो उस Main Verb को इन helping Verbs की कंडीशन के according use करना चाहिये।

**Example:** Seema has not allowed and will not allow her son to join Army.

❖ It के साथ हमेशा singular Verb का use करते हैं। जबकि there के साथ there के बाद आये हुए noun के number पर depend करती है और ये दोनों introductory subjects कहलाते हैं।

**Example:-**It is raining heavily.

There is a book on the table.

There are five books on the table.

❖ Each, Either, neither, everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, every one, some one, any one, no one, one, none, every thing, something, anything, nothing आदि शब्द किसी sentence के subject हो तो इनके साथ singular verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:-**No body is perfectionist.

Each of these boys is honest.

❖ जब दो singular nouns and से जुड़े हो और दोनों के पहले या केवल पहले वाले noun के पहले Each या every का use हो तो इनके साथ singular verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:-**Each boy and each girl of this class is very intelligent.

❖ All, all of, some, some of, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, plenty of, the rest of, the percent of, half of, one third of, one fourth of आदि शब्दों के बाद आने वाला noun यदि countable है तो वह plural होगा और verb plural होगी। और यदि noun, uncountable तो वह singular होगा इसी noun के अनुसार verb use होगी।

**Example:-**All the members of my family are invited.

All of the Students are very intelligent.

❖ It के साथ हमेशा singular verb का use करते हैं।

**Example:-**It is raining.

**PRACTICE SET -(VERB)**

- 1- He insisted / on / to go there. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2- I will not move / from here / until you will get back. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3- The government has failed / to provide financial aid to / those affected by the floods. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

- 4- Please excuse / me coming / late. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5- I would like him to go / to a university but I can't / make him go. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 6- I will come / to see you / if I will have time. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 7- I will write / to you / when I leave Australia. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- I will come / to down the but / till it will stop. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 9- We should not forget that we have / certain rights but at the same time, each of us / have to remember our duties also. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 10-Many a girls / has seen / the movie. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (c) Replace 'to go' by 'going'
- 2- (c) Replace 'you will get back' by 'you get back'
- 3- (d) No error
- 4- (b) Replace 'me' by 'my'
- 5- (c) delete 'to' before 'go'
- 6- (c) delete 'will' before 'have'
- 7- (d) No error
- 8- (d) No error
- 9- (c) Replace 'have' with 'has'
- 10-(a) Replace 'girls' by 'girl'

**ADVERB**

Adverb is a word which is used to show the quality of verb, adjective, other adverb and a sentence as well.

**Exp:-**He runs fast.

He wrote this latter very carefully.

He is a very intelligent student.

Luckily, he passed.

**Types of Adverbs:-**

**Adverbs of Frequency:-** Always, sometimes, often, usually, frequently, rarely/hardly ever, never, generally, etc.

**Exp:-** She normally eats three apples a day.

I usually buy all my vegetables at the market.

**Adverb of Manner:-**Cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, carefully, slowly, nicely, easily.

**Exp:-**The children were playing happily with their toys.

The police dealt with the incident very efficiently.

**Adverb of Time:** Now, yesterday, soon, Later, yet, tomorrow, already, tonight,

**Exp:-**She'd already gone when we got there.

I'm going to hang out with my friends tomorrow.

**Adverb of Place:** off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, behind.

**Exp:-**His children go everywhere with him.

Let's open the box and see what's inside it.

**Adverb of Degree :** quite, too, entirely, very extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just.

**Exp:-**I'm not absolutely certain I posted it.

He was quite agreeable to accepting the plan

**Adverb of Evaluation :** Apparently, clearly, fairly, frankly, fortunately, honestly, hopefully.

**Exp:-**Rahul is clearly unhappy to be here.

Frankly, I think the Internet is overacted.

**Conjunctives Adverbs :**Accordingly, besides, equally, further, hence, namely, next, now.

**Exp:-**I don't want to go; besides, I'm too tired.

Furthermore, they had not consulted with her.

❖ जब तीनों Adverbs (Adverb of Manner/Place/ time) का use एक साथ किसी एक Sentence में हो तो इनका Order निम्न तरीके से होता है।

**Adverb of Manner + Place + time**

= M+P+T=MP, PT, MT

**Exp:-** She narrated a story very well here yesterday.

❖ Very तथा Much दोनों adverbs हैं। very के साथ positive degree का adjective तथा present participle का use करते हैं। जबकि much के साथ comparative degree तथा past participle का use करते हैं।

**Exp:-** It's a very good movie.

It's a very interesting movie.

He is much exhausted in the evening.

This movie is much a better than that.

❖ निम्नलिखित words adverbs और adjectives दोनों हैं। जैसे- Well, fast, Late.

**Exp:-** He works well (adverb)

He is well. (Adjective)

❖ 'Enough' adverb और adjective दोनों है। adjective के रूप में noun के पहले जबकि adverb के रूप में adjective के बाद इसका use होता है।

**Exp:-** He is kind enough.

She has enough money.

❖ **Adverb of Frequency:-**(Always, sometimes, often, usually, frequently) का use helping verb के बाद तथा main verb के पहले होता है। और यदि दोनों verbs हो तो इन दोनों के बीच में।

**Exp:-** He is always cheerful.

He often comes to meet me on Sunday.

❖ Miser, niggard, coward आदि शब्द nouns है। जबकि Miserly, niggardly, cowardly आदि शब्द adjectives है। इसके अलावा In a miserly manner, In a niggardly manner, In a cowardly manner, adverbs है।

**Exp:-** He is a miser.

He is miserly.

**PRACTICE SET -(ADVERB)**

- 1- People invert machines / when they / think independent. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2- Watch how careful / the sparrow knits the / straws into the another to form a nest. / No. error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3- In spite of working / very neat and careful / he could not win even the third prize. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4- Even though it was / raining bad I want out / to get medicines. / No. error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5- I will give you / a reward if you / do you work satisfactory. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 6- After toiling very hardly / over a long period of time / he found that people recognised him as a successful person. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 7- You have been behaving / like a foolishly person / since you arrived. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- He always / greets me in/ a friendliness manner. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 9- It is a well-known fact / that it hardly never / rains 'in deserts. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 10- She song so bad / that most of the audience / left at the break. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (c) Replace 'independent' by 'independently'
- 2- (a) Replace 'careful' by 'carefully'
- 3- (b) The correct form is 'very neatly' and 'carefully'
- 4- (b) Replace 'bad' by 'badly'
- 5- (c) Replace 'satisfactory' by 'satisfactorily'
- 6- (a) Replace 'hardly' by 'hard'
- 7- (b) Replace 'foolishly' with 'foolish'
- 8- (c) Replace 'friendliness' by 'friendly'
- 9- (b) Replace 'hardly never' with 'hardly ever'
- 10- (a) Replace 'bad' by 'badly'

**ADJECTIVE**

An Adjective adds a description to the noun (adjective means added to). An adjective can describe a person, animal, place, thing or tell the number or quantity of the noun. An adjective can be a single word (like exciting, amusing) or a compound (hard-working, self-centered) that actually modifies the noun.

**KINDS OF ADJECTIVES:-**

**Proper Adjectives:** Indian, American, Australian

**Possessive Adjectives:** My his, her, your, our, etc.

❖ इसके बाद noun जरूर आता है और इस noun के पहले कोई article नहीं आता है। जैसे-This is my pen (not my a pen)

**Distributive Adjectives:** each, every, neither, either.

❖ Each का use दो या दो से अधिक, every का use दो से अधिक तथा

either or neither का use सिर्फ दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के distribution के लिए होता है।

**Exp:-** I have five pens and each pen is very nice.

**Demonstrative Adjectives:** This, that, these, those etc.

❖ This तथा these पास की चीज को तथा that और those का use दूर की चीज को Indicate करने के लिए करते है।

**Exp:-** This house is mine.

Those pens are yours.

**Indefinite Adjective :** Any, many, some, several etc.

❖ इनके बाद आने वाले noun की संख्या अनिश्चित होती है।

**Exp:-** Many Persons are invited here.

**Interrogative Adjectives:** which, what, whose etc.

**Exp:-** Which pen is yours?

**Present participle Adjectives:** Walking, reading, cooking etc.

**Exp:-** This story is interesting.

**Past participle Adjectives:** Written, polished, painted.

**Exp:-** He is tired.

**Adjective of Quality :** Good, red, stupid etc.

**Exp:-** She is stupid

**Adjective of Quantity :** Much, all, some, little, a little, the little.

**Exp:-** I have a little money.

Some money is needed.

**Adjective of Number:** Many, Several, All, One, two, First, second, single, double, a few, few, the few.

**Exp:-** One pen is very costly

❖ निम्न Adjectives का use comparative degree में होता है। इनके बाद to का use करते है। और इनके पहले more या most का use नहीं करते है।

**As:-** Senior, Junior, Inferior, superior, prior, elder,

**Exp:-** He is senior to me.

❖ निम्न Adjectives का use positive degree में होता है। ये words complete होते है। और इनके पहले भी more या most का use नहीं करते है।

**As:-** major, chief, ideal, supreme, excellent, whole, external, complete, definite, circular, triangular, rectangular, golden, milky, round, immortal.

**Exp:-** This is the major problem.

This is a complete solution.

❖ Comparatively/relatively के बाद positive degree का adjective use होता है।

**Exp:-** Mohan is comparatively smart than Sohan.

**PRACTICE SET -(ADJECTIVES)**

- 1- Everyone felt that / th big glittering diamond / was most unique. / No error.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2- From all accounts I learn than / he is the best and hones member / of the new committee. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3- He is / too intelligent / to make a mistake. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4- Arithmetic and English / are, more easier than / Geography and Social Studies. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5- Her black long / hair complements / her good looks. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 6- He is very blind / to read / smallest of prints. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 7- The Headmaster said that / Sachin was capable of doing / more better work. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- Nalini is the / bright student / of her class. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 9- Of the two boys, / Rohit was trying / the hardest to succeed. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 10- His brother / used to drive / a German old blue car. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (c) Remove 'most'
- 2- (b) Add 'most' before 'honest'
- 3- (d) No error
- 4- (b) Remove 'more'
- 5- (a) The correct order is her long black
- 6- (a) Replace 'very' by 'too'
- 7- (c) Replace 'more' by 'much'
- 8- (b) Replace 'bright' by 'brightest'
- 9- (c) Replace 'the hardest' with 'harder'
- 10- (c) The correct order is an old blue German

**DETERMINERS**

"A word that comes before a noun to show how the noun is being used."

Possessive adjective (My, our, your, her, his, its, their), Demonstrative adjective (a, an, one, other, another, the other, certain, a certain, this, that, these, those any other, any) and distributive adjective (each, every, either, neither) are used as determiners in modern English.

**Rule:** Double determiners should not be used in a sentence.

**Exp:** This my pen is very nice. (wrong)

This pen of mine is very nice. (write)

**CONJUNCTION**

"A word that is used for joining other words, phrases or sentences."

❖ Both के बाद and का use करते है। यदि इसके बाद दो singular noun या pronoun हो,

**Exp :-** Both Sita and Geeta are very intelligent.

❖ Hardly, barely, scarcely, rarely के बाद before/when का use करते है। न कि than का।

**Exp :-** Hardly had he reached home before it started raining.

❖ Though, although के बाद yet or comma का use करते है। न कि but का।

**Exp:-** Though he is poor, he is honest.

❖ Lest के बाद should का use करते है।

**Exp:-** Walk carefully lest you should fall.

❖ If, suppose, while, when के बाद comma का use करते है। न कि than का।

**Exp:-** If you study hard, you will get a job.

While he was singing, she was dancing.

❖ till/until time को बताते है जबकि unless condition को बताता है। till या until एक-दूसरे के स्थान पर use किये जा सकते है। until और unless negative words है।

**Exp:-** You have to stay here till/until I come back.

You can not win the race unless you run fast.

**PRACTICE SET -(Conjunction)**

- 1- No sooner did I open the window / when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in / making us shiver from head to foot. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2- Hardly had I reached the airport / where I learned / about the powerful bomb explosion. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3- Unless Ravi does not / return all the library books, / he will not be awarded the pass certificate. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4- Because he is physically strong, / therefore he was selected / for the Army. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5- It is not / such a good novel / that I expected. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 6- My mathematics text book has been / missing from my room / till yesterday. / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 7- Neither Akash or / Ravi has qualified / in the examination? / No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 8- No sooner did / he manager began speaking, some / employees started shouting slogans.  
(a) (b) (c)



- / No error  
(d)  
9- As he is rich. / so he spends /lavishly. / No. error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)  
10-If you hate me, / then you should  
(a) (b)  
/ leave my house/ No error  
(c) (d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (b) Replace 'when' by 'than'  
2- (b) Replace 'where' by 'when'  
3- (c) Replace 'unless' by 'if'  
4- (b) Remove 'therefore'  
5- (c) Replace 'that' by 'as'  
6- (c) Replace 'till' by 'since'  
7- (a) Replace 'or' by 'nor'  
8- (b) Add 'than' before 'some'  
9- (a) Remove 'as'  
10-(b) Remove 'then'

**PREPOSITION**

**AT**

- ❖ इसका use point of time, small places, cities के पहले करते है।  
**Exp:-** She lives at Unnao.  
She will come here at five o'clock.  
❖ इसका Speed, rate को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** Usain Bolt ran at 20 km/hr.  
We purchased fruits at high rate.

**IN**

- ❖ इसका use indefinite time (a large part of time) तथा big places, cities names of months, years, seasons के पहले करते है।  
**Exp:-** My friend came to Kanpur in 2015.  
Her sister lives in Chennai.  
❖ इसका use mental or physical position को बताने हेतु करते है।  
**Exp:-** She is in love.  
It is written in red ink.  
❖ Profession को बताने के लिए भी इसका use करते है।  
**Exp:-** My brother is in the navy.

**IN Or WITHIN**

- ❖ In का use after के sense में past और future दोनों tenses में होता है। जबकि within का use before के sense में future tense में होता है।  
**Exp:-** I will do it within 4 days. (Means before 4 days)  
He will do it in 4 days. (Means after 4 days)

**OFF**

- ❖ इसका use separation को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** He is off duty now.

**FROM**

- ❖ इसका use भी separation को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** The cat jumped from the table.  
❖ इसका use भी source या origin को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** He comes from Lucknow.  
Butter is made from Milk.

**OF**

- ❖ इसका use भी source को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** He comes of a good family.  
❖ इसका use relation को बताने के लिए करते है।  
**Exp:-** The colour of his shirt is very nice.

**BY**

- ❖ इसका use 'according to' के sense में करते है।  
**Exp:-** It is five o'clock by my watch.  
❖ इसका use 'living objects'(doer) के साथ किया जाता है।  
**Exp:-** 'Dover Beach' is written by Matthew Arnold  
❖ इसका use 'point of time' के साथ किया जाता है।  
**Exp:-** His father will come to Kanpur by 4 o'clock.  
❖ इसका use 'modes of transport' के पहले भी करते है।  
**Exp:-** David came here by car.

**ABOUT**

- ❖ इसका use लगभग के अर्थ में होता है।  
**Exp:-** It is about ten o'clock.  
❖ About + to+verb की First form use करने से किसी कार्य के तुरंत होने का पता चलता है।  
**Exp:-** He is about to go home.

**AROUND, THROUGHOUT**

- ❖ Around का प्रयोग about के अर्थ में होता है। जबकि throughout का use लगातार के अर्थ में होता है।  
**Exp:-** Ramesh came here around 10 p.m.  
He worked throughout the night.

**AGAINST**

- ❖ इसका प्रयोग-के विरुद्ध में, से सटाकर, के वास्ते आदि अर्थों में होता है।  
**Exp:-** Public opinion was against this bill.  
The ladder was placed against the wall.  
We should save money against a rainy day.

**FOR**

- ❖ इसका use के वास्ते, के बावजूद, के पक्ष में, की ओर से, के लिए, आदि अर्थों में होता है।  
**Exp:-** He goes for a walk.  
For all his learning, He proved a failure in life.  
He will vote for you.  
Let us start for home.  
We should fight for the poor.

**Word Formation**

- ❖ जब किसी शब्द के मूल रूप के पहले या बाद में एक small unit जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाते है। जिसे word-formation कहते है।  
**Prefix :-** Prefix (उपसर्ग) एक syllable है जिसे किसी शब्द के पहले लगाकर नया शब्द बनाते है।  
**Exp:-** im+possible=impossible  
in+decent=indecent.  
**Suffix :-** suffix (प्रत्यय) भी एक syllable है जिसे शब्द के अंत में लगाकर एक नया शब्द बनाया जाता है। जैसे-  
**Exp:-** Kind+ness=kindness capital+ism=capitalism  
**Conversion :-** conversion यह वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा बिना किसी Prefix या suffix लगाये किसी शब्द के form, class या part of speech को change कर देते है।  
**Exp:-** I walk to school every day. (verb)  
I take a long walk every morning. (noun)

**SOME IMPORTANT PREFIX + WORDS**

- Im** = im+pure= impure, im+perfect= Imperfect  
**in** = in + decent= indecent, in+discipline= indiscipline  
**ir** = ir+religious=irreligious, ir+responsible=irresponsible  
**en** = en+danger= endanger, en+able= enable.  
**un** = un+happy=unhappy, un+expected= unexpected  
**de** = de+code=decode, de+value=devalue  
**mis** = mis+lead=mislead, mis+trust=mistrust  
**Pre** = pre+fix=prefix, pre+mature=premature, pre-school  
**non** = non+sense=nonsense, non+gazetted=non-gazetted

**WORDS + SUFFIX**

- age** = leak+age=leakage, break+age= breakage  
**ed** = hunt+ed=hunted, gift+ed=gifted  
**ist** = social +ist= socialist  
**ing** = paint+ing=painting  
**ism** = patriot +ism= patriotism  
**al** = arrive+al= arrival  
**ic** = hero +ic= heroic, cynic, logic  
**ify** = beauty +fy= beautify  
**ion** = act+ion=action, tension

**PRACTICE SET -(PREPOSITIONS)**

- 1- The teacher taught / to the students / like his  
(a) (b)  
own children. / No error  
(c) (d)  
2- In my opinion / this boy is very honest / and  
(a) (b)  
can be depended. / No error  
(c) (d)  
3- My answer / is different than / yours answer.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)  
4- He says that / he has a red Maruti car / beside  
(a) (b)  
a scooter. / No error  
(c) (d)  
5- My father forbade me / not to go through/ the  
(a) (b)  
contents of his letter. / No error  
(c) (d)  
6- I am vexed / at him about what / he has done.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)  
7- Young children should not sit close / to he TV  
(a) (b)  
set / as it affects on their eyes. / No error  
(c) (d)  
8- Children often / quarrel on / petty issues.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)  
9- Our Mathematics teacher / often emphasises  
(a) (b)  
on/ the need for a lot of practice. / No error  
(c) (d)  
10-The teacher / was pleased / at Sanjay.  
(a) (b) (c)  
/ No error  
(d)

**ANSWER WITH EXPLANATIONS**

- 1- (b) Remove 'to'  
2- (c) Add 'upon' after depended  
3- (b) Replace 'than' by 'from'  
4- (c) Replace 'bedside' by 'bedsides'

- 5- (b) The correct form is '.....from going through  
6- (b) Replace 'at' with 'with'  
7- (c) Remove 'on'  
8- (b) Replace 'on' with 'over'  
9- (b) Replace 'on' with 'upon'  
10-(c) Replace 'at' by 'with'

**INTERJECTION (विस्मयादिबोधक)**

**Interjection** : A word which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion is called Interjection.

- ❖ जिस शब्द से हृदय की भावना (हर्ष, दुख, शाबाशी) व्यक्त होती है, Interjection कहलाता है।  
इस श्रेणी के शब्द निम्नलिखित हैं-  
Alas! (To express sorrow)- (दुःख व्यक्त करना।)

- Example:-** Alas! I am ruined.  
❖ Bravo! well done,! (To express appreciation)  
- शाबाशी व्यक्त करना।

**Example:-** Bravo! Mr. Arun made a good speech.

- ❖ Hurrah! (To express joy) - खुशी व्यक्त करना।

**Example:-** Hurrah! Vicky has won the race.

- ❖ Tut! (or tut! tut!) (To express annoyance)  
- घृणा व्यक्त करना।

**Example:-** Tut! I have got some ink on my shirt.

- ❖ Hush! sh! shh! (To demand silence)  
- शान्त रहने की बात व्यक्त करना।

**Example:-** Hush! you will wake the baby.

- ❖ Ah! aha!, ha, oh (To express surprise)  
- आश्चर्य व्यक्त करना।

**Example:-** Aha! so it is you who were hiding there?

- ❖ Good bye! (Farewell) - अलविदा।

**Example:-** Good bye! May God make your journey happy.

**TENSE**

Tense is very important in English language, because it helps to know the situation in time. There are 12 kinds of tenses.

**PRESENT TENSE**

- 1- Simple Present 2- Present Continuous  
3- Present Perfect 4- Present Perfect Continuous

**PAST TENSE**

- 1- Simple Past 2- Past Continuous  
3- Past Perfect 4- Past Perfect Continuous

**FUTURE TENSE**

- 1- Simple future 2- Future Continuous  
3- Future Perfect 4- Future Perfect Continuous

**PRESENT TENSE**

**SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

- Function:  
- To express the habitual action  
- To express the General Truth  
- Using when meet the non-progressive verb

Formula  
(Verbal)  
(+) S + V1(s/es) + O + Ts  
(-) S + do/does + not + V1 + O + Ts  
(?) Do/Does + S + V1 + O + Ts?

- E.g. (+) I plays video games every night  
(-) You dont play video games every night  
(?) Do you play video games every night?

- \*Ts = Time Signal  
\*A.N.A = Adjective, Noun, Adverb.

- E.g. (+) I am a director  
(-) I am not a pilot  
(?) Am i a doctor?

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

- Function  
- Declare ongoing activities  
- Declare the activities in the process  
- Declare pique using Forever, constantly, always, etc.

Formula  
(+) S + is/am/are + V-ing + O + Ts  
(-) S + is/am/are + not + V-ing + O + Ts  
(?) Is/am/are + S + V-ing + O + Ts?

- E.g. (+) You are running your car so fast today  
(-) You aren't running your cycle so fast today  
(?) Are you running your truck so fast today?

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

- Function  
- Declare activity has happened  
- Declare the repetition activity  
- Using Since/For to declare the duration

Formula:-  
(+) S + has/have + V3 + O + Ts  
(-) S + has/have + not + V3 + O + Ts  
(?) has/have + S + V3 + O + Ts + ?

E.g. (+) I has believed you everytime  
 (-) I hasn't believed you everytime  
 (?) Hve they believed you everytime?  
 Present Perfect Continuous Tense  
 Function:-  
 - Declare the duration an activities  
 Formula  
 (+) S + has/have + been + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (-) S + has/have + been + not + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (?) has/have + S + been + V-ing + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) She has been borrowing your pen for a week  
 (-) He hasn't borrowing your book for an hour  
 (?) Have you borrowing my door for 2 days?

**PAST TENSE**

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE**

**FUNCTION**  
 - Express habit in the past  
 - Express something happens in the past  
**FORMULA**  
**(Verbal)**  
 (+) S + V2 + O + Ts  
 (-) S + did + not + V1 + O + Ts  
 (?) Did + S + V1 + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) I smoked when i was student.  
 (-) I didn't smoke when i was student.  
 (?) Did you smoke when he was student?

**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Function**  
 - Express an activity that happening in the past  
**Formula**  
 (+) S + was/were + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (-) S + was/were + not + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (?) was/were + S + V-ing + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) Dari was teaching english while she past S2 Degree  
 (-) Sira wasn't cooking while Doni going home last night  
 (?) Was Andri running when it rained?

**PAST PERFECT TENSE**

**Function**  
 - Declare an activity which has been done before other activities in the past.  
**Formula**  
 (+) S + had + V3 + O + Ts  
 (-) S + had + V3 + not + O + Ts  
 (?) Had + S + V3 + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) I had already remembered you before you remembered me  
 (-) I hadn't already taken a bath before I want to school  
 (?) Had you taken a bath when you go to school?

**PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + had + been + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (-) S + had + been + not + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (?) had + S + been + V-ing + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) You had been leaving me for 2 months before you forgot me to forever  
 (-) I had been not leaving you for 2 months to forget you  
 (?) Had she been leaving him forever?

**FUTURE TENSE**

**SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + will/shall + V1 + O + Ts  
 (-) S + will/shall + not + V1 + O + Ts  
 (?) will/shall + S + V1 + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+)  
 (-) (?)

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + will/shall + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (-) S + will/shall + not + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (?) will/shall + S + V-ing + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g.

**FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

**Formula**  
**(Verbal)**  
 (+) S + will/shall + have + V3 + O + Ts  
 (-) S + will/shall + not + have + V3 + O + Ts  
 (?) will/shall + S + have + V3 + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) I will have gone home by the end of this year  
 (-) I will not have gone home by the end of this year  
 (?) Shall you have gone home by the end of this year?

**FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + will/shall + have + been + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (-) S + will/shall + not + have + been + V-ing + O + Ts  
 (?) will/shall + S + have + been + V-ing + O + Ts + ?  
 E.g. (+) I will have been staying in Bogor for 1 years by the end of this month  
 (-) I will not have been staying in Jakarta by tomorrow  
 (?) Will you staying in Jog jakarta by the end of this week?

**There are 4 special types of Tenses**

**PAST FUTURE TENSE**

**Simple Past Future Tense**  
**FUNCTION**  
 - Express the activities which will going on but it has happened in past.  
**FORMULA**  
 (+) S + should/would + V1  
 (-) S + should/would + not + V1  
 (?) should/would + S + V1 + ?  
 E.g. (+) I would buy a new sport car  
 (-) I wouldn't sing a song  
 (?) Would you love me?

**PAST FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Function**  
 - Express the activities which happening, but it was past.  
**Formula**  
 (+) S + should/would + be + V-ing  
 (-) S + should/would + not + be + V-ing  
 (?) should/would + S + be + V-ing + ?  
 E.g. (+) I would be playing baseball at 10 yesterday  
 (-) I wouldn't be playing billiard  
 (?) Would you be driving for me?

**PAST FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + should/would + have + V3  
 (-) S + should/would + not + have + V3  
 (?) should/would + S + have + V3 + ?  
 E.g. (+) I would have worked  
 (-) I wouldn't have swum  
 (?) Would you have bought a travel bag?

