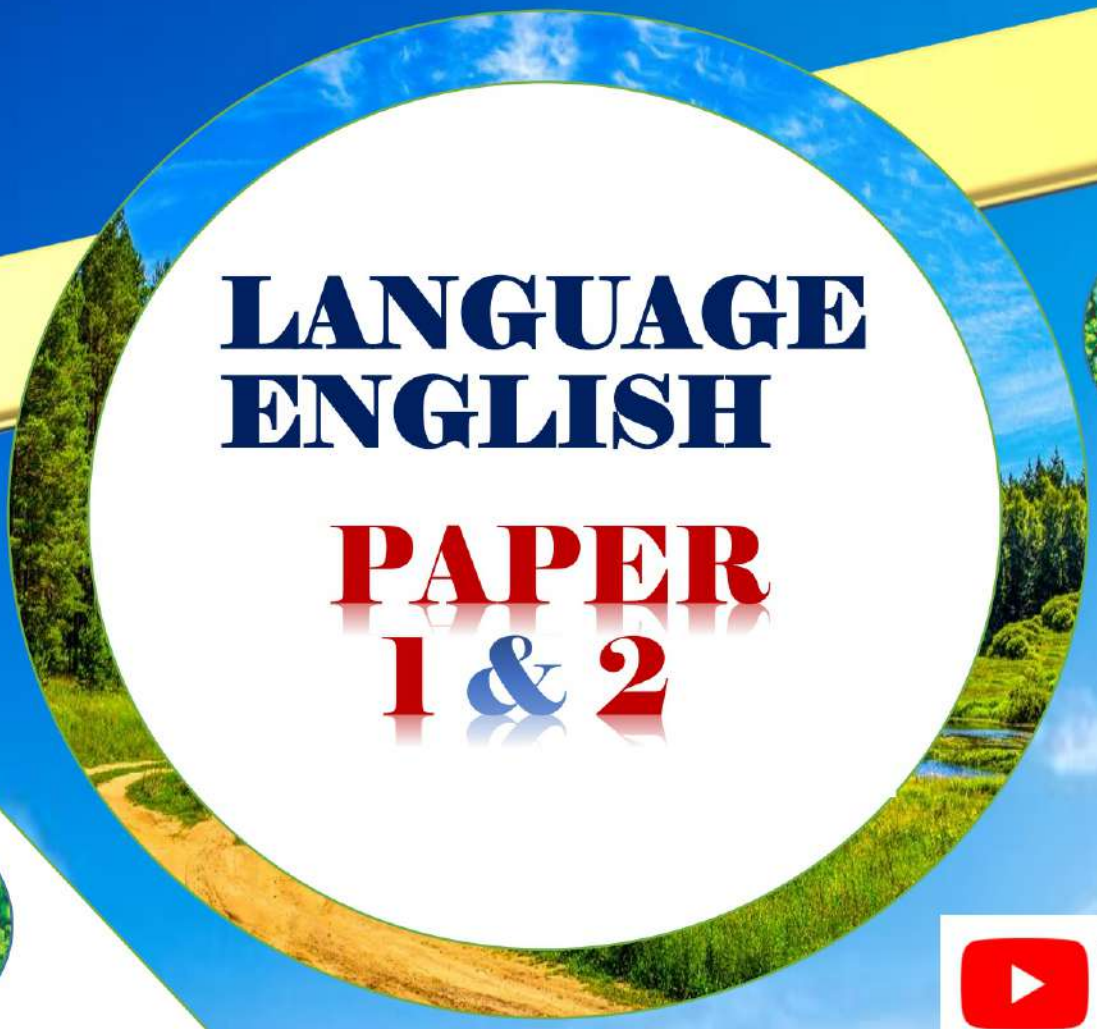
UPTET 2021 - 22







LANGUAGE ENGLISH

PAPER 1 & 2



YouTube

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SACHIN ACADEMY

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ई-नोट्स Sachin Academy के मालिकाना और कॉपीराइट सामग्री है। सार्वजनिक मंच आदि पर किसी भी रूप, भौतिक या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में किसी भी तरह फैलाने से Sachin Academy के कॉपीराइट का उल्लंघन होगा और भारतीय कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 के तहत प्राथमिकी और क्षति के दावे सहित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

LANGUAGE

ENGLISH

SENTENCE

A group of words, which makes a complete sense is called a sentence.

Simple and complex sentences

Simple sentences contain one clause:

EX: The girl is learning how to drive

Complex sentences contain more than one clause.

EX: The girl who is learning how to drive is still twelve years old.

Types Of Sentences

1. Assertive / Declarative sentence (साधारण वाक्य)
2. Interrogative sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य)
3. Imperative sentence (आदेशसूचक / आज्ञासूचक/ प्रार्थनात्मक वाक्य)
4. Exclamatory sentence (विस्मयसूचक / भावसूचक वाक्य)
5. Optative sentence (इच्छासूचक वाक्य)

1. Assertive sentence :- सामान्य रूप से जो कथन किया जाता हैं या जिनसे किसी सूचना या घटना का ज्ञान होता है उन्हें Assertive sentence कहते है। इन sentence के अंत में full stop (.) लगाते है।

Example:

- Ram reads a book.
- She goes to school.

Assertive / Declarative sentence sentence दो प्रकार के होते हैं :

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(A) Affirmative Sentences :- ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे सकारात्मक सूचना प्राप्त होती है उन्हें Affirmative या Positive Sentences कहते हैं; जैसे:

(i) The earth moves round the sun.

(ii) You are writting a letter.

(B) Negative Sentences :- जिन वाक्यों में नकारात्मक सूचना मिलती है, उन्हें Negative Sentences कहते हैं; जैसे:

(i) She does not play here.

(ii) they do not go to school.

2. Interrogative sentence :- इन वाक्यों में प्रश्न पूछे जाते है । इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में वाक्य के अंत में (Sigh of Interrogation) (?) लगाया जाता है

Example:

- What is your name?
- Where do you live?
- Have you done your work?

Helping Verb से प्रारंभ होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य; जैसे:

- Are you playing here?
- Does he sing a song?
- Do you come here daily?

3. Imperative sentence :- जिन वाक्यों से आज्ञा, निवेदन, आदेश तथा परामर्श का बोध होता है। उन्हें Imperative sentence कहते हैं वाक्य के अंत में (.) लगाते हैं।

Example:

- Do not beat the child.
- Always speak the truth.

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- Please, give me a cup of tea.

4. Exclamatory sentence :- वह वाक्य जिससे **मानसिक भावनाओं** जैसे दुख -, सुख, आश्चर्य, संदेह, घृणा, प्रशंसा, आशा आदि का भाव निकलता है; उसे **exclamatory sentence** कहते हैं। इन वाक्यों के अंत में (!) चिन्ह लगाते हैं।

Example:

- How beautiful is the rain!
- What an idea!
- How hot the day is!

5. Optative sentence :- जिन वाक्यों से इच्छा, शुभकामना, प्रार्थना या आशीर्वाद प्रकट हो उन्हें Optative Sentences कहते हैं। इन वाक्यों के अंत में विस्मयसूचक चिन्ह (!) का प्रयोग किया जाता है

Examples:

- May you live long!
- May God bless you!
- May God save our country!

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PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण कार्य या अवस्था को **प्रकट** करने वाले शब्दों को **Noun** कहते हैं|

नियम 1.

क्रिया में 'कौन, किसने, क्या या किसको' लगाने के उत्तर में जो व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, कार्य, अवस्था या **गुण आये,** वह Noun होगा।

Example: Roshan writes a letter.

- Roshan तथा letter 'Noun' है।

नियम 2.

वाक्य का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करो। जो शब्द कार्य करे अर्थात् क्रिया का **Subject** हो या उसकी व्याख्या करे या जिस पर कार्य किया जाये अर्थात् क्रिया का **Object** हो, वह प्राय: Noun होता है।

Example: Riya, my sister, plays cricket.

मेरी बहन रिया क्रिकेट खेलती है।

- रिया , बहन, क्रिकेट ये तीनो Noun है।

Types of Noun

1. Proper Noun,

जिस **Noun** (संज्ञा) से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, **देश या स्थान** आदि का बोध हो, उसे **Proper Noun** (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

Example : Palak is a sacred book.

2. Common Noun,

जिस Noun (संज्ञा) से एक वर्ग अथवा **जाति** के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो, उसे **Common Noun** (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

Example : Boys play in the field.

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3. Collective Noun,

जिस Noun (संज्ञा) से **समूह बोध** होता है, उसे **Collective Noun** (समूहवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

Example : Two players of our team have died.

4. Material Noun,

जिस संज्ञा (Noun) से ऐसे पदार्थ का बोध हो जिससे **दूसरी वस्तएँ** बन सकें, उसे **Material Noun** (पदार्थवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

Example : The phone is made of plastic and metal.

5. Abstract Noun

जिस संज्ञा (Noun) से गुण, **कार्यविधि का बोध** हो उसे **Abstract Noun** (भाववाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

Example : Laughter is the best medicine.

PRONOUN

Pronoun (सर्वनाम) वह शब्द है जो किसी **Noun** (संज्ञा) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Types of pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

वे Pronoun जो किसी **व्यक्ति** (पुरुष, स्त्री, लड़का, लड़की) के नाम के स्थान पर आते हैं, **Personal Pronouns** कहलाते हैं।

EXAMPLE : Mohan is a good boy. He comes to me.

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2. Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)

जिस Pronoun से **काम का प्रभाव** Subject (कर्ता) पर पड़ना प्रकट हो अन्य किसी पर नहीं तो उसे **Reflexive Pronoun** कहते हैं|

EXAMPLE : I cut myself

3. Emphasizing अथवा Emphatic Pronoun (दृढ़तावाचक सर्वनाम)

जिस Pronoun का प्रयोग कर बात को **दृढ़तापूर्वक कहा जाये**, उसे Emphatic Pronoun (दृढ़तावाचक सर्वनाम) कहा जाता है, कथन में कर्ता (subject) अथवा विधेय (predicate) पर जोर देने के लिए **Emphasizing Pronoun** का प्रयोग किया जाता है|

EXAMPLE : The Queen herself attended the party.

4. Relative Pronoun (सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम)

जो Pronoun दो वाक्यों को **जोड़ने का कार्य** करे और उसका antecedent (पूर्ववर्ती) भी हो, वह **Relative Pronoun** कहलाता है।

EXAMPLE : Robert is a king who rules the seven kingdoms.

5. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

जो Pronoun **प्रश्न पूछने** का कार्य करता है, उसे **Interrogative Pronoun** कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : What do you want?

6. Demonstrative Pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम।

वे Pronoun जो किसी (i) व्यक्ति, (ii) वस्तु, अथवा (iii) पशु की ओर संकेत करते हैं, **Demonstrative Pronoun** कहला हैं।

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EXAMPLE : Those are my books. (वस्तु)

This is Monu. (व्यक्ति)

7. Indefinite Pronouns (अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम)

Indefinite Pronouns वे हैं जो किसी **विशेष व्यक्ति**, वस्तु अथवा पशओं के विषय में नहीं बतलाते हैं, अनिश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु अथवा पशु के विषय में बतलाते हैं।

EXAMPLE : Nobody was taking tea. (अनिश्चित व्यक्ति)

8. Distributive Pronoun (वितरणात्मक सर्वनाम)

जो Pronoun वाक्य में प्रयुक्त व्यक्तियों अथवा **वस्तुओं** में से प्रत्येक को सूचित करे, उसे **Distributive Pronoun** कहते हैं। either, neither,each, any, none.

EXAMPLE : Any of these five boys can go.

ADVERB

जो शब्द किसी Verb, Adjective, दुसरे Adverb या पुरे वाक्य की विशेषता प्रकट करता हो, तो उसे Adverb कहते है।

Example:-

She speaks English fluently.

He reads slowly.

यहाँ fluently और slowly Adverb है।

Kinds of Adverbs

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1. Simple Adverbs :- ऐसे Adverbs,जो एक शब्द समूह की विशेषता बताते है Simple Adverbs कहलाते है

जैसे- yesterday, next week, below, hardly, always, fast, everywhere.

2. Interrogative Adverbs :- ऐसे Adverbs,जिनका प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है Interrogative Adverbs कहलाते है

जैसे- when, where, why, how many, how much, how far

3. Relative Adverbs :- ऐसे Adverbs, जो दो वाक्यों को जोडते है Relative Adverbs कहलाते है जैसे- when, where, why .

Relative Adverbs किसी स्पष्ट या अस्पष्ट antecedent का सम्बंध बताता है

जैसे- I remember the house where I was born.

Classification Of Adverb

1. Adverbs of time :- today, yesterday, last week, next month, lately, shortly, at present, already, early, ago आदि Adverbs of time के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of time के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs– when, how long आदि है

2. Adverbs of place :- Here, There, up, down, everywhere, in, out, somewhere, inside, outside आदि Adverbs of place के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of place के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs– where, from where आदि है

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3. Adverbs of Number/Frequency :- once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, scarcely, rarely आदि Adverbs of Number/Frequency के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of Number/Frequency के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs– how many times, how often आदि है

4. Adverbs of quantity :- very, much, quite, enough, too, completely, wholly, fairly, partially, आदि Adverbs of quantity के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of quantity के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs – how much, how far, to what extent आदि है

5. Adverbs of manner :- carefully, beautifully, critically, fluently, fast, seriously, clearly आदि Adverbs of manner के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of manner के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs – who, in, what, way आदि है

6. Adverbs of Reason :- consequently, hence तथा therefore – Adverbs of Reason के Simple Adverbs है

Adverbs of Reason के Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs– why, wherefore आदि है

7. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation :- yes, no, surely, certainly, not, not at all, indeed, आदि

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Adjective

Noun या Pronoun की **विशेषता** प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों को **Adjectives** (विशेषण) कहते हैं।

Types of adjective

1. Adjective of Quality

वह Adjecive जो Noun का **गुण या दोष** या रंग-रूप प्रकट करता है उसे Adjective of Quality (गुणवाचक) विशेषण या **Descriptive Adjective** (वर्णनात्मक विशेषण) कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : He is a nice guy. (nice गुण हैं)

2. Proper Adjective

Proper Noun से बनाने वाले Adjective को **Proper Adjective** (व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण) कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : Robin is an Indian player.