**PAST FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Formula**  
 (+) S + should/would + have/has + been + V-ing  
 (-) S + should/would + have/has + been + V-ing  
 (?) Should/would + S + have/has + been + V-ing + ?  
 E.g. (+) I would have been eating when you scream my name loudly  
 (-) We would have been talking when you have a lot of time  
 (?) Would you have been disappointing fo her?

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

**Kinds of Voice-**  
 (i) Active Voice (कर्तृ वाच्य)  
 (ii) Passive Voice (कर्म वाच्य)  
 निम्नलिखित Tenses के form का passive voice नहीं बनता।  
 1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense  
 2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense  
 3. Future Perfect Continuous Tense  
 4. Future Continuous Tense  
 1- **General Rules** (सामान्य नियम) निम्नलिखित हैं-  
 (i) Active voice के Subject को passive voice का Object और Object को Passive voice का Subject बना दिया जाता है।  
 (ii) Active voice के main verbको Past participle form (V3) तथा उस verb के अनुसार verb 'to be' (is, are, am, was, were) का प्रयोग Passive में किया जाता है।  
 (iii) Verb के बाद by तथा Agent का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
 (iv) Passive केवल Transitive verb का बनता है।  
 (v) Passive form में verb हमेशा 'be + V3' होता है।  
 (vi) News headlines, Notices तथा Scientific experiments से सम्बन्धित वाक्य प्रायः Passive voice में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं;  
 जैसे-Ten persons were killed in a road accident.  
 Mr. Sen has been suspended.  
 (vii) Passive voice में दो objects का प्रयोग- यदि Active voice में दो objects हों तो Passive voice में किसी भी object को subject बनाया जा सकता है।  
**Examples :**  
**Active :** Rohit gave me a radio.  
**Passive :** I was given a radio by Rohit.  
 A radio was given to me by Rohit.  
 (viii) Modal Auxiliaries- Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, used to, shall should will would का passive voice में प्रयोग-  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + modal + V1 + Object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + modal + be + V3 + by + agent)  
 Examples :  
 Active : Vikas can win the race.  
 Passive: The race can be won by Vikas.  
 (ix) Modals + have प्रयुक्त Active voice का passive में प्रयोग-  
 Structure : Active

(Subject + modal + have + V3 + Object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + modal + have + been + V3 + by + agent)  
 Examples :  
 Active : You should have completed it.  
 Passive: It should have been completed by you.  
 (iii) Active voice में प्रयुक्त- Verb, to be / To / have / Infinitive वाले वाक्यों का- Passive में प्रयोग-  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + Verb-tobe + to have/has/had + Object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + Verb- to be + to have/has/had + to + be + V3 + by agent)  
 Examples :  
 Active : Vikas is to buy a bus.  
 Passive: A bus is to be bought by Vikas

**TENSE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

- 1- Present Indefinite (Simple Present) Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + V1 + Object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + is/are/am + V3 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : I teach them English.  
 Passive: They are taught English by me.
- 2- Present Continuous Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + is/are/am + V4 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + is/are/am + being + V3 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : Suman is knitting sweaters.  
 Passive: Sweaters are being knitted by Suman.
- 3- Present Perfect Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + have/has + V3 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + have/has + been + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : Manju has manufactured this mirror.  
 Passive: This mirror has been manufactured by Manju.
- 4- Past Indefinite Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + V2 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + was/were + V4 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : Simran sang a sweet song.  
 Passive: A sweet song was sung by Simran.
- 5- Past Imperfect (Continuous) Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + was/were + V4 + Object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + was/were + being + V5 + by + agent)  
**Examples :-**  
 Active : They were planting some saplings.  
 Passive: Some saplings were being planted by them.
- 6- Past Perfect Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + had + V3 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + had + been + V3 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : They had finished the work.  
 Passive: The work had been finished by them.
- 7- Future Indefinite Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + shall/will + V1 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + shall/will + be + V3 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : He will open a shop in the mall.  
 Passive: A shop in the mall will be opened by him
- 8- Future Perfect Tense  
 Structure : Active  
 (Subject + shall/will + have + V3 + object)  
 Passive  
 (Subject + shall/will + have + been + V3 + by + agent)  
**Examples :**  
 Active : The police will have arrested the criminal.  
 Passive: The criminal will have been arrested by the police.



## Imperative Sentence and their Passive Form

Imperative से आदेश (Command/Order), आग्रह (Request), सलाह (Advice) का बोध होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों के Passive voice में परिवर्तन के नियम निम्नलिखित हैं-

Imperative sentence की शुरुआत Verb की Ist form से होती है। और यदि sentence negative है तो Don't + verb की Ist form से होती है।

(i) Command/order (आदेश) वाले वाक्यों की Passive form-

Structure :

(Let + Subject + be + V3)

**Examples :**

Active : Call in the doctor at once.

Passive: Let the doctor be called in at once.

(ii) Advice (परामर्श) वाले वाक्यों की Passive form-

Structure :

(Subject + Should + be + V3)

**Examples :**

Active : Respect the elders.

Passive: The elders should be respected

(iii) Request (अनुरोध/आग्रह) वाले वाक्यों की Passive form-

Structure :

(You are requested + to + V1 + object)

**Examples :**

Active : Please type this letter, at once.

Passive: You are requested to type this letter at once.

(iv) Intransitive verb वाले Imperative sentence का Passive form-

(a) Request रहने पर - You are requested.

(b) Order रहने पर - You are ordered.

(c) Advice रहने पर - You are advised.

Structure :

(You are ordered / advised / requested + to + V1 + object)

**Examples :**

Active : Stand up (Order)

Passive: You are ordered to stand up

(v) Verb 'made' प्रयुक्त वाक्यों के Passive form-

Active : Soni made Manju laugh

Passive: Manju was made to laugh by Soni.

(vi) कुछ Verb ऐसी हैं जिनके बाद Passive में preposition 'by' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इनके साथ उपयुक्त (Appropriate) Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे- Pleased, tried, annoyed shocked satisfied, surprised, know.

**Examples :**

Active : His performance pleased me.

Passive: I was pleased at his performance

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा कही हुई बात को हम दो प्रकार से प्रकट कर सकते हैं- (क) बोलने वाले के शब्दों ज्यों का त्यों दुहराकर। इस प्रकार के ढंग को हम Direct Speech या Direct Narration कहते हैं।

(ख) बोलने वाले के वास्तविक शब्दों को न कहकर, उन का भाव प्रकट करके। इस प्रकार के ढंग को हम Indirect Speech या Indirect Narration कहते हैं।

1- Ramesh says, "My mother is writing a letter" (Direct)

2- Remesh says that his mother is writing a letter. (Indirect)

इस उदाहरण का पहला वाक्य Direct Speech में है और दूसरा, Indirect Speech में है क्योंकि पहले वाक्य से वक्ता के शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों दुहरा दिया या है और दूसरे वाक्य में वक्ता के शब्दों का भाव प्रकट किया गया है।

**नियम 1.** पहले वाक्य में say क्रिया को Reporting verb कहेंगे और my mother is writing a letter को Reported speech कहेंगे अर्थात् Inverted commas के अन्दर वाले शब्द समूह को Reported speech कहते हैं।

**नियम 2.** Reporting speech को Inverted commas के अन्दर रखा जाता है तथा Inverted commas के अन्दर वाले भाग का पहला अक्षर बड़ा (Capital letter) लिखा जाता है।

**नियम 3.** Direct speech में बोलने वाले के शब्दों को Inverted commas में लिखा जाता है।

**नियम 4.** Indirect speech में Inverted commas का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**नियम 5.** Indirect बनाते समय verb, pronouns और निकटता सूचक शब्दों का परिवर्तन किया जाता है।

वाक्य 5 प्रकार के होते हैं-

1. Assertive
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Optative
5. Exclamatory

Direct से Indirect बनाने में प्रत्येक प्रकार के वाक्य के नियम दूसरे के वाक्य के नियम से भिन्न हैं। सर्वप्रथम हम Assertive वाक्य के

नियमों का वर्णन करेंगे।

1. Assertive Sentences

नियम 1. (1) Reporting verb यदि Present या Future Tense में है, तो Reported speech की verb के tense में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

(a) Indirect speech में that बढ़ा देते हैं।

यदि Reporting speech भूतकाल में हो तो Reporting verb के verb का tense निम्नलिखित रूप में बदलेगा। जैसे-

(A) Present Indefinite - Past Indefinite  
Is/Am/Are - was, were (भाव के अनुसार)

(B) Present Continuous - Past Continuous  
Is/Am/Are going - was, were going (भाव के अनुसार)

(C) Present Perfect - Past Perfect  
Has/Have/gone - had gone

(D) Present Perfect Continuous - Past Perfect Continuous  
Has/Have/been going - had been going

(E) Past Indefinite - Past Perfect  
Went - had gone

(F) Past Continuous - Past Perfect Continuous  
Was/were/going - had been gone

(G) No change in Past Perfect and Past perfect Continuous  
Had gone - had gone

Had been going - had been going

(H) Future Tense का परिवर्तन इस प्रकार होगा-

Shall be - should be

Will be - would be

Will have - would have

(I) अन्य परिवर्तन इस प्रकार होंगे-

May go - might go

Can go - could go

Do not go - did not go

Does not go - did not go

Did not go - had not gone

Was helped - had been helped

Were helped - had been helped

Should go - should go

Must go - must go

**अपवाद 1.** परन्तु यदि Reported speech का verb सदैव सत्य रहने वाली बात या आदत प्रकट करता है, तो यह सदैव Present Indefinite Tense में ही रहता है। इस दशा में Indirect speech में इसकी क्रिया (verb) के Tense (काल) में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। जैसे-

1. Direct- He said, "The earth is round.

Indirect- He said that the earth is round

2. Direct- He said, "Dogs bark at strangers.

Indirect- He said that dogs bark at strangers.

**अपवाद 2.** जब किसी वाक्य में भूतकाल (बीते हुए समय) का कोई ऐतिहासिक तथ्य दिखाया गया हो, तो बनाते समय इसकी क्रिया verb के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

Direct- He said, "Mrs. Indira Gandhi was short dead in 1984".

Indirect- He said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi was shot dead in 1984.

**अपवाद 3.** जब किसी वाक्य में भूतकाल (बीते हुए समय) में दो कार्य एक ही समय में हो रहे हों, तो Indirect बनाते समय इनके Tense में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। जैसे-

Direct- Mira said, "When the match began, it started raining".

Indirect- Mira said that when the match began, it started raining".

2. सर्वनाम में परिवर्तन-

नियम 1. Reported speech के First person के Pronouns सदैव Reporting verb के कर्ता (Subject) के अनुसार बदल जाते हैं। जैसे-

1. Direct : Mohan said, "I write a letter".

Indirect : Mohan said that he wrote a letter

2. Direct : Mohan said to me , "I have done my work".

Indirect : Mohan told me that he had done his work.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में I को he में इसलिये बदल दिया गया है क्योंकि Mohan का Person third है अतः I को he में और my को his में बदला गया।

**नियम 2.** Reported speech के Second person के Pronouns सदैव Reporting verb के कर्म (Object) के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे-

1. Direct : Hari said to Mohan. "You will not go there.

Indirect : Hari told Mohan that he would not go there.

2. Direct : Rama said to me, "You are a good boy."

Indirect : Rama told me that I was a good boy.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में you को he और I में बदला गया है। पहले वाक्य में you को he में इसलिए बदला गया है क्योंकि you का प्रयोग Mohan के लिए है। दूसरे वाक्य में you का प्रयोग के me लिए हुआ है। चूँकि me, I का objective case है और you का प्रयोग nominative case में है, अतः me को nominative case में बदलने के लिए I लिखेंगे।

नियम 3. Reported speech के third person के Pronouns में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है और noun में भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है जैसे-

1. Direct :Mohan said to me, 'He will not help Mahesh

Indirect : Mohan told me that he would not help Mahesh

2. Direct : He said to him. "They are going with Hari."

Indirect : He told him that they were going with Hari.

संकेत 1. यदि Reporting verb का object छिपा हो, तो third person के noun या pronoun को object बनाकर Indirect speech में रखो। जैसे-

1. Direct : The teacher said, "You have done your work."

Indirect : The teacher told the boys that they had done their work.

Second person के अनुसार gender भी बदल जाता है। जैसे-

1. Direct : I said to my sister, "You are a good girl."

Indirect : I told my sister that she was a good girl."

2. **Interrogative Sentences-**

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों को Indirect बनाते समय निम्नलिखित सामान्य नियमों के प्रयोग (General Rules) पर ध्यान देना चाहिए-

1. Reporting verb - said या told को asked में बदलो।

2. 'That' conjunction का प्रयोग मत करो।

3. क्रिया, सर्वनाम तथा अन्य शब्दों के परिवर्तन वाले नियमों का प्रयोग करो।

4. वाक्य के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) मत लगाओ।

नियम 1. यदि Reporting speech का पहले शब्द कोई क्रिया है तो ऐसे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों की Indirect बनाते समय if या whether का प्रयोग करके Subject लिखते हैं तब Verb लिखते हैं।

नियम 2. यदि Reporting speech का पहले शब्द कोई क्रिया न हो, बल्कि कोई प्रश्नसूचक शब्द जैसे- (when, where, why, how, what आदि) हो तो Indirect बनाते समय if या और किसी conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों में दिए हुए प्रश्नवाचक शब्द को ही लिखकर कर्ता प्रयुक्त करके क्रिया को लिखते हैं। इन वाक्यों को भी प्रश्नवाचक नहीं बनाते हैं।

1. Direct : I said to my friend, "Why are you late?"

Indirect : I asked my friend why he was late.

2. Direct : I said to Mohan, "do you have a pen?"

Indirect : I asked Mohan if he had a pen.

3. **Imperative Sentences**

आज्ञा, विनय या प्रार्थना तथा सलाह देने वाले वाक्यों को Direct से Indirect में बदलने के लिए निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो-

1. Direct- The teacher said to the boy, "leave the class."

Indirect- The teacher ordered the boy to leave the class.

2. Direct- The teacher said to the boys, "Do not make a noise."

Indirect- The teacher ordered the boys not to make a noise.

3. Direct- The boy said to his father, "Dad, give me five rupees.

Indirect- The boy requested his father to give him five rupees.

4. Direct- The Beggar said to the lady, "Please give me something to eat."

Indirect-The beggar requested the lady to give him something to eat.

5. Direct- My friend said tome, "Work hard as examinations are near. "

Indirect- My friend advised me to work hard as examinations were near.

**नियम 1.** Imperative sentences में Reporting verb said के स्थान पर ordered, requested, advised का प्रयोग होता है।

**नियम 2.** यदि Imperative sentence negative है, तो Inverted Comma को हटाकर not to लिखते हैं या forbid का use Reporting Verb के स्थान पर करते हैं।

Ram said to his servant, 'Do not go out'.

Ram ordered his servant not to go out.

or

Ram forbade his servant to go out.

**नियम 3.** यदि Sentence में please, kindly, gentle man or madam आदि शब्दों का use हो, तो इनको हटा दिया जाता है। जैसे-

Mohan said to his boss, 'Please help me.

Mohan requested his boss to help him.

## OPTATIVE SENTENCE

इस sentence में wish, pray, curse, bless आदि का वर्णन किया जाता है।

**नियम 1-** इस Sentence की शुरुआत may से होती है।

**नियम 2-** Reporting Verb को Sentence के अर्थ के अनुसार wish, pray, curse, bless आदि में change कर देते हैं और



'Inverted Comma'हटाकर that का use करते है। और subject + may/might+verb की Ist form का use करते है।  
The old man said to his son, 'May God bless you!'  
The old man wished his son, that God might bless him.

**EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES**

Exclamatory Sentences अर्थात् हृदय की भावनाओं (प्रसन्नता, दुःख, आश्चर्य आदि) प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यों को direct से indirect में बदलने के निम्नलिखित नियम है।

**नियम-1-** Direct narration में प्रयुक्त विस्मयादि बोधक चिन्ह (!) को हटाकर full Stop (.) लगा देते है।

**नियम-2-** Direct से Indirect बनाने समय conjunction that का प्रयोग करते है।

**नियम-3-** Exclamatory वाक्यों को Indirect में बदलते समय Reporting verb said को exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with sorrow तथा exclaimed with surprised आदि में Reported Speech के अर्थ के अनुसार change करते है और sentence को assertive बनाते है।

**Example:-**

He said, 'What a lovely sight!'

He exclaimed with surprise that it was a very lovely sight!

**Example:-**

She said, 'Oh! I am ruined.'

She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.

They said, 'Hurrah! we won the match.'

They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

**One word Substitution**

- ❖ Animals live both on land and water-Amphibia (उभयचर)
- ❖ Animals having two feet-Biped(दो फीट वाले जानवर)
- ❖ A strong desire to take liquer - Dipsomania (शराब पीने की तीव्र लालसा)
- ❖ Animals live in water - Aquatic (जलचर)
- ❖ A dumb show - Pantomime (मूक प्रदर्शन)
- ❖ Animals which give milk - Mammals(स्तनधारी)
- ❖ Animals having four feet - Quadruped (चार फीट वाले जानवर)
- ❖ An excusable fault-Venial (क्षम्य)
- ❖ Ahome for old person - Infirmary (बृद्धाश्रम)
- ❖ The sleeping rooms in a collage or public institution - Dormitory (शयनकक्ष)
- ❖ Agroup of islands - Cluster (द्वीपसमूह)
- ❖ ASet of followers, rooms or furniture- Suite (दो कमरों, फर्नीचर या अनुयायियों का समूह)
- ❖ The Study of Inscriptions-Epigraphy (शिलालेख अध्ययन)
- ❖ Afalse idea or belief- Fallacy (गलत धारणा)
- ❖ The art of effective speaking-Elocution (वाकपटुता)
- ❖ That belongs to the middle class- Bourgeois (मध्यवर्गीय)
- ❖ Apartner in crime -Accomplice (सहअपराधी)
- ❖ One who talks continuously-Loquacious (बातूनी)
- ❖ Ashort walk for pleasure or exercise (चहलकदमी)
- ❖ The omission of a letter or syllable-Elision (वर्ण लोप)
- ❖ One who cannot speak- Dumb (मूंगा)
- ❖ Loss of sleep-Insomnia (अनिद्रा)
- ❖ One who hates the custom of marriage- Misogamist (विवाह से नफरत करने वाला)
- ❖ One who hates women-Misogynist (महिलाओं से नफरत करने वाला)
- ❖ One who hates learning-Misologist (ज्ञान से नफरत करने वाला)
- ❖ One who loves woman kind-Philogynist (महिला जाति से प्रेम करने वाला)
- ❖ Study of animals and plants structure-Morphology (जानवर और वनस्पति की रचना का अध्ययन)
- ❖ Study of formation of new words-Neology (नये शब्दों की संरचना का अध्ययन)
- ❖ Properties inherited from one's father- Patrimony (पैतृक सम्पत्ति)
- ❖ Hard to Understand - Abstruse (जटिल या पेचीदा)
- ❖ Bitter and Violent attack in words-Diatribes (कटुनिन्दा)
- ❖ Customs and habits of a particular group- Mores (रीति रिवाज)
- ❖ Along wandering journey-Odyssey(लम्बी साहसिक यात्रा)
- ❖ An Instruction from an electorate to its representative-Mandate (जनादेश)
- ❖ A short, simple story designed to teach a moral or religious lesson- parable (नीतिकथा)
- ❖ A speech made at the end of a play-Epilogue (उपसंसार)

- ❖ Birds or animals that live flocks or groups- Gregarious (झुण्ड में रहने वाले)
- ❖ A Great performer, especially a musician - Maestro (निपुण व्यक्ति)
- ❖ A sudden attack -Blitz (जोर का अचानक आक्रमण)
- ❖ The art of elegant speech writing-Rhetoric (सुन्दर कला लेख)
- ❖ The study of Sound-Acoustics(ध्वनि अध्ययन)
- ❖ A short story with a moral- Parable (नैतिक कथा)
- ❖ A story relating to birds, animals with a moral in the end- Fable (पशु-पक्षियों की नैतिक कहानी)
- ❖ One who runs away from justice-Fugitive(भगोड़ा)
- ❖ One who is too strong to be defeated-Invincible (अपराजेय)
- ❖ Which can be easily broken-Brittle(कमजोर, नाजुक)
- ❖ An ambiguous speech-Dilogy (अस्पष्ट भाषण)
- ❖ Extreme old age when one behaves like a child - Dotage (अत्यधिक बुढ़ाप)
- ❖ A room where plates, pots etc. are washed up- Scullery (बर्तन धोने के स्थान)
- ❖ The original inhabitants of a country- Aborigines (मूलनिवासी)
- ❖ A person who is not sensitive to the suffering of others-Callous (कठोर)
- ❖ A person who has unusual or remarkable abilities Prodigy (अत्यधिक प्रतिभाशाली)
- ❖ A homeless, forsaken child- waif (बेसहारा)
- ❖ A person who has unusual or remarkable abilities Prodigy (अत्यधिक प्रतिभाशाली)
- ❖ A place for bees-Hive (छला)
- ❖ A place where bees are kept-Apiary (मधुमक्खी पालने का स्थान)
- ❖ A place where birds are kept-Aviary (चिड़ियों को पालने का स्थान)
- ❖ A Place for storing grain-Granary (अन्नागार)
- ❖ A Style meant to display one's knowledge- Pedantic (पांडित्य प्रदर्शन)
- ❖ Lasting for a very short time- Ephemeral(क्षणिक)
- ❖ A person who leads on immoral life-Libertine (अनैतिक जीवन व्यतीत करने वाला)
- ❖ One who acts against religion-Heteric (धर्मविरुद्ध)
- ❖ The Study of human face- Physiognomy (चेहरे का अध्ययन)
- ❖ The Study of insects- Entomology (कीट विज्ञान)
- ❖ The Study of rocks or crust- petrology(चट्टानों का अध्ययन)
- ❖ A section of hair- lock (बालों का गुच्छ)
- ❖ A large crowd of people- Throng (भीड़)
- ❖ A period of 1000 years. (सहस्राब्दी)
- ❖ Loss of memory -Amnesia (भूलने की बीमारी)
- ❖ One who attacks first-Aggressor (आक्रामक)
- ❖ To send back the criminal to the country of his origin-Extradite (अपराधी सौंपना)
- ❖ That cannot be avoided- Inevitable(अनिवार्य)
- ❖ In a tight corner -Involve in difficult situation (कठिन परिस्थिति में फंस जाना)
- ❖ One who examines the copies of examination - Examiner (परीक्षक)
- ❖ A school for small children- Kindergarten (छोटे बच्चों का स्कूल)
- ❖ An abnormal desire to steal- Kleptomania (चुराने की असामान्य इच्छा)
- ❖ Things of Different nature- Heterogeneous (विभिन्न स्वभाव की वस्तुएं)
- ❖ One who despises persons of lower social position- snob (समाज के निम्न स्तर के लोगों से घृणा करने वाला)
- ❖ A person who does not believe in any religion- pagan (अधर्मी)
- ❖ One who cuts precious stones-Lapidist(बहुमूल्य पत्थर काटने वाला)
- ❖ A short stay at a place- Sojourn (अल्प ठहराव)
- ❖ One who deserts his religion- Apostate(स्वधर्मत्यागने वाला)
- ❖ A man who operates on sick people- surgeon(सर्जन)
- ❖ Member of a band robber -Brigand (लुटेरों के दल का सदस्य)
- ❖ Science of Printing-Typography (अक्षर विज्ञान)
- ❖ One who is neither intelligent nor dull- Mediocre (सामान्य बुद्धिमत्ता वाला)

**SYNONYMS**

- ❖ Rapture- delight, ecstasy, pleasure(खुशी)
- ❖ Redeem- recover, rescue (सुधार या ठीक करना)
- ❖ Fatuous - foolish, stupid, goof, silly (मूर्ख)
- ❖ Furbish- polish, improve(अच्छा बनाना)
- ❖ Forthright- candid, outspoken(वाकपटु या स्पष्टवादी)
- ❖ Disinter- exhume, dig up from grave (जमीन से खोदना लाश की जांच के लिए या जमीन को खोदकर लाश को निकालना जांच के लिए)
- ❖ Expedite- hasten, speedup (तेज गति प्रदान करना)
- ❖ Exasperate-Vex, irritate, irk(नाराज या तंग करना)
- ❖ Muddle- to confuse, perplex, baffle (भ्रमित होना)
- ❖ Onus- responsibility, burden, liability(जिम्मेदारी)