3. Adjective of Quantity

जिस Adjective से वस्तु की **मात्रा** ज्ञात हो, उसे **Adjective of Quantity** (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण) कहते हैं, जैसे

EXAMPLE : He has enough money to start business.

4. Adjective of Number

जिस Word से वस्तु की **संख्या प्रकट** हो, उसे **Adjective of Number** (संख्यावाचक विशेषण) कहते हैं।

ये दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

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(i) Definite - When they express exact (निश्चित) number.

EXAMPLE : Ten girls; fourth row; Single desk.

(ii) Indefinite - When they do not express an exact number.

EXAMPLE : All toys; few buses; several people

5. Demonstrative Adjective

जो Adjective अपने तुरंत बाद प्रयुक्त **Noun** की ओर सकत करे, उसे Demonstrative Adjective (संकेतवाचक विशेषण) कहते हैं,

जैसे-This frock; that church; these men; those desks.

Note - यदि this, that, these, those के तुरंत बाद Noun है, तो ये शब्द Demonstrative Adjective होंगे और यदि इनके तुरंत बाद Verb है, तो ये शब्द **Demonstrative Pronoun** होंगे

EXAMPLE :	Demonstrative Adjective	Demonstrative Pronoun
	That pen is black.	That is black pen.

6. Distributive Adjective

जो Adjective किसी वर्ग की प्रत्येक वस्तु या व्यक्ति को प्रकट करे , उसे Distributive Adjective (विभागसूचक विशेषण) कहते है।

जैसे – Each day, Every child , Either frock, Neither advice.

Note - यदि each, every, either, neither के तुरंत बाद Noun है, तो ये शब्द Distributive Adjective होंगे और यदि इनके तुरंत बाद कोई अन्य शब्द है, तो ये शब्द **Distributive Pronoun** होंगे

EXAMPLE :	Distributive Adjective	Distributive Pronoun
	Every girl was happy.	Everyone of the girls was happy.

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7. Interrogative adjective

जो Adjective **प्रश्न पूछने** का कार्य करे उसे **Interrogative adjective** (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण) कहते है।

EXAMPLE : what time is it ?

8. possessive adjective

जो Adjective किसी **व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु** से संबंध बताते है। उन्हें **possessive adjective** (संबंधवाचक विशेषण) **कहते है।**

जैसे– My uncle , her husband

VERB

जिस शब्द से **क्रिया** के होने का **बोध** हो, उसे verb कहते है।

Verb के दो भेद होते है

1. Principal Verb (मुख्य क्रिया)

जो Verb वाक्य में, वाक्य के **Subject** के साथ मिलकर अपना एवं वाक्य के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करता है, उस Verb को हम **Principal Verb** कहते हैं।

जैसे– He play , I read

Principal Verb के दो भेद होते हैं

A. Transitive Verb

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जब वाक्य में मुख्य क्रिया का **फल कर्ता** से आरम्भ होकर किसी अन्य **Noun या Pronoun** के साथ समाप्त हो जाता है, तब उस मुख्य क्रिया को हम **Transitive Verb** कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : He reads a book.

B. Intransitive Verb

जब वाक्य में मुख्य क्रिया का फल कर्त्ता से आरम्भ होकर **कर्त्ता के साथ** ही समाप्त हो जाता है, तब उस मुख्य क्रिया को हम **Intransitive Verb** कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : He smiles.

2. Auxiliary Verb

जो Verb वाक्य में वाक्य के **Subject** और Principal Verb या Subject और किसी Noun या Adjective के साथ मिलकर अपना एवं वाक्य के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करता है, उस Verb को हम **Auxiliary Verb** कहते हैं।

EXAMPLE : He is reading.

PREPOSITION

Preposition Preposition (संबंधसूचक शब्द) वह शब्द है जो किसी Noun या Pronoun से पूर्व प्रयुक्त होकर उसका **संबंध** वाक्य के किसी **अन्य** Noun या Pronoun से व्यक्त करे|

EXAMPLE : Manoj is sitting on the mat.

Prepositions तीन प्रकार के होते हैं

Simple Prepositions

मुख्य Simple Prepositions निम्नलिखित हैं

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in, on, at, to, from, with, by आदि।

EXAMPLE : He sat on the chair.

Compound Prepositions

मुख्य Compound Prepositions निम्नलिखित है

about, across, among, between, beside, before

EXAMPLE : She sat across from Marie.

Phrase Prepositions

मुख्य Phrase Prepositions निम्नलिखित हैं

According to, in spite of, on account of, in front of. in order to, for the sake of, by means of, with reference to, in addition to, due to आदि।

EXAMPLE : I will get to the conference on time.

CONJUNCTION

जो शब्द अथवा शब्द समूह दो **words**, दो **phrases** अथवा दो **clauses** को जोड़ने का कार्य करें, उसे Conjunction **(linking device)** कहते हैं।

Types of Conjunctions

(1) Co-ordinating Conjunctions

यह **Equal rank** के दो **clauses** को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं|

जैसे – He completed his work as well as cooked dinner for us.

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Kinds of co-ordinating conjuctions

(a) Cumulative Conjunctions

ये एक Statement को **दूसरी** Statement से जोड़ने क लिए कार्य करते है।

जैसे – He went to Delhi and saw the Red fort.

(b) Adversative Conjunctions

ये दो **विरोधी** भाव रखने वाली **statement** को जोड़ता है।

जैसे – He is rich still he is unhappy.

(c) Alternative conjunction

ये दो चीजों के बीच **choice** व्यक्त करते है।

जैसे – You can have coffee or tea.

(d) Illative conjunctions

ये **परिणाम** (Inference) व्यक्त करते है।

जैसे – He works hard so he will win.

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(2) Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinating conjunction दो ऐसे clauses को **जोड़ता** है। जिनका अर्थ एक दूसरे से **जुड़ा** हुआ होता है।

जैसे - I trust him because he is a trustworthy person

Subordinating Conjunction को निम्नलिखित वर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है

(a) Time (समय)

as, as soon as, when, while, since, as long as, before, after, till, until **समय** व्यक्त करने वाले **conjunctions** हैं।

जैसे - He flinched as he came to know the truth.

(b) Cause/Reason (कारण)

Because, since, as **कारण व्यक्त करने** वाले conjunctions है।

जैसे - i. He has been like this since his mother died.

ii. He thought you were dead because we found your death certificate.

(c) Result (परिणाम)

So.. that; such… that **परिणाम व्यक्त** करने वाले conjunctions है।

जैसे - We have to come up with a plan so that we can get this job done.

(d) Condition

If, unless **शर्त व्यक्त** करने वाले conjunctions है।

जैसे - If you want him to do this, ask him to.

(e) Concession (रियायत)

Though, although **रियायत को व्यक्त** करने वाले conjunctions है|

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जैसे - Though he is rich, he is humble.

(f) Comparison (तुलना)

Then, as **तुलना** करने वाले conjunctions है|

जैसे - He is smarter than his rest of his class together.

(g) Place (स्थान)

Where, wherever **स्थान व्यक्त** करने वाले conjunctions है|

जैसे - I know where you will find him.

Uses of Some Important Conjunctions

1. Either - or / Neither - nor

Either के साथ **हमेशा** or तथा Neither के **साथ** nor का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Note- verb का प्रयोग बाद में आने वाले Subject **(Noun या Pronoun)** के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Example : Neither Riya nor her sisters have completed the work.

2. Not either - or

Not either के साथ or का **प्रयोग** किया जाता है, nor का नहीं।

Example : Your phone is not either beautiful or usefu

3. Both - and

Both के साथ **and** का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा **verb** हमेशा **plural** प्रयोग होता है।

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Example : Both Rahul and NItin have come.

4. Scarcely / Hardly - when / before

Scarcely तथा Hardly के साथ **when** अथवा **before** का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'मुश्किल से .....कि'

Note-जब Past Time reference हो, तो **Scarcely/Hardly** से जुड़े पहले clause को past perfect तथा दूसरे clause जो **when/before** से शुरू होता है, को Simple Past Tense में रखा जाता है।

Example : Hardly had I left the class when (before) the children made a noise.

5. When/while

सामान्यतः जब एक कार्य के समाप्त होने के बाद दूसरा कार्य होता है, तो **when** का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा जब दोनों कार्य साथ-साथ हो रहे हों या जारी हों, तो **while** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example : When the child saw its parents, it became happy.

INTERJECTION

मन की भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए **Interjection** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

प्रमुख Interjections का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार है –

Joy (हर्ष) – Ha! What a beautiful picture!

Sorrow (अफसोस) – Alas! The dog is dead.

Surprise (आश्चर्य) – What a beauty!

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Calling (बुला) – Hello! listen to me.

Attention (ध्यान) – Hush! The baby is asleep.

Approval (प्रयास) - Bravo! You have played well.

Contempt (निंदा) - Fie! She is not fit for you.

TENSES

कार्य के समय के मुताबिक Verb के रूप में जो **परिवर्तन** होता है, उसे **Tense** कहते हैं।

Kinds of Tense

1. Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)

किसी कार्य के **वर्तमान समय** में होने या करने, हो रहा है, हो चुका है या हो गया है तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा है, का बोध हो तो उसे **Present Tense** कहते हैं।

Present Tense के चार उपभेद होते हैं।

(a) Simple Present Tenses (सामान्य वर्तमान काल)

इसमें हम verb के साथ **"s"** लगाते हैं।

EXAMPLE : The enter the school at 7:00 am sharp.

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(b) Present Imperfect / Continuous / Progressive Tense (अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल / तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल) –

इसमें हम verb के साथ **"ing"** लगाते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"is/am/are"** लगाते हैं।

EXAMPLE : I am cooking food for us.
They are playing football.

(c) Present Perfect Tense (पूर्ण वर्तमान काल)

इसमें हम "verb" को उसकी **3rd form** में इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"has/have"** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

EXAMPLE : Sachin has broken many records.
Many doctors had come to that conclusion.

(4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (पूर्णापूर्ण वर्तमान काल/पूर्ण तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल)

इसमें हम verb का प्रयोग **"ing"** के साथ करते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"has/have been"** लगाते हैं।

EXAMPLE : He has been doing his homework all night.
I have been busy with my work lately.

2. Past Tense (भूतकाल)

किसी कार्य के **बीते** हुए **समय** में होने या करने, हो रहा था, हो चुका था या हो गया था तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा था का बोध हो, तो उसे **Past Tense** कहते हैं।

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इसके के चार प्रकार हैं

(a) Simple past tense

इसमें हम verb के साथ **"ed"** लगाकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

EXAMPLE : Last year, I traveled to Japan.

(b) Past perfect

इसमें हम verb का उसकी **3rd form** में इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"had"** लगाते हैं

EXAMPLE : We had played Polo last week.
I had done my work yesterday.

(c) Past continuous tense

इसमें हम verb के साथ **"ing"** लगाते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"was/were"** लिखते हैं।

EXAMPLE : I was planning a trip to Jaipur.
We were going to have lunch together.

(d) Past perfect continuous

इसमें हम verb का **"ing"** लगाकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"had been"** लिखते हैं।

EXAMPLE : We had been playing cricket for a while now.
I had been attending a wedding that night.

3. Future Tense (भविष्यत् काल)

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किसी कार्य के **आने वाले समय** में होने या करने, हो रहा होगा या होता रहेगा, हो चुका होगा या हो गया होगा तथा एक निश्चित समय से होता आ रहा होगा का बोध हो, तो उसे **Future Tense** कहते हैं।

इसके के चार प्रकार हैं

(a) Simple future tense

इसमें हम verb से पहले **"will/shall"** लगाते हैं तथा verb का प्रयोग उसके **1st form** में होता है।

EXAMPLE : Boys shall play after completing the work.
We will go to the theatre tomorrow.

(b) Future perfect tense

इसमें हम verb का प्रयोग उसके **3rd form** मैं करते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"will/shall have"** लगाते हैं ।

EXAMPLE : By the time, submitted project book.
I will have reached the destination by Monday.

(c) Future continuous tense

इसमें हम verb के साथ **"ing"** लगाकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा उससे **"will/shall be"** पहले लिखते हैं।

EXAMPLE : I will be there in a minute.
We should be driving along the West Coast by noon.

(d) Future Perfect continuous tense

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इसमें हम verb के साथ **"ing"** लगाते हैं तथा उससे पहले **"will/shall have been"** लिखते हैं।

EXAMPLE : We should have been completing the project by then.

I should have been eating my lunch till 3 a.m.