- ❖ Repast- meal, food(भोजन)
- ❖ Savvy- having common sense, understanding (सोचने समझने की शक्ति या समझ)
- ❖ Exasperate- To provoke, To irritate(नाराज या तंग करना)
- ❖ Gaudy- Tawdry, Flashy, Showy (दिखावटी या भड़कीला)
- ❖ Distinguished- Eminent, renowned, Famous (श्रेष्ठ या प्रसिद्ध)
- ❖ Decrepit- Infirm, Feeble, Weak (कमजोर)
- ❖ Mammoth- Colossal, Gigantic, Enormous, Huge (विशालकाय)
- ❖ Ludicrous- Absurd, comic, ridiculous (हास्यास्पद या बेतुका)
- ❖ Capricious- Fickle, Unstable (चंचल या परिवर्तनीय)
- ❖ Limpid- Clear, Transparent, Vivid (स्पष्ट)
- ❖ Profuse- Prodigal, Lavish, Luxuriant (समृद्ध)
- ❖ Rustic- Bucolic, Pastoral, Rural (दिहाती, गंवार या ग्रामीण)
- ❖ Subjugate- Defeat, Vanquish, Rout (पराजित करना या जीत लेना)
- ❖ Gruesome - Fearful, Ghastly, Hideous (खौफनाक या डरावना)
- ❖ Genre - Type, Kind, Sort (प्रकार)
- ❖ Plausible- Reasonable, Credible, Believable (विश्वसनीय)
- ❖ Erroneous - Invalid, Untrue, False (असत्य)
- ❖ Languish - Weaken, Fade, Decline (कमजोर होना)
- ❖ Blatant - Obvious, Transparent, Vivid, Clear (स्पष्ट)
- ❖ Avid - Eager, Enthusiastic, Agog (उत्साही)
- ❖ Arcane - Secret, Hidden (गुप्त)
- ❖ Adjourn - Postpone, Defer, Delay (दल देना या देरी करना)
- ❖ Denounce- Accuse, Censure, Decry (आलोचना करना)
- ❖ Yell - Scream, Shout (चिल्लाना)
- ❖ Raze- Demolish, Destroy, Suin (मिट देना/नष्ट करना)
- ❖ Waive - Decrease, Deminish, Lesson (कम करना)
- ❖ Plausible- Credible, Believable, Reasonable (भरोसेमंद)
- ❖ Perpectual - Eterual, Everlasting , Immortal (शाश्वत या अमर)
- ❖ Tedious-Dull, Boring, Monotonous (नीरस या उबाऊ)
- ❖ Robust - Vigorous, Strong, Stout (हड्डा-कड़ा/मजबूत)
- ❖ Mundane- Earthly, Ordinary, Worldly (सांसारिक)
- ❖ Kudos - Honour, Credit, Respect (सम्मान)
- ❖ Laconic - Brief, In short (संक्षिप्त)
- ❖ Nexux - Link, bond (कड़ी, जोड़)
- ❖ Abet- to aid, to assist, to support (सहायता करना)
- ❖ Ally- Helper, partner, accomplice (सहयोगी)
- ❖ Condone- Pardon forgive, excuse (क्षमा करना)
- ❖ Conceit -ego, pride, vanity, arrogance (अभिमान)
- ❖ Exquisite-elegant, fine, matchless (अत्यधिक शानदार)
- ❖ Indignant- Furious, Exasperated, angry. (नाराज)
- ❖ Pious- religious, holy, devout (धार्मिक)
- ❖ Knave- Cheat, fraud, rogue (धोखा)
- ❖ Fury-anger, rage, wrath (गुस्सा)
- ❖ Qualm-incertainty, doubt, suspicion(संदेह )
- ❖ Furbish- Polish, renovate (सजाना या चमकाना)
- ❖ Docile - Meek, Humble, Polite (सभ्य या विनम्र)
- ❖ Meagre- Inadequate, scanty, small (अपर्याप्त)
- ❖ Sublime-elevated, improved, magnified(उन्नत)
- ❖ Sordid- dirt, ugly, squalid (गन्दा)
- ❖ Veracity- Truth, honesty, correctness (सत्यता)
- ❖ Vilify- Malign, defame, slander (आरोप लगाना या बदनाम करना)
- ❖ Diffident- coy, shy, hesitant (शर्मीला)
- ❖ Satiare- Satisfy, Pacify (संतुष्ट होना)
- ❖ Quaint -odd, queer, strange(विचित्र या अजनबी)
- ❖ Fracas- quarrel, fight(झगड़ा)
- ❖ Fragile- weak, feeble, infirm (कमजोर, जीर्णशीर्ण)
- ❖ Gaudy- Showy, flashy, garish (भड़कीला)
- ❖ Gruff- rough, surly, rude (अभद्र, कर्कश)
- ❖ Divulge- exhibit, disclose, reveal (रहस्य उजागर करना)
- ❖ Enigmatic- obscure, mysterious, occult (रहस्यमय)
- ❖ Expiate - atone, repent- (पश्चाताप करना)
- ❖ Extol- applaud, eulogize, glorify (बहुत प्रशंसा करना)
- ❖ Laconic- brief, short, concise (संक्षिप्त)
- ❖ Menace - danger, risk, hazard (खतरा)
- ❖ Dismay - discontent, sadness (निराशा)
- ❖ Dismal - gloomy, miserable (दुःखी)
- ❖ Denounce- decry, censure (आलोचना करना)
- ❖ August- majestic, empirical (राजसी)
- ❖ Boisterous-noisy, furious, clamorous (उग्र)
- ❖ Fortuitous- Casual, accidental (आकस्मिक)
- ❖ Indolent- lazy, lethargic, sloth (सुस्त)
- ❖ Abject -Menial, Pathetic (दयनीय)
- ❖ Insane- Mad, lunatic, crazy (सनकी या पागल )
- ❖ Opulent- affluent, wealthy, prosperous (धनी)
- ❖ Obnoxious- Loathsome detestable (घणित)
- ❖ Preamble-Preface, prelude, introduction (प्रस्तावना)
- ❖ Churlish- impolite, sullen, surly (असभ्य या बदतमीज )



- ❖ Coddle- Pamper, cosset (दुलारना)
- ❖ Abstemious-Selfrestrained, Temperate(संयमी)
- ❖ Debacle - Disaster, calamity (आपदा)
- ❖ Copious- plentiful, profuse, abundant (प्रचुर)
- ❖ Credentials-evidence, proof, testimony(साक्ष्य या सबूत)
- ❖ Crafty - Deceitful, cunning (चालाक)
- ❖ Bias - Favour, Partiality (भेदभाव या पक्षपात)
- ❖ Boorish- Rude, Rustic, Loutish (गंवार)
- ❖ Accolade- Appreciation, Commendation, Praise (प्रशंसा)
- ❖ Affable- Cordial, Genial, Amiable (मिलनसार)
- ❖ Extinct- Dead, Obsolete, Defunct (विलुप्त)
- ❖ Erroneous- False, Untrue, Wrong (असत्य)
- ❖ Fatigued- Exhausted, Tired, Harassed(थका हुआ)
- ❖ Ferret- Look for, Search, Seek (खोज करना)
- ❖ Imbecile- Idiot, Fool, Stupid (मूर्ख)
- ❖ Impudent- Insolent, Impolite (निर्लज्ज)
- ❖ Appraise- evaluate, estimate (मूल्यांकन करना)
- ❖ Abstruse- recondite, difficult, hidden (गूढ़ या समझने में कठिन)
- ❖ Condone- forgive, pardon, excuse (क्षमा करना)
- ❖ Decry - Accuse, Censure, condemn (आरोप लगाना)
- ❖ Browbeat - intimidate, bully frighten (डराना या धमकाना)
- ❖ Destitute - forsaken, orphan(अकेला या अनाथ)
- ❖ Furbish - Polish, renovate (चमकाना)
- ❖ Flagrant-notorious, disgraceful(कुख्यात या बदनाम)
- ❖ Wrath-fury, anger, rage (गुस्सा)
- ❖ Sordid- Dirty, ugly, squalid (गन्दा या कुत्स्य)
- ❖ Nauseous - loathsome, abominable (घृणित)
- ❖ Tedious-tiring, monotonous, wearisome.(उबाऊ या थकाऊ)
- ❖ Dwindle-decline, wane, decrease (कम होना या घट जाना)
- ❖ Valiant - gallant, brave, chivalrous (साहसी)
- ❖ Wan- feeble, pale, weak (कमजोर)
- ❖ yearn - pine, want, lang for (चाहत रखना या चाहना)
- ❖ Veracity-honesty, truth, correctness (सच्चाई)
- ❖ Tentative- Transitory, temporary (क्षणिक)
- ❖ Sordid- squalid, dirty, ugly (भद्दा या गन्दा)
- ❖ Rebellion - revolt, struggle, fight (संघर्ष)
- ❖ Enigma - Puzzle, riddle, labyrinth (परेशानी)
- ❖ Exotic - not native, strange, foreign (विदेशी)
- ❖ Emit - exude , ooze out (उत्पन्न होना या बाहर निकलना)
- ❖ Dismal - gloomy, bleak (दुःख या अंधकार)
- ❖ Delirious - excited, full of joy , playful (प्रसन्नचित)
- ❖ Fervid - fervent, enthusiastic (जोशीला)
- ❖ Fatuous - stupid, foolish (मूर्ख)
- ❖ Felony - serious crime (गम्भीर अपराध)
- ❖ Labbar-to speak rapidly chatter (तेजी से बातचीत करना)
- ❖ Languid- lazy, listless, effortless (थका हुआ या सुस्त)
- ❖ Meritorious-admirable, praiseworthy (प्रशंसनीय)
- ❖ Nurture-sustain, nourish (पोषण करना)
- ❖ Occult-amibguous, elusive, latent (गुप्त)
- ❖ Piquant-tasteful, interesting, charming(रुचिपूर्ण)
- ❖ Petulant-Perverse, Unyielding, stubborn (हठी या जिद्दी)
- ❖ Subjugate-Vanquish, defeat, rout (पराजित करना)
- ❖ Fervent- Fervid, enthusiastic (जोशीला)
- ❖ Gloss- Bright, smooth (चमक)
- ❖ Genesis- Beginning, starting point (शुरूआत)
- ❖ Fatuous -stupid, foolish (मूर्ख)
- ❖ Condone -excuse, pardon, forgive (क्षमा करना)
- ❖ Cursory -hasty, careless (जल्दबाज या लापरवाह)
- ❖ Appraise- evaluate, estimate (मूल्यांकन करना)
- ❖ Indignant- exasperated, outraged, angry(नाराज)
- ❖ Guile- fraud, trickery, cunning (धोखेबाज या चालाक)
- ❖ Exquisite- elegant, matchless, peerless. (अद्वितीय या अत्यधिक शानदार)
- ❖ Commodious- suitable, convenient, comfor- table (आरामदायक)
- ❖ Impediment-hindrance, hurdle, obstruction (बाधा)
- ❖ Morose- sullen, surly, sulky (दुखी)
- ❖ Mercurial- changeable, unstable, variable (परिवर्तनीय)
- ❖ Blithe- playful, lively (प्रसन्नचित या जिन्दादिल)
- ❖ Bountiful-liberal, Kind, generous(उदार या दयालु)
- ❖ Abrogate-abolish, annul, Obliterate(खत्म या रद्द करना)
- ❖ Curb- Control, Check (नियंत्रित करना)
- ❖ Exotic -strange, not native, foreign (विदेशी)
- ❖ Enjoin- order, command (आदेश देना)
- ❖ Exhume-disinter, dig-up from grave (कब्र से लाश को

- निकालना)
- ❖ Riddle- Enigma, puzzle (कठिनाई या परेशानी)
- ❖ Rear - foster, encourage (देखभाल या सहायता करना)
- ❖ Lewd- lustful, sensuous (कामुक)
- ❖ Deceit- Treachery, duplicity (धोखा)
- ❖ Exalt- Extol, glorify, dignity (प्रशंसा करना)
- ❖ Defer- postpone, delay, prolong (देरी करना या टाल देना)
- ❖ Esteem- regard, respect, reverence (सम्मान करना)
- ❖ Absolve-forgive, pardon (क्षमा करना)
- ❖ Antique-primitive, Old fashioned, ancient (अप्रचलित या पुराना)
- ❖ Abash- embarrass, discourage - (हतोत्साहित होना)
- ❖ Blemish-Stigma, stain, fault (अवगुण या दोष)
- ❖ Exult-rejoice, applaud (खुश होना)
- ❖ Indolent- Listless, lazy, Languid (सुस्त या थका हुआ)
- ❖ Ally-coleague, partner, helper (सहयोगी)
- ❖ Allay-Satisfy, soothe, pacify (शांत करना या संतुष्ट करना)
- ❖ cursory- careless, hasty (जल्दबाज)
- ❖ Astound-amage, astonish, surprise(आश्चर्य चकित होना)
- ❖ Desultory-irregular, discontinue (अनियमित)
- ❖ Guile- fraud, cunning, trickery (धोखेबाज)
- ❖ Penalize- Chastise, punish, castigate (दण्डित करना)
- ❖ Pious- Holy, devout, religious(धार्मिक या पवित्र)
- ❖ Morbid- diseased, unhealthy (अस्वस्थ या बीमार)
- ❖ Jolly - merry, jovial, cheerful (प्रसन्नचित)
- ❖ Boisterous-lively, full of energy Playful (प्रसन्नचित)
- ❖ Valiant-dauntless, brave (बहादुर)
- ❖ Thrive- prosper, flourish (समृद्ध करना)
- ❖ Trounce- defeat, thrash(पराजित करना या कुचलना)
- ❖ Tardy- slow, lazy, sluggish (आलसी)
- ❖ Vaunt- boast of, Show off (डोंगे मारना, शेखी बघारना)
- ❖ Turgid- turbid, not clear, muddy.(अस्पष्ट, धुंधला)
- ❖ Replica-Exact Copy, photo copy(प्रतिलिपि)
- ❖ Peril-Danger, Hazzard, Jeopardy(खतरा)
- ❖ Docile-Humble, polite, meek(विनम्र)
- ❖ Cursory- Casual, hasty(घृणित)
- ❖ Curtail- reduce, cut down(उबाऊ या थकाऊ)
- ❖ Germane-relevant, pertinent (क्षणिक)
- ❖ Indignant- furious, Angry, Outraged (नाराज)
- ❖ Fortitude- Valour, strength. (साहस या ताकत)
- ❖ Perennial- Permanent, perpetuals, (स्थायी)
- ❖ Reverence - Honour, regard(सम्मान)
- ❖ Insidious -Clever, Clever, deceitful.(चालाक)
- ❖ Fecund-Fertile, fruitful, productive.(उपजाऊ)
- ❖ Aphorism- Axiom, Maxim, proverb(कहावत)
- ❖ Abstruse- Difficult, recondite(कठिन)
- ❖ Blithe- Happy , Cheerful(प्रसन्नचित)
- ❖ Dormant -Lazy, inactive (आलसी)
- ❖ Espouse-to support to help (सहायता करना)
- ❖ Equanimity-Calm, quiet, serene (शांत)
- ❖ Baulk-prevent, stop, check (रोकना)
- ❖ Nicompoop-fool, stupid (मूर्ख)
- ❖ Sustain-to continue, to maintain (बनाये रखना)
- ❖ Verate-to scold, to chide (डांटना या फटकार लगाना)
- ❖ Burlesque-to mock, to ridicule, deride(उपहास, मजाक उड़ाना)
- ❖ Fury-wrath, anger, rage (गुस्सा या नाराजगी)

**IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

- ❖ Bid Defiance- to ignore (नजर अंदाज करना)
- ❖ Call in question-doubt(शक या संदेह करना)
- ❖ Draconian law-extremely severe law(अत्यधिक कठोर कानून)
- ❖ Cock sure- sure and certain (निश्चित)
- ❖ Come to a pass-a difficult situation (कठिन स्थिति)
- ❖ Come home to-to understand (समझना)
- ❖ Fall flat- have no effect (प्रभावहीन होना)
- ❖ Fair weather friends-selfish friend (स्वार्थी मित्र)
- ❖ Ever and anon-sometimes (कभी-कभी)
- ❖ Hard and fast-strict(कठोर)
- ❖ Bad egg- worthless (व्यर्थ)
- ❖ Blaze the trail- to start a movement (आन्दोलन शुरू करना)
- ❖ Beside the work -not fit (irrelevant)(अनुपयुक्त)
- ❖ Broken reed- to support that failed (असफल की सहायता करना)
- ❖ Dare devil-fearless person (निदर व्यक्ति)
- ❖ chapter and verse-to give proof (सबूत प्रदान करना)
- ❖ Call names -to abuse (गाली देना)
- ❖ Cry over spilt milk-repent (पछताना)

- ❖ Cave in -to yield (आत्म समर्पण करना हार मान लेना)
- ❖ Come home to-to understand (समझना)
- ❖ Pass the buck-To blame each others(एकदूसरे को आरोप)
- ❖ Out and out- completely (पूर्ण रूप से)
- ❖ Past master-Expert (कुशल)
- ❖ No love lost- Intense hate or dislike (तीव्र घृणा)
- ❖ In a Fix - In a dilemma (पशोपेश या दुविधा में)
- ❖ Helter Skelter - here and there (इधर-उधर)
- ❖ Windfall- sudden gain (आकस्मिक लाभ)
- ❖ Wide berth- keep away (दूर रखना)
- ❖ Great hand- expert (कुशल या दक्ष)
- ❖ Green Horn-inexperienced (अनुभवहीन)
- ❖ Put off- postpone, delay (देरी करना या टाल देना)
- ❖ Look over- to review (समीक्षा करना)
- ❖ Get in- to arrive (पहुंचना या आगमन होना)
- ❖ Uphill task- difficult task (कठिन कार्य)
- ❖ Watch and ward- careful guard (सतर्क रक्षक)
- ❖ To be at a loss- to be confused (भ्रमित होना)
- ❖ To gain ground-to succeed slowly (धीरे से सफल होना)
- ❖ To have feet of clay-full of faults (दोष सहित)
- ❖ To pull a long face-to look sad (दुखी दिखाई पड़ना)
- ❖ We hours- at dawn (भोर में)
- ❖ Wide berth-keep away (दूर रहना)
- ❖ yeoman service-excellent work (अच्छा कार्य)
- ❖ Up and doing-active (सक्रिय)
- ❖ To and fro- forward and backward (आगे तथा पीछे)
- ❖ Take to heels-to run away (भाग जाना)
- ❖ Small fry-insignificant person (उपेक्षित व्यक्ति)
- ❖ Turn the tables-to reverse the condition (परिस्थिति को बदल देना)
- ❖ Take the floor-make a speech (भाषण देना)
- ❖ Take heart-feel bold (साहसी महसूस करना)
- ❖ Above board- Legal or legitimate (वैध)
- ❖ All bent out of shape- upset or angry. (नाराज)
- ❖ As tender as mother's heart-very kind(दयालु)
- ❖ As good as gold-Authentic or worthy.(वास्तविक)
- ❖ Beat it- go away or leave.(छोड़ देना)
- ❖ Big wig- The boss or Leader. (नेतृत्व करने वाला)
- ❖ Burry the hatchet- To make piece (शांति बनाना)
- ❖ Argus eyed- Careful (सतर्क)
- ❖ Bid defiance-to ignore (नजरअंदाज करना)
- ❖ By fits and starts -irregularly अनियमित रूप से)
- ❖ A bone of contention-cause of quarrel झगड़े की जड़
- ❖ Bank on-depend on (निर्भर रहना)
- ❖ Come in handy- to be useful (उपयोगी होना)
- ❖ Dead broke-penniless (कंगाल)
- ❖ To cut one's own throat- to ruin oneself (अपनी बर्बादी स्वयं करना)
- ❖ One's blood to run cold- To be horrified (भयभीत होना)
- ❖ Penny wise and pound foolish-Thrifty in small expenses and extravagant in big important ones(मोहटों की लूट और कोयलों पर छाप)
- ❖ To chew the cud- to ruminate in thought.(चिंतन करना)
- ❖ To do in Rome as the Romans do-To adopt the ways of those among whom have to live (किसी समुदाय या प्रथा का निर्वहन करना)
- ❖ To run over a new leaf-to change for the better one's previous conduct (अपने पुराने दोषों को सुधारना)
- ❖ To beat about the bush- to approach a matter in a round about way (धुमा फिराकर बात करना)
- ❖ To Turn over a new leaf- to begin a new made of life (नया जीवन शुरू करना)
- ❖ Abed of roses- quite comfortable(फूलों की सेज)
- ❖ Through and through-completely (पूर्ण रूप से)
- ❖ To be at speech-The first speech (प्रथम भाषण)
- ❖ Jack of all trades-One who knows something of everything. (हरफनमौला)
- ❖ Make a clean breast of -to confess(गलती स्वीकार करना)
- ❖ out of question- impossible (असम्भव)
- ❖ To laugh in One's sleeves-to laugh secretly (सुंह छिपाकर हँसना)
- ❖ To fall flat- to have no effect (कोई प्रभाव न रखना)
- ❖ To gain ground-to succeed slowly (धीरे-धीरे सफल होना)
- ❖ To dig the grave - to destroy (नष्ट करना)



- ❖ To cry for the moon-to aspire for an impossible thing (असंभव वस्तु की अभिलाषा करना)
- ❖ To be in a fix -unable to decide (निर्णय लेने में अक्षम)
- ❖ Tooth and nail-with all force (पूरी ताकत के साथ)
- ❖ Heart and Soul-energetically (उत्सुकतापूर्वक)
- ❖ Time and tide- course of time (समय का प्रवाह)
- ❖ Stuff and nonsense-worthless (निकम्मा या आलसी)

### ANTONYMS

absent -	present
abundant -	scarce
accept -	decline, refuse
accurate -	inaccurate
admit -	deny
advantage -	disadvantage
against -	for
agree -	disagree
alive -	dead
all -	none, nothing
ally -	enemy
always -	never
ancient -	modern
answer -	question
antonym -	synonym
apart -	together
appear -	disappear, vanish
approve -	disapprove
arrive -	depart
artificial -	natural
ascend -	descend
attic -	cellar
attractive -	repulsive
awake -	asleep
backward -	forward
bad -	good
beautiful -	ugly
before -	after
begin -	end
below -	above
bent -	straight
best -	worst
better -	worse, worst
big -	little, small
bitter -	sweet
black -	white
blame -	praise
bless -	curse
bold -	meek, timid
borrow -	lend
bottom -	top
bound -	unbound, free
boundless -	limited
boy -	girl
brave -	cowardly
bright -	dim, dull
brighten -	faded
broad -	narrow
build -	destroy
calm -	windy, trouble
can -	cannot, can't
capable -	incapable
captive -	free
careful -	careless
cheap -	expensive
cheerful -	sad, discouraged, dreary
clear -	cloudy, opaque
clever -	stupid
clockwise -	counter
clock wise close -	far, distant
closed -	ajar, open
cold -	hot
combine -	separate
come -	go
comfort -	discomfort
common -	rare
compulsory -	voluntary
conceal -	reveal
contract -	expand
cool -	warm

correct -	incorrect, wrong
courage -	cowardice
courteous -	discourteous, rude
create -	destroy
crooked -	straight
cruel -	kind
dangerous -	safe
dark -	light
day -	night
decrease -	increase
deep -	shallow
definite -	indefinite
demand -	supply
despair -	hope
dim -	bright
disappear -	appear
discourage -	encourage
diseased -	healthy
down -	up
downwards -	upwards
dreary -	cheerful
dry -	moist, wet
dull -	bright, shiny
dusk -	dawn
early -	late
east -	west
easy -	hard, difficult
empty -	full
encourage -	discourage
end -	begin, start
enter -	exit
even -	odd
expand -	contract
export -	import
exterior -	interior
external -	internal
fade -	brighten
fail -	succeed
false -	true
famous -	unknown
far -	near
fast -	slow
fat -	thin
feeble -	strong, powerful
few -	many
find -	lose
first -	last
float -	sink
fold -	unfold
foolish -	wise
for -	against
forget -	remember
fortunate -	unfortunate
found -	lost
free -	bound, captive
frequent -	seldom
fresh -	stale
friend -	enemy
full -	empty
generous -	stingy
gentle -	rough
get -	give
giant -	tiny, small, dwarf
girl -	boy
give -	receive, take
glad -	sad, sorry
gloomy -	cheerful
go -	top
good -	bad, evil
grant -	refuse
great -	tiny, small, unimportant
grow -	shrink
guest -	host
guilty -	innocent
happy -	sad
hard -	easy
hard -	soft
harmful -	harmless
harsh -	mild
hate -	love

have -	have-nots
healthy -	diseased, ill, sick
heaven -	hell
heavy -	light
help -	hinder
here -	there
hero -	coward
high -	low
hill -	valley
hinder -	help
honest -	dishonest
horizontal -	vertical
hot -	cold
humble -	proud
ill -	healthy, well
immense -	tiny, small
important -	trivial
in -	out
include -	exclude
increase -	decrease
inferior -	superior
inhale -	exhale
inner -	outer
inside -	outside
intelligent -	stupid, unintelligent
intentional -	accidental
interesting -	boring
interesting -	dull, uninteresting
interior -	exterior
internal -	external
join -	separate
junior -	senior
just -	unjust
justice -	injustice
knowledge -	ignorance
known -	unknown
landlord -	tenant
large -	small
last -	first
laugh -	cry
lawful -	unlawful, illegal
lazy -	industrious
leader -	follower
left -	right
lend -	borrow
lengthen -	shorten
lenient -	strict
less -	more
light -	dark, heavy
like -	dislike, hate
likely -	unlikely
limited -	boundless
little -	big
long -	short
loose -	tight
lose -	find
loss -	win
loud -	quiet
love -	hate
low -	high
loyal -	disloyal
mad -	happy, sane
major -	minor
many -	few
mature -	immature
maximum -	minimum
melt -	freeze
merry -	sad
messy -	neat
minor -	major
minority -	majority
miser -	spendthrift
misunderstand -	understand
more -	less
nadir -	zenith
narrow -	wide
near -	far, distant
neat -	messy, untidy
never -	always
new -	old
night -	day
nighttime -	daytime
no -	yes



noisy -	quiet
none -	some
north -	south
obedient -	disobedient
odd -	even
offer -	refuse
old -	new
old -	young
on -	off
open -	closed, shut
opposite-	same, similar
optimist -	pessimist
out -	in
outer -	inner
over -	under
past -	present
patient -	impatient
peace -	war
permanent -	temporary
plentiful -	scarce
plural -	singular
poetry -	prose
polite -	rude, impolite
possible -	impossible
poverty -	wealth, riches
powerful -	weak
pretty -	ugly
private -	public
prudent -	imprudent
pure -	impure, contaminated
push -	pull
qualified -	unqualified
question -	answer
quiet -	loud, noisy
raise -	lower
rapid -	slow
rare -	common
real -	fake
regular -	irregular
rich -	poor
right -	left, wrong
right-rough	side-up - upside-down - smooth
rude -	courteous
safe -	unsafe
same -	opposite
satisfactory -	unsatisfactory
scatter -	collect
second-	hand - new
secure -	insecure
separate -	join, together
serious -	trivial
shallow -	deep
shrink -	grow
sick -	healthy, ill
simple -	complex, hard
singular -	plural
sink -	float
slim -	fat, thick
slow -	fast
sober -	drunk
soft -	hard
some -	none
sorrow -	joy
sour -	sweet
sow -	reap
start -	finish
stop -	go
straight -	crooked
strict -	lenient
strong -	weak
success -	failure
sunny -	cloudy
sweet -	sour
synonym -	antonym
take -	give
tall -	short
tame -	wild
them -	us
there -	here
thick -	thin
tight -	loose, slack
tiny -	big, huge
together -	apart
top -	bottom
tough -	easy, tender
transparent -	opaque

true -	false
truth -	falsehood, lie, untruth
under -	over
unfold -	fold
unknown -	known
unqualified -	qualified
unsafe -	safe
up -	down
upside-	down - right-side-up
upstairs -	downstairs
us -	them
useful -	useless
vacant -	occupied
vanish -	appear
vast -	tiny
victory -	defeat
virtue -	vice
visible -	invisible
voluntary -	compulsory
war -	peace
wax -	wane
weak -	strong
wet -	dry
white -	black
wide -	narrow
win -	lose
wisdom -	folly, stupidity
within -	outside
wrong -	right
yes -	no
young -	old
zenith -	nadir
zip -	unzip

**PEDAGOGY**

**Importance of Language:**

Language is an essential part of our life. It is a means of communication social control. We use it from birth to death.