ARTICLES

A, An और The को Articles कहा जाता है।

Articles दो प्रकार के होते हैं

(1) Indefinite article's - A, An

(2) Definite article's - The

(1) Indefinite article's :- यह किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या अनिश्चित वस्तु की ओर संकेत करते हैं। A, An

(2) Definite article's :- यह किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की ओर संकेत करते हैं।

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Use Of A, An

- A' का प्रयोग उस Singular Naun शब्द से पहले किया जाता है जिस शब्द का प्रथम अक्षर Consonant है या प्रथम अक्षर की ध्वनि Consonant के समान है।

  Ex – a cat, a chair, a fan, a bat,

- 'An' का प्रयोग उस Singular Naun शब्द से पहले किया जाता है जिस शब्द की प्रथम ध्वनि स्वर हो । या प्रथम अक्षर Vowel हो । English में Vowel है - A, E, I, O,U

  Ex – An Umbrella, An Elephant, An Hour, An Honest man

- Singular Noun से पहले A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

  Ex – A Book

- Singular Countable Noun (जिसे गिना जा सके) से पहले A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

  Ex – A Cooler

- professions (पेशा) से पहले 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

  Ex – An Architecture

- A/An का प्रयोग what & such जैसे शब्दों के बाद exclamatory sentences मे किया जाता है।

  Ex – What a scene.
  Such a big hall.

- Rule 5 - किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की उपमा से किसी अन्य की पहचान दी जाये, तो A/An का प्रयोग होता है

  Ex – He is a Ambani of our society.

- Rule 6 - किसी जाति / विशेष को व्यक्त करने के लिये, AIAn का प्रयोग Singular naun से पहले किया जाता है।

  Ex – She is an Indian.
  A dog is an animal.

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- Rule 7 - यदि Singular naun से पहले कोई adjective आता है, तो A/An को adjective से पहले लगाते है।

  Ex – She is a beautiful girl.
  He is an honest boy.

Use of 'The'

- इसका प्रयोग किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु एवं सभी Singular और Plurals के लिये होता है।

- Natural or Unique things.

  Ex – The Sun, The Earth, The Moon

- नदियों, समुंद्रों, महासागरों, पहाड़ों, झीलों, नहरों, जहाजों, मरुस्थलों, आदि के नाम से पहले।

  Ex – The Himalayas, The Ganga., The Arabian sea, The Indian ocean,

- एतिहासिक भवनों, धार्मिक स्थानों, ग्रंथ, अखबार आदि के नाम से पहले।

  Ex – The Taj Mahal, The Golden Temple, The Gita, The Indian Express.

- पार्टी,एतिहासिक घटनांओ आदि से पहले।

  Ex – The Congress, The battle of Panipat.

- सुपरलेटिव डिग्री और Evening / morning / afternoon से पहले (लेकिन इनसे पहले last, every या next शब्द ना हो)।

  Ex – The greatest, The most, In the evening, In the morning

- किसी ख़ास चीज को बताने के लिए और तिथि/तारीख से पहले ।

  Ex – That is the house.
  Today is the 30th of July.

SACHIN ACADEMY

- Proper naun को Plural बनाने के लिये। और उन Singular noun से पहले जो पूरी जाति का बोध कराते हैं।

  Ex – The Sharmas.
  The dog is a faithful animal.

- बीमारी, भाषा,कंपनियों, बैंक, रंगों के नाम से पहले कोई Article's use नहीं होता है।

  Ex – (i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd,
  (ii) She died of dengue fever,
  (iii) Speak English,
  (iv) She likes pink colour.

- जब कोई singular Countable Noun किसी Sentence में first time आता है तो उसके पहले A/An लगता है लेकिन जब उसी noun का 2nd time use करते है तो The का प्रयोग होता है।

  Ex – I saw a girl. The girl was beautiful.

SACHIN ACADEMY

Punctuation Mark (विराम चिह्न)

Punctuation is the name of the marks used in writing. They are very essential signs to understand a sentence in correct way. They represent the expression and feeling in a sentence.

Punctuation marks are divided into nine types:

(1) Full Stop or period (.) (पूर्ण विराम) (।)

Full stop comes after the end of a sentence.

Ex – I am going to market.

(2) Comma (,) (अल्प विराम)

Comma is used between two sentences that contain two similar clauses or a compound sentence.

Ex – Ram, Neeta, Neha and Rohan are going to the market

(3) Semicolon (;) (अर्ध विराम)

Semicolon is used when two sentences such as compound and mixed sentences are of opposite in nature, this mark shows the importance of special sentence.

Ex – You should stop eating too much; otherwise weight will increase.

(4) Question Mark (?) (प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह)

This punctuation mark is used to define a question.

Ex – Where are you going?

(5) Exclamation Mark (!) (विस्मयादिबोधक चिन्ह)

An exclamation mark is used after a strong interjection and after strong imperative sentences which mark certain direct commands.

Ex – Don't pick that!

(6) Dash (–) (निर्देशक)

Indicates additional information, with more emphasis than a comma.

Ex – She is an author – and a very good one too.

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(7) Hyphen (-) (योजक)

Hyphen connects elements of certain words.

Ex – North - East

(8) Quotation Mark or inverted commas (" ") (‘ ’) (उद्धरण चिन्ह) या अवतरण

Quotation marks enclose quotations. It marks a direct speech.

Ex – “07” is my favourite number. (Correct)

‘07’ is my favourite number. (Correct)

(9) Colon (:) (अपूर्ण विराम)

Introduces a second clause that expands or illustrates the meaning of the first.

Ex – We learned the following at the camp: rock-climbing, canoeing and rafting.

SACHIN ACADEMY

MODAL AUXILRIES

Modals, **verb** का एक प्रकार है।

इसके दो प्रकार हैं

1. Modal Auxiliaries

इसमें can, could, may, might, shall, will, should, would, must और ought to अपनी **Negative forms** के साथ हैं।

2. Semi Modals

जिनमें needn't, daren't और used to सम्मिलित हैं।

Modals की तीन common characteristics हैं, जो निम्न प्रकार हैं

1. Modals के बाद हमेशा **verb** का **1st form** मैं प्रयोग होता है|

2. **Sentence** का subject singular हो या plural Modal हमेशा एक जैसा ही रहता है|

3. Modal की **infinite form** या **participle form** नहीं होती है इसलिए इन्हें defective verbs भी कहते हैं|

Modals and their Usages

➢ CAN'T

इसके प्रयोग के **नकारात्मक** रूप

1. I can't do it. (inability)
2. I can't read it. (incapability)
3. You can't go there. (not allowed)
4. Can't we have a normal dinner? (possibility)
5. She can't be a doctor. (assumption)
6. He fell asleep last night so he couldn't complete the presentation.

SACHIN ACADEMY

(negative part deduction)

➢ COULD

1. भूतकाल की योग्यता व क्षमता

Example : I could run fast when I was young.

2. वर्तमान या भविष्य की आज्ञा

Example : Could I buy a pet?

3. वर्तमान संभावना

Example : The house could be locked form inside.

4. आकस्मिक संभावना या योग्यता-अवास्तविक स्थिति में

Example : If I could catch a break, I will feel refreshed.

5. विनम्र प्रार्थना

Example : Could post these for me, please?

6. घबराहट या बेचैनी-वर्तमान में

Example : What have you planned for his birthday?

7. सामान्य आज्ञा-भूतकाल की -

Example : They could throw a party this Sunday.

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8. संभावना - यदा-कदा -

Example : He could be very mean.

9. भूतकाल का अपूर्ण कार्य -

Example : He could have bought it for you.

➢ MAY

1. औपचारिक आज्ञा

Example : May I ask you for a dance, Sir ?

2. संभावना

Example : He didn't had a nice day so he might be gloomy.

3. आशीर्वाद

Example : May god bless you!

4. संभावना

Example : If you work hard, you may succeed.

➢ MIGHT

1. संभावना

Example : The office is about to close so he might come now.

SACHIN ACADEMY

2. व्यावहारिक या वास्तविक संभावना

Example : It might be tru.

3. आज्ञा के लिए

Example : Might I join you?

4. भूतकाल के अनुमान के लिए

Example : She might go for the movies though she don't have a ticket.

5. प्रार्थना

Example : You might help me with my presentation.

6. निंदात्मक प्रार्थना

Example : You might need a coffee.

7. झुंझलाहट के लिए

Example : He might take you with him.

8. अप्रभावी परामर्श

Example : You have got failed many times even if you like you may try once more.

➢ SHAN'T

1. Promise, you shall not go with him.

SACHIN ACADEMY

2. They shall not be back from the date. (no intention)

3. He shall not argue with his dad. (no willingness)

➢ WILL

1. वादा

Example : I will let you know when mail arrives.

2. इच्छा

Example : I will buy SUV.

3. इरादा

Example : We will paint the house ourselves.

4. दृढ़ निश्चय

Example : We will complete this project by 12 pm.

5. हट

Example : Whatever he wants me to do, I will do it.

6. भविष्यवाणी के लिए

Example : She will pass her exam with good grades.

7. आमंत्रण या विनम्र निवेदन

Example : Will you go to the dance with me, please ?

SACHIN ACADEMY

8. सहमति के लिए

Example : If you will help me with chores, I will return your comics.

9. नियोजन व व्यवस्थाओं के लिए

Example : The store will reopen on tuesday.

10. विनम्र निर्देश या आदेश

Example : You will present your ideas on this topic.

11. भावी अनुमान

Example : They will have fun in Disney land.

➢ WON'T

इसका प्रयोग नकारात्मक रूप में –

1. Won't you take me to a date? (Invitation)
2. She won't complete her work till last moment. (negative deduction)

➢ SHOULD

1. बाध्यता व तर्कसंगत आवश्यकता

Example : She should be in class on time.

2. परामर्श

Example : You should be more attentive in class.

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3. बहुत कम संभावित condition बनते हुए

Example : Should you be more polite, when you talk to your mother.

4. क्यों प्रकट करते हुए

Example : I do not wish that you should take dance classes.

5. आशा प्रकट करते हुए

Example : He should be more punctual in class.

6. उद्देश्य प्रकट करते हुए

Example : Be careful when you are out at night, lest you should be in trouble.

➢ WOULD

1. प्रकट करते हुए

Example : Would that I own a restaurant.

2. 'only if' के साथ 'would' का प्रयोग

Example : If only he would pay attention to detail.

3. आनिश्चय बनाते हुए

Example : He would help if he were asked.

4. इच्छा प्रकट करने के लिए

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Example : Would you please allow me to leave?

5. दबाव डालने के लिए

Example : You signed the contract you would bear the consequences.

6. संभावना

Example : That would be his teacher.

7. इच्छाशक्ति की प्रधानता हेतु

Example : I think I would rather like to call it off.

8. कम संभोग condition sentences

Example : If I said something, he would have shouted on me.

9. असंभव condition वाक्यों में

Example : Had he left early, he would have caught the train.

➢ OUGHT TO

1. नैतिक कर्तव्य

Example : You ought to take care of your dog.

2. परामर्श

Example : You ought to walk daily.

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3. आशा

Example : They ought to complete the presentation.

4. भूतकाल अनुमान

Example : She ought to have reached her office.

5. भूतकाल का अपूर्ण कार्य

Example : She ought to have mailed it yesterday.

➢ Needn't

1. Absence of obligation or not necessary
   बाध्यता का अभाव या अनिवार्यता नहीं
   Example : You needn't travel by air.

2. Past Action neither necessary nor obligatory with needn't perfect infinitive
   भूतकालिक कार्य जिसमें अनिवार्यता नहीं थी:
   Example : You needn't have done it.

➢ Daren't

Absence of Courage (सहास का अभाव)

Example : He daren't touch me.

➢ Used to

Past habits : (भूतकालिक आदतें)

Example : I used to exercise daily in young age.

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WORD FORMATION

एक Part of Speech के शब्द को दूसरे Part of Speech में बदलने और दो शब्दों को जोड़कर एक शब्द **(Compound Word)** बनाने की विधि को Word Formation कहते हैं।

प्रत्येक शब्द का **उद्गम** उसके एक Base Word से होता है। Base Word से अलग - अलग प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा अनेक शब्द बनते रहते हैं। अलग -अलग प्रकार के Prefixes, Suffixes एवं **Derivatives** द्वारा नये-नये शब्द बनते हैं जो अलग - अलग Parts of Speech, Gender या Number के होते हैं। इस प्रकार **Noun** से Verb, Adjective, Adverb आदि बनाये जा सकते हैं।

- **Prefixes** (उपसर्ग) शब्दों से पहले जोड़े जाते है और **Suffixes** शब्दों के बाद में। उनके जोड़ने से अलग - अलग प्रकार के शब्द बनते है।

- **Suffixes** को Conversion Suffixes कहते हैं, क्योंकि इनके जोड़ने से कोई शब्द एक **Part of Speech** से दूसरे Part of Speech में या एक Kind से दूसरे Kind में बदला जा सकता है।

1. Primary Words : जिन शब्दों के आरंभ में कोई Prefix या अंत में कोई Suffix नहीं लगा होता, उन्हें **Primary Words** कहते हैं।

इन्हीं Primary Words को विभिन्न नियमों द्वारा एक Part of Speech से दूसरे Part of Speech में बदला जाता है।

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2. Prefix : Pre + fix : Pre का अर्थ है पहले तथा fix का अर्थ है लगाना अर्थात् पहले लगाना। शब्द का वह भाग **(syllable)** जिसे Primary Words से पहले लगाकर उसका रूप या अर्थ बदला जाता है, उसे Prefix कहते हैं;

जैसे : Fool (Noun) = befool (verb); Large (Adjective) = enlarge (verb); Happy (Adjective) = unhappy (Antonym); Like (verb) = dislike (Antonym)

- Prefix द्वारा Verb एवं Antonyms बनाये जाते है।

3. Suffix : शब्द का वह भाग **(syllable)** जिसे Primary Words के अंत में लगाकर उसका रूप या **अर्थ बदला** जाता है, उसे Suffix कहते हैं;

जैसे : Agree (Verb) = Agreement (Noun); Brave (Adjective) = Bravery (Noun); Just (Adjective) = Justify (Verb); Bold (Adjective) = Boldly (Adverb)

- Suffix द्वारा Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives एवं Adverbs बनाये जाते हैं।

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NARRATION

Narration शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ **'कथन'** होता है।

Narration दो प्रकार के होते हैं –

1. Direct speech

जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी वक्ता **(speaker)** के **statement** (बात) को ज्यों का त्यों रखता है तो इसे **Direct speech** कहा जाता है,

EXAMPLE : Ravi said me, "He will go to college tomorrow.

Direct speech के दो भाग होते हैं

A. REPORTED SPEECH

Direct speech का वह भाग जो **inverted commas** ("… ") के अंदर होता है, **reported speech** कहलाता है।

EXAMPLE : He said, “I am glad you are here.”

B. REPORTING SPEECH

Direct speech का वह भाग जो **inverted commas** (" ") के बाहर होता है, **reporting speech** कहलाता है।

EXAMPLE : She said, "I am here to pay my respects. "

2. Indirect speech

जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी वक्ता **(speaker)** के 'कथन' मतलब बात को अपने **शब्दों** या भाषा में कहता, तो वह **Indirect speech** कहलाता है,

EXAMPLE : Ravi told me that he would go to college the next day.

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DIrect Speech को Indirect में बदलने के नियम

1. Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में परिवर्तन होने पर Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं।

2. उसके बाद Reporting Verb का Tense देखते है – यदि Direct Narration में Reporting Verb, Present या Future tense में है तो Indirect में परिवर्तन करते समय Reported Speech के tense में कोई परिवर्तन नही किया जाता है।

Reporting Verb के Past, में होने की स्तिथि में Tense में इस प्रकार परिवर्तन किया जाता है –

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता
Past Perfect Continuous	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता

Future Sentences (Reported Speech) में में इस प्रकार परिवर्तन किया जाता है –

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
Will/shall	Would/should
Can	Could
May	Might

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Could/should/would/might कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता

3. Indirect Speech में परिवर्तन होने पर Reported Speech के Persons का परिवर्तन–

- **First Person :-** Reporting verb के subject के अनुसार बदलता है।
- **Second Person :-** Reporting verb के object के अनुसार बदलता है।
- **Third Person :-** इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नही होता है।

Person का परिवर्तन करते समय यदि person बहुवचन है तो परिवर्तन बहुवचन के अनुसार होगा। यदि Person ,Possessive case में है तो परिवर्तन उसी के अनुसार होगा। Person का परिवर्तन Direct से Indirect में Person का number एवं case नही बदला जाता है।

4. यदि Reporting Verb say, says, will say या said रहे तो Indirect Speech में भी say,says,will say या said ही रहेगी ,लेकिन यदि Reporting verb के साथ 'to' लगा हो तो परिवर्तन निम्न प्रकार से होता है –

say to – tell
says to – tells
said to – told

5. Indirect Speech में बदलने पर पर Reporting Verb के बाद सामान्य वाक्यों में that का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- Direct:-He says,"I am going to Kashmir."
- Indirect:-He says that he is going to Kashmir.

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Direct से Indirect बनाते समय सबसे पहले यह देखना होता है की Reporting verb का Tense क्या है। यह Present tense है। अतः Reporting Speech के tense में कोई परिवर्तन नही होगा।

Reporting verb ,says है। अतः Indirect में भी says ही रहेगी।
Reported Speech में ,I First Person pronoun है जो की Subject (he) के अनुसार बदलकर I का He हो जाएगा और am, verb बदलकर is हो जायेगी।

- Direct :- She says to me,"You are writing a letter to him."
- Indirect:-She tells me that I am writing a letter to him.

इस वाक्य में Reporting Verb ,says to बदलकर tells हो जायेगी।

Reported Speech में you एवं him , II एवं III person pronouns हैं। II person pronoun(you)- object के अनुसार बदलता है। अतः object 'me' के अनुसार i हो जाएगा ,III person pronoun–him में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

6. जब Reporting Verb,Past Tense में हैं तो Reported Speech में आये कुछ शब्दों में परिवर्तन होता है ,जैसे –

Direct Narration	**Indirect Narration**
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day /the following day
Yesterday	The previous day
Last week/month/year	The previous week/month/year
The last fortnight	The previous fortnight
The day before yesterday	The day before previous day
This	That

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These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Thus	So

Direct-Indirect Narration Tense wise

Present Indifinite:-

- Direct – He said to me,"I never eat mangoes."
- Indirect– He told me that he never ate mangoes.

Present Continuous:-

- Direct – Rahul said to Anuj,"I am watching T.V."
- Indirect– Rahul told Anuj that he was watching T.V.

Present Perfect:-

- Direct – Anjali said,"I have already cooked."
- Indirect– Anjali said that she had already cooked.

Present Perfect Continuous:-

- Direct – Sonu said to me,"I have been reading for an hour"
- Indirect– Sonu told me that he had been reading for an hour.

Past Indefinite;-

- Direct – She said to Sachin,"I went to mussoorie last week."
- Indirect – She told Sachin that she had gone to mussoorie the previous week

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Past Continuous:-

- Direct – She said to me,"I was waiting for you."
- Indirect– She told me that she had been waiting for me.

Past Perfect:-

- Direct – He said to me,"I had completed my work."
- Indirect– He told me that he had completed his work.

Past Perfect Continuous:-

- Direct – He said,"I had been playing cricket for two hours"
- Indirect– He said that he had been playing cricket for two hours.

Future Indefinite:-

- Direct – Shoaib said to Saurabh,"I shall write a letter."
- Indirect– Shoaib told Saurabh that he would write a letter.

Future Continuous:-

- Direct – Kuldip said to Anuj,"Neha will be waiting for you."
- Indirect– Kuldip told Anuj that Neha would be waiting for him.

Future Perfect:-

- Direct – Monika said to Akshay,"I will have completed my work."
- Indirect– Monika told Akshay that she would have completed her work.

Future Perfect Continuous:-

- Direct – Nisha said to me,"I shall have been reading the book."

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➢ Indirect– Nisha told me that she wold have been reading the book.

यदि Reported Speech में कोई – Universal Truth, Proverb (कहावत) , Mathematical fact, Historical fact, Habitual Act, Morality

का सन्दर्भ हो तो ऐसे वाक्यों का Reporting Verb Past tense में होते हुए भी इनका Tense नही बदलता है।

Examples:

➢ Direct-He said,"The sun sets in the west."
➢ Indirect-He said that the sun sets in the west.

➢ Direct-The teacher said,"India became Republic on 26th January 1950"
➢ Indirect-The teacher said that India became Republic on 26th January,1950.

➢ Direct-She said ,"Two and two is four"
➢ Indirect-She said that two and two is four.

➢ Direct-He said,"London is the capital of U.K."
➢ Indirect-He said that London is the capital of U.K.

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ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

हर एक **sentence** में एक **subject** (कर्ता) एक **verb** और एक **object** (कर्म) होता है।

➢ वाक्य में **कर्ता** को **कर्म** करते हुए दिखाया जाए, वह वाक्य **active voice** मैं होता है।
EXAMPLE : Ram is writing a letter.

➢ वाक्य में **कर्म** को **कर्ता** द्वारा होते हुए दिखाया जाता है, वह वाक्य **passive voice** मैं होता है।

EXAMPLE : A letter is written by Ram.

जब हम किसी वाक्य को **active** से **passive voice** मैं बदलते हैं तब हम निम्न **rules** का पालन करते हैं –

RULE 1

वाक्य की संरचना **passive voice** बदलते समय पूरी तरह से **change** हो जाती है।

Subject कि जगह पर **object** आ जाता है तथा **object** कि जगह पर **subject** आ जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – Sita reads a book.

Passive voice – A book is read by Sita.

RULE 2

Passive form में **main verb** की केवल **third form** का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – Esha is singing a song.

Passive voice – A song is sung by Esha.

RULE 3

Passive voice मे **subject** से पहले मुख्यत **by** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – Is Ritika buying a table?

Passive voice – Is a table being bought by Ritika?

RULE 4

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किसी किसी वाक्य में **subject** की **condition** के अनुसार **by** की जगह **with** या **to** का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – I know him.

Passive voice – He is known to me.

RULE 5

Passive voice मैं बदलते वक्त **helping verb** मैं भी बदलाव होता है, यह बदलाव **active voice** वाले **sentence tense** के पर करता है।

ऐसे कुछ बदलाव निम्नलिखित है -

1. **S/es, do/does** का बदलाव **is/am/are** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – Reena is buying roses.

Passive voice – Roses are being bought by Reena.

2. **is/am/are** का बदला **is being/am being/ are being** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He is completing project A.

Passive voice – Project A is being completed by him.

3. **has/have** बदलाव **has been/have been** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He have bought candies from the local store.

Passive voice – Candies have been bought candies from the local store.

4. **second form of verb/did** का बदलाव **was/were** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He wrote a letter.

Passive voice – A letter was written by him.

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5. **was/were** का बदलाव **was being/were being** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He was completing his homework.

Passive voice – Homework was being completed by him.

6. **had** का बदलाव **had been** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He had completed the project.

Passive voice – The project had been completed by him.

7. **will/shall** का बदलाव **will be** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – I will bake chocolate cake.

Passive voice – Chocolate cake will be baked by me.

8. **will have/shall have** का बदलाव **will have been** मैं किया जाता है।

EXAMPLE : Active voice – He will have baked the cake by then.

Passive voice – Cake will have been bake by then.

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FIGURES OF SPEECH

भाषा में सरलता, नवीनता, माधुर्य एवं सौंदर्य के लिए figures of speech का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Types of figures of speech

Simile (उपमा) :- इसमें दो भिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुओं की तुलना की जाती है जिनमें कम से कम एक गुण समान हो। as, so या like शब्दों का प्रयोग समानता व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है।

Example :

- He looked big as an elephant.
- She sways like a flower in the wind of our song.
- He fought like a lion.

☞ यदि तुलना एक ही जाति की दो वस्तुओं में हो तो वो Simile नहीं बल्कि Comparison होगा।

Example :

She is as beautiful as her sister.

यहाँ पर she और her sister एक ही जाति के है इसलिए यह केवल तुलना है, न की Simile ।

Metaphor :- इसमें तुलना की जाने वाली बातों को एक मान लिया जाता है तथा तुलना करने वाले शब्द as, so या like का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Example :

- People say that eyes are windows to the soul.
- Books are the mirrors of the soul.
- The camel is called the ship of the desert.

Hyperbole :- इसमें किसी बात को वास्तविकता से कही अधिक बढ़ा चढ़ा कर या बहुत घटाकर प्रकट किया जाता है।

Example :

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- They build the nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky.
- She wept oceans of tears.
- My school bag weighs a ton.

Oxymoron :- इसमें एक ही वस्तु के दो परस्पर विरोधी गुण एक साथ दिखाए जाते है।

Example :

- This is an open secret.
- She accepted the kind cruelty of the surgeon's knife.
- I find nothing more depressing than optimism.

Personification :- इसमें निर्जीव वस्तुओं तथा भावों को सजीव मानकर व्यक्ति के रूप में वर्णन करते है।

Example :

- Experience is the best teacher.
- Opportunity knocks at the door but once.
- Love is blind.

Apostrophe :- जब हम किसी निर्जीव वस्तु या अमूर्त विचार को संबोधित करे ,तो ऐसे figures of speech को Apostrophe कहते हैं।

सम्बोधन में किसी निर्जीव वस्तु को सजीव मानकर उसे सम्बोधित भी करते हैं तथा सम्बोधन का चिन्ह (!) भी लगाते हैं । कभी कभी किसी सम्बोधन Noun के बाद अल्प विराम (,) भी लगाते हैं।

Example :

- Oh! What a noble mind is here overthrown.
- Friend! Why have you left me alone in this place?

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- Freedom! I need you so that I may fly free in the open sky

Onomatopoeia :- इसमें भिन्न-भिन्न पक्षियों, जानवरों तथा वस्तुओं की ध्वनि की आवाज़ से अर्थ का पता चलता है।

Example :

- I heard the water lapping on the crag.
- The snake hisses in the grass.
- Swords clanged and guns boomed.

Degrees Of Comparison

किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु में कोई गुण कितनी मात्रा में है इसकी तुलना को ही degrees of comparison कहते हैं।

Types of Degrees of Comparison

1. Positive Degree (पॉजिटिव डिग्री)

2. Comparative Degree (कम्पेरेटिव डिग्री)

3. Superlative Degree (सुपरलेटिव डिग्री)

1. Positive Degree (पॉजिटिव डिग्री) :- जब कोई Adjective या Adverb अपने सरल रूप में रहता है, तब उसे पॉजिटिव डिग्री में होना समझा जाता है।

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Example:- good, old, fat, big, sweet, strong, slowly, etc.

2. Comparative Degree (कम्पेरेटिव डिग्री) :- जब Adjective या Adverb से दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना की जाती है, तब उसे Comparative Degree में होना समझा जाता है।

Example-: better, older, bigger, stronger, more slowly, etc.

3. Superlative Degree (सुपरलेटिव डिग्री) :- जब Adjective या Adverb से तीन या तीन से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना का बोध होता है, तब उसे Superlative Degree में होना समझा जाता है।

Example-: best, oldest, biggest, strongest, most slowly, etc.