**THE PLACE OF ENGLISH**

Language is medium to communicate. In India several languages are used. English is one of them. English has got a significant place in Indian society. It is the language of the Elite class. English is used in official communication in the country. It is the language of research and advancement. It is the language of computer and Internet.

In India a child starts his/her education in English medium. It is a view among the citizens that a child's bright Future lays in good knowledge of English. All the Standards Texts and study material are available in English. An English speaking person is regarded as a scholar and an intelligent person.

There several Institutions were subjects are taught only in English. The importance of English is increasing divided. English is becoming popular everyday. There is a craze for English in Indian society. In this age of Information Technology one cannot think of making progress without the knowledge of English. English has been introduce in syllabi right from the early stage.

English medium schools are thriving even in backward parts of the country. They aired exploiting this rising popularity of English. They are making good money even a low income family seeks to educate its children in an English medium school. we can not think of success at the cost of ignoring English.

**PLACE OF ENGLISH IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM**

(A) **Place of English before independence:** The history of English in India goes back to pre -independence days when our country was ruled by the Britishers. At that time, this language enjoyed a royal place of importance because-

- (i) It was the official language of courts and administration.
- (ii) It was the medium of instruction in collages.
- (iii) It was a compulsory subject.
- (iv) It was the medium of Examination.

(b) **Place of English after independence:-** After independence drastic changes came up in regarding the place of English of India. Since it was the language of the rulers who had exercised cruelties over Indians, the first reaction was to dethrone

English from its Exalted position.

- (i) **Hindi in Devnagri :-** script was declared the official languages of the union by Indian constitution. In order to give Hindi sufficient time to replace English as an official language, English was declared to continue as an associate language for a period of 5 years Till 1965.
- (ii) Regional languages became the medium of Instruction.
- (iii) English ceased to be a compulsory subject.
- (iv) English did no remain the medium of instruction.
- (iv) The state government started using regional language in administration. It is obvious that English did not have the same place after independence which it had before independence.

**METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH**

**1- Old Method=** Within this group there are two methods

- (i) Translation- Cum, Grammer Method
- (ii) Direct method or Natural Method.
- (1) **Translation- Cum, Grammer Method:-** This method is known as classical method. This method is the oldest method and it came in India with the Britishers. Oldest method and it came in India with the Britishers.

It has no psychological base but has two philosophical bases.

- (a) A foreign language can be easily learnt through translation.
- (b) Grammer is the soul of language.
- (ii) **Direct or Natural Method:-** When the various demerits of translation Cum- Grammer Method were realized, direct Method came as a reaction. this method originated in France in 1901 and from Germany came its principles.

**In this method-**

- English is directly taught in the class room.
- No use of mother tongue in the class room by the teacher.
- Natural method follows the natural way of learning a language i.e. LSRW
- (2) **New Method:-** Due to the various limitations of old methods some new methods came into existance. The are- (i) Dr. west's new method.
- (ii) Substitution method.
- (iii) Bilingual method.
- (i) **Dr. West new Method:-** It is also Known Known as new Method. Dr. West was the principle of the Training College in Dacca and had been the director the of Education in Bengal before partition. According to Dr. West in India English should be taught because English Promotes internationalism and brotherhood.

(ii) **Substitution Method:-**It is also know as 'Substitution Table' Method. It is one of teaching methods. H.E. palmer adopted this technique of substitution table and gave it a shape of teaching method.

(3) **Bilingual Method :-**This method was invented by Prof. C.J. Dodson of wales.

- It is based on the claim that this method is very effective in teaching a foreign Languae.
- His experiment on Students yielded very desirable results.
- Importance is given to the mother tongue.
- The child learns mother tongue with his own experience and in.
- Mother tongue is used only by the teacher while explaining the meaning.

**Suggestions for Successful Teaching of Grammer**

- (1) The Lesson should be planned before hand.
- (2) The Material should be taken from the text books.
- (3) The Method of teaching should be choosen keeping in view the age and general standerd of students.
- (4) Sufficient spoken and written work is essential.
- (5) Appropriate material aids should be used.
- (6) For evaluation, the objective tests should be used.

**Teaching Translation**

Translation can be used in two ways.

- (1) As a method (2) As skill.
- Types of translation: There are two types of translation.
- (1) Word Translation (2) Sentence translation.

These both types of translation can be- from English to mother tongue. and retranslation from English to mother tongue and from mother tongue to English.

**Exercise for Translation**

- The teacher can have the following for the translation
- (1) Structure (II) Sentences with
- (a) Different Tenses. (b) Relative Pronoun
- (c) comparative and superlative degree (d) Active



Passive voice (e) Direct of Indirect Narration (f) Appropriate prepositions (g) Words like however, although get, nevertheless, though, not with standing. (iii) Idioms and phrases (iv) Passages.

**Role of a teacher in Teaching English**

The Teacher should have the following qualities.

**1- To helps the students to acquire practical command over English** -The teacher should enable the students to use English for practical purpose. In other words the teacher should enable the students to express themselves in English and this objective is based on practical utility .

**2-To speak English correctly**-This objective emphasises spoken English. The teacher has to enable the students to speak English correctly so the listener can comprehend What the spoken says.

**3-Correct Pronunciation**-The Student should be able to pronounce English words and sentences correctly so that his speech does no become ambiguous.

**4-Proper Stress**-The speaker (Student) Should be able to stress words or parts of words properly wrong stress sometimes create funny situation.

**5-Correct intonation**-Intonation means rise and fall of pitch in the voice. It is very necessary to give rise and fall the pitch correctly.

**6- Correct speed of the speech**-The teacher should speak neither too slowly nor too fast.

**Teaching of Prose:** According to S.T. Coleridge "Prose is words in their best order." There is a need of a pre planned lessor plan for teaching Prose.

**Preparation for Teaching English prose:-** English is a foreign language and Indian students find it difficult so teachers should try to motivate students to study the lesson. Whatever they do to attract students to learn the lesson is called 'preparation of the lesson' . under this, the following items are to be considered (i) Material Aids (ii) Previous knowledge (iii) Introduction (iv) Statement of Aim.

**Silent Reading :-** This reading is done by students. The purpose of it is (i) to enable students to read silently.

(ii) the pave the way for extensive reading and to bring students back to the passage after the exposition and explanation.

**Recapitulations:** After the teaching the lesson in one or more units there should be recapitulation of the lesson. the purpose of it is to know If the students have learnt. What has been taught. If they can derive the gist of the passage. and if they can transfer their learning to other situations.

**TEACHING OF POETRY**

According to S. Subrahmanyam "Poetry is a thing of beauty: beauty of form, beauty of thought, mood and feeling. " So poerty has three aspects emotional, imaginative and rhythmic.

Teaching of poetry to students has following advantages.

- (i) It helps to the all-round development of pupils.
- (ii) It enriches the experience of the pupils.
- (iii) It enable students to learn speech rhythm through the rhythm of poetry.
- (iv) It facilitates the natural aptitude for poetry in pupils.
- (v) It has cathartic value because it helps in expression and training of emotions.
- (vi) Peotry always imports emoyment and pleasure to students.
- (vii) It introduces variety.

**PREPARATION FOR TEACHING ENGLISH POETRY**

There is no particular method of teaching poetry. Each poetry needs an exclusive method and treatment for teaching poetry, teachers should plan before hand. First of all they should write the marginal entries as in the lesson of prose. So preparation for teaching poetry the following items are- (I) material Aids (II) Previous knowledge (iii) Introduction (IV) Statement of Aim.

**Importance of English Text P**

A text book helps the teacher in the following manner:-

- (i) It makes the teaching of English Systematic.
- (ii) It Checks the teacher from going astray.
- (iii) It helps helps students in self study.
- (iv) The examples and illustration given in the text book help the pupils a lot.
- (v) It is a means of presenting selected and graded vocabulary.
- (vi) It gives knowledge of Linguistic principles and experience which pupils otherwise cannot have.
- (vii) It also serves as an index foor academic achievement.
- (viii) It guards the teacher form uncessary repetitions and omissions.

**CHARACTERISECS OF GOOD TEXT -BOOK**

A few essential characteristics of a good books are:

- (i) Adequate subject - matter.
- (ii) Suitable Vocabulary and structures.
- (iii) Style (iv) Exercise
- (v) Illustrations (vi) Proportion and order

**Teaching of Pronunciation Aims of Teaching Pronunciation**

They are following:

- (1) Cultivation of the habit of speaking long sentences and speaking for a long time correctly.
- (2) Cultivation of audible and intelligible pronunciation.
- (3) Production of correct sound with proper stress, rhythms, Intonation, fluency and pause.
- (d) Developing of good speech manner with impressive posters and gestures.

**Causes Defective Pronunciation in India**

There are-

- (1) Substitution sound from Mother-Tongue.
- (2) Lack of Knowledge intonation and stress.
- (3) Lack of Knowledge of sound.
- (4) Teacher's defective pronunciation.
- (5) Lack of speak opportunities.
- (6) Mother -Tongue speech habit.
- (7) No firm rules.
- (8) Physical disability of the child.
- (9) Lack of books of pronunciation.

**METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION**

There are two main methods of teaching English pronunciation.

- (i) **Imitation Method :-** This method has four steps.
- (ii) **Perceptions :-** In this step the teacher writes the word or sentence on the black- board and gives a medal pronunciation, students perceive the pronunciation.
- (iii) **Imitation:-** the students try to pronounce the word or sentence.

**CENTRAL TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (C-TET)**

- 1- Travelogue is a genre of-
  - (a) criticism (b) bibliography
  - (c) literature (d) poetry

Ans : (c) Travelogue is a genre of Literature which is a broad genre consisting of descriptive accounts or itineraries, telling about an individual or a group's of encounter with a new place , peoples and cultures.

- 2- A teacher or Class V is practicing 'interactive listening' in the class. She should focus on
  - (a) listening and observing speaker's attitude
  - (b) listening to word stress and intonation
  - (c) listening to the pronunciation
  - (d) listening and responding

Ans : (d)

- 3- Poetry teaching is generally meant for
  - (a) listening grammar
  - (b) listening punctuation
  - (c) enjoyment and appreciation
  - (d) language learning

Ans : (c)-Poetry teaching is generally meant for enjoyment and appreciation.

- 4- A good teaching-listening material (TLM) can best.
  - (a) be a source of entertainment
  - (b) help the teacher to transact material without any modification
  - (c) help the learners acquire a language
  - (d) facilitate the teaching-learning process

Ans : (d) A good teaching-listening material (TLM) can best facilitate the teaching-learing process.

- 5- While providing feedback to the parents, teacher should not
  - (a) give qualitative feedback about the child
  - (b)share the incidents recorded in the anecdotes
  - (c) compare their child with other children
  - (d) compare the current performance of the child with her previous performance

Ans : (c)

- 6- Language proficiency refers to-
  - A- fluency B- accuracy
  - C- appropriateness D- efficiency
  - (a) A, B and C (b) A, B, and D
  - (c) B, C and D (d) A, C and D

Ans : (d) Language proficiency or linguistic is the ability of an individual to speak or perform in an acquired language. Additionally fluency, efficiency appropriateness are generally

recognized as being related as theories among pedagogues. Hence option (d) is correct.

- 7- Written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day basis is-
  - (a) anecdotal record (b) rubric
  - (c) portfolio (d) rating scale

Ans : (a) Anecdotal record refers to a personal account of an event. So option (a) is correct anser for written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day . Hence option (a) is correct.

- 8- When children are introduced to English as a second language.
  - (a) they should begin with letters of alphabet
  - (b) they should read first
  - (c) they should be exposed to language orally
  - (d) they should begin writing first

Ans : (a) There are four skills to learn foreign language. Listening, Writing, Reading and Speaking. Listening occupies first place among the four skill. But this skill in not mentioned in the option. Option (a) They should beginj with letters of alphabet.

- 9- The concept of transformative generative grammar was given by-
  - (a) Ferdinand Saussure
  - (b) Bruner
  - (c) Plaget
  - (d) Noam Chomsky

Ans : (d) The concept of transformative generative grammer was given by - Noam Chomsky. Avrom Noam Chomsky is an American linguistic, philosopher and political activist. Hence option (c) is correct.

- 10-Tail question also refers to
  - (a) question tag
  - (b) follow-up question
  - (c) insignificant question
  - (d) most important question

Ans : (a) Tail question also refers to questions tag. Questions tag is a expression like do you? or isn't it?, consisting of an auxiliary verb, put on the end of sentence. Hence option (a) is correct.

- 11-Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
 

"I could hardly suppress my excitement."

  - (a) Adverb (b) Pronoun
  - (c) Adjective (d) Conjunction

Ans : (a) Here in the present sentence - "I could hardly suppress my excitement. " Word hardly is used as an adverb. Adverb should be placed in a sentence to make is quite clear which word or words they re intended to modify. Here in the present sentence word hardly modifies verb suppress. Hence option (a) is correct.

- 12-Constructivism in language learning focuses on-
  - (a) the dominant role of the teacher in the classroom
  - (b) Engaging learners in exploring new knowledge
  - (c) the role of imitation
  - (d) memorizing grammar rules

Ans : (b) Constructivism in language learning focuses on engaging learner in exploring new knowledge.

- 13-The major objective of teaching English at primary level is-
  - (a) using English in different situations of life
  - (b) speaking English in British accent
  - (c) Scoring good marks in the exam
  - (d) knowing the grammar of English

Ans : (a)

- 14-A teacher of Class V is planning to teach grammar.Which one of he following might be a good strategy of teaching grammar?

- (a) Give the practice of grammar in context as a strategy
- (b) Asking students to carefully note down the rules from the blackboard
- (c) Giving clear explanations of the rules with example
- (d) Asking students to do drill work only to learn rules

Ans : (c) A good strategy for teaching grammar is Giving clear explanations of the rules with examples.

- 15-A diagnostic test in English will help the language teacher to identify-
  - (a) intelligent learners in her class
  - (b) slow learners in her class
  - (c) learning difficulties the learner faces in English
  - (d) the topic which the learner has not learnt.



by heart

Ans : (c) A diagnostic test in English will help the language teacher to identify learning difficulties the learner faces in English

16-When a child learns a language naturally, without much practice, it is called-

(a) language generalization  
(b) language adaption  
(c) language learning  
(d) language acquisition

Ans : (d) When a child learn a language naturally, without much practice, it is called language acquisition.

17-Diphthongs are-

- (a) consonant sounds  
(b) double consonant sounds  
(c) Vowel sounds  
(d) double vowel sounds

Ans : (d)

18-As per Naom Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is to-

- (a) generate grammar rule  
(b) memories grammar rules  
(c) learn languages in formal schools  
(d) imitate the language of adults

Ans : (d) Noam Chomsky theory the role of language Acquisition Device (LAD) is related to imitate the language of adults. Hence option (d) gives the precise answer of this questions. Other options are wrong.

19-Prediction in terms of reading refers to

- (a) using knowledge of subject matter for guessing the content and vocabulary  
(b) Paraphrasing  
(c) previewing  
(d) using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in he text as clues to the meanings of unknown words

Ans : (d) Predication in terms of reading means using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in text as clues to the meanings of unknown words. Hence option (d) is the accurate answer and other option give wrong meaning of it.

20-In free writing , a learner is engaged in-

- (a) writing sentences without applying her/his mind  
(b) expressing ideas without giving much attention to spelling and grammar.  
(c) listing out the things she/he has just memorized  
(d) writing with specific relation to spelling and grammar

Ans : (b) The free writing means expressing idea without giving much attention to spelling and grammar. This answer is indicated at option (b) Hence it is the only correct answer.

21-A good teacher is one who

- (a) gives them ample opportunities to learn  
(b) gives them useful information  
(c) explains concepts and principles  
(d) gives printed notes to students

Ans : (a) दिये गये प्रश्न का अर्थ एक अच्छा अध्यापक वह होता है जो? इसका उत्तर दिये गये चारों विकल्पों में विकल्प (a) में दिये गये शब्दों gives them ample opportunities to learn- वह उन्हें प्रदान करता है सीखने के अच्छे अवसर, के द्वारा दिया गया है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प भ्रामक उत्तर देते हैं।

22-A person who is fluent speaker, is likely to possess.

- (a) Logico-mathematically ability  
(b) Bodily-kinesthetic ability  
(c) Musical ability  
(d) Verbal-linguistic ability

Ans : (d) दिये गये प्रश्न का अर्थ है ऐसा व्यक्ति जो एक धारा प्रवाह प्रवक्ता है प्रदान करता है, सम्भवतः स्वामी होता है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देय ये चारों विकल्पों में विकल्प (d) में दिये गये शब्दों Verbal-linguistic ability मौखिक भाषा की योग्यता, के द्वारा दिया गया है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प-

Logico-mathematically ability- तार्किक गणित की योग्यता, Musical ability-संगीत की योग्यता, गलत विकल्प हैं।

23-Dyslexia is an intellectual disability that negatively affects the understanding abilities in terms of-

- (a) oral language (b) sign language  
(c) dialect (d) reading

Ans : (c) दिये गये शब्द Dyslexia का अर्थ एक कमी जिसमें बच्चा पढ़ने और लिखने में असुविधा महसूस करता है। यह एक बौद्धिक बीमारी है जो नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करती है समझने की योग्यता को यह प्रकट होती है dialect अर्थात् संवाद में। अतः विकल्प (c) एकमात्र शुद्ध उत्तर है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प गलत है।

24-What is the status of English in India?

- (a) a regional language  
(b) a foreign language

- (c) an associate official language  
(d) the official language

Ans : (c) In India English is an associate official language. Hence option (c).

25-Observation on a student's special academic ability includes.

- (a) accepts others' abilities and skills  
(b) gives unexpected and illogical answer  
(c) pays more attention to the areas of his/her interests  
(d) has a proper physical stature

Ans : (c) A student paying more attention to the areas of his/her interests shows his special academic ability. Hence option (c).

Directions: (Q. Nos. 26 to 30) Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

1- This was on 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 won 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.

2. "Look at it this 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 sown as carefully and with as much details 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.

26-The scheme, according to the Old Man, was useful because-

- (a) it was meant to humiliate the teacher  
(b) it was meant to give power to the teacher  
(c) it was excellent feedback for the teacher, principal and school  
(d) he was slightly eccentric

Ans : (c)

27-'Pet schemes' in line 1 refers to-

- (a) a pet animal  
(b) a method he has advocated  
(c) a student he is fond of  
(d) a formula he had discovered

Ans : (b)

28-The 'Old Man' refers to-

- (a) a teacher of the school  
(b) the headmaster called Mr. Florian  
(c) a parent of the school  
(d) a student of the school

Ans : (b)

29-'Sacred' in the context of the Headmaster means-

- (a) that he was a holy man  
(b) that he was the powerful head of the school  
(c) the even 'he' was not above the 'scheme' he advocated for students.  
(d) he believed in the sacred nature of all life

Ans : (c)

30-'Brook' as a verb mean 'to tolerate' in para

1. As a noun, it means-
- (a) Suffer (b) Stream  
(c) Allow (d) Tolerance

Ans : (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा  
अभ्यास प्रश्न-पत्र**

1- A Phoneme is-

- (a) a diphthong.  
(b) a vowel sound  
(c) a single unit of sound  
(d) a single unit of word

Ans : (c)

2- Which of the following is not a prescribed level of teaching?

- (a) Retention (b) Understanding  
(c) Memory (d) Differentiation

Ans : (d) Differentiation is not a prescribed level of teaching. Hence option (d).

3- Skilled reading is-

- (a) Progressives (b) Deliberate  
(c) Constructive (d) Imaginative

Ans : (c)

4- While teaching children to read, at which point should the teacher focus on comprehension?

- (a) When children reach class II  
(b) After children have learned how to decode  
(c) Right from the beginning  
(d) Once children have mastered phonics

Ans : (c) The teacher should focus on compressions right from the beginning. Hence option (c).

5- A primary teacher should introduce reading through-

- (a) stories (b) picture books  
(c) alphabet books only (d) phonic teacher

Ans : (b) Reading at primary level is introduced through picture books. Hence option (b)

6- Choose the correct spelling-

- (a) Doesnt (b) Dosent  
(c) Doesn't (d) Does'nt

Ans : (c) Doesn't is the correct spelling for does not. Hence option (c).

7- The opposite of the word refused is-

- (a) accepted (b) received  
(c) justified (d) dmired

Ans : (a)

8- Antonym for the word recommendation is-

- (a) disapproval (b) condemnation  
(c) criticism (d) revulsion

Ans : (a)

9- The word that can best replace 'nourished' is-

- (a) gifted (b) sent  
(c) supported (d) served

Ans : (c) 'Nourished' (पोषित) can be best replaced by 'supported' Hence option (c).

10-Which one of the following is not a language component?

- (a) Structure (b) Sound  
(c) Script (d) Vocabulary

Ans : (c) Script is not a language component as it is hand written symbol representing a sound but is itself not a sound. Hence option (c) would be correct.

11-A good listener can-

- (a) correctly respond to every question asked  
(b) recognize how intonation is used  
(c) pronounce each and every word correctly  
(d) understand how to spell a word

Ans : (a) A good listener can correctly respond to every questions asked. Hence option (a) would be correct.

12-Intensive reading stand for....

- (a) reading for enrichment of vocabulary  
(b) reading for pleasure  
(c) reading for developing literary sensitivity  
(d) reading the text in parts for details

Ans : (d) Intensive reading stands for reading the text in parts for details. Hence option (d) would be correct.

13-Second language acquisition is more effective when it.

- (a) involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students  
(b) involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guideline  
(c) is practiced n situations familiar to students  
(d) is use as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts

Ans : (c) Second language acquisition is more effective when it is practiced in situations familiar to student. Hence option (c)

14-For English as a second language, 'acquisition poor environment' is one where.

- (a) English language is used only in the classroom.  
(b) English is not spoken at home at all  
(c) access to any learning material is unavailable to students.  
(d) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua franca

Ans : (c) For English as a second language 'acquisition-poor environment' is one where access to any learning material is unavailable to students. Hence option.

15-Motivation is an important factor in language learning. for example, in Class-VI, may be done.

- (a) systematic analysis and use of structures  
(b) use of visual devices and game-like exercises



(c) use of mother tongue as the 'medium'  
(d) memorization and use of necessary vocabulary  
Ans : (b) use of visual devices and game-like exercises may be done in Class VI to motivate students in language learning. hence option (b).

16- New technology is becoming an integral part of or social fabric. This is reflected in the classroom when students are-  
(a) actively searching for answer using computers.  
(b) using a whiteboard during a presentation  
(c) on frequent field trips for first hand experience  
(d) narrating during Power Point presentation  
Ans : (a) New technology is becoming an integral part of our social fabric which is reflected in students actively searching for answers using computers. Hence option (a) is correct.

17- The 'sandwich-technique' is a bilingual method which has a three-phase structure of-  
(a) Listening-writing-repetition  
(b) drills with levels of difficulty  
(c) presentation-practice-producton  
(d) error correction-re-production (as drill)  
Ans : (c) The sandwich-technique has a three phrase structure of presentation-practice-production. Hence option (c) is correct.

18- How can you get shy students to speak when they do not want go?  
(a) Don't put pressure on them to come up with a response quickly  
(b) Change the topic to suit the students ability.  
(c) Give a list of words with meanings to learn and use.  
(d) Conduct special classes to practice speaking  
Ans : (a) To get the shy students to speak a teacher should not put pressure on them to come up with a response quickly. Hence option (a) is correct.

19- He..... most of his money to charity.  
(a) gave up (b) gave in  
(c) gave away (d) gave back  
Ans : (c)

20- Looking forward to..... you.  
(a) see (b) to see  
(c) seeing (d) saw  
Ans : (c) 'See' is the correct answer, seeing is incorrect because it shows an ongoing action.

21- As a child, she..... dream of living in a castle.  
(a) is used to (b) used to  
(c) will (d) got used to  
Ans : (b) since past tense is being used only 'used to' would fit here. As a child, she used to dream of living in a caste. Hence option (b).

22- Choose the mis-spelt word.  
(a) Peace (b) Piece  
(c) Peirce (d) Piety  
Ans : (c) 'Peirce' is wrong. Correct word is 'Pierce'. Hence option (c)

23- Manoj is one of the only students who..... passed the exam.  
(a) have (b) has  
(c) had (d) would have  
Ans : (b) 'is' indicates 'present' singular form, so, 'has' would only be used. Hence option (b).

24- Keep the ball rolling.  
The underlined word is-  
(a) Present participle (b) Infinitive  
(c) Finite form (d) Gerund  
Ans : (a) In the continuous form-in used as present participle as is the case here. They are called 'gerund' when they function as noun or object. Hence options (a).

25- Candidate must attempt all the questions.  
What does the auxiliary 'must' suggest in the above sentence?  
(a) Advice (b) Recommendation  
(c) Obligation (d) Prediction  
Ans : (a) It shows advisory nature of sentence.

Directions : (Q. Nos. 85-90) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

I passed all the other course that I took my university, but 'I could never pass Botany. This was because all Botany students had to spend several hours a week in a laboratory looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never see through a microscope. I never one saw a

cell through a microscope. This used to enrage my instructor. He would wander around the laboratory pleased with the progress all the students were making in drawing the involved and, so I am told, interesting structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there. "I cannot see anything, I would say." He would begin patiently enough, explaining how anybody can see through a microscope, but he would always end up in fury, claiming that I too could see through a microscope but just pretended that I couldn't "It takes away from the beauty of flowers anyway." I used to tell him. "We are not concerned with beauty in this course", he would say. "We are concerned solely with what I may call the mechanics of flowers. "Well", I'd say, "I can't see anything", "Try it just once again", he'd say, and i would put my eye to the microscope and see nothing at all, except now and again a nebulous milky substance a phenomenon of maladjustment. "You were supposed to see a vivid, restless clockwork of sharply defined plant cells." I see what looks like a lot of milk", I would tell him. this, he claimed, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather, for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

26- The author thinks that he could not pass the botany examination because-  
(a) He did not take nay interest in the subject  
(b) He was partially blind  
(c) He did not like microscope  
(d) His teacher was not devoted to job  
Ans : (a)

27- The instructor was enraged with the author's persistence failure t see cells because he thought that the author-  
(a) Pretended not to see them  
(b) Was only interested in the mechanics of flowers  
(c) Could only see a nebulous milky substance  
(d) Lacked common sense  
Ans : (a)

28- The author thought that the instructor-  
(a) Attached too much significance to the laboratory work  
(b) Failed to appreciate brilliant students  
(c) Was himself pretending to be a scholarly person  
(d) Used to get upset with him  
Ans : (d)

29- Plant cells under the microscope looked like milk to the author because the instructor.  
(a) Actually adjusted the microscope for himself  
(b) Adjusted the microscope for the whole class  
(c) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of the microscope.  
(d) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of the microscope  
Ans : (a)

30- In the passage, 'several' is-  
(a) a noun (b) a verb  
(c) an adjective (d) an adverb  
Ans : (c)

1- Travelogue is a genre of-  
(a) criticism (b) bibliography  
(c) literature (d) poetry  
Ans : (c) Travelogue is a genre of Literature which is a broad genre consisting of descriptive accounts or itineraries, telling about an individual or a group's of encounter with a new place , peoples and cultures.