Positive से Comparative तथा Superlative में बदलने का नियम

RULE 1 :- एक Syllable के Adjective में r/er जोड़कर Comparative Degree तथा st/est जोड़कर Superlative Degree में बदला जाता है।

Example-:

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
tall (लम्बा)	taller	tallest
great (महान)	greater	greatest
sweet (मीठा)	sweeter	sweetest
brave (बहादुर)	braver	bravest
wise (बुद्धिमान)	wiser	wisest
cheap (सस्ता)	cheaper	cheapest

deep (गहरा)	deeper	deepest
dear (महँगा)	dearer	dearest

RULE 2 :- जब Adjective के अंत में एक Consonant हो और उसके पहले vowel हो, तो अंत में प्रयुक्त consonant को double करने के बाद er जोड़कर Comparative तथा est जोड़कर Superlative Degree में बदला जाता है।

Example-:

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
fat (मोटा)	fatter	fattest
thin (पतला)	thinner	thinnest
hot (गरम)	hotter	hottest
big (बड़ा)	bigger	biggest

RULE 3 :- अगर Positive Degree के Adjective के अंत में Consonant +y हो तो y को i में बदलने के बाद er जोड़ कर Comparative और est जोड़ कर Superlative बनाया जाता है।

Example-:

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
easy (आसान)	easier	easiest
heavy (भारी)	heavier	heaviest
happy (खुश)	happier	happiest
dirty (गन्दा)	dirtier	dirtiest

GENDER

Gender वह है जो हमें विभिन्न Nouns को उनके लिंग के आधार पर पहचानने और उनके बीच अंतर करने में मदद करता है।

There are four kinds of Gender in English.

1. Masculine Gender (पुलिंग)

2. Feminine Gender (स्त्रीलिंग)

3. Common Gender (उभय लिंग)

4. Neuter Gender (नपुंसक लिंग)

1. Masculine Gender :- इस Gender से male (नर) जाति का बोध होता है।

Example:- Rohan, Horse, Boy, Man, Father, King, Actor, Tiger, Hero, , आदि।

2. Feminine gender :- वह Noun जो स्त्री- जाति को दर्शाता हो उसे feminine gender कहा जाता है ।

Example:- Girl, Women, Cow, Goat, Queen, Mother, Sister, etc.

3. common gender :- वह Noun जो male या female दोनों को दर्शाता हो उसे common gender कहा जाता है ।

Example:- Doctor, Thief , Child, Teacher, Student, Driver, Friend, Parents, etc.

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4. Neuter Gender :- इस Gender से यह बोध होता है कि Nouns न तो नर जाती का है न ही मादा जाति का।

Example:- Love, Peace, Tree, Book, Pen, Class, Army, Crow, Ant, Bench, School, and Watch आदि।

- निर्जीव पदार्थ, कीड़े-मकोड़े, छोटे-छोटे जानवर Neuter Gender में आते हैं।
- Collective Noun, Material Noun, and Abstract Noun भी Neuter Gender में आते हैं।

THE SUBSTITUTION TABLE METHOD

- The Substitution Table Method Adopted By **H.E Palmer.**
- Substitution Means To Replace **Something** with Another Thing.
- In This Method Words Of One Sentence Are **Substituted** By Other Words.

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ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

भाषा में कई शब्दों के स्थान पर जिस एक शब्द को बोल कर भाषा को अधिक **प्रभावशाली एवं आकर्षक** बनाया जाता है। उस एक शब्द को **One word substitution** (एकार्थी शब्द) कहा जाता है।

SOME EXAMPLE OF ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

FORM OF GOVERNMENTS

- Government by none - **Anarchy** (अराजकता)
- Government by the nobility - **Aristocracy** (श्रेष्ठ जनों के द्वारा राज्य शासन)
- Government by one man with absolute power **-Autocracy** (तानाशाही सशक)
- Government by officials responsible only to their chiefs **- Bureaucracy** (नौकरशाही)
- Government of the people by the people and for the people **- Democracy** (लोकतंत्र)
- Rule by old men **- Gerontocracy** (वृद्ध व्यक्तियों का शासन)
- Rule bye one woman or women **- Gynocracy** (महिलाओं का शासन)
- Government by a controlling group of people **- Hierarchy** (सामूहिक शासन)
- Rule by those in power due to their ability **- Meritocracy** (योग्यता के अनुसार शासन)
- Government by a crowd of people **- Mobocracy** (भीड़तंत्र)
- Government by a king **- Monarchy** (राजा का शासन)
- Rule by one person **- Monocracy** (एक व्यक्ति का शासन)
- Government by a few people in power **- Oligarchy** (अल्प तंत्र)
- Government by rich men **-Plutocracy** (धनि व्यक्तिओं का शासन याधनिक तन्त्र)
- Government by many men **- Polyarchy** (बहुतंत्र)
- Rule by the military **- Stratocracy** (शैन्य शासन)

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- Government which regards God as its head and is governed by priests/clergymen - **Theocracy** (पुरोहितों का शासन)

MANIACS (CRAZE)

- A person having a craze for anything english - **Anglomaniac** (अंग्रजी के प्रति दीवानगी)
- A person having a craze for collecting books - **Bibliomaniac** (पुस्तकों का प्यार करनेवाला)
- A person having a sickly desire for alcohol - **Dipsomaniac** (शराब का लती)
- A person with an irresistible desire to steal - **Kleptomaniac** (चोरी करने की दीवानगी)
- A person with a false impression that he is great and powerful - **Megalomaniac** (सर्वशक्तिमान समझने की बीमारी)
- A person having an unreasonable interest in any particular living, one idea or area of thought - **Monomaniac** (किसी एक के प्रति दीवानगी)
- A person who believes that he is God - **Theomaniac** (स्वयं को भगवान समझने की बीमारी)

WORDS PERTAINING TO SCIENCES AND ARTS

- The science of sound - **Acoustics** (ध्वनि विज्ञान)
- The science of aviation - **Aeronautics** (एयरोनॉटिक्स)

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- The study of man, esp.,of the evolution and customs of mankind - **Anthropology** (मनुष्य जाति का विज्ञान)
- The study of human antiquities - **Archaeology** (पुरातत्व विज्ञान)
- The science of heavenly bodies - **Astronomy** (खगोल विज्ञान)
- The science of travel in space - **Astronautics** (अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान)
- The science of life and living things - **Biology** (जीव विज्ञान)
- The science of plants - **Botany** (वनस्पति विज्ञान)
- The art of making pottery - **Ceramics** (मिट्टी के पात्र)
- The science of colours -**Chromatology** (रंग विज्ञान)
- The study of statistics of births, deaths ,diseases, etc., of a community - **Demography** (जनसांख्यिकी)
- The art of effective speaking esp. in public - **Elocution** (प्रभाव पूर्ण बोलने की कला)
- The study of insects - **Entomology** (कीटविज्ञान)
- The science which deals with the variances of the human race - **Ethnology** (चरित्र विज्ञान)
- The science of the origin and history of words - **Etymology** (शब्द-व्युपत्ति)
- The study of coins or coinage - **Numismatic** (सिक्कों का अध्यन)
- The study of birds - **Ornithology** (पक्षी विज्ञान)
- The study of mountains - **Orology** (पर्वतों का अध्यन)
- The study of ancient modes of writing - **Paleography** (प्राचीन शिलालेखों का अध्ययन)
- The art of elegant speech of writing - **Rhetoric** (प्रभाव पूर्ण सब्दों का प्रयोग करना)

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- The science of poisons - **Toxicology** (विषज्ञान)
- Using hypnosis - **Hypnotherapy** (सम्मोहन विज्ञान)
- Using natural things - **Naturopathy** (प्राकृतिक विज्ञान)
- Using exercise,massage - **Physiotherapy** (बिजली द्वारा इलाज)

PHOBIAS

- Fear of height - **Acrophobia** (ऊंचाई से डरना)
- Fear of water -**hydrophobia** (पानी से डरना)
- Fear of public places. large or open places - **Agoraphobia** (public place से डर लगना)
- Fear of crowd -**Demophobia** (लोगों से डर)
- Fear of women - **Gynophobia**(महिलाओं से डर)
- Fear of book - **Bibliophobia** (किताबों से डर)
- Fear of being confined in a particular place -**Claustrophobia** (बंद आस्थानों से डर)
- Fear of foreigners - **Xenophobia** (विदेशियों से डर)
- Fear of Depths - **Bathophobia** (गहराई से डर)
- Fear of Ugliness - **Cacophobia** (भद्देपन से डर)
- Fear of Beauty - **Callophobia** (सुन्दरता से डर)
- Fear of Colours - **Chromophobia** (रंगों से डर)
- Fear of Dogs - **Cynophobia** (कुत्तों से डर)
- Fear of fire - **pyrophobia** (आग से डर)
- Fear of trees - **Dendrophobia** (पेड़ों से डर)

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KILLING

- Killing of one's father - **Patricide** (पिता की हत्या)
- Killing of one's mother - **Matricide** (माता की हत्या)
- Killing of one's parents - **Parricide** (माता-पिता की हत्या)
- Killing of one's brother - **Fratricide** (भाई की हत्या)
- Killing of one's sister - **Sororicide** (बहन की हत्या)
- Killing of one's wife - **Uxoricide** (पत्नी की हत्या)
- Killing of one's husband - **Meriticide** (पति की हत्या)
- Killing of one's child - **Filicide** (अपने संतान की हत्या)
- Killing of infants - **Infanticide** (नवजात की हत्या)
- Killing of foets - **Foeticide** (भ्रूण की हत्या)
- Killing of a particular race of people -**Genocide** (विशेष जाति के लोगों की हत्या)
- Killing of a man - **Homicide** (मानव हत्या)
- Killing of a dog - **Cannicide** (कुत्ते की हत्या)
- Killing of a king -**Regicide** (राजा की हत्या)

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English Prose, Poetry, Short Stories, Play

- The lesson 'Torch Bearers' is written by - W.M. Ryburn
- The Enchanted Pool - by C. Raj Gopalachari
- A Letter To God - by G. L. Fuents
- The Ganga - Pt. J. L. Nehru

- Socrates - by Rhoda Power
- Torch Bearers - by W. M. Ryburn
- Our Indian Music (Stories & Anecdotes) - by R. Srinivasan
- The Fountain - by James Russell Lowell
- The Psalm of Life - by H.W. Longfellow
- The Village Song - by Sarojini Naidu
- The Nation Builders - by R.W. Emerson
- The Judgement-Seat of Vikramaditya - by Sister Nivedita (Adapted)
- My Greatest Olympic Prize. - by Jesse Owens
- The Inventor Who Kept His Promise - Thomas Alva Edison
- 'My Struggle for an Education'. The writer 'Booker T. Washington' is a Negro educator and reformer.
- "The Ant and the Grasshopper" written by William Somerset Maugham.
- "The Kite Maker' written by Ruskin Bond.
- "The Variety and Unity of India' written by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 'A Dialogue on Civilization' written by C.E.M. Joad.
- 'On an African River' written by David Livingstone.
- The story 'Pen Pal' is a true incident of the author's life. written by Keen for pen pal
- The poem 'Mercy' composed by William Shakespeare. The present poem is an eloquent appeal for mercy in Shakespeare's comedy, The Merchant of Venice. Portia appeals to Shylock to show mercy to Antonio.
- 'The Scholar' composed by Robert Southey.

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- The poem 'Education of Nature' composed by William Wordsworth. The girl child 'Lucy' is in this poems
- The poem "To the Pupils' composed by Henry L. Derozio.
- The poem 'O Captain! My Captain!' composed by Walt Whitman. The poet describes the great joy after success and victory in the Civil War of America.
- The poem 'Dover Beach!' composed by Matthew Arnold.
- The poem 'Our Casuarina Tree' composed by Toru Dutt.
- The poem "If" composed by Rudyard Kipling.
- The poem 'Nightingales' composed by Robert Bridges.
- "The 'Palanquin Bearers' composed by Sarojini Naidu.
- The Light of Asia' is an epic of Sir Edwin Arnold on the life of Lord Buddha. The book is divided into eight cantos. The poet has described the life and teachings of Lord Buddha. The eighth cantos of this book gives the message of Lord Buddha. **Prince Siddartha is the principal character in this poem.**

- A Girl with a Basket - William C. Douglas
- A Fellow-Traveller - A. G. Gardiner
- Secret of Health, Success and Power - James Allen
- The Home Coming - Rabindra Nath Tagore
- I am John's Heart - J. D. Ratcliff
- Women's Education - S. Radhakrishnan
- The Heritage of India - A. L. Basham
- Character of a Happy Life - Sir Henry Wotton
- The True Beauty - Thomas Carew

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- On His Blindness - John Milton
- From "An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" - Thomas Gray
- A Lament - P.B. Shelley
- La Belle Dame Sans Merci - John Keats
- From the Passing of Arthur - Alfred Lord Tennyson
- My Heaven - Rabindra Nath Tagore
- Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening - Robert Frost
- The Song of the Free - Swami Vivekanand
- The Gold Watch - Ponjikkara Raphy
- An Astrologer's Day - R. K. Narayan
- The Lost Child - Mulk Raj Anand
- A Special Experience - Prem Chand

SACHIN ACADEMY

The Merchant of Venice - William Shakespeare

The Merchant Of Venis Characters

Shylock :- Shylock is a Jew who lends money to his Christian rival Antonio, setting the security at a pound of Antonio's flesh. When a bankrupt Antonio defaults on the loan, Shylock demands the pound of flesh. This decision is fuelled by his sense of revenge, for Antonio had previously insulted, physically assaulted and spat on him in the Rialto

(stock exchange of Venice) dozens of times, defiled the "sacred" Jewish religion and had also inflicted massive financial losses on him. Meanwhile, Shylock's daughter, Jessica, falls in love with Antonio's friend Lorenzo and converts to Christianity, leaves Shylock's house and steals vast riches from him, which add to Shylock's rage and harden his resolve for revenge.

Bassanio :- He is a spendthrift who wasted all of his money in order to be seen as a respectable man. To regain his fortune, he is determined to marry Portia, a wealthy, intelligent heiress of Belmont. In Act I, Scene I, Bassanio first makes an appearance while Antonio are complaining to his friends that he is sad. Antonio's friends continue to speculate why he is upset, and Antonio asks Bassanio to tell him of the secret love he is hiding. Bassanio explains that he is in love with Portia and needs a loan to show his wealth and power to her. Even though Antonio has no money to give to Bassanio, he still promises to guarantee any loan Bassanio can find.

In Act I, Scene III, Shylock finally agrees to lend Bassanio three thousand ducats for three months as long as Antonio guarantees the loan. Shylock is skeptical because Bassanio's friend Antonio 's ships are still at sea, and there is uncertainty whether they will return within three months.

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Portia :- Portia is beautiful, gracious, rich, intelligent, and quick-witted, with luxury lifestyle and high standards for her potential romantic partners. She is bound by the lottery set forth in her father's will, which gives potential suitors the chance to choose between three caskets composed of gold, silver and lead. If they choose the right casket - the casket containing Portia's portrait and a scroll - they win her hand in marriage. If they choose the incorrect casket, they must leave and never seek another woman in marriage. Portia is glad when two suitors, one driven by greed and another by vanity, fail to choose correctly, although she demonstrates tact to the Princes of Morocco and Arragon, who unsuccessfully seek her hand. She favoured Bassanio, a young Venetian noble, but is not allowed to give him any clues to assist in his choice.



Later in the play, she disguises herself as a man, then assumes the role of a lawyer's apprentice (named Balthazar) whereby she saves the life of Bassanio's friend, Antonio, in court.

Antonio :- The Merchant of Venice in the play is Antonio. The play is called after his because, though not himself the chief actor, he is the source and centre of the action. The battle of the bond story is fought round him. It is his generosity that starts the caskets story.

Tubal :- Tubal is a friend of Shylock, a friend with whom he discusses the plan of revenge. Tubal is ready to place himself at the service of Shylock. Shylock mentions him as "Good Tubal". Yet this 'Good Tubal',

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while telling Shylock of his search for his runaway daughter, torments him with the account of her extravagance in Genoa.

Launcelot Gobbo :- Launcelot Gobbo plays the part of Fool in 'The Merchant of Venice'. But he combines this with the role of servant and messenger. He is sensible enough to be useful on occasions in a menial role and clownish enough to afford diversion in a dull hour Shylock calls him patch. ("The patch is kind enough"), i.e. the fool who wears motley.

Lorenzo :- Lorenzo is a poet with a great deal of the dreamer and artist about him. He has an artist's soul intensely alive to delight in natural beauty and music. This is well exemplified in his speech in the fifth Act : "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank", etc. His artistic and refined nature draws him to Jessica whose outer beauty is the index of artistic sensibility within. He seems a most suitable lover for a girl of Jessica's type.

Gratiano :- Gratiano is a constant companion of Bassanio. He is a big talker and Bassanio tells, not with much truth and definitely with some undindness, that he is the greatest talker of non-sense in entire Venice and that there are two grains (of wisdom) in his two bushels of wheat (talk). But Gratiano is a merry fellow and has a very positive outlook on life. He lays a great store by mirth and cheerfulness.

Nerissa :- In Merchant of Venice, Nerissa is still friends with Portia and still her maid in waiting, but in this book, she is more sarcastic, more self-centred, and not as interested in Portia's well-being like in the play, Merchant of Venice.

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Jessica :- Jessica is the daughter of Shylock, a jewish moneylender, In the play, she elopes with Lorenzo, a penniless Christian, and a chest of her father's money, eventually ending up in Portia and Bassanio's household. In the play's dramatic structure, Jessica is a minor but pivotal role. Her actions motivate Shylock's vengeful insistence on his "pound of flesh" from Antonio;

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Lexical word :- एक ऐसा शब्द जिसका अपना एक स्वतंत्र अर्थ होता है। इसे lexical word कहते हैं।

Example :- Lion, Car, White, Love

ellipses :- An ellipsis (plural: ellipses) is a punctuation mark consisting of three dots.

- Use an ellipsis when omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage. Ellipses save space or remove material that is less relevant. They are useful in getting right to the point without delay or distraction:

Full quotation: "Today, after hours of careful thought, we vetoed the bill."

With ellipsis: "Today … we vetoed the bill."

- ellipsis तीन पूर्ण विरामों से बना एक चिह्न है ... और इसका उपयोग यह दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है कि वाक्य का हिस्सा गायब है

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Realia :- refers to the objects associated with everyday life to be used in the classroom. Using realia in the language class means bringing real objects as teaching aids.

- कक्षा में उपयोग की जाने वाली रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी से जुड़ी वस्तुओं को संदर्भित करता है। भाषा की कक्षा में Realia का उपयोग करने का अर्थ है शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री के रूप में वास्तविक वस्तुओं को लाना।
- Realia is a Tangible Teaching-Learning Aid:
- includes coin, newspaper, map, tickets, fruits, vegetables, pamphlets, leaflets.

Phonetics :- Phonetics is defined as the study of the sounds of human speech using the mouth, throat, nasal and sinus cavities, and lungs (i.e, production and perception of sounds).

Syntax :- The study of how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences is known as Syntax .

Phonology :- Phonology is the study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages (i.e., how sounds are combined).

Linguistic :- The scientific study of Human language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics.

- Linguists define grammar as a set of components:

Morphemes :- Morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further.

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Morphology :- The study of forms or how elements are combined to create words

Semantics :- Relating to meaning in language or logic.

Didactic poetry :- Didactic poetry is poetry that usually has more deeper purpose than just tell a story or portray emotion. It is used to instruct and teach things to the reader. didactic poetry can also be used to convey morals, purpose or messaged to its reader.

Reformist :- Trying to improve a system or law by changing it:

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported English education.

Diphthong :- A diphthong occurs when there are two separate vowel sounds within the same syllable. The word, diphthong, comes from Greek which means "two sounds" or "two tones". It is also known as a "gliding vowel," as in a diphthong, one sound glides into another sound.

Ex - "aw"/"au" - straw, law, saw, cause, haul, author

Homophones :- Homophones are pairs of words that sound the same, but have distinctly different meanings and different spellings. Understanding homophones is an essential part of mastering the English language, both for vocabulary building and spelling.

Ex – for / four :- I purchased four new pairs of shoes for my upcoming vacation.

Abbreviation :- An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, such as "Jan." for "January." The abbreviated form of the word "abbreviation" is "abbr."—or, less commonly, "abbrv." or "abbrev." Abbreviation comes from the Latin word brevis meaning "short."

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Phrasal Verbs :- Verb और Adverb के Combination से बने शब्द को Phrasal Verbs कहते हैं.

Ex – Be Over, Call For. Phrasal Verb का अर्थ Original Verb से काफी अलग होता है. जैसे की Ask का मतलब होता है " पूछना" और Ask For का मतलब होता है " मांग लेना" You Can Ask For Anything You Need इस का मतलब तुम्हे जो चाहिए वो मांग लेना.

PASSAGE

Directions (Q.N. 1- 5) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows by selecting the most appropriate option.

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

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

(1) noun (2) adjective (3) adverb (4) homonym of 'ice'

ANS : 2

2. The word 'desert' in the passage is a -

(1) noun (2) pronoun (3) verb (4) verbal

ANS : 1

3. The word 'windiest' in the passage is a -

(1) second form of verb (2) superlative form of adjective

(3) superlative form of adverb (4) positive form of noun

ANS : 2

4. Has Antarctica always been fixed in the South Pole?

(1) Yes (2) No (3) May be (4) Not given in the passage

ANS : 2

5. Who are the earliest known inhabitants of Antarctica?

(1) American scientists (2) Indian scientists

(3) Dinosaurs (4) It has always been a desert

ANS : 3

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Directions (Q.Nos. 6-10) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow, by selecting the most appropriate option.

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement. Half educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it, they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of University training should discipline himself at an early 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 side, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same

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

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

(1) enjoy wine-drinking (2) enjoy dreaming

(3) think properly (4) appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature

ANS : 4

7. The word 'narcotic' in the passage means -

(1) great literature (2) intoxicant

(3) cheap books (4) intellectual exercise

ANS : 2

8. The phrase 'the higher faculties' in the passage means -

(1) different departments in the University

(2) different ways of enjoying things

(3) mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature

(4) superficial part of the mind

ANS : 3

9. The word “eventually’ in the passage means -

(1) after some time (2) at last (3) never (4) initially

ANS : 2

10. The word ‘unemployed’ in the passage Means -

(1) jobless (2) in search of employment (3) not working (4) unused

ANS : 4

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 11-15) Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

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Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air, which is impossible for airplanes. Helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks.

Since, helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in isolated areas, which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations, which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police used helicopters to follows suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

11. The word 'congested in the passage means

(1) the place is roomy

(2) the place has no place

(3) the place can be accessed by police vans

(4) the place has so much of smoke due to fire

ANS : 2

12. A helicopter can hover while an airplane cannot, according to the passage.

'Hover' in the passage means

(1) stay at one place in the air

(2) move straight up in the air

(3) go backward in the air

(4) fly sideways

ANS : 1

13. Point out the grammatical category of the word

'perform' in the passage.

(1) Noun (2) Verb (3) Adverb (4) Helping verb

ANS : 2

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14. Why is a helicopter used as an ambulance?

(1) Its movement can be manoeuvred easily

(2) It crosses all difficulties of traffic

(3) It reaches the inaccessible places easily

(4) It can fire-fight

ANS : 3

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

(1) Adverb (2) Adjective (3) Noun (4) Verb

ANS : 1

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ENGLISH PADAGOGY

Learning and Acquisition

Language can be acquired in two ways

1. Language Acquisition
2. Language learning

Acquisition

When we learn something without a systematic and conscious process. We learn mother tongue during the childhood period without knowing grammar, rules and regulations it is learned through acquisition. So acquisition is also called natural and subconscious process.

Main points

- The acquisition is a natural process.
- It is an subconscious process.
- It refers to the first language (Native language) acquisition rather than a second language
- Through the acquisition process learners acquire knowledge automatically.
- Does not use grammatical rules .
- focus on practical knowledge.
- Informal situation.
- Main requirement is a communication environment

Learning

Language learning is a process in which learner learnt the rules

of grammar and vocabulary. With this process we learn Second language.

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Teacher's capability and experience also impact a person's learning experience.

Main points

- Learning is a systematic process.
- It is a gradual process.
- It is a conscious process.
- Everyone has a different rate of learning.
- Teacher's knowledge and experience also impact the learning process.
- Learning modifies the existing knowledge, experience and behaviors.
- Motivatior decides learners' speed and intensity of learning.
- Use of Grammatical rules and vocabulary.
- formal situation

Types of learning

1. Motor learning: Body movement: Walking, driving, climbing, etc.

2. Verbal learning: Communication methods: Speaking, signs, picture symbol, etc.

3. Conceptual learning: Mental process: Thinking, reasoning, intelligence, etc.

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Theory of learning and acquisition:

Concept of Chomsky Jean Piaget

- Piaget was a Swiss biologist, philosopher and psychologist.
- He is also known as the father of child psychology.
- According to Piaget child start learning with adaptation. One can achieve through assimilation and accommodation
- According to him Childs collect small chunks/unit of knowledge and makes a bigger concept.
- Childs creates his own world of knowledge by their chunks.

Concept of Chomsky: (Noam Chomsky)

- He was an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian and social critic.
- According to him children are born with inherited ability to learn human language.
- He stated that every person possesses LAD (Language acquisition device) in their brain.
- Children only learn vocabulary and LAD applies the rules of language to make sentences no need to learn grammar and structure children born with an understanding of rule language.
- He pointed out that children could not learn language through imitation alone.

Vygotsky's Concept

- He is known as the foundation of cognitive theory later become famous with the social development theory
- MKO (More knowledgeable other) According to him someone has a better understanding or higher ability level than the learners.
- MKO defines a person who can't perfect in every size.
- ZDP (Zone of Proximal Development) is an important concept that relates to the difference between what a child can achieve independently and what a child can achieve with guidance and encouragement from a skilled partner.
- He believes that language developed form social interaction.
- According to him language plays a critical role in cognitive development.
- Scaffolding: Those elements (MKO, ZPD) of the task that are initially beyond the learner's capacity. Temporary support in learning by adults.
- He emphasized in Peer learning and Collaborative learning.

Concept of BF Skinner

- He is the propounded of Conditioning and operant Conditioning theory.

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- Skinner argued that Children learn language based on the behaviorist reinforcement principle by associating words with meaning.
- He believes that the best way to understand behavior is to look at the causes of action and its consequences.

Principles of Language Teaching

All language learning involves the processes of listening, speaking, reading and writing. Language learning is based on following well-defined principles.

Motivation

- Motivation plays an important role in learning a language. Thus, learners should be motivated.

Imitation

- The child learns his mother tongue by imitation. The English teacher must provide a good model of speech before the learners. Audio-visual aids should be used.

Interest

- The teacher should generate a great deal of energy and interest among learners so they will pay attention to learning a language.

Co-relation

- If teaching-learning of English is co-related with real life then learner will realize the need of language learning and will take interest in it.