2- A teacher or Class V is practicing 'interactive listening' in the class. She should focus on  
(a) listening and observing speaker's attitude  
(b) listening to word stress and intonation  
(c) listening to the pronunciation  
(d) listening and responding  
Ans : (d)

3- Poetry teaching is generally meant for  
(a) listening grammar  
(b) listening punctuation  
(c) enjoyment and appreciation  
(d) language learning  
Ans : (c)-Poetry teaching is generally meant for enjoyment and appreciation.

4- A good teaching-listening material (TLM) can best.  
(a) be a source of entertainment

(b) help the teacher to transact material without any modification  
(c) help the learners acquire a language  
(d) facilitate the teaching-learning process  
Ans : (a) A good teaching-listening material (TLM) can best facilitate the teaching-learing process.

5- While providing feedback to the parents, teacher should not  
(a) give qualitative feedback about the child  
(b) share the incidents recorded in the anecdotes  
(c) compare their child with other children  
(d) compare the current performance of the child with her previous performance  
Ans : (c)

6- Language proficiency refers to-  
A- fluency B- accuracy  
C- appropriateness D- efficiency  
(a) A, B and C (b) A, B, and D  
(c) B, C and D (d) A, C and D  
Ans : (d) Language proficiency or linguistic is the ability of an individual to speak or perform in an acquired language. Additionally fluency, efficiency appropriateness are generally recognized as being related as theories among pedagogues. Hence option (d) is correct.

7- Written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day basis is-  
(a) anecdotal record (b) rubric  
(c) portfolio (d) rating scale  
Ans : (a) Anecdotal record refers to a personal account of an event. So option (a) is correct anser for written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day . Hence option (a) is correct.

8- When children are introduced to English as a second language.  
(a) they should begin with letters of alphabet  
(b) they should read first  
(c) they should be exposed to language orally  
(d) they should begin writing first  
Ans : (a) There are four skills to learn foreign language. Listening, Writing, Reading and Speaking. Listening occupies first place among the four skill. But this skill in not mentioned in the option. Option (a) They should beginj with letters of alphabet.

9- The concept of transformative generative grammar was given by-  
(a) Ferdinand Saussure  
(b) Burner  
(c) Plaget  
(d) Noam Chomsky  
Ans : (c) The concept of transformative generative grammer was given by - Noam Chomsky. Avrom Noam Chomsky is an American linguistic, philosopher and political activist. Hence option (c) is correct.

10- Tail question also refers to  
(a) question tag  
(b) follow-up question  
(c) insignificant question  
(d) most important question  
Ans : (a) Tail question also refers to questions tag. Questions tag is a expression like do you? or isn't it?, consisting of an auxiliary verb, put on the end of sentence. Hence option (a) is correct.

11- Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?  
"I could hardly suppress my excitement."  
(a) Adverb (b) Pronoun  
(c) Adjective (d) Conjunction  
Ans : (a) Here in the present sentence - "I could hardly suppress my excitement. " Word hardly is used as an adverb. Adverb should be placed in a sentence to make is quite clear which word or words they re intended to modify. Here in the present sentence word hardly modifies verb suppress. Hence option (a) is correct.

12- Constructivism in language learning focuses on-  
(a) The dominant role of the teacher in the classroom  
(b) Engaging learners in exploring new knowledge  
(c) the role of imitation  
(d) memorizing grammar rules  
Ans : (b) Constructivism in language learning focuses on engaging learner in exploring new knowledge.

13- The major objective of teaching English at primary level is-  
(a) using English in different situations of life  
(b) speaking English in British accent



- (c) Scoring good marks in the exam  
(d) knowing the grammar of English

Ans: (a)

14-A teacher of Class V is planning to teach grammar. Which one of the following might be a good strategy of teaching grammar?

- (a) Give the practice of grammar in context as a strategy  
(b) Asking students to carefully note down the rules from the blackboard  
(c) Giving clear explanations of the rules with example  
(d) Asking students to do drill work only to learn rules

Ans : (c) A good strategy for teaching grammar is Giving clear explanations of the rules with examples.

15-A diagnostic test in English will help the language teacher to identify-

- (a) intelligent learners in her class  
(b) slow learners in her class  
(c) learning difficulties the learner faces in English  
(d) the topic which the learner has not learnt by heart

Ans : (c) A diagnostic test in English will help the language teacher to identify learning difficulties the learner faces in English

16-When a child learns a language naturally, without much practice, it is called-

- (a) language generalization  
(b) language adaption  
(c) language learning  
(d) language acquisition

Ans : (d) When a child learn a language naturally, without much practice, it is called language acquisition.

17-Diphthongs are-

- (a) consonant sounds  
(b) double consonant sounds  
(c) Vowel sounds  
(d) double vowel sounds

Ans: (d)

18-As per Naom Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is to-

- (a) generate grammar rule  
(b) memories grammar rules  
(c) learn languages in formal schools  
(d) imitate the language of adults

Ans : (d) Noam Chomsky theory the role of language Acquisition Device (LAD) is related to imitate the language of adults. Hence option (d) gives the precise answer of this questions. Other options are wrong.

19-Prediction in terms of reading refers to

- (a) using knowledge of subject matter for guessing the content and vocabulary.  
(b) Paraphrasing  
(c) previewing  
(d) using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in he text as clues to the meanings of unknown words

Ans : (d) Predication in terms of reading means using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in text as clues to the meanings of unknown words. Hence option (d) is the accurate answer and other option give wrong meaning of it.

20-In free writing , a learner is engaged in-

- (a) writing sentences without applying her/ his mind  
(b) expressing ideas without giving much attention to spelling and grammar.  
(c) listing out the things she/he has just memorized  
(d) writing with specific relation to spelling and grammar

Ans : (b) The free writing means expressing idea without giving much attention to spelling and grammar. This answer is indicated at option (b) Hence it is the only correct answer.

21-A good teacher is one who

- (a) gives them ample opportunities to learn  
(b) gives them useful information  
(c) explains concepts and principles  
(d) gives printed notes to students

Ans : (a) दिये गये प्रश्न का अर्थ एक अच्छा अध्यापक वह होता है जो? इसका उत्तर दिये गये चारों विकल्पों में विकल्प (a) में दिये गये शब्दों gives them ample opportunities to learn- वह उन्हें प्रदान करता है सीखने के अच्छे अवसर, के द्वारा दिया गया है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प भ्रामक उत्तर देते हैं।

22-A person who is fluent speaker, is likely to possess.

- (a) Logico-mathematically ability

- (b) Bodily-kinesthetic ability  
(c) Musical ability  
(d) Verbal-linguistic ability

Ans : (d) दिये गये प्रश्न का अर्थ है ऐसा व्यक्ति जो एक धारा प्रवाह प्रवक्ता है प्रदान करता है, सम्भवतः स्वामी होता है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देय ये चारों विकल्पों में विकल्प (d) में दिये गये शब्दों Verbal-linguistic ability मौखिक भाषा की योग्यता, के द्वारा दिया गया है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प-

Logico-mathematically ability- तार्किक गणित की योग्यता, Musical ability-संगीत की योग्यता, गलत विकल्प हैं।

23-Dyslexia is an intellectual disability that negatively affects the understanding abilities in terms of-

- (a) oral language (b) sign language  
(c) dialect (d) reading

Ans : (c) दिये गये शब्द Dyslexia का अर्थ एक कमी जिसमें बच्चा पढ़ने और लिखने में असुविधा महसूस करता है। यह एक बौद्धिक बीमारी है जो नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करती है समझने की योग्यता को यह प्रकट होती है dialect अर्थात् संवाद में। अतः विकल्प (c) एकमात्र शुद्ध उत्तर है। दिये गये अन्य विकल्प गलत हैं।

24-What is the status of English in India?

- (a) a regional language  
(b) a foreign language  
(c) an associate official language  
(d) the official language

Ans : (c) In India English is an associate official language. Hence option (c).

25-Observation on a student's special academic ability includes.

- (a) accepts others' abilities and skills  
(b) gives unexpected and illogical answer  
(c) pays more attention to the areas of his/her interests  
(d) has a proper physical stature

Ans : (c) A student paying more attention to the areas of his/her interests shows his special academic ability. Hence option (c).

Directions: (Q. Nos. 26 to 30) Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

1- This was on 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 won 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.

2. "Look at it this 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 sown as carefully and with as much details 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.

26-The scheme, according to the Old Man, was useful because-

- (a) it was meant to humiliate the teacher  
(b) it was meant to give power to the teacher  
(c) it was excellent feedback for the teacher, principal and school  
(d) he was slightly eccentric

Ans: (c)

27-'Pet schemes' in line 1 refers to-

- (a) a pet animal  
(b) a method he has advocated  
(c) a student he is fond of  
(d) a formula he had discovered

Ans : (b)

28-The 'Old Man' refers to-

- (a) a teacher of the school  
(b) the headmaster called Mr. Florian  
(c) a parent of the school  
(d) a student of the school

Ans : (b)

29-'Sacred' in the context of the Headmaster means-

- (a) that he was a holy man  
(b) that he was the powerful head of the school.

- (c) the even 'he' was not above the 'scheme' he advocated for students.

- (d) he believed in the sacred nature of all life

Ans : (c)

30-'Brook' as a verb mean 'to tolerate' in para 1. As a noun, it means-

- (a) Suffer (b) Stream  
(c) Allow (d) Tolerance

Ans : (b)

**केंद्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2019**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - I-V)**

**प्रथम प्रश्न-पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 7 जुलाई 2019)

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer te questions that follow (Q. Nos. 1 and 8) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

On an ordinary workday, 27 year-old Pramila Bariki hikes up steep slopes across field, 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 tasks to Duridi, Neeraj, 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 terrain. 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 neighbors about formal healthcare. As a result these remote village 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 nurse advise women on hygiene and nutrition and convince them to visit the nearest health centre for further check ups.

1- 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

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

- (a) Noun Clause (b) Principal clause  
(c) Adverb clause (d) Adjective clause

3- Which part of following sentence contains an error?

The sudden rise and fall of prices

- (a) (b)

make a business very uncertain

- (c) (d)

- (a) (c) (b) (d)

- (c) (a) (d) (b)

4- 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

5- The health project launched in the tribal areas aims to :

- (a) provide nutrition to women and children  
(b) provide employment along with education  
(c) prevent deaths during pregnancy and child birth.  
(d) raise the living standard in the tribal areas.



- 6- The tribal people trust the health workers mostly because they :
- help them settle their domestic disputes.
  - belong to their own community.
  - help them get employment.
  - are educated and soft-spoken

- 7- Read the following statements :
- A- Child mortality rate in the tribal areas was very high in the past
- B- Pramila and her colleagues are rendering invaluable services to the tribal women.
- Both A and B are false.
  - Both A and B are true.
  - A is true, B is false.
  - B is true, A is false.

- 8- Which one of the following words is similar in meaning to 'remotest' as used in the passage?
- highest
  - tallest
  - toughest
  - farthest

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 9 and 15) by selecting 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 carelessly". 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 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 of 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%.

- 9- Which word is the most similar in meaning to the word, 'trademark' used in the passage?
- subject
  - brand
  - object
  - item
- 10- Which word is the most opposite in meaning to the word, 'wonderful' as used in the passage?
- unremarkable
  - insufficient
  - separate
  - deficient

- 11- Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
- Since time immemorial      the Hindus
- -
- have been worshipping      the river Ganga
- -
- (a) (c)
  - (b) (d)
  - (a)
  - (d) (b)

- 12- How according to the author, can we attain our full potential?
- by seeking the advice and guidance of successful people.
  - by working hard on our weaknesses.
  - by putting in a lot of effort.
  - by proper and ceaseless improvement in all areas.

- 13- What is common among the great people mentioned in para-1?
- They tried their best to realise their goals.
  - They resisted every temptation
  - The inspired all those who came into contact with them.
  - They worked hard to alleviate the suffering of the downtrodden

- 14- How do we stand to gain when we condition our minds to do our best?
- We are able to overcome all obstacles.
  - We realise our full capability
  - We earn name, fame and wealth.
  - We rise in the estimation of our friends.

- 15- Read the following sentences:
- A- All successful people are committed to Kaizen.
- B- If we can control our mind, it will serve us wonderfully.
- Both A and B are true.
  - Both A and B are false.
  - A is false and B is true.
  - A is true and B is false.

Direction : Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 16 to 20) by selecting the most appropriate options.

- 16- A teacher divides the class in small groups and asks them to discuss and present their views on "Save Environment". Students are free to plan and present their choice and creativity. The teacher is facilitating them as and when required. Which approach/method is followed in the class ?
- Natural approach.
  - Deductive approach.
  - Constructivist approach.
  - Structural approach.

- 17- A teacher of class-IV brought some interesting books and distributed them among the students. then she said, "Today let's have fun and read these books for our pleasure". This reading is called
- Intensive-reading
  - Extensive-reading
  - Pre-reading
  - Post-reading

- 18- A 2½ year old child picks up his sibling's book and looking at the pictures tells a story. The child is-
- emergent reader
  - emergent story writer
  - emergent writer
  - emergent student

- 19- A teacher of class-III finds that some students understand the concept more clearly when she explains them orally. Their learning style is:-
- kinesthetic
  - aesthetic
  - auditory
  - visual

- 20- A teacher asks the students to read the text for information and create their own interpretation beyond the literal level. Which sub-skill is she practising in the class?
- Inferring
  - Summarising
  - Paraphrasing
  - Predicting

- 21- Story telling and listening to stories play an important role because stories
- present language as a whole
  - help the teacher to maintain classroom discipline.
  - help to teach and learn new and difficult words.
  - use many structure of grammar and help children to learn them

- 22- Before starting a new chapter on 'The Honest Woodcutter' the teacher started a discussion with the students on 'Honesty'. What is the teacher trying to achieve with this activity?
- Activate students, previous knowledge
  - Assess students, level of language and its usage.
  - Activate students attention.
  - Activate students, skill

- 23- A child got admission to a new school. The teacher was surprised to see that she would speak four languages fluently but could not speak in English. She is a-
- multilingual
  - linguist
  - monolingual
  - bilingual

- 24- A student of class-V while reading a chapter finds some difficult and unfamiliar words and is not able to get the meaning of those words he should :
- guess the meaning in content.
  - ask his classmate every time to help.
  - ask the teacher
  - ignore or skip the word and keep reading

- 25- A teacher of class-V wishes to teach a complex language structure from the syllabus. She should-

- focus on listening-speaking practice instead of teaching grammar
  - use a grammar game with a focus on this complex structure.
  - ask students to memorise the rules
  - not teach the complex structure & avoid it.
- 26- As per Noam Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) helps children to-
- generate grammar rules.
  - imitate the language spoken by adults.
  - learn second language easily.
  - communicate actively in second language.

- 27- Which of the following statements is correct ?
- As a teacher you would like to give a list of English words on the very first day.
  - Children come to school with a treasure of experience and their mother tongue acts like a resource in learning English.
  - Children's first language is a hindrance in learning English.
  - It is difficult to teach English as they use their first language in every aspect and ignore English.

- 28- The study of how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences is known as
- Collection
  - Colloquial
  - Semantics
  - Syntax

- 29- English language \_\_\_\_\_ consonant sounds.
- 23
  - 24
  - 21
  - 22

- 30- According to National Curriculum Framework, 2005, "English in India is \_\_\_ in a multilingual country.
- a global language
  - an associate language
  - a first language
  - a foreign language

केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2019 प्रथमिक स्तर (I-V)									
1	d	7	b	13	a	19	c	25	b
2	c	8	d	14	b	20	a	26	a
3	a	9	b	15	a	21	a	27	d
4	a	10	a	16	c	22	a	28	d
5	c	11	c	17	b	23	a	29	b
6	b	12	d	18	a	24	a	30	a

**केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (C-TET) -2018**  
(CLASS : VI-VIII ) प्रथम प्रश्न - पत्र  
(परीक्षा तिथि : 9 दिसम्बर, 2018)

Important : Candidates should attempt questions from (Q. No. 1 to 30), if they have opted for ENGLISH as language-I only.

Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 1 to 9) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Born out 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, India 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 powers rose to prominence largely on the decision 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 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 of 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, India 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 sector could prove as bright as its past.

- 1- What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "India's IT sector is undertaking some globalizations of its own"?
  - (a) India has usurped America's position as the leader in IT.
  - (b) The Indian IT sector is competing with other emerging nations for American business
  - (c) The Indian IT sector is considering outsourcing to developing economies.
  - (d) Indian IT firms are engaging in expanding their presence internationally.
- 2- 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) None
  - (b) Only A
  - (c) Only A and B
  - (d) Only C
- 3- What has caused Indian IT firms to change the way they conduct business in developing countries?
  - (a) The volume of work being awarded cannot be handled by Indian firms
  - (b) The demands of these markets are different from those of India's traditional customers
  - (c) Wages demanded by local workers are far higher than what they pay their Indian employees
  - (d) Stringent laws which are not conducive to outsourcing

Ans: (b)

- 4- What do the NASSCOM statistics about Indian IT exports indicate?
  - (a) Drop in demand for IT services by Europe and the US
  - (b) Indian IT firms charge exorbitantly for their services
  - (c) Indian has lost out to other emerging IT hubs
  - (d) The India IT sector should undergo restructuring

Ans: (a)

- 5- According to the passage, which one of the following is not a difficulty that Indian IT firms will face in emerging markets?
  - (a) Mindset resistant to outsourcing
  - (b) Local IT services are equally cost-effective
  - (c) The US is their preferred outsourcing destination
  - (d) Conflicts arising during the training of local talent
- 6- 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 India IT firms depends on emerging markets.
  - (a) Only B and C
  - (b) Only A
  - (c) Only B
  - (d) All A, B and C

- 7- Which one of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word 'chasing' as used in the passage?
  - (a) Running
  - (b) Harassing
  - (c) Pestering
  - (d) Pursuing
- 8- Which one of the following words is most opposite to the meaning of the word 'undisputed' as used in the passage?
  - (a) Challenging
  - (b) Doubtful
  - (c) Deprived
  - (d) Emphasized
- 9- 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 these
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

Directions : Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No 10 to 15) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Break, Break, Break,  
 On thy could 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 day  
 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 they crags, O sea!  
 But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
 Will never come back to me.

- 10-What is 'breaking' in 'Break, Break, Break'?
  - (a) The sea
  - (b) Poet's heart
  - (c) The wind
  - (d) The sunshine through the clouds
- 11-The mood of the speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' is-
  - (a) contemplative and hopeful
  - (b) lighthearted
  - (c) Somber and grieved
  - (d) energized
- 12-The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' observes all the following except-
  - (a) children playing
  - (b) a sailor boy singing
  - (c) a lady in a tower
  - (d) ships coming in
- 13-The speaker in 'Break, Break, Break' cannot-
  - (a) feel
  - (b) see
  - (c) speak
  - (d) hear
- 14-In the first two lines of the poem, the poet use-
  - (a) simile
  - (b) apostrophe
  - (c) assonance
  - (d) metaphor
- 15-The phrase 'haven under the hill' is an example of-
  - (a) simile
  - (b) metaphor
  - (c) alliteration
  - (d) personification

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. No.16 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

- 16-Which one of the following does not come under the principle of selection and gradation?
  - (a) Accuracy
  - (b) Availability
  - (c) Coverage
  - (d) Frequency
- 17-The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, known as-
  - (a) homonyms
  - (b) homograph
  - (c) polysemy
  - (d) homonymy
- 18-"The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of-
  - (a) simple sentence
  - (b) complex sentence
  - (c) complex sentence
  - (d) compound sentence
- 19-If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to-
  - (a) attempt questions answers
  - (b) attempt vocabulary - based exercise
  - (c) attempt structural questions
  - (d) attempt creative writing

- 20-During reading, if a student is piercing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening, he/she is-
  - (a) inferring
  - (b) skimming
  - (c) paraphrasing
  - (d) synthesizing
- 21-Which one of the following does not affect the intonation?
  - (a) Voice/Pronunciation
  - (b) Tone
  - (c) Rhythm
  - (d) Loudness
- 22-\_\_\_\_\_are involve in thinking.
  - (a) Image, language, imagination, proposition
  - (b) Image, imagination, proposition
  - (c) Imagination, language, concept, proposition
  - (d) Image, language, concept, proposition
- 23-Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. Thor language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to develop-
  - (a) analysis habit
  - (b) speech habit
  - (c) criticizing habit
  - (d) listening activities
- 24-Grammar translation method is basically used to teach-
  - (a) grammar
  - (b) foreign language
  - (c) rules of any language usage
  - (d) classical language
- 25-Which one of the following can be sued as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language-
  - (a) Can express with some flexibility and appropriacy on variety of topics
  - (b) Can initiate and logically develop simple conversation on a familiar topic
  - (c) Is always comprehensible, uses appropriate intonation
  - (d) Demonstrates hesitation of find words or use correct grammatical structure.
- 26-Which one of the following is not the objective defined by NCE-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level?
  - (a) To negotiate their own learning goals and evaluate their own progress; edit, revise, review their own work.
  - (b) To use dictionary suitable to their needs
  - (c) To be able to articulate individual/personal responses effectively
  - (d) To promote learners' conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines.
- 27-If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing-
  - (a) casual listening
  - (b) focused listening
  - (c) intensive listening
  - (d) extensive listening
- 28-If a language teacher has put the words 'school, teacher, headmaster, poem, in a group, then she is following-
  - (a) lexical grouping
  - (b) semantic grouping
  - (c) phonetic grouping
  - (d) grammatical grouping
- 29-"at the initial stages of language learning, \_\_\_\_\_ may be one of the language for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the word." (NCF-2005)
  - (a) English
  - (b) Vernacular language
  - (c) Second language
  - (d) Hindi
- 30-Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in \_\_\_\_\_ method.
  - (a) audio-lingual
  - (b) grammar-translation
  - (c) CLT
  - (d) SLT

**केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2018**

Answer :- (VI-VIII)

1	d	7	d	13	c	19	d	25	d
2	a	8	b	14	b	20	d	26	d
3	b	9	b	15	c	21	a	27	c
4	a	10	a	16	a	22	c	28	b
5	c	11	c	17	c	23	b	29	a
6	b	12	c	18	b	24	d	30	b

**केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

(Class VI-VIII)

(परीक्षा तिथि : 18 सितम्बर, 2016)

Directions : (Q. Nos.1 to 7) Read the passage given below and answer the question 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, land filling,



composting and burning. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. 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.

Land filling is the oldest method of managing waste. Landfilling is to bury garbage in a hole. Over a period of time the process of land filling 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 his soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops.

One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are tow 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.

- 1- Compacting of garbage is done to-
  - (a) protect ground water
  - (b) avoid soil pollution
  - (c) remove the stink
  - (d) save space
- 2- ".....the process of turning waste..... " The word 'turning is a/an
  - (a) noun
  - (b) participle
  - (c) verb
  - (d) adjective
- 3- "There are two main ways to burn waste." The underlined word is a
  - (a) noun
  - (b) gerund
  - (c) verb
  - (d) participle
- 4- Garbage recycling-
  - (a) saves a lot of energy
  - (b) use more energy than it saves
  - (c) saves only a little energy
  - (d) wastes a lot o energy
- 5- Consider the following statements-
 

A- Land filling does not allow water and air pollution.

B- Composting is better than land filling.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

  - (a) Only A
  - (b) Both A and B
  - (c) Only B
  - (d) Neither A nor B
- 6- It is safe to dispose of garbage through
  - (a) recycling and burning
  - (b) burning and landfilling
  - (c) composting and burning
  - (d) recycling and composting
- 7- Consider the following statements-
 

A- We do not use any energy in the process of composing

B- Burning can be source of energy.

Which of the above statement is/are true?

  - (a) Both A and B
  - (b) Only B
  - (c) Neither A nor B
  - (d) Only A

Direction (Q. 8 to 12) Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.
- 8- A teacher of Class VII while teaching the poem, The Solitary Reaper by Willian Wordsworth asks children to find how the last words of each line sound. What is she trying to draw the attention of learners to?
  - (a) Spelling of words
  - (b) Theme of the poem
  - (c) Rhyme scheme to?
  - (d) Vocabulary
- 9- To help the students overcome the problems of spelling mistakes, the teacher will use..... as the teaching strategy.
  - (a) brainstorming
  - (b) loud reading
  - (c) pronunciation
  - (d) dictation
- 10-Grammar translation method of teaching English heavily relies on-
  - (a) meaning focused teaching
  - (b) form-focused teaching
  - (c) direct teaching as a strategy for learning
  - (d) language use as the main focus

- 11-Language proficiency refers to-
  - A- fluency
  - B- accuracy
  - C- appropriateness
  - D- efficiency

Which of the above are true?

  - (a) A, B and C
  - (b) A, B and D
  - (c) B, C and D
  - (d) A, C and D
- 12-Written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day basis is-
  - (a) anecdotal record
  - (b) rubric
  - (c) portfolio
  - (d) rating scale
- 13-A teacher of Class VI in a writing assessment task asked students to write on "If I were famous for something..." This is assessment of a/an ....answer.
  - (a) extrapolative
  - (b) narrative
  - (c) factual
  - (d) descriptive
- 14-A good language textbook should-
  - A- Contain learner-centred materials.
  - B- Contain teacher-friendly instruction and content-related materials.
  - C- incorporate language skills throughout.
  - D- have more syntactical items in its content.

Which of the above are true?