Accuracy

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- The English teacher should insist on accuracy in all aspects of language learning. So learners follow their teachers and consider them as a role model.

Purpose

- Purpose of language learning should be decided in the beginning. So it becomes a simple affair to design a course suitable for the purpose.

Language Patterns as Habits

- Language learning is a habit formation process. It is a process during which various language habits are formed. Therefore, listening, speaking, reading and writing habits are to be formed consciously and unconsciously.

Oral Approach

- A child learns to speak his mother tongue before reading or writing it. This principle should be adopted in learning and teaching a second or a foreign language.

Practice and Drill

- Language learning is a habit-forming process. For this purpose sufficient practice and drill is needed.

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Natural Order of Learning

- Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing is the natural order of learning a language. In this order, a child learns his or her mother tongue without any formal instruction. So this natural order of learning should be considered while teaching English.

Multi-Skill Approach

- All the four language skills are to be given their due importance when learning or teaching them. No skill should be overemphasized or neglected.

Selection and Gradation

- One should proceed from simple to difficult in language learning; therefore, vocabulary and structures of language should be selected and graded as per their frequency, teachability and difficulty level.

Situational Approach

- The English language should be taught in situations which is the natural way in which a child learns his mother tongue.

Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool

Types of Listening

1. Discriminative Listening :- It was first developed at a very early age and is the most basic form of listening. It does not involve the understanding of the meaning of words and phrases, but merely the different sounds that are produced.

2. Comprehensive Listening:- It involves understanding the messages that are being communicated and it is fundamental to all listening sub-types. In order to be able to use comprehensive listening, the listener first needs appropriate vocabulary and language skills.

Types of Speaking Situations

1. Interactive :- It includes face to face conversations and telephone

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calls in which we alternate between listening and speaking.

2. Partially Interactive :- Speaking situations can be a public speech where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.

3. Non-Interactive :- Few speaking situations can be totally non-interactive such as when recording a speech for a radio broadcast.

Role of Listening in Language Development

1. Listening Skill:- Listening skills are the first in the development of linguistic skills in children. Listening skills are meant to develop the ability of students to listen well to the thoughts of others and take their meaning. Listening skills are the basis of development of other linguistic skills, because listening is the first stage of language development.

2. For pronunciation :- Listening is a natural process through which children develop the skill of pure pronunciation. And the child is able to overcome the difficulties related to pronunciation.

3. Growth of Vocabulary: The process of listening increases the children's dictionary, through which its language development is increased.

4. To Grasp Others Knowledge:- Listening is such a process through which a child accepts the feelings, thoughts and experiences of others. These same tendencies develop skills in it.

5. Differentiation of Sounds :- Listening is the best means of differentiating sounds. Through this, the child learns to distinguish between different types of sounds, which develops his listening skills as well as reading, writing and reading skills.

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Role of speaking in language development

Speaking Skills :- Speech skills in linguistic skills refers to students expressing their speech or ideas to others.

Helps in Avoiding Hesitation :- Speaking is a process through which language learning can be overcome by the hesitation in children. During the teaching process in the classroom, some children learn in a very comfortable posture, but when the teacher asks them something, they become silent. 'Speaking' helps in language development by eliminating this kind of inhibition in children.

Making Fluent in Speaking Skill :- Speaking is the means of language development process, through which child can develop proficiency and skill in his language fluency. Through this, skill is developed in the development of his language and at the same time his proficiency on the language becomes stronger.

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How Children Use it as a Tool

- Children use a form of language to communicate their thoughts, needs, desires and express their feelings.
- They maintain their relation with the society and share their culture by interacting with the help of their language.
- Children apply the words and sentence previously listened to at other places to communicate with others.
- Children develop their thinking abilities with the use of language which helps in generating new ideas.

Role of Grammar in Learning a Language

- Importance of grammar in writing correctly is undebatable.
- Language is a complex system. It has logic in the form of grammar.
- Writing and speaking correctly gives anyone the appearance of credibility. Grammar helps in making anyone proficient in these areas.
- Grammar helps in learning correct pronunciation.
- Knowledge of grammar improves skill of expression.
- Grammar also helps in acquiring fluency in a particular language.
- The person will also learn how to organise and express the ideas in his mind without difficulty.
- The learner learns to write with correct punctuation and correct language and spellings.
- With the knowledge of grammar child develops an effective writing style.

Methods of Teaching Grammar

Inductive Method :- In this method, rules are derived by studying experiences, examples and experiments directly. This teaching method is the "student-centered" method, which emphasizes the students "learning by doing". It is a psychological method.

In this method

1- From example to rule

2- From macro to micro

3- Specific to General

4- From known to unknown

5- From the tangible to the intangible

Deductive Method :- In this method, the students are first given the knowledge of the rules, then those rules are explained by giving an "example". This method is called a "teacher-centric" method in which the teacher teaches all the rules.

In this method

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1. Micro to macro
2. From general to specific
3. From unknown to known
4. from rule to example.

Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom

1. Effect of Regional Languages on Children :- India is a multilingual country. Different regions have their own language and regional languages have an impact on the students, which is a challenge in the teaching process.

2. Challenge of developing linguistic skills in students :- Students may face challenges in the development of language skills due to linguistic diversity, as regional language influences may also have an impact on linguistic skills.

3. Challenge of Multiple Language for Teacher :- If a teacher is asked to teach in another area far away from his area where the language that the teacher does not know, then it is a challenge to teach.

4. Lack of Child Interest and Aptitude Towards Language :- One of the problems of language teaching is that there is a lack of interest and tendency towards the language in the students, due to which the task of language teaching becomes more challenging.

5. Overcrowded classes :- Overcrowded classes usually reduce the teacher's ability to teach the language effectively and affect the language learning of the learners.

6. Lack of study material :- Lack of study material is also a problem for language teaching in a language diverse classroom.

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Learning Disorder

Dyslexia

- Dyslexia is the disability with reading. Children face difficulty in recognition of word, letters and other symbols.

Dysgraphia

- Dysgraphia is the disability with writing. Children face difficulties with spelling. They have poor handwriting and they will also face difficulties in organizing ideas.

Dyscalculia

- Dyscalculia is the disability with Mathematics. Children with Dyscalculia face difficulty in problem solving, recalling number sequences. They have poor sense of direction, computing problem and problem with numbers.

Dyspraxia

- Dyspraxia can affect a child's ability to do a wide range of everyday physical tasks which involve motor skills. These can include things like jumping, speaking clearly and gripping a pencil

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Aphasia

- Aphasia is an impairment of language, affecting the production or comprehension of speech and the ability to read or write.

Dysmorphia

- Dysmorphia is a psychosis. In this, the person or child gets overwhelmed that some parts of his body are smaller than others. Some organs are

incomplete compared to others. He starts comparing different parts of his body with other people. This adversely affects its learning.

Language Skills

The four basic language skills are

1.Listening

2.Speaking

3.Reading

4.Writing

The mode of communication -

a) oral

b) written

The direction of communication-

Receptive skills :- Listening and Reading

Productive skills :- Speaking and Writing

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1. Listening Skills :- Language is acquired through the skill of listening. Listening is not the only skill of listening, but listening to the speaker or the speaker and taking its meaning in the same way as that thing is being expressed is called listening skill.

2. Reading skill :- To express or express our point or thoughts in front of others is called reading (speaking) skill. If you understand the matter well and it has an effect on it, then it is an example of a good reading skill.

3. Reading Skill :- Reading a subject and acquiring its meaning is called reading skill, instead of listening, reading skill leads to permanent knowledge.

There are two types of reading-

(i) Recitation (ii) Silent reading

4. Writing Skill (Writing):- Expressing your thoughts or things by writing is called writing skill. In this skill the language is stabilized and spelling or correctness is given utmost importance.

Listening situations

1.Interactive:- Interactive listening situations include face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, in which we are alternately listening and speaking and in which we have a chance to ask for clarification, repetition or slower speech from our conversation partner.

2.Non-interactive:- Some non-interactive listening situations are listening to the radio, TV, films, lectures or sermons. In such situations, we usually don't have the opportunity to ask for clarification, slower speech or repetition.

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Speaking Situations

1.Interactive:- It includes face-to-face conversations and telephone call.

2.Partially Interactive:- Some speaking situations are partially interactive, such as when giving a speech to a live audience, where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.

3. Non-interactive:- Some speaking situations may be totally non-interactive, such as when recording a speech for a radio broadcast.

Reading

1. Silent Reading :- Reading written material silently without sounding is called silent reading.

2. Aloud Reading :- When the written material is read aloud.

Evaluation

- Evaluation forms an integral part of the whole learning process and is done at regular basis. It is closely related to educational objectives. It is a continuous process. The aim of both assessment and evaluation is to measure children's ability, perception and learning.
- Through the evaluation, the objectives of the three sides (cognitive, emotional, functional) are measured.
- The assessment is a process that occurs during evaluation. Assessment is a brief process and evaluation is a comprehensive process.

Importance of Evaluation

- Evaluation helps the teacher to know whether the teaching methodology adopted was successful or not.
- It helps the teacher to know how successful students were in learning new skills i.e. LSRW.
- Evaluation also helps the students to determine which area of learning require more attention.
- One of the main purposes of evaluation at the school stage is to help the learners improve their achievement in scholastic areas and to develop life skills and attitudes with reference to a larger context and canvas of life."

Steps of Evaluation : Evaluation is done through a systematic approach.

- Determine educational objectives

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- Organise learning experiences
- Measure behavioural changes
- Perform tests

School-Based Assessment (SBA)

- This form of assessment is performed at the school level by teachers and educators.
- It is child-centred and multi-dimensional. Thus, it improves the social, physical, emotional and intellectual development of children.
- It provides a good idea to teachers about what the children have learnt, how they learn, what difficulties they face, what their interests are, and so on.

Types of assessment.

1. Formative Assessment

2. Summative Assessment

1. Formative Assessment :- Assessment done during teaching is called formative assessment, it is the best assessment or way to know about children.

2. Summative Assessment :- Assessment done at the end of the year is called summative assessment.

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Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation refers to a system of school based evaluation of students that covers all aspects of student development.

- It is a developmental process of assessment which emphasises on two fold objectives. The objectives are continuity in evaluation and assessment of broad based learning and behavioural outcomes on the other.
- The term CCE is a combination of 3 different words; i:e continuous, comprehensive and evaluation. Let's look at the definition to better understand these words.
- **Continuous –** It refers to the regularity in the assessment. The development of a child is a continuous process, thus it should be evaluated continuously.
- **Comprehensive –** It refers to both scholastic and non- scholastic areas of a student's growth. According to theory, school's function is to develop both the cognitive & non-cognitive abilities of a child.

Aims of CCE

- To help develop cognitive, pshychomotor and affective skills
- To lay emphasis on thought process an de-emphasize memorization.
- To make evaluation an intergral part of teacher learning process.
- To use evaluation for improvement of students achievement and teaching-learning strategies on the basis of regular diagnosis followed by remedial instruction.
- To determine social utility, desirability or effectiveness of a programme and take appropriate decisions about the learning, the process of learning and learning environment.
- To make the process of teaching and learning a learner-centred acitivity.

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Teaching Aids

Audio aids

- Aids which appeal only to the ears are called audio aids.
- Exmaple:- Radio, Tape-recorder, Gramophone.

Visual aids

- Visual aids appeal only to the eyes.
- Exmaple:- Black board, Textbooks, Charts, Maps, Models, Picture, Film strips and slides, Flash-card, Flannel board, etc.

Audio-Visual aids

- The aids which appeal to both the eyes and the ears are called audio-visual aids.
- Exmaple:- Television, Cinema and Films.

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Diagnostic Teaching

Diagnosis means "to know the cause" in which the failure / deficiencies / difficulties of children are detected.

Remedial Teaching

While diagnosis is the process of investigating the learners' difficulties and the reasons for this, its follow up leads to actions that may help children make up their deficiencies. This step is generally termed Remedial Teaching.

PAPER – 1 & 2

QUES / ANS

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1. What reason does Antonio give for being sad in the opening scene of the play?

(1) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures.

(2) He owes a fantastic sum of money to Shylock.

(3) He gives no reason.

(4) The woman he loves does not return his feelings.

ANS : 3

2. Point out the correct word to bring out the meaning in the sentence:

Women have always dressed to ..... figure flaws.

(1) disfigure (2) show (3) exhibit (4) camouflage

ANS : 4

3. Complete the following:

Man is born, according to H.W. Longfellow,_____.

(1) to die and be buried (2) to return to dust

(3) to be up and doing (4) to pray to God

ANS : 3

4. Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence:

Her mother too upon this occasion felt a pleasing distress.

(1) Personification (2) Oxymoron (3) Hyperbole (4) Simile

ANS : 2

5. Poetry teaching should be basically a process of -

(1) sadness (2) joy (3) cry (4) anger

ANS : 2

6. What does the Ganges symbolize, according to Jawaharlal Nehru?

(1) It is a symbol of India's prosperity.

(2) It is a symbol of India's age long culture and civilisation.

(3) It is a symbol of changing seasons of India.

(4) It is a symbol of India's struggle for freedom.

ANS : 2

7. Fill in the blanks.

Ritu is ..... most active girl in ..... family.

(1) the, a (2) the, the (3) a, the (4) a, a

ANS : 2

8. The lesson 'Torch Bearers' is written by which of the following writers?

(1) A.G. Gardiner (2) W.M. Ryburn (3) H.G. Wells (4) Rhoda Power

ANS : 2

9. Language learning starts from -

(1) listening (2) speaking (3) reading (4) writing

ANS : 1

10. Change the following verb into noun.

Succeed

(1) Successful (2) Succeeding (3) Success (4) Successfully

ANS : 3

11. Which of the following is in possessive case?

(1) I (2) Me (3) You (4) Mine

ANS : 4

12. Change the following into passive voice.

"Do not insult your elders".