  - (a) A, B, and C
  - (b) B, C and D
  - (c) A, B, and D
  - (d) A, C and D
- 15-Kavya notes down the errors committed by learners of the class and discusses them once in a fortnight. What is this practice known as?
  - (a) Evaluation
  - (b) Providing feedback
  - (c) Assessment
  - (d) Error correction
- 16-When children are introduced to English as a second language-
  - (a) they should begin with letters of alphabet
  - (b) they should read first
  - (c) they should be exposed to language orally
  - (d) they should begin writing fist
- 17-Eclecticism in language teaching refers to using-
  - (a) appropriate strategies from various methods of teaching.
  - (b) all the methods to teach language.
  - (c) the best method of teaching.
  - (d) technology to tech language.
- 18-Which of the following approaches/methods advocates linguistic competence and performance ?
  - (a) Grammar translation.
  - (b) Communicative approach.
  - (c) Direct method.
  - (d) Structural approach.
- 19-Globe listening is not listening
  - (a) without being constrained by preset questions or tasks.
  - (b) for specific information
  - (c) at different levels of comprehension
  - (d) for improving recognition of spoken text
- 20-Which of the following activities needs to be taken care of for helping non-native speakers to produce the sounds of the target language?
  - (a) Imitating the way a native speaker produces sounds.
  - (b) Distinguishing the vowel from consonant sounds
  - (c) Ensuring that the words spoken are intelligible to others.
  - (d) Maintaining the regional interference
- 21-The concept of transformative generative grammar was given by-
  - (a) Ferdinand Saussure
  - (b) Bruner
  - (c) Noam Chomsky
  - (d) Plaget
- 22-Tail question also refers to-
  - (a) question tag
  - (b) follow-up question
  - (c) insignificant questions
  - (d) most important question

Directions : (Q. Nos. 23 to 30) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

"Although India has a traditional of women warriors. participation in the Salt Satyagraha was their excitement at the 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 garland 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 form silver sprays, tipped our palms with sandalwood paste and perfume and blessed us waving lights round or 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 Slat Law, but hundreds and thousands not filling the water's edge. And still they kept coming, thousand of women amongst them striding like proud warriors, gracefully balancing their pitchers of marron-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.

- 23-Women lighted their little fires on the seashore to
  - (a) protect themselves form cold
  - (b) make the tea and drink it to overcome their fatigue
  - (c) boil seawater to make salt
  - (d) express their anger against the British
- 24 The word which nearly means the same as 'stupendous' is-
  - (a) crucial
  - (b) wonderful
  - (c) significant
  - (d) influential
- 25-The word opposite in meaning to the word 'proud' as used in the passage is-
  - (a) humble
  - (b) gentle
  - (c) decent
  - (d) fawning
- 26-Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?
 

"I could hardly suppress my excitement."

  - (a) Adverb
  - (b) Pronoun
  - (c) Adjective
  - (d) Conjunction
- 27-Participation in the Salt Satyagraha evoked in the author a feeling of-
  - (a) pride
  - (b) ecstasy
  - (c) excitement
  - (d) fear
- 28-The author took a pledge to-
  - (a) fight against social evils
  - (b) launch a literacy campaign
  - (c) serve the poor people of India
  - (d) be part of India's freedom struggle
- 29-The warm welcome given to the Satyagraha is showed-
  - (a) that the Indian people turn every event into a joyous occasion
  - (b) general resentment against British exploitation of the people
  - (c) the full support of he people for breaking the Salt Law
  - (d) people's hatred of the British
- 30-"A sea of human faces that swayed and danced" means-
  - (a) people dancing while bathing
  - (b) human faces resembling a sea
  - (c) people bathing and frolicking
  - (d) a large number of enthusiastic people.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016									
Answer :- (VI-VIII) 18Sept- 2016									
1	d	7	a	13	d	19	b	25	a
2	b	8	c	14	c	20	d	26	a
3	a	9	d	15	a	21	c	27	c
4	b	10	b	16	a	22	a	28	d
5	c	11	d	17	a	23	c	29	c
6	d	12	a	18	b	24	b	30	d

**केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

**जूनियर स्तर (Class VI-VIII)**

**अभ्यास प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 21 फरवरी, 2016)

Direction : (Q. Nos. 1-9 ) 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 always delicious. I also have to taste defective chocolate, which might



have a bitter or burnt flavor. I'm usually in small room, not allowed to talk and parked in front of a computer to long information. Sometimes the room has red lighting to disguise the appearance fo 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 I wait 30 seconds to let my senses rest and I chew half an unsalted cracker biscuit and drink plain warm water, as carbonate water and ice numb one's plain warm water, as carbonate and ice numb one's senses.

First I smell the chocolate and long 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 severally spices that are sometimes too subtle for the nose to catch. I log these attributes, too, along with the texture.

1. 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

Ans : (c)

2. There is no glamour in his job as-
- (a) his palace 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

Ans : (a)

3. The narrator cannot eat and enjoy the chocolate
- (a) to keep his plate active
  - (b) as it has a burnt flavour
  - (c) as it has not been stored properly
  - (d) as it is defective

Ans : (a)

4. The process of chocolate tasting runs in the order..... and again smelling.
- (a) smelling, breaking, listening, melting
  - (b) melting, listening, breaking, smelling
  - (c) breaking, smelling, listening, melting
  - (d) breaking, listening, smelling, melting

Ans : (a)

5. "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 there
- (d) It is left there

6. "Peoples' faces light up....."

The word light here is a/an

- (a) verb
- (b) adjective
- (c) adverb
- (d) noun

7. The word 'parked' (Para 1) means

- (a) operated
- (b) seated
- (c) ran
- (d) managed

8. The word 'log' (Para 2) means

- (a) cut
- (b) enjoy
- (c) taste
- (d) record

Directions (Q. Nos. 9-23) Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

9. A speech community refers to a group of people who
- (a) are bilingual
  - (b) share community membership and linguistic communication
  - (c) share homogeneity with reference to their value system
  - (d) are multilingual

10. activating learners' scheme means

- (a) Making a link between the topic and learners' background knowledge and experience
- (b) Making a link between the textbook and its structural patterns and grammatical items.
- (c) dealing with learners having learning difficulties
- (d) showing a picture and asking learner to

write a story

11. As per Noam Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisitions Device (LAD) is to-
- (a) generate grammar rules
  - (b) memories grammar rules
  - (c) learn languages n formal school
  - (d) imitate the language of adult.

12. Predication in terms of reading refers to

- (a) using knowledge of subject matter for guessing the content and vocabulary
- (b) paraphrasing
- (c) previewing
- (d) using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meanings of unknown words

13. Diphthongs are also known as

- (a) semi-vowels
- (b) pure vowels
- (c) vowels with weak sounds
- (d) glide vowels

14. Yasmin, an English language teacher, gave her students group work to explore an area and asked them to find important notices and names of places and streets to document them to write a report

- (a) assignment
- (b) activity based learning
- (c) peer work
- (d) project work

15. Mrudusrnita, while teaching a lesson on atoms from the science textbook, gave her students activities based on the theme. The activities included vocabulary and debate on the uses of atomic energy. What is this strategy known as?

- (a) Language across curriculum
- (b) Language in other subject
- (c) Language in science
- (d) Language in through science

16. While listening to a speech in English, sometimes we listen to basic unit of a sound, a syllable and a word, then a sentence and then a paragraph to decode the meaning of the complete speech. This mental process can be described as

- (a) Bottom up approach
- (b) Middle-path approach
- (c) Interactive model
- (d) Top-down approach

17. In free writing, a learner is engaged in-

- (a) writing sentences without applying her/his mind
- (b) expressing ideas without giving much attention to spelling and grammar
- (c) listing out the things she/he has just memorized
- (d) writing with specific relation to spelling and grammar

18. Susheela discussed a short story in the classroom and asked her students to write an article for a newspaper on the theme of the story. What is the writing known as?

- (a) Long answer
- (b) Short essay
- (c) Writing for a newspapers
- (d) extrapolative writing

19. A question tag is also known as a

- (a) tail question
- (b) descriptive question
- (c) critical question
- (d) head question

20. Mind-mapping helps the students to-

- (a) Use literary devices more effectively in their writing
- (b) brainstorm, explore any idea and expand it
- (c) learn passively each of the linguistic items.
- (d) memories the grammar rules

21. Grammatical structures can be practice in a controlled manner by.

- (a) Correcting wrong sentences written by the learners
- (b) doing composition exercise
- (c) explaining the use of particular structures
- (d) gap-filling grammar exercise

22. Interactive listening means listening.

- (a) carefully for word stress and intonation
- (b) to judge the speaker's mood and tone
- (c) carefully to what is said and responding
- (d) curiously to what is said

23. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation of learner is-

- (a) periodic assessment of learning
- (b) periodic assessment of teaching
- (c) continuous tests and assignment
- (d) conducting continuous tests

Directions (Q. Nos. 24-30) Read the passage given below and answer he 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 for which was once known for its strength. The most important landmark as one goes towards the fort is the 'Bahadurgad' Situated to the South-West of the fort and outside of it, on a natural hillock, the highest in te plain, the 'Bahadurgad' which was the watchtower, provides a most, panoramic and commanding view of the sparsely wooded surroundings regions 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 'Ranagattikere' 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 semicircular 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 are of the inner fort wall.

To the South of the place, 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 South-West is the heavily built watchtower relieved by a series of parallel buttresses at regular intervals.

24. Which one of the following statement 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 rules Kittur from here
- (d) Bahadurgad is situated inside the Kittur Fort

25. Rani Chennamma fough against the British

- (a) in the contoured hills
- (b) at Ranagattikere
- (c) in Bahadurgad Fort
- (d) in the wooded grasslands

26. From Bahadurgad, one could easily get

- (a) to see tall rugged hills in the West
- (b) a look at green grassland
- (c) to see a natural hillock
- (d) a commanding view of a dense forest

27. 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

28. "...as one goes towards...."

'one' in the above clauses is a/an

- (a) verb
- (b) Pronoun
- (c) adjective
- (d) noun

29. "... and commanding view of ..."

'commanding' in the above phrase is a/an

- (a) verb
- (b) Pronoun
- (c) adjective
- (d) noun

30. The word 'Landmark means the same as

- (a) adventure
- (b) hill
- (c) plain
- (d) market

**केन्द्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

Answer :- (VI-VIII) 21Feb. 2016

1	c	7	b	13	d	19	a	25	b
2	a	8	d	14	b	20	b	26	b
3	a	9	c	15	a	21	c	27	a
4	a	10	a	16	b	22	b	28	b
5	b	11	d	17	b	23	a	29	b
6	a	12	d	18	a	24	b	30	d



**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा- 2018**  
**प्राथमिक स्तर, प्रथम प्रश्न - पत्र**  
**(परीक्षा तिथि : 18 नवम्बर, 2018)**

- 1- Which of the following word is 'plural'-  
 (a) Dog (b) Fox (c) Goat (d) Mice  
 Ans.(d)
- 2- Which of the following words is regarded as singular?  
 (a) Dogs (b) Mathematics (c) Cats (d) Cars  
 Ans.(b)
- 3- Which of the following sentences is in active voice?  
 (a) He was asked to keep quiet.  
 (b) A house was bought for fifty lacs.  
 (c) I requested him to come in time.  
 (d) He was hit badly.  
 Ans.(c)
- 4- Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?  
 (a) Please mind your business.  
 (b) I kept quiet throughout the meeting.  
 (c) He was assisted by a group of students.  
 (d) They came late and lost the match.  
 Ans.(c)
- 5- "That is the man the police was seeking." In the above sentence, what is the status of the two the's?  
 (a) Verb (b) Noun  
 (c) Conjunction (d) Definite article  
 Ans.(d)
- 6- "These students are most disobedient." In the above sentence, point out the gender of the word 'students'.  
 (a) Feminine gender (b) Common gender  
 (c) Masculine gender (d) None of the above  
 Ans.(b)
- 7- In the sentence 'He was going along the road', point out the tense.  
 (a) Present perfect (b) Past perfect  
 (c) Past Continuous (d) Future indefinite  
 Ans.(c)
- 8- Language learning start form  
 (a) writing (b) reading  
 (c) listening (d) speaking  
 Ans.(c)
- 9- What is the main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom?  
 (a) To know the historical background of the poem  
 (b) To enjoy and appreciate the poem  
 (c) To give their opinions about poem  
 (d) To become aware of the poet and his/her work  
 Ans.(b)
- 10-Fill in the blanks with the correct article:  
 Yesterday I saw.....European riding on .....elephant.  
 (a) the, the (b) a, an  
 (c) a, a (d) a, the  
 Ans.(b)
- 11-Choose the correct sentences:  
 (a) Please describe about the story.  
 (b) Please describe the story.  
 (c) Please describe of the story.  
 (d) Please describe to the story.  
 Ans.(b)
- 12-Fill in the blank with correct preposition:  
 A prisoner was accused..... murder.  
 (a) of (b) for (c) to (d) off  
 Ans.(a)
- 13-The antonym of 'innocent' is  
 (a) clever (b) ignorant (c) active (d) guilty  
 Ans.(a)
- 14-The synonym of 'significant' is  
 (a) prominent (b) magnificent  
 (c) efficient (d) important  
 Ans.(d)
- 15-Which one of the following words can be made plural by adding a suffix 'en'?  
 (a) Box (b) Tax (c) Max (d) Ox  
 Ans.(d)

- 16-Choose the correct pronoun to complete the following sentences :  
 This dress is ..... and that one is mine.  
 (a) our book (b) yours  
 (c) your (d) your book  
 Ans.(b)
- 17-Chase the following sentence into passive voice:  
 Have the girls asked this question ?  
 (a) This question have asked by girls.  
 (b) Has this question been asked by the girls?  
 (c) Has this question asked by the girl?  
 (d) Have this questions asked by the girls?  
 Ans.(b)
- Direction : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Question Nos. 78 and 79) it.  
 Yesterday, two brave children of Gangapur were awarded Brace Hearts Award. They have exhibited a great spirit of selflessness and courage. Harsh, a twelve-years old boy, saved a little girl from drawing in the river that flows along his village. Garima has been awarded for her presence of mind.
- 18-Which kind of noun is Gangapur?  
 (a) Common noun (b) Collective noun  
 (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun  
 Ans.(d)
- 19-Which part of speech is the word 'Brave'?  
 (a) Noun (b) Pronoun  
 (c) Adjective (d) Preposition  
 Ans.(c)
- 20-Which of the following words is a material noun?  
 (a) Cow (b) Gold  
 (c) Air (d) Class  
 Ans.(b)
- 21-Which of the following words is an abstract noun?  
 (a) Connection (b) Boy  
 (c) Women (d) Plough  
 Ans.(a)
- 22-Which kind of noun is 'adversity'?  
 (a) Common noun (b) Proper noun  
 (c) Abstract noun (d) Collective noun  
 Ans.(c)
- 23-Which part of speech is the word 'hard' in the sentence 'He is working hard'?  
 (a) Adverb (b) Conjunction  
 (c) Preposition (d) Noun  
 Ans.(a)
- 24-Which of the following sentences has a 'conjunction'?  
 (a) She is awfully busy  
 (b) I am nobody for you.  
 (c) She is poor but she is by nature hospitable  
 (d) My grandfather is not well.  
 Ans.(c)
- 25-point out the sentence which is in present perfect tense ?  
 (a) I shall go to Jaunpur tomorrow  
 (b) She is very intelligent  
 (c) Your sister visited us yesterday  
 (d) I have finished my work  
 Ans.(d)
- 26-Which of the following is a misspelt word?  
 (a) Desiccation (b) Descendant  
 (c) Derogatory (d) Dermatitis  
 Ans.(c)
- 27-Which of the following sentences has a transitive verb?  
 (a) She walks in the morning daily.  
 (b) He is running very fast.  
 (c) She writes well.  
 (d) I killed a snake last night.  
 Ans.(d)
- 28-Which of the following sentences is negative?  
 (a) I come form a rich family.  
 (b) You can do all this in no time.  
 (c) He does not listen to me.  
 (d) They are very gentle people.  
 Ans.(c)
- 29-Which of following sentence is exclamatory?  
 (a) What a piece of work is man.  
 (b) What do you know about ancient India.  
 (c) Which is your favourite book.  
 (d) His cruelty knew no bounds.  
 Ans.(a)

- 30- Point out the complex sentence.  
 (a) They are very wise people  
 (b) You know me well.  
 (c) She does not sing.  
 (d) One who does not live one's country is a wretched person.  
 Ans.(a)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2018**  
**(Class - VI-VIII) द्वितीय प्रश्न-पत्र**  
**(परीक्षा तिथि : 18 नवम्बर, 2018)**

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question No. 1 and 2) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

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

Though he did little else, he had a great love for books and words, and though he had found no gold in the Klondike, these things were soon to earn him a fortune. He came back from Alaska after a year, suffering from scurvy and without a penny in his pocket. He had, however, a great wealth of experience and he began to write stories about places he had seen and the people he had met. After months of hard work and hunger, he found success. Magazines began to accept his Alaskan stories. Soon, he was famous. In the next sixteen years he published fifty books, and made and spent a million dollars. He died in 1916.

- 1- In the given passage, what do you understand by the word 'hobo'?  
 (a) Someone who is brave  
 (b) A hero  
 (c) Someone who does not have a job or a house and moves from one place to other.  
 (d) Someone who fights with everyone and does not sit quietly ever  
 Ans : (c)
- 2- 'Scurvy' means  
 (a) a sea-sickness  
 (b) a disease resulting from a lack of vitamin C  
 (c) an injury caused to the body from freezing cold  
 (d) a feeling of nausea  
 Ans : (b)
- 3- Identify the wrong collective noun?  
 (a) Scissors (b) Army  
 (c) Sheeps (d) Daughters-in-law  
 Ans : (c)
- 4- Identify the correct sentence among the following :  
 (a) Please see my certificates  
 (b) Please look at my certificates  
 (c) Please look into my certificates  
 (d) Please see into my certificates  
 Ans : (b)
- 5- Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate word :  
 (a) for (b) with  
 (c) from (d) than  
 Ans : (b)
- 6- Which conjunction will be the most appropriate to join the following sentences?  
 (a) though (b) as  
 (c) because (d) for  
 Ans : (a)
- 7- Which part of the following sentence is predicate?  
 On Saturday morning my friends and I play football in the park.  
 (a) My friends and I  
 (b) On Saturday morning  
 (c) Play football in the park  
 (d) On Saturday morning.....I play football in



the park.  
 Ans: (c)  
 8- What will be the feminine gender of 'wizard'?  
 (a) fairy (b) Witch  
 (c) Lizard (d) Ghost  
 Ans: (b)  
 9- The masculine gender of 'vixen' is  
 (a) horse (b) ox  
 (c) fox (d) deer  
 Ans: (c)  
 10- Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation marks?  
 (a) The minister said, elections will be held on M.P., Bihar and Orissa.  
 (b) The minister said, "elections will be held in MP. Bihar and Orissa".  
 (c) The minister said, "Elections will be held in MP. Bihar and Orissa".  
 (d) The Minister said, "Elections will be held in MP. Bihar and Orissa".  
 Ans: (c)  
 11- Which among the following suffixes is not suitable for the root word 'prevent'?  
 (a) ive (b) able  
 (c) ing (d) ious  
 Ans: (d)  
 12- Identify the phrasal verb in the following sentence:  
 Thieves broke into the bank in the middle of the night."  
 (a) Thieves broke (b) broke into  
 (c) into the bank (d) middle of the night  
 Ans: (b)  
 13- Complete the following sentence with the most suitable option:  
 (a) nobody (b) anybody  
 (c) somebody (d) someone  
 Ans: (b)  
 14- Which of the following is not a homophonic pair?  
 (a) Principal-Principle  
 (b) Kite-Kit  
 (c) Stare-Stair  
 (d) Steel-Steal  
 Ans: (b)  
 15- Which of the following words doesn't have a silent letter in its pronunciation?  
 (a) Honest (b) Knock  
 (c) Orange (d) Debt  
 Ans: (c)  
 16- Which part of speech in the words 'who' in the following sentence?  
 "God help those who help themselves."  
 (a) Noun (b) Adjective  
 (c) Adverb (d) pronoun  
 Ans: (d)  
 17- Which part of speech in the word 'so' in the following sentence?  
 "Shruti wanted to work, so she went to her room"  
 (a) Verb (b) Preposition  
 (c) Interjection (d) Conjunction  
 Ans: (d)  
 18- Which of the following sentences has a 'modal verb'?  
 (a) Ram is an intelligent boy  
 (b) He is flying a kite  
 (c) His father knows me well  
 (d) Her mother ought to know what she is doing in Mumbai.  
 Ans: (b)  
 19- Which of the following sentences has a possessive pronoun?  
 (a) He could not help me.  
 (b) Ramesh who is my grandson is reading a poem.  
 (c) Her sister is known to me.  
 (d) Ours is a vast country  
 Ans: (d)  
 20- Which of the following sentences has a collective noun?  
 (a) Cattle are grazing in the field.  
 (b) He has a lot of milk  
 (c) Raka is a fool.  
 (d) The air is cool here.  
 Ans: (a)  
 21- Identify the sentence in passive voice:  
 (a) He teaches Chemistry  
 (b) He lives in this city  
 (c) He will be taken care of.  
 (d) Ram is flying a kite.  
 Ans: (c)  
 22- Identify the sentence in active voice:  
 (a) French is not taught in my college

(b) Their friends will be caught red handed  
 (c) I know nothing about western philosophy.  
 (d) He was knocked down by a car.  
 Ans: (c)  
 23- Which of the following sentences is an exclamatory one?  
 (a) He cannot speak well  
 (b) You are really very kind  
 (c) She is a small creature.  
 (d) How beautiful is the morning to day!  
 Ans: (d)  
 24- Which of the following words has a silent letter in it?  
 (a) Calm (b) Fawn  
 (c) Cure (d) But  
 Ans: (a)  
 25- Which of the following sentences has a direct narration?  
 (a) He has told me that his father was a police officer.  
 (b) My mother tells us that her uncle was a salesman.  
 (c) He said to me, "Do not cross the limit."  
 (d) Shyam said to me that he was not at ease yesterday  
 Ans: (c)  
 26- Which of the following sentences has the antonym of 'narrow'?  
 (a) I admire his broad outlook.  
 (b) He is good boy  
 (c) She is utterly selfish  
 (d) I know him well enough.  
 Ans: (a)  
 27- According to the NCF 2005, learning is..... and .....in its character.  
 (a) Passive, simple (b) active, social  
 (c) passive, social (d) active, simple  
 Ans: (b)  
 28- What does motivation in the process of learning?  
 (a) It sharpens memory of the learner.  
 (b) It differentiates new learning from old learning  
 (c) It makes learners think unidirectionally among young learners.  
 (d) It creates interest for learning among young learners.  
 Ans: (d)  
 29- Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:  
 (a) for (b) with  
 (c) at (d) of  
 Ans: (d)  
 30- What is the subject of the following sentence?  
 No man can serve two masters.  
 (a) Two masters  
 (b) No man can  
 (c) Can serve two master  
 (d) No man  
 Ans: (d)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2017**  
**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - I-V)**  
**अभ्यास प्रश्न - पत्र**  
**(परीक्षा तिथि : 15 अक्टूबर, 2017)**

1- Which of the following is a correct expression?  
 (a) As cheerful as a lark  
 (b) As busy as a bat  
 (c) As cunning as a dog  
 (d) As happy as a doney  
 Ans: (a)  
 2- The sentence, "This is the house in which I was born", is  
 (a) a simple sentence  
 (b) a compound sentence  
 (c) a complex sentence  
 (d) a compound-complex sentence  
 Ans: (c)  
 3- Which of the following words is a preposition?  
 (a) Beyond (b) And  
 (c) Yet (d) Now  
 Ans: (a)  
 4- Which of the following words is an adverb?  
 (a) Apace (b) Face  
 (c) Meek (d) Fury  
 Ans: (a)  
 5- Join the following sentence to make a simple sentence:  
 The coffee isn't too strong. It won't keep us

awake.  
 (a) The coffee isn't too strong to keep us awake.  
 (b) The coffee isn't too strong and will not keep us awake.  
 (c) The coffee isn't too strong so it won't keep us awake.  
 (d) The coffee isn't too strong so as to keep us awake.  
 Ans: (a)  
 6- Fill in the blank with suitable pronoun:  
 My son and my daughter are very fond of.....  
 (a) herself (b) each other  
 (c) themselves (d) himself  
 Ans: (b)  
 7- Give one word for 'one who hates mankind'.  
 (a) Nazist (b) Fascist  
 (c) Misanthrope (d) Sadist  
 Ans: (c)  
 8- Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence ending with 'book':  
 Let the book be given.  
 (a) Give me the book  
 (b) Give the book  
 (c) Please transfer the book  
 (d) Can you give the book?  
 Ans: (b)  
 9- Transform the following sentence into a direct sentence:  
 I asked Sheela if I might know her father.  
 (a) I said to Sheela, "May I know your father?"  
 (b) I told Sheela, "Mya I know your father?"  
 (c) I asked Sheela, "Can I know your father?"  
 (d) I question Sheela, "Will I know your father?"  
 Ans: (a)  
 10- Fill in the blank to complete the following sentence:  
 The Ministers are responsible..... the Chief Minister of their state for their work.  
 (a) for (b) to  
 (c) of (d) toward  
 Ans: (b)  
 11- Complete the following sentence with correct conjunction:  
 ..... he had not paid his bill, his electricity was cut off.  
 (a) But (b) Either  
 (c) Unless (d) As  
 Ans: (d)  
 12- Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence:  
 Death lays his icy hand on kings.  
 (a) Metaphor (b) Personification  
 (c) Apostrophe (d) Simile  
 Ans: (b)  
 13- The study of population is known as  
 (a) Ecology (b) Astronomy  
 (c) Demography (d) Genealogy  
 Ans: (c)  
 14- Give the meaning of the following proverb:  
 A bird in hand is worth two in a bush.  
 (a) To catch two birds with your hands  
 (b) To be dissatisfied with that you have  
 (c) It is better to be satisfied with what you have than to try to get what is not yours  
 (d) To trap birds in bushes.  
 Ans: (c)  
 15- Which of the following sounds is not associated with the sound of a bell?  
 (a) Chime (b) Jingle  
 (c) Ring (d) Dang  
 Ans: (b)  
 16- Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:  
 Are you sorry..... what you have done?  
 (a) with (b) for  
 (c) by (d) over  
 Ans: (b)  
 17- Pick out the correct synonym of the following word:  
 Attenuate  
 (a) Repent (b) Force  
 (c) Divide (d) Make thin  
 Ans: (d)



18-Pick out the compound sentence.

- (a) To add to their troubles the servant runaway
- (b) Having no money with me, I could not give the beggar anything.
- (c) I loved him because he was my friend
- (d) The servant ran away and added to their troubles.

Ans: (d)

19-Select the most appropriate preposition to complete the following sentence:

Why are you always so suspicious..... me?

- (a) to
- (b) with
- (c) of
- (d) for

Ans: (c)

20-Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

The Headmaster.....to speak to you.

- (a) wants
- (b) is wanting
- (c) was wanting
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the question (Question No. 21 to 25) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Antarctica is an icy continent in the South Pole. It is covered by permanently frozen ground, is surrounded by water and is about 1.5 times longer desert is in Antarctica. 98% of the land is covered with a continental ice sheet; the remaining 2% of land is barren rock. Antarctica has about 87% of the world's ice. The South pole is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was at the South Pole; it reached as low as 128.6 °F or -88.0 °C. On an average most of Antarctica gets less than 2 inches of snow each year. Although scientific expeditious visit Antarctica, there are no permanent human residents. This is because of the extreme weather, which includes freezing temperature, strong winds and blizzards. There are about 4000 seasonal visitors to Antarctica. Antarctica hasn't always been located at the South pole. It has drifted, like The other continents and has ranged from the Equator during the Cambrian period, about 500 million years ago to the South Pole. During the time of the dinosaurs, Antarctica was more temperate and housed dinosaurs and many other life-forms. Now there is very little indigenous life.

21-The word 'icy' in the passage is a/an

- (a) noun
- (b) adjective
- (c) adverb
- (d) homonym of 'ice'

Ans: (b)

22-The word 'icy' in the passage is a

- (a) noun
- (b) pronoun
- (c) verb
- (d) verbal

Ans: (a)

23-The word 'desert' in the passage is a

- (a) second form of verb
- (b) superlative form of adjective
- (c) superlative form of adverb
- (d) positive form of noun

Ans: (b)

24-Has Antarctica always been fixed in the South Pole.

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Maybe
- (d) not given in the passage

Ans: (b)

25-Who are the earliest known inhabitants of Antarctica?

- (a) America scientist
- (b) Indian scientist
- (c) Dinosaurs
- (d) It has always been a desert

Ans: (c)

Direction : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question Nos. 26 to 30) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option?

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement, and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself at an early day never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of discipline has been formed,

he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking to opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind and leaving the deeper springs of feelings and the higher faculties of perception unemployed.

26-The writer believes that half-educated persons are not able to

- (a) enjoy wind-drinking
- (b) enjoy dreaming
- (c) think properly
- (d) appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature.

Ans: (d)

27-The word 'narcotic' in the passage means

- (a) great
- (b) intoxicant
- (c) cheap books
- (d) intellectual exercise

Ans: (b)

28-The phrase 'the higher faculties' in the passage means

- (a) different departments in the University
- (b) different ways of enjoying things
- (c) mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature.
- (d) superficial part of the mind

Ans: (c)

29-The word 'eventually' in the passage means

- (a) after some time
- (b) at last
- (c) never
- (d) initially

Ans: (b)

30-The word 'unemployed' in the passage means

- (a) jobless
- (b) in search of employment
- (c) not working
- (d) unused

Ans: (d)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2017**

**उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - VI-VIII)**

**द्वितीय प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 15 अक्टूबर, 2017)

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question No. 1 and 2) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Helicopters are very different form airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, They must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air which is impossible for airplanes. Helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is not room for airplane or in isolated areas, which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on fire-fighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations, which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

1- The word 'congested' in the passage means

- (a) the place is roomy
- (b) the place has no place
- (c) the place can be accessed by police vans
- (d) the place has so much of smoke due to fire

Ans: (b)

2- A helicopter can hover while an airplane cannot, according to the passage. 'Hover' in the passage means.

- (a) stay at one place in the air
- (b) move straight up in the air
- (c) go backward in the air
- (d) fly sideways

Ans: (a)

3- Point out the grammatical category of the word 'perform' in the passage.

- (a) Noun
- (b) Verb
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Helping verb

Ans: (b)

4- Why is a helicopter used as an ambulance?

- (a) Its movement can be manoeuvred easily.
- (b) It crosses all difficulties of traffic.
- (c) It reaches the inaccessible places easily
- (d) It can fire-fight.

Ans: (c)

5- Point out the grammatical category of the word 'very' in the passage.

- (a) Adverb
- (b) adjective
- (c) Noun
- (d) Verb

Ans: (a)

6- 'To chew the cud' correctly means

- (a) to contrive against someone
- (b) to die on duty
- (c) to meditate
- (d) to inculcate virtues

Ans: (c)

Directions : Complete the sentences in the following questions (Question No. 7 to 9 with most appropriate choice.

7- He was very much ashamed..... his mischief.

- (a) for
- (b) of
- (c) with
- (d) over

Ans: (b)

8- ..... he stood first, he would have gone to America.

- (a) If
- (b) Had
- (c) Have
- (d) Anyways

Ans: (b)

9- Of the sword and pen, the..... is more powerful.

- (a) last one
- (b) later
- (c) latter
- (d) last

Ans: (c)

10-Which prefix can be used with the following words?

Behave, guide, use

- (a) in
- (b) dis
- (c) mis
- (d) re

Ans: (c)

11-Choose the correct sentences.

- (a) The committee were one on this point.
- (b) The committee was one on this point
- (c) The committee was divided on this point
- (d) The committee have one on this point.

Ans: (b)

12-Which of the following is an example of simile?

- (a) I wandered lonely as a cloud.
- (b) Life is a dream
- (c) Anxiety is sitting on her face
- (d) Alie has no legs.

Ans: (a)

13-Change the following sentence into active voice: The visitors were shown the newborn the women.

- (a) The newborn was shown to the visitors by the woman.
- (b) The woman has shown the newborn to the visitors
- (c) The woman showed the visitors the newborn.
- (d) The woman might have shown the newborn.

Ans: (c)

14-Select the antonym for the word 'adverse'.

- (a) Hostile
- (b) Friendly
- (c) Inimical
- (d) Unwilling

Ans: (b)

15-Fill in the blank with correct word to complete the proverb:

- (a) thinner
- (b) thicker
- (c) purer
- (d) precious

Ans: (b)

16-Bees are kept in

- (a) a pantry
- (b) a nursery
- (c) an apiary
- (d) an aquarium

Ans: (c)



17-The idiom 'green-eyed monster' means  
(a) to be jealous (b) to be sick  
(c) to be angry (d) to be blind

Ans: (a)

18-Select the sentence in which the article has been wrongly used.

- (a) He is a MA.
- (b) Twelve inches make of foot
- (c) A pupil should obey his teacher
- (d) He is a European.

Ans: (a)

19-Pick out the correct questions tag for the following:

- People shouldn't drink and drive,.....
- (a) should they? (b) shouldn't they?
  - (c) isn't it? (d) shall they?

Ans: (a)

20-A sentence is divided into four parts (A), (B), (C), and (D). Point out the part that has an error:

- (a) You are learning English
- (b) for the last one year
- (c) but you show
- (d) no improvement at all

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

Ans: (a)

21-Give one- word substitution for the following:

- The scientific study of insects
- (a) Criminology (b) Entomology
  - (c) Mycology (d) Meteorology

Ans: (b)

22-Point out the correct direct speech for the following:

I asked why he was looking through the keyhole.

- (a) "Are you looking through the keyhole?" I said.
- (b) "Do not look through the keyhole." I said.
- (c) "Why are you looking through the keyhole?" I said
- (d) "You are looking through the keyhole," I said.

Ans: (c)

23-Put the verb in the brackets into the correct present tense.

My daughter never (write) to me so I never (know) what she (do).

- (a) My daughter never wrote to me so I never know what she do.
- (b) My daughter never write to me so I never knew what she does.
- (c) My daughter never writes to me so I never know what she is doing.
- (d) My daughter never writes to me so I never knew what she does.

Ans: (c)

24-Pick out the correct synonym of the word 'cantankerous'.

- (a) Rash (b) Quarrelsome
- (c) Noisy (d) Disrespectful

Ans: (b)

25-Pick out the sentence that has a demonstrative adjective in it.

- (a) It is twenty-kilometre walk.
- (b) This kind of question is often asked in examinations.
- (c) Each of them received ten rupees.
- (d) His written statement differs from his oral one.

Ans: (b)

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question Nos. 26 to 30) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Work expands so to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, "It is the busiest man who has time to spare." Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar-box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told, may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

26-What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard?

- (a) Three minutes
- (b) Aful day
- (c) Four hours and five minutes
- (d) Half an hour

Ans: (b)

27-What happens when the time to be spent on some work increases?

- (a) The work is done smoothly
- (b) The work is done leisurely
- (c) The work consumes all the time
- (d) The work needs additional time.

Ans: (c)

28-What does the expression 'pillar-box' stand for?

- (a) A box attached to the pillar
- (b) A box in the pillar
- (c) Box office
- (d) A pillar-type postbox

Ans: (d)

29-Who is the person likely to take more time to do work?

- (a) A busy man
- (b) An elderly person
- (c) A man of leisure
- (d) An exhausted person

Ans: (c)

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

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

Ans: (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - I-V)**

**अभ्यास प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 19 दिसम्बर, 2016)

नोट- परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा-II का विकल्प अंग्रेजी चुना हो-

1- What kind of adjective is used in the following sentences?

- These mangoes are ripe.
- (a) Quantitative (b) Possessive
  - (c) Demonstrative (d) Interrogative

Ans: (c)

2- Choose the correct word to complete the following sentence:

He insisted \_\_\_\_\_ seeing the documents.

- (a) on (b) to
- (c) in (d) by

Ans: (a)

3- How did Luz Long help Josse Owens?

- (a) Luz Long advised Josse to draw a line in few inches behind the board and aim at making his take off from there.
- (b) Luz Long advised Josse to take rest for a was minutes.
- (c) Luz Long advised Josse to forget that he was participating in a competition.
- (d) Luz Long advised Josse not to accept the Master Race Theory of Hitler.

Ans: (a)

4- Complete the following:

Man is born, according to H.W. Longfellow.

- (a) to die and be buried
- (b) to return to dust
- (c) to be up and doing
- (d) to pray to God

Ans: (c)

5- Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct option:

No sooner did we go out on the road \_\_\_\_\_ it began to rain heavily.

- (a) when (b) than (c) then (d) but

Ans: (b)

6- The correct feminine of "ram" is

- (a) sita (b) toe
- (c) ewe (d) filly

Ans: (c)

7- Complete the following sentence with the correct option:

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the best story.
- (a) Yours (b) Your
  - (c) Yours (d) Your's

Ans: (a)

8- Identify the correct reported form of the given sentence:

Ravi said to his friend, "work hard".

- (a) Ravi said to his friend you must work hard.
- (b) Ravi asked his friend that the must work hard.
- (c) Ravi advised his friend to work hard.
- (d) Ravi ordered his friend to work hard.

Ans: (c)

9- Choose the correct figures of speech in the following sentence:

Her mother too upon this occasion felt a pleasing distress.

- (a) Personification (b) Oxymoron
- (c) Hyperbole (d) Simile

Ans: (b)

10-Choose the word opposite in the meaning to the given word:

'FRAILITY'

- (a) Emancipation (b) Strength
- (c) Health (d) Boldness

Ans: (b)

11-Didactic poetry means:

- (a) poetry which inspires
- (b) poetry which please
- (c) poetry which teaches
- (d) poetry which informs

Ans: (c)

12-Fill in the blank with the suitable form of verb:

Either Munni or Chunni \_\_\_\_\_ lost her pen.

- (a) has (b) have
- (c) had (d) will have

Ans: (a)

13-Point out the word that has been wrongly used in this sentence:

If you lose your passport in a foreign country it will effect you badly-

- (a) lose (b) effect
- (c) badly (d) foreign

Ans: (b)

14-Poetry teaching should be basically a process of-

- (a) sadness (b) joy
- (c) cry (d) anger

Ans: (b)

15-What are the two productive skills?

- (a) Listening (b) Speaking-Writing
- (c) Reading-Writing (d) Listening-Speaking

Ans: (b)

16-Linguistics is a study of

- (a) Direct Method
- (b) Grammar Translation Method
- (c) Sounds
- (d) Human Language

Ans: (d)

17-Dyslexia is associated mainly with difficulties in-

- (a) reading (b) speaking
- (c) listening (d) writing

Ans: (a)

18-The purpose of 'rapid reading' is

- (a) for interest (b) for specific details
- (c) extended reading (d) seeking information

Ans: (b)

19-What does the Ganges symbolize, according to Jawaharlal Nehru?

- (a) It is a symbol of India's prosperity
- (b) It is a symbol of India's age long culture and civilization .
- (c) It is a symbol of changing seasons of India
- (d) It is a symbol of India's struggle for freedom.

Ans: (b)

20-What damaged the crop in Lencho's field.

- (a) Wild animals (b) Flood
- (c) Drought (d) Hailstones

Ans: (d)

21-What does Lorenzo order when he learns that Portia is on her way to Belmont?

- (a) A banquet to welcome the lady of the house
- (b) Music
- (c) A ring to match the one she once gave to Bassanio
- (d) Flowers

Ans: (b)



22-In court how does Antonio react to Shylock's insistence on collection her father's house?  
 (a) He weeps openly  
 (b) He vows that he will meet Shylock's hatred with patience.  
 (c) He curses Shylock's vengeance.  
 (d) He makes an impassioned plea to the court to intervene on his behalf.

Ans: (b)

23-According to Lorenzo's plan, how will Jessica escape from her father's house.  
 (a) She will disguise herself as Lorenzo's touch bearer and slip out undetecte.  
 (b) She will leave during the night while Shylock is asleep.  
 (c) She will take her father to a large public auction and get lost in the crowd  
 (d) She will fake her own death.

Ans: (a)

24-How does Shylock initially describe his demand for a pound of flesh to Bassanio and Antonio?  
 (a) As a apportioned for revenge  
 (b) As his way of being chairtable  
 (c) As a harmless prank  
 (d) As a means of generating friendship

Ans: (a)

25-What reason does Antonio give for being sad in the opening of the play?  
 (a) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures.  
 (b) He owes a fantastic sum of money to Shylock.  
 (c) He gives no reason  
 (d) The woman he loves does not return his feelings.

Ans: (c)

26-Whom does Bassanio agree to bring with him to Belmont?  
 (a) Old Gobbo (b) Gratiano  
 (c) Antonio (d) Jessica

Ans: (b)

27-Point out the error in the following incorrect sentence:  
 I can learn poems more easy than speeches.  
 (a) I can (b) lean poems  
 (c) more easy (d) than speeches

Ans: (c)

28-Point of the sentence in the active voice-  
 (a) Why don't you have your eyes tested  
 (b) This notice has been altered.  
 (c) Boys could not have done all this damage.  
 (d) Steps had been cut in the ice by previous climbers

Ans: (c)

29-Point out the correct word to bring out the meaning in the sentence :  
 Women have always dressed to\_\_figure flaws.  
 (a) disfigure (b) show  
 (c) exhibit (d) camouflage

Ans: (d)

30-Point out the correct indirect speech of the sentence.  
 "Would you like to come with us?" they said.  
 (a) They asked me to go with them.  
 (b) They asked me if I would like to come with them.  
 (c) They invited me to with them.  
 (d) They told me to come with them.

Ans: (b)

3- Point out the correctly spelt word-  
 (a) Hamorrhage (b) Hemorrhage  
 (c) Hammerage (d) Hammagrage

Ans: (b)

4- Point out the meaning of the following proverb:  
 Every cloud has a silver lining.  
 (a) Clouds are never without a silver lining  
 (b) There is a positive side to every unpleasant situation.  
 (c) There is no hope in an unpleasant situation.  
 (d) Clouds always have white lines in them.

Ans: (b)

5- Point out the word which can be substituted for the given sentence  
 'The act of killing one's wife'  
 (a) Genocide (b) Uxoricide  
 (c) Canicide (d) Avicide

Ans: (b)

6- Select the Adverb of place-  
 (a) Almost (b) Agra  
 (c) Here (d) Japn

Ans: (c)

7- Which of the following combination is found in the structure of English language?  
 (a) Subject-object-verb  
 (b) Verb-object-subject  
 (c) Subject-verb-object  
 (d) Object-verb-subject

Ans: (c)

8- Point out the portion having a mistake  
the poors are always helped by them  
 A B C  
 who are kind and generous  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

Ans: (a)

9- Feminine of 'Hart' is-  
 (a) Filly (b) Sow  
 (c) Roe (d) Goose

Ans: (c)

10-'\_\_\_\_\_late, he is a skilled worker.'  
 (a) But (b) Though  
 (c) Since (d) Unless

Ans: (b)

11-"Call the first witness" said the Judge.  
 Convert to reported speech.  
 (a) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.  
 (b) The judge asked them to call witness first  
 (c) The judge told them to call first the witness  
 (d) The judge asked them to invite the fist witness.

Ans: (a)

12-Give one word substitution fo the following:  
 A hater of women.  
 (a) Misanthrope (b) Misogynist  
 (c) Mercenary (d) Philanthropist

Ans: (b)

13-After reading a story on fish, if a teacher ask children to answer-  
 "Imagine you are a fish in a pond. What do you see around you?" This is an example of  
 (a) Multiple choice question  
 (b) Comprehension question  
 (c) Close type question  
 (d) open-ended question

Ans: (d)

14-'Prediction' as a sub skill is associated with  
 (a) reading (b) Drafting  
 (c) summarising (d) note-making

Ans: (a)

15-Which method is known as natural method?  
 (a) Direct method  
 (b) Grammar translation method  
 (c) Translation method  
 (d) Bilingual method

Ans: (a)

16-'Operation Board' is for  
 (a) Primary schools  
 (b) Middle schools  
 (c) Secondary schools  
 (d) Convent schools

Ans: (a)

17-Diphthongs are known as  
 (a) Pure vowels  
 (b) Semi vowels  
 (c) Vowels with weak sounds  
 (d) Vowel glides

Ans: (a)

Directions : Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (Question Nos. 18 to 30) by selecting the most appropriate option.

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

It is though that this unusual warming of the Earth has been caused by greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrial processes. Such gases not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but trap the heat of the sun leading to the warming up of the planed.

It has been suggested that industrialized countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and plant more trees to create 'sinks' to absorb greenhouse gases.

18-The change taking place in our climate have become.

- (a) a matter of celebration for the scientists
- (b) a matter of worry for the scientists.
- (c) something that does not have any serious implication.
- (d) something to be whiled away by the scientists.

Ans: (b)

19-The 'antonym' of the underlined word 'increase' is-  
 (a) increment (b) reduction  
 (c) smaller (d) rapid

Ans: (b)

20-The climatic changes taking place today are different from earlier changes as-  
 (a) Today they are slower and more natural.  
 (b) Today they are much faster and caused by the humans.  
 (c) Today they do not threater the humans because of their speed.  
 (d) Today men are affected by them easily.

Ans: (b)

21-Increase in global temperatures may result in-  
 (a) rains  
 (b) destruction of crops  
 (c) death of animals  
 (d) a long period without rains.

Ans: (d)

22-The underlined word 'slower' in the passage is-  
 (a) Noun (b) Verb  
 (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

Ans: (c)

23-Greenhouse gases refer to-  
 (a) emission of gases by the car alone  
 (b) emission of gases by the industries alone.  
 (c) trapping of heat of the sun by the earth increasing temperatures alone.  
 (d) carbon dioxide being produced from any source

Ans: (d)

24-The underlined word 'sinks' in the passage refers to-  
 (a)absorption of greenhouse gases by industries  
 (b)reduction of greenhouse gases by industries.  
 (c) industrialized countries.  
 (d) the plantation for absorbing harmful gases.

Ans: (d)

25-Who plays the part of the fool in The Merchant of Venice?  
 (a) Tubal (b) Launcelot Gobbo  
 (c) Lorenzo (d) Gratiano

Ans: (b)

26-What form of poetry is "La Belle Dame sans Merci"?  
 (a) Lyric (b) Ballad (c) Sonnet (d) Ode

Ans: (b)

27-"The Light of Asia" was divided into \_\_\_\_\_cantos.  
 (a) four (b) six  
 (c) seven (d) eight

Ans: (d)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

**उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर (Class VI-VIII)**

**प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 19 दिसम्बर, 2016)

1- Which of the following sentence is in the passive Voice?  
 (a) He was made to surrender his passport  
 (b) They feed the lions in the zoo twice.  
 (c) A jelly-fish stung her.  
 (d) We will not admit children under sixteen.

Ans: (a)

2- Tick the figure of speech in the following sentence.  
 Cocks crow cock a doodle do  
 (a) Oxymoron (b) Onomatopoeia  
 (c) Metaphor (d) Simile

Ans: (b)



28-In which of Shakespeare's plays are the following lines-  
'The quality of mercy is not strained.  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.'  
(a) Romeo and Juliet  
(b) Macbeth  
(c) The Merchant of Venice  
(d) A Midsummer Night's Dream

Ans: (c)

29-Which of the following is a short musical poem expressing the poet's emotion?  
(a) Lyric (b) Sonnet  
(c) Idyll (d) Ode

Ans: (a)

30-Tick the correct option to complete the sentences The Prime Minister held \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a press conference at airport  
(b) a press conference at the airport.  
(c) Press conference at the airport  
(d) Press conference at airport.

Ans: (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2016**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class I-V)**

**अभ्यास प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 2 फरवरी, 2016)

नोट- परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्हें भाषा-II का विकल्प अंग्रेजी चुना हो-

1- The substitution table method was adopted by-  
(a) Dr. West (b) HE Palmer  
(c) Prof. Dodson (d) Rober Manger

Ans: (b)

2- Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.  
Ten miles..... a long way to walk.  
(a) are (b) is (c) are being (d) None of these

Ans: (b)

3- Choose the appropriate synonym of the word written in Italics  
There can be different ways of solving the same problem.  
(a) routes (b) manners (c) methods (d) path

Ans: (c)

4- Write one word for the following group of words.  
Which cannot be read?  
(a) Incurable (b) Illegible  
(c) Eligible (d) Illiterate

Ans: (b)

5- Choose the opposite of following word.  
Particularly  
(a) Elaborately (b) Generally  
(c) Entirely (d) Comprehensively

Ans: (b)

6- Phonetic aspect of language deals with-  
(a) writing (b) reading  
(c) sound, spelling and pronunciation  
(d) understanding

Ans: (c)

7- Causes of spelling errors are  
(a) silent letter  
(b) poor pronunciation  
(c) one letter different sounds  
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

8- Identify the odd word from the following.  
(a) joy (b) sorrow (c) happiness (d) bliss

Ans: (b)

9- Which of the following is an 'Oxymoron'?  
(a) Bright (b) Cluster beans  
(c) Deafening (d) Misty eyed

Ans: (c)

10-Give one word substitution for the following.  
One hundred years  
(a) decade (b) century (c) score (d) annual

Ans: (b)

11-Fill in the blanks with the correct articles.  
..... Taj Mahal is ..... monument symbolizing love.  
(a) The, a (b) A, an (c) The, an (d) A, the

Ans: (a)

12-Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.  
I tried..... relieve them..... their 'poverty'.  
(a) to, with (b) to, of (c) by, form (d) into, with

Ans: (b)

13-Choose the correct phrase to complete the proverb.  
God helps those who.....  
(a) pray to him (b) help themselves  
(c) turn to him (d) worship him

Ans: (b)

14-Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.  
When she parted....her parents, her eyes were full of tears.

(a) off (b) with (c) from (d) to

Ans: (c)

15-Fill in the blanks with past perfect tense.  
The train..... the platform before I reached the station.

(a) left (b) has left (c) have left (d) had left

Ans: (d)

16-Choose the synonym of the following word.

inundate

(a) to flood (b) sink (c) batter down (d) pass by

Ans: (a)

17-The girl child 'Lucy is in poems written by-

(a) John Keats  
(b) William Wordsworth  
(c) William Shakespeare  
(d) P.B. Shelley

Ans: (b)

18-Choose the incorrect part of the sentence.

The man/standing next to/the pillar is/my older brother.

(a) The man (b) standing next to  
(c) the pillar is (d) my older brother

Ans: (d)

19-Fill in the blank with the correct idiom.

I ..... of Rama at the theater but she did not see me.

(a) held a glimpse (b) threw a glimpse  
(c) wanted a glimpse (d) caught a glimpse

Ans: (d)

20-Fill in the blank with the appropriate modal.

The villagers ..... read and write their mother tongue.

(a) may (b) can (c) should (d) with

Ans: (b)

21-Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blank.

We.....the matter yesterday.

(a) discussed about (b) discussed of  
(c) discussed (d) discussed well

Ans: (c)

22-Fill in the blank with the correct prepositional phrase.

The deaf learn to communicate with one another..... sign language.

(a) according to (b) by means of  
(c) in spite of (d) but for

Ans: (b)

23-Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

He was tired and ill and.....on the stairs and fell all the way down.

(a) stumbled (b) stuck  
(c) stumped (d) steered

Ans: (a)

24-Find out the part which has an error in the following sentence.

(a) They invited Jaya and I

(b) to the function

(c) to be held in the next month

(d) No error

Ans: (a)

25-Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the phrase/idiom

The little girl with her flawless performance store the show.

(a) Disappeared from the show

(b) Crept into the show

(c) Stole something from the show

(d) Won everybody's praise

Ans: (d)

26-Fill in the blank with the most suitable article.

We were watching ..... news on BBC last evening.

(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) None of these

Ans: (b)

27-Fill in the blank with the most suitable adverb from those provided

It took us ..... five hours to reach the airport

(a) nearly (b) always  
(c) enough (d) None of these

Ans: (a)

28-Choose the appropriate preposition.

We have been living here..... six months.

(a) ever (b) at (c) since (d) for

Ans: (d)

29-Which of the following 'laugh'?

(a) Goats (b) Hyenas (c) Lions (d) Deer

Ans: (b)

30-Mark the synonym of the given word.

Carcass

(a) Bulk (b) federation (c) Quality (d) corpse

Ans: (d)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2014**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class I-V)**

**प्रश्न - पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 23 फरवरी, 2014)

नोट- परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा-II का विकल्प अंग्रेजी चुना हो-

1- Fill in the blank.

Ritu is..... most active girl in ..... family.

(a) the, a (b) the, the  
(c) cosmopolitan (d) metropolitan

Ans: (b)

2- A person who regards the whole world as his country is called-

(a) patriot (b) nationalist  
(c) cosmopolitan (d) metropolitan

Ans: (c)

3- 'Quarried' means

(a) extract (b) measure of capacity  
(c) used in glass windows (d) floor tile

Ans: (a)

4- Change the following into past perfect continuous tense.

The boys are playing cricket.

(a) has played (b) have played  
(c) have been playing (d) had been playing

Ans: (d)

5- The lesson 'Torch Bearers' is written by which of the following writers?

(a) AG Gardiner (b) WM Ryburn  
(c) HG Wels (d) Rhoda Power

Ans: (b)

6- Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence.

"The wind lies asleep in the arms of dawn."

(a) Metaphor (b) Hyperbole  
(c) personification (d) Oxymoron

Ans: (c)

7- Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase.

Foot the bill

(a) To tear the bill (b) To kick the bill  
(c) To pay (d) To throw the bill

Ans: (c)

8- Indicate the tense of the following sentence.

I have sent a letter to him.

(a) Present indefinite tense  
(b) Past perfect tense  
(c) Present perfect tense  
(d) Present perfect continuous tense

Ans: (c)

9- Phonetic is the Science of

(a) sounds (b) reading  
(c) pronunciation (d) writing

Ans: (a)

10-Language learning starts from

(a) listening (b) speaking  
(c) reading (d) writing

Ans: (a)

11-General aim of prose teaching is to help the students to develop.

(a) interest in reading  
(b) critical thinking  
(c) comprehension ability  
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

12-Which Indian reformist supported 'English education'?

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) MK Gandhi  
(c) Swami Vivekananda  
(d) Swami Dayananda

Ans: (a)

13-Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase.

To bring to light

(a) To reveal (b) To conceal  
(c) To appeal (d) To Praise

Ans: (a)

14-Choose the synonym for the following word.

Consequence

(a) Proof (b) Conclusion  
(c) End (d) Result

Ans: (d)



15-Change the following verb into noun.  
(a) Successful (b) Succeeding  
(c) Success (d) Successfully  
Ans: (c)

16-'Language is one of the most important and characteristics forms of human behaviour'. It is the statement of  
(a) Gleason  
(b) Maclver and Page  
(c) Mahatma Ghandhi  
(d) Dr. R.K. Agarwal  
Ans: (a)

17-Fill in blank with correct preposition.  
He is blind ..... his own fault.  
(a) with (b) to  
(c) of (d) for  
Ans: (b)

18-The poem 'The Nation Builders' is composed by which of the following poets?  
(a) HW Longfellow  
(b) William Wordsworth  
(c) Ralf Waldo Emerson  
(d) Ben Jonson  
Ans: (c)

19-Choose the correct word from the words given below to complete the sentence.  
The soldiers..... through the town.  
(a) walked (b) marched  
(c) ran (d) suggested  
Ans: (b)

20-Which of the following is in possessive case?  
(a) I (b) Me  
(c) You (d) Mine  
Ans: (d)

21-What is difficult to do without paying large amount of money?  
(a) To lodge a police complaint  
(b) To hire an auto for a short distance  
(c) To reach a side street  
(d) To board a flight  
Ans: (d)

22-Name the famous poet who wrote the following line.  
'They also server who only stand and wait'.  
(a) Shelley (b) Keats  
(c) Milton (d) Wordsworth  
Ans: (c)

23-Complete the following sentence by using correct alternative.  
Walk carefully lest.  
(a) you may fall down  
(b) you should fall down  
(c) you will fall down  
(d) you can fall down  
Ans: (b)

24-Find out the incorrect sentence.  
(a) The quality of the mangoes was not good  
(b) You, he and I am good friends  
(c) The 'Arabian Nights' is still a great favourite  
(d) Each of the scholars has done well  
Ans: (b)

25-Change the following into passive voice.  
'Do not insult your elders.'  
(a) Let not your elders be insulted  
(b) Your elders let not be insulted  
(c) Let your elders not insulted by you  
(d) Let us insult you r elders.  
Ans: (c)

26-Find out the grammatically correct sentence.  
(a) Politics are the subject which is taught at degree level  
(b) It is you who are responsible for the downfall  
(c) I, you and he is good friend  
(d) Ganga is a famous river of India.  
Ans: (b)

27-State the part of speech of the underlined word. He looked above in the sky.  
(a) Adjective (b) Noun  
(c) Verb (d) Adverb  
Ans: (d)

28-Choose the correct option.  
The passengers alighted..... the bus.  
(a) for (b) to  
(c) form (d) at  
Ans: (c)

29-Find where the error is in the sentence.  
I am reaching (a) / school (b) / in time (c) / everyday. (d)  
Ans: (a)

30-Point out figure of speech in the following sentence.  
'And having nothing he hath all'.  
(a) Onomatopoeia (b) Oxymoron  
(c) simile (d) Apostrophe  
Ans: (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2013**  
**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class I-V)**  
**प्रश्न - पत्र**  
(परीक्षा तिथि : 27 जून, 2013)

नोट-परीक्षार्थी निम्नलिखित भाग के प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल तभी दें यदि उन्होंने भाषा-II का विकल्प अंग्रेजी चुना हो-

1- Adjective of Body  
(a) Corporal (b) Bodly  
(c) Corporeal (d) All of these  
Ans: (b)

2- As unstable as.....  
(a) water (b) mule (c) mercury (d) air  
Ans: (c)

3- Give one-word substitution to the following  
Life history of a man written by himself is called  
(a) Bibliography (b) Calligraphy  
(c) Biography (d) Autobiography  
Ans: (d)

4- Change the following into passive voice Rita writes a letter to him everyday.  
(a) To him a letter was written by Rita everyday  
(b) A letter was written to him by Rita everyday  
(c) A letter is written to him by Rita everyday  
(d) He is being written to him by Rita everyday  
Ans: (c)

5- Change the following verb into Noun  
Approve  
(a) Approving (b) approval  
(c) Approved (d) Approves  
Ans: (b)

6- Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence  
'Fair is foul and foul s fair'  
(a) Hyperbole (b) Oxymoron  
(c) Metaphor (d) Simile  
Ans: (b)

7- Which of the following was a 'Nature Poet'?  
(a) Edger Allen Poe (b) William Wordsworth  
(c) Wole Soyinka (d) Walt Witman  
Ans: (b)

8- Name the famous poet who wrote the following lines  
"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high....."  
(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Toru Dutt  
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) John Milton  
Ans: (c)

9- 'The Castaway' is famous short story written by which of the following author?  
(a) Ruskin Bond  
(b) Khushwant Singh  
(c) E.V. Lucas  
(d) Rabindranath Tagore  
Ans: (d)

10-Choose the synonym for the following word  
Derogatory  
(a) Resolution (b) Solace  
(c) Humiliating (d) Forlorn  
Ans: (c)

11-'Poos Ki Raat' is written by which famous author?  
(a) Munishi Premchand (b) Sarojini Naidu  
(c) Jai Shankar Prasad (d) R. K. Laxman  
Ans: (a)

12-In the given two sentences, select form the answer choice the word which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underlined part of both the sentences-  
I- The stadium is so large that it seat more than two hundred spectators.  
II- Mohan is willing to adjust his tour programme accordingly  
(a) Accommodate (b) Hold  
(c) Arrange (d) Give place  
Ans: (c)

13-Point out the Figure of speech used in the following sentence  
Integrity is the backbone of character.  
(a) Simile (b) Metaphor  
(c) Apostrophe (d) Oxymoron  
Ans: (b)

14-Find out the grammatically correct sentence  
(a) This is the road to go  
(b) Let us aim to do good  
(c) Take down his address in your copoy  
(d) I wrote to him yesterday.  
Ans: (d)

15-The poem 'On his Blindness' is composed by which of the following poets?  
(a) P B Shelley (b) John Keats  
(c) John Milton (d) Robert Frost  
Ans: (c)

16-Pick out the incorrectly spelt word-  
(a) Elucidate (b) Exaggerate  
(c) Exile (d) Exonerate  
Ans: (b)

17-Pick out the incorrectly spelt word  
(a) Enunciate (b) Gullible  
(c) Infallible (d) Instegate  
Ans: (d)

18-Complete the sentence with appropriate word Your hand writing should be-  
(a) Intelligent (b) Intelligible  
(c) Intellectual (d) Introvert  
Ans: (b)

19-Give the proper relative Pronoun in the following sentence  
All..... glitters is not gold.  
(a) which (b) that  
(c) who (d) whom  
Ans: (b)

20-Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word  
Etymology  
(a) Act of spying  
(b) To free from blame  
(c) Likeness of a person  
(d) A study of the origin of works  
Ans: (d)

21-Find out the appropriate meaning of the work  
Inimitable  
(a) Incapable of being reached  
(b) Incapable of being believed  
(c) Incapable of being imitated  
(d) A list of goods  
Ans: (c)

22-Choose one word for the following expression  
'A lover of mankind'  
(a) Theist (b) Veteran  
(c) Philanthropist (d) Omnipotent  
Ans: (c)

23-Find out the incorrect sentence  
(a) The apples are grown in many different countries  
(b) Books are essential to a student  
(c) Chess is a game which requires great patience  
(d) The Sharmas lie at Elgin Road.  
Ans: (d)

24-Find out the correct sentence-  
(a) Is this my en, or is it yours?  
(b) We got at sawn and had break fast at eight to o' clock  
(c) We have a holiday on Christmas  
(d) Come back in a hour's time  
Ans: (d)

25-Use teh correct form of verb in the following sentence  
He..... in Allahabad for five years.  
(a) lives (b) has been living  
(c) have been living (d) living  
Ans: (b)

26-Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase  
Beck an call  
(a) Came to nothing  
(b) Under absolute control  
(c) Under all conditions  
(d) To rebuke  
Ans: (b)



27-Choose the correct antonyms for the following word  
Expedite  
(a) Hostile (b) Reluctant  
(c) Delay (d) Rigid

Ans: (c)

28-Fill in the blank with the correct Preposition  
The Judge acquitted him..... the murder charge.  
(a) off (b) of  
(c) for (d) from

Ans: (b)

29-Fill in the blank with the Past Perfect continuous Tense-  
The doctor was very tired as he.....alone.  
(a) has worked (b) had worked  
(c) has been working (d) had been working

Ans: (d)

30-Find out the correct word of the asked grammatical category of the given word- 'Adjective of Accent'  
(a) Accentuate (b) Accental  
(c) Accentuated (d) Accentuation

Ans: (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2013**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - VI-VIII)**

**द्वितीय प्रश्न-पत्र**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 27 जून, 2013)

1- Choose the correct Antonym for the word given below  
Debtor-  
(a) Reluctant (b) Rigid  
(c) Static (d) Creditor

Ans: (d)

2- From verb the noun given below-  
(a) Depending (b) Depend  
(c) Dependable (d) Depender

Ans: (b)

3- "Indian Weavers" is a poem written by which of the following  
(a) Sarojini Naidu  
(b) Cecil Spring Rice  
(c) Charles Mackay  
(d) Ralph Waldo Emerson

Ans: (a)

Direction : (Question Nos. 4 and 5) Find out the word that conveys the given meanings.

4- To make more rapid in speed  
(a) Speedier (b) Accelerate  
(c) Affianced (d) Abdicate

Ans: (b)

5- Mental weariness from lack of interest.  
(a) Exile (b) Ennui  
(c) Affianced (d) Abdicate

Ans: (b)

6- Find out the grammatically wrong sentence.  
(a) He feels bad about the defeat  
(b) All the boy scouts wear half-pants  
(c) He hopes to secure good marks  
(d) Gavaskar is the Bradman of India

Ans: (d)

7- Supply the correct Preposition in the following I prefer Chaucer..... Spenser in reading English Poetry  
(a) than (b) from  
(c) to (d) into

Ans: (c)

8- Find out the grammatically wrong sentence-  
(a) Let me put my sign here  
(b) These cattle are mine  
(c) He examined the book closely  
(d) He has no knowledge of and no interest in music

Ans: (a)

9- Choose the correct Synonym for the word given below.  
Treason-  
(a) Disloyalty (b) Passion  
(c) Miserable (d) Disappear

Ans: (a)

10-What does the following sentence mean?  
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru loved to be up with the lark.  
(a) Nehruji worke up early in the morning  
(b) Nehruji was punctual  
(c) Went to bed early  
(d) Did not wake up early in the morning.

Ans: (a)

11-Synonym of the word  
Cajole  
(a) Coax (b) Evince  
(c) Congratulate (d) Clarify

Ans: (a)

12-Which is not a quality of good handwriting?  
(a) Legibility  
(b) Distinctiveness  
(c) Spacing  
(d) Absence of uniformity in the size of letters

Ans: (d)

13-Remedial teaching involves  
(a) teaching an testing  
(b) testing continuously  
(c) teaching, testing and reteaching  
(d) teaching difficult topics

Ans: (a)

14-The Right of children to Free an Compulsory Education Act was proposed by the Indian Parliament on 4th August, 2009. When did this law come into effect in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.  
(a) 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 (b) 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2010  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010 (d) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2010

Ans: (c)

15-Choose the correct answer:  
What is rote learning?  
(a) Mechanical or habitual learning without Understanding properly  
(b) Learning with great zeal and enthusiasm  
(c) Learning with interest  
(d) None of the above.

Ans: (c)

16-Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given phrase  
Fabian policy  
(a) Dictatorial policy  
(b) Democratic policy  
(c) Market policy  
(d) Policy of using gradual reforms

Ans: (d)

17-What is noun of the word 'Pedagogic'?  
(a) Pedagogically (b) Pedagogical  
(c) Pedagogue (d) none of these

Ans: (c)

18-Choose the appropriate answer-  
What is the bitter truth of school education in India?  
(a) High quality teaching and learning  
(b) Emphasis on memorization and completing a pre-determined syllabus  
(c) Government and private schools are equally good  
(d) Every child in school is paid attention for his growth

Ans: (c)

19-Name the poet of the poem  
The Solitary Reaper  
(a) P. B. Shelley (b) Keats  
(c) William Wordsworth (d) Coleridge

Ans: (c)

20-How many words are wrongly spelt in the sentence below?  
The nurse wraped a bandege round his head.  
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None

Ans: (b)

21-Choose the most appropriate answer  
You are probably sleepy, because you.....  
(a) are yawning a lot  
(b) went out for lunch  
(c) ate too much chocolates  
(d) watched a movie

Ans: (a)

22-'King Lear' was written by-  
(a) Tennyson (b) William Shakespeare  
(c) G. B. Shaw (d) T. S. Eliot

Ans: (b)

23-Identify the correct reported form of the given sentence.  
My friend said, "You must accept this gift."  
(a) My friend asked that I must accept that gift.  
(b) My friend said that you must accept that gift.  
(c) My friend requested that I must accept that gift.  
(d) My friend insisted that I must accept that gift.

Ans: (d)

24 Verb of Alternation  
(a) Alternative (b) Alteration  
(c) Alternate (d) Alternatively

Ans: (c)

25-Certain parts of the following sentences have been underlined and marked. Select the part containing an error.  
This a no (a) / the first time (b) / I am hearing of (c) / your insubordination (d) /

Ans: (c)

26-In the given two sentences, select from the answer choice the word which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underline part of both the sentences?  
A. The organization was established at the beginning of his century.  
B. The little girl could no twist the cap of the bottles.  
(a) Crack (b) Break (c) Loosen (d) Turn

Ans: (b)

27-Choose one word for the following expression 'At sixes and sevens'  
(a) Scattered (b) Under control  
(c) Foul or fair (d) To apologise

Ans: (a)

28-Fill in the blanks by choosing the most suitable word given below.  
Much that was.....in ancient Indian culture has already perished.  
(a) Useless (b) violent  
(c) religious (d) prevalent

Ans: (d)

29-"Lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey" is a poem composed by which poet?  
(a) William Butler Yeats  
(b) Edgar Allen Poe  
(c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge  
(d) William Wordsworth

Ans: (d)

30-Pick out the incorrectly spelt word  
(a) Microscope (b) Opaque  
(c) Mosaice (d) Monarchy

Ans: (c)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2011**

**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class I-V)**

(परीक्षा तिथि : 13 नवम्बर, 2011)

1- Choose the option that is nearly the same in meaning-Ancient  
(a) new (b) mint (c) aged (d) sage

Ans: (c)

2- Choose the option that is nearly the same in meaning-Plenty  
(a) lot (b) scare (c) gift (d) bonus

Ans: (a)

3- Choose the word that can join the two given sentences-Write Properly. Don't write at all.  
(a) but (b) and (c) so (d) or

Ans: (d)

4- Choose the word that can join the two given sentences  
She is pretty. She is proud.  
(a) but (b) because (c) while (d) not

Ans: (a)

5- Identify the verb in the given sentence  
The leaves were yellow and sticky.  
(a) leaves (b) were (c) yellow (d) sticky

Ans: (b)

6- Choose the plural of the given word- knife  
(a) knife (b) knives (c) knives (d) knifey

Ans: (c)

7- Choose the correct spelling-  
(a) ricieve (b) recieve (c) riceive (d) receive

Ans: (d)

8- Choose the correct spelling-  
(a) possess (b) possess (c) posses (d) posseis

Ans: (b)

9- Choose the incorrect spelling  
(a) loner (b) mathematic  
(c) grammar (d) arithmetic

Ans: (b)

सम्पादक/प्रकाशक - एस० मिश्रा  
लेखन एवं संकलन- के.बी. सिंह  
प्रमुख सहायोगी - दुर्गा प्रसाद मिश्रा, शैलेन्द्र अवस्थी  
मधुर प्रिन्टर्स, द्वारा 128/141, वाई ब्लॉक किरवई नगर,  
कानपुर से मुद्रित तथा 3-A 138 आवास विकास हंसपुरम्,  
नौबस्ता कानपुर से प्रकाशित।  
मो. 9935214266, 9936431348

**RNI No. UPHIN42928**

अध्ययन सामग्री को प्रकाशित करने में पूरी सावधानी रखी गयी है। किन्तु किसी त्रुटि एवं उससे कारित क्षति के लिए सम्पादक, मुद्रक जिम्मेदार नहीं होगा।



10-Which is not synonym of the given word?  
quarrel  
(a) argument (b) bickering  
(c) discord (d) quarry  
Ans: (d)

11-Choose the option to which you cannot add-er at its end and form a new word.  
(a) soon (b) quick (c) time (d) wish  
Ans: (c)

12-Choose the best option to complete the given sentence  
There aren't..... people here  
(a) much (b) many (c) a lot (d) some  
Ans: (b)

13-Choose the best option to complete the given sentence  
You should..... your home work.  
(a) make (b) do (c) work (d) give  
Ans: (b)

14-Choose the correct word order  
(a) I lent my pencil him  
(b) My pencil I lent him  
(c) My pencil him I lent  
(d) I lent him my pencil  
Ans: (d)

15-Choose the option to which you can add-ly at the end to form a new word.  
(a) soon (b) late (c) now (d) fast  
Ans: (b)

16-Which prefix can be used with the following words?  
take, chief, behave  
(a) non (b) dis (c) in (d) mis  
Ans: (d)

17-Fill in the blank with correct preposition  
He deals..... rice.  
(a) in (b) with (c) at (d) on  
Ans: (a)

18-Which suffix can be used with the following words?  
spoon, mouth  
(a) ily (b) y (c) er (d) ful  
Ans: (d)

19-For the question below, choose the best answer Shall we go to gym now?  
(a) I'm too tired (b) It's very good  
(c) Not at all (d) I suppose you can  
Ans: (c)

20-Which is the adjective in the given sentence?  
The tall girl met a boy.  
(a) tall (b) girl (c) met (d) boy  
Ans: (a)

21-Which is not an antonym of the given word?  
lovely  
(a) tall (b) ugly (c) slapped (d) loudly  
Ans: (a)

22-Choose the best answer-  
What is your city like?  
(a) I have no idea (b) It's small, but nice  
(c) I like it a lot (d) I don't like it  
Ans: (b)

23-Identify the adverb in the given sentence  
The wicked boy slapped the girl loudly.  
(a) wicked (b) boy (c) slapped (d) loudly  
Ans: (d)

24-Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word  
drought  
(a) flood (b) dryness (c) brought (d) river  
Ans: (a)

25-Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word  
ability  
(a) feasibility (b) inability  
(c) disability (d) inability  
Ans: (d)

26-Choose the correct word order-  
(a) Music jack loves (b) Music loves Jack  
(c) Jack loves music (d) Jack music loves  
Ans: (c)

27-Choose the correct pronoun  
It was my brother who went with.....  
(a) her (b) she (c) he (d) his  
Ans: (a)

28-What are words that spell the same backwards called.  
(a) Anagram (b) abbreviation  
(c) p (d) Palindrome  
Ans: (d)

29-Choose the plural of the given word  
(a) box (b) boxer (c) boxes (d) boxes  
Ans: (d)

30-Choose the singular of the given word-  
Leaves  
(a) leave (b) leaf (c) levee (d) None of these  
Ans: (b)

**उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा-2011**  
**प्राथमिक स्तर (Class - VI-VIII) द्वितीय प्रश्न - पत्र**  
(परीक्षा तिथि : 13 नवम्बर, 2011)

1- Identify the type of verb in the given sentence  
He slept.  
(a) Transitive verb (b) Intransitive verb  
(c) Regular Verb (d) Irregular verb  
Ans: (b)

2- Choose the superlative form of 'Fast'.  
(a) Fast (b) Faster (c) Fastest (d) Fastly  
Ans: (c)

3- If the superlative is least, then the positive is-  
(a) least (b) less (c) little (d) lesser  
Ans: (c)

4- What is the comparative form of 'Bad'?  
(a) Bad (b) Worse (c) Better (d) Worst  
Ans: (b)

5- Fill in the blank.  
.....time has already been wasted.  
(a) Few (b) Many (c) Much (d) All of these  
Ans: (c)

6- Which statement is correct?  
Statement I We considered the matter farther.  
Statement II We considered he matter further.  
(a) Both I and II (b) Only I  
(c) Only II (d) Neither I nor II  
Ans: (c)

7- What is the participle of 'Ride' ?  
(a) Ride (b) Rode (c) Rides (d) Ridden  
Ans: (d)

8- What is the simple present of 'Grew'?  
(a) Grow (b) Growth (c) Grown (d) Grows  
Ans: (a)

9- Choose the adverb from the following  
(a) Walk (b) Badly (c) Good (d) Fast  
Ans: (b)

10-Choose the adverb from the following-  
(a) Hardly (b) Hard (c) Harder (d) Hardy  
Ans: (a)

11-Choose the word that is spelt correctly-  
(a) Define (b) Maime (c) Perfidy (d) In grace  
Ans: (c)

12-This movie is..... than the last one.  
(a) best (b) good (c) better (d) worst  
Ans: (c)

13-Ravi wasn't thinking.....  
(a) clear (b) unclear (c) clearly (d) unclearly  
Ans: (c)

14-Choose the part where there is an error in teh given sentence.  
I went to the library to get  
(a) (b)  
as many information as I could.  
(c) (d)  
Ans: (c)

15-Choose the sentence that is correct with respect to punctuation and captialiation.  
(a) How glad we were to see Aunt Rekha!  
(b) She was visiting us for summer  
(c) Had she missed us?  
(d) We welcomed her into our home?  
Ans: (b)

16-Identify the type of word that is underlined in the given sentence.  
All the people cheered.  
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Verb  
Ans: (c)

17-Identify the type of word that is underlined in the given sentence.  
It's sheer rubbish.  
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Verb  
Ans: (c)

18-Choose the singular form of the given word  
gulfs  
(a) Engulf (b) Gulp (c) Gulf (d) Golf  
Ans: (c)

19-Choose the correct sentence  
(a) Of water take this glass  
(b) Take glass of this water  
(c) Take this glass of water  
(d) Take this water of glass  
Ans: (c)

20-Choose the word that is spelt incorrectly.  
(a) Dulcet (b) Convlse  
(c) Principal (d) Negetive  
Ans: (d)

21-The word pair-discrete and discreet-are called  
(a) homonym (b) homophone  
(c) synonym (d) antonym  
Ans: (a)

22-Choose the noun form the given word strong  
(a) Strongly (b) Strongness  
(c) Strength (d) Strengthen  
Ans: (c)

23-Choose he noun from of the given word Grave-  
(a) Gravely (b) Graveness  
(c) gravel (d) Gravity  
Ans: (d)

24 A very brief pause in a sentence is marked by using a/an  
(a) semicolon (b) comma  
(c) apostrophe (d) period  
Ans: (b)

25-in the given sentence, identify the gerund  
Jogging is a good exercise.  
(a) Jogging (b) is (c) good (d) exercise  
Ans: (a)

26-Choose the sentence, where the comma is placed correctly.  
(a) Yes the play wan, fun  
(b) No I didn't go backstage  
(c) Well, the ending did surprise me  
(d) No Mohan, was the lead actor  
Ans: (c)

27-Choose the option which gives the correct abbreviation.  
(a) Janu. 12, 1965 (b) Laxmi Paper Comp.  
(c) Satur., May 19 (d) North St.  
Ans: (d)

28-Choose the correct spelling-  
(a) Calendar (b) Celender  
(c) Calandar (d) Calander  
Ans: (a)

29-Choose the correct spelling-  
(a) Prevededge (b) Prevelige  
(c) Privilege (d) Priviledge  
Ans: (c)

30-What does the phrase 'Cream of the crop' mean?  
(a) Putting cream in coffee  
(b) The worst of a group  
(c) Icing a cake  
(d) The best of a group  
Ans: (d)

लसगेट लाइम्स U.P. TET सॉल्व्ड पेपर 2011 से 2018 तक

लसगेट लाइम्स UPTET सॉल्व्ड पेपर्स 2011-18 तक/C-TET प्रैक्टिस सेट

लसगेट लाइम्स C-TET & TET बाल विकास हिन्दी भाषा

लसगेट लाइम्स UPTET, C-TET, MP TET, B.TET

लसगेट लाइम्स T.E.T. पर्यावरण

लसगेट लाइम्स TET गणित

लसगेट लाइम्स T.E.T. एवं अन्य राज्य TET हेतु उपयोगी

लसगेट लाइम्स 9 सॉल्व्ड पेपर 7 प्रैक्टिस सेट, Question Bank

लसगेट लाइम्स विविध प्रश्नावली एवं मॉडल टेस्ट पेपर व्याख्या के साथ

उपरोक्त विशेषांक बुक स्टॉलों पर उपलब्ध न होने पर संपर्क करें। मो. 9936431348, 9415440865