(1) Let not your elders be insulted. (2) Your elders let not be insulted.

(3) Let your elders not be insulted by you. (4) Let us not insult your elders.

ANS : 3

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13. The substitution table method was adopted by

(1) Dr. West (2) HE Palmer (3) Prof. DJ Dodson (4) Rober Manger

ANS : 2

14. Choose the opposite of following word.

Particularly

(1) Elaborately (2) Generally (3) Entirely (4) Comprehensively

ANS : 2

15. Give one word substitution for the following.

One hundred years

(1) decade (2) century (3) score (4) annual

ANS : 2

16. Fill in the blank with past perfect tense.

The train ..... the platform before I reached the station.

(1) left (2) has left (3) have left (4) had left

ANS : 4

17. Fill in the blank with the appropriate modal.

The villagers ..... read and write their mother tongue.

(1) may (2) can (3) should (4) with

ANS : 2

18. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the phrase/idiom.

The little girl with her flawless performance stole the show.

(1) Disappeared from the show (2) Crept into the show

(3) Stole something from the show (4) Won everybody's praise

ANS : 4

19. Which of the following alternative is grammatically correct?

(1) All these man are gentle (2) All this men are gentle

(3) All these men are gentle (4) All these mans are gentle

ANS : 3

20. Fill in the blank with correct conjunction :

Either he is mad ..... he feigns madness.

(1) nor (2) so (3) and (4) or

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ANS : 4

21. He was an orphan and lived with his uncle.

In the above given sentence identify the gender of the word 'orphan'.

(1) Common gender (2) Feminine gender

(3) Masculine gender (4) Neuter gender

ANS : 1

22. Change the word 'grow into a noun by adding one of the suffixes given below.

(1) -s (2) -th (3) -ing (4) -n

ANS : 2

23. Find out the correct sentence/sentences :

(1) Both of the above (2) I am not believing him.

(3) I don't believe him. (4) None of these

ANS : 3

24. The sentence 'He will be playing the piano in the concert day after tomorrow' is in

(1) Future Imperfect Tense (2) Present Indefinite Tense

(3) Future Indefinite Tense (4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

ANS : 1

25. Adjective of Body :

(1) Corporal (2) Bodily (3) Corporeal (4) All of these

ANS : 4

26. Change the following Verb into Noun:

Approve

(1) Approving (2) Approval (3) Approved (4) Approves

ANS : 2

27. Choose the synonym for the following word.

Derogatory

(1) Resolution (2) Solace (3) Humiliating (4) Forlorn

ANS : 3

28. The poem 'On his Blindness' is composed by which of the following poets?

(1) P.B. Shelley (2) John Keats

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(3) John Milton (4) Robert Frost

ANS : 3

29. Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word:

Etymology

(1) Act of spying (2) To free from blame

(3) Likeness of a person (4) A study for the origin of words

ANS : 4

30. Use the correct form of verb in the following sentence:

He ..... in Allahabad for five years.

(1) lives (2) has been living (3) have been living (4) living

ANS : 2

31. Choose the option that is nearly the same in meaning

Ancient

(1) new (2) mint (3) aged (4) sage

ANS : 3

32. Identify the verb in the given sentence

The leaves were yellow and sticky.

(1) leaves (2) were (3) yellow (4) sticky

ANS : 2

33. Which is not synonym of the given word?

quarrel

(1) argument (2) bickering (3) discord (4) quarry

ANS : 4

34. Choose the option to which you can add-ly at the end to form a new word.

(1) soon (2) late (3) now (4) fast

ANS : 2

35. Which is the adjective in the given sentence?

The tall girl met a boy.

(1) tall (2) girl (3) met (4) boy

ANS : 1

36. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word

ability

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(1) feasibility (2) unability (3) disability (4) inability

ANS : 4

37. What is the main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom?

(1) To give their opinions about poem

(2) To know the historical background of the poem

(3) To enjoy and appreciate the poem

(4) To become aware of the poet and his/her work

ANS : 3

38. The antonym of 'innocent' is

(1) active (2) clever (3) ignorant (4) guilty

ANS : 4

39. Which of the following words is a material noun?

(1) Air (2) Cow (3) Gold (4) Class

ANS : 3

40. Which of the following words is an abstract noun?

(1) Woman (2) Connection (3) Boy (4) Plough

ANS : 2

41. Which kind of noun is 'adversity'?

(1) Abstract noun (2) Common noun

(3) Proper noun (4) Collective noun

ANS : 1

42. Which part of speech is the word 'hard' in the sentence 'He is working hard"?.

(1) Preposition (2) Adverb (3) Conjunction (4) Noun

ANS : 2

43. Which of the following sentences is negative?

(1) He does not listen to me. (2) I come from a rich family.

(3) You can do all this in no time. (4) They are very gentle people.

ANS : 1

44. Which of the following sentences is in active voice?

(1) I requested him to come in time. (2) He was asked to keep quiet.

(3) A house was bought for fifty lacs. (4) He was hit badly.

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ANS : 1

45. Join the following sentences to make a simple sentence:

The coffee isn't too strong. it won't keep us awake.

(1) The coffee isn't too strong to keep us awake

(2) The coffee isn't too strong and will not keep us awake

(3) The coffee isn't too strong so it won't keep us awake

(4) The coffee isn't too strong so as to keep us awake

ANS : 1

46. Fill in the blank to complete the following sentence:

The Ministers are responsible ..... the Chief Minister of their State for their work.

(1) for (2) to (3) of (4) towards

ANS : 2

47. Which of the following sounds is not associated with the sound of a bell?

(1) Chime (2) Jingle (3) Ring (4) Dang

ANS : 2

48. Point out the error in the following incorrect sentence:

I can learn poems more easy than speeches.

(1) I can (2) learn poems (3) more easy (4) than speeches

ANS : 3

49. Point out the correct indirect speech of the sentence.

"Would you like to come with us?" they said.

(1) they asked me to go with them.

(2) they asked me if I would like to come with them.

(3) they invited me to go with them.

(4) they told me to come with them.

ANS : 2

50. How did Luz Long help Josse Owens?

(1) Luz Long advised Josse to draw a line a few inches behind the board and aim at making his take off from there.

(2) Luz Long advised Josse to take rest for a few minutes.

(3) Luz Long advised Josse to forget that he was participating in a competition.

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(4) Luz Long advised Josse not to accept the master race theory of Hitler.

ANS : 1

51. The correct feminine of 'ram' is-

(1) sita (2) toe (3) ewe (4) filly

ANS : 3

52. Choose the word opposite in the meaning to the given word:

'FRAILTY'

(1) Emanciation (2) Strength (3) Health (4) Boldness

ANS : 2

53. 'Quarried' means-

(1) extract (2) measure of capacity

(3) used in glass windows (4) floor tile

ANS : 1

54. Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence. 'The wind lies asleep in the arms of dawn'.

(1) Metaphor (2) Hyperbole (3) Personification (4) Oxymoron

ANS : 3

55. Phonetics is the Science of-

(1) sounds (2) reading (3) pronunciation (4) writing

ANS : 1

56. Which Indian reformist supported English education?

(1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (2) M.K. Gandhi

(3) Swami Vivekananda (4) Swami Dayananda

ANS : 1

57. "Language is one of the most important characteristic forms of the human behaviour". It is the statement of-

(1) Gleason (2) Maciver and Page

(3) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Dr. R.K. Agarwal

ANS : 1

58. Choose the appropriate synonym of the word written in Italics

There can be different *ways* of solving the same problem.

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(1) routes (2) manners (3) methods (4) path

ANS : 3

59. Phonetic aspect of language deals with

(1) writing (2) reading

(3) sound, spelling and pronunciation (4) understanding

ANS : 3

60. Which of the following is an 'Oxymoron'?

(1) Bright light (2) Cluster beans (3) Deafening silence (4) Misty eyed

ANS : 3

61. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

I tried ..... relieve them ..... their poverty.

(1) to, with (2) to, of (3) by, form (4) into, with

ANS : 2

62. Choose the synonym of the following word.

inundate

(1) to flood (2) sink (3) batter down (4) pass by

ANS : 1

63. Which of the following sentence does not have an adjective clause?

(1) I met him where he lived.

(2) I love the man who is truthful.

(3) The man who is truthful is loved by all.

(4) I met him in Prayagraj which is a holy city.

ANS : 1

64. Which of the following sentences is in Passive voice?

(1) Some boys were helping the wounded man.

(2) The teacher scolded him for being late.

(3) Someone may steal the bicycle.

(4) My watch was lost.

ANS : 4

65. Which of the following noun is in plural?

(1) electronics (2) mice (3) news (4) billiards

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ANS : 2

66. Fill in the blanks with the correct article : Neil Armstrong was ..... first man to walk on ..... moon.

(1) the, the (2) an, the (3) a, the (4) an, a

ANS : 1

67. In which of the following sentences is the subject of verb a feminine gender noun?

(1) All the young men have arrived.

(2) All the male members have arrived.

(3) All the female members have arrived.

(4) All the old men have arrived.

ANS : 3

68. Give one-word substitution to the following:

Life history of a man written by himself is called :

(1) Bibliography (2) Calligraphy (3) Biography (4) Autobiography

ANS : 4

69. Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence:

'Fair is foul and foul is fair'

(1) Hyperbole (2) Oxymoron (3) Metaphor (4) Simile

ANS : 2

70. 'The Castaway' is famous short story written by which of the following authors?

(1) Ruskin Bond (2) Khushwant Singh

(3) E.V. Lucas (4) Rabindranath Tagore

ANS : 4

71. 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 underlined part of both the sentences

I. The stadium is so large that it can <u>seat</u> more than two hundred spectators.

II. Mohan is willing to <u>adjust</u> his tour programme accordingly.

(1) Accommodate (2) Hold (3) Arrange (4) Give place

ANS : 1

72. Pick out the incorrectly spelt word:

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(1) Elucidate (2) Exeggarate (3) Exile (4) Exonerate

ANS : 2

73. Choose the word that can join the two given sentences
Write Properly. Don't write at all.

(1) but (2) and (3) so (4) or

ANS : 4

74. Choose the plural of the given word
knife

(1) knife (2) knifes (3) knives (4) knifey

ANS : 3

75. Choose the incorrect spelling

(1) loner (2) mathemetics (3) grammar (4) arithmetic

ANS : 2

76. Choose the best option to complete the given sentence
There aren't ..... people here

(1) much (2) many (3) a lot (4) some

ANS : 2

77. Which prefix can be used with the following words?
take, chief, behave

(1) non (2) dis (3) in (4) mis

ANS : 4

78. Choose the correct sentence :

(1) Please describe of the story. (2) Please describe about the story.
(3) Please describe the story. (4) Please describe to the story.

ANS : 3

79. The synonym of 'significant' is

(1) efficient (2) prominent (3) magnificent (4) important

ANS : 4

80. Change the following sentence into passive voice :
Have the girls asked this question?

(1) Has this question asked by the girls?
(2) This question have asked by girls.

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(3) Has this question been asked by the girls?
(4) Have this question asked by the girls?

ANS : 3

81. Which of the following sentences has a 'conjunction' ?
(1) She's poor but she is by nature hospitable. (2) She is awfully busy.
(3) I am nobody for you. (4) My grandfather is not well.

ANS : 1

82. The sentence, "This is the house in which I was born", is -
(1) a simple sentence (2) a compound sentence
(3) a complex sentence (4) a compound-complex sentence

ANS : 3

83. Fill in the blank with suitable pronoun:
My son and my daughter are very fond of……. .
(1) herself (2) each other (3) themselves (4) himself

ANS : 2

84. Whom does Bassanio agree to bring with him to Belmont?
(1) Old Gobbo (2) Gratiano (3) Antonio (4) Jessica

ANS : 2

85. Choose the correct word to complete the following sentence:
He insisted ..... seeing the documents.
(1) on (2) to (3) in (4) by

ANS : 1

86. Identify the correct reported form of the given sentence:
Ravi said to his friend, "work hard".
(1) Ravi said to his friend you must work hard.
(2) Ravi asked his friend that he must work hard.
(3) Ravi advised his friend to work hard.
(4) Ravi ordered his friend to work hard.

ANS : 3

87. Fill in the blank with the suitable form of verb:
Either Munni or Chunni ..... lost her pen.
(1) has (2) have (3) had (4) will have

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ANS : 1

88. Linguistics is a study of -

(1) direct method (2) grammar translation method

(3) sounds (4) human language

ANS : 4

89. In court how does Antonio react to Shylock's insistence on collecting his pound of flesh?

(1) He weeps openly.

(2) He vows that he will meet Shylock's hatred with patience.

(3) He curses Shylock's vengeance.

(4) He makes an impassioned plea to the court to intervene on his behalf.

ANS : 2

90. How does Shylock initially describe his demand for a pound of flesh to Bassanio and Antonio?

(1) As an opportunity for revenge (2) As his way of being charitable

(3) As a harmless prank (4) As a means of generating friendship

ANS : 1

91. A person who regards the whole world as his country is called-

(1) patriot (2) nationalist (3) cosmopolitan (4) metropolitan

ANS : 3

92. Indicate the tense of the following sentence. I have sent a letter to him.

(1) Present indefinite tense (2) Past perfect tense

(3) Present perfect tense (4) Present perfect continuous tense

ANS : 3

93. Choose the synonym for the following word.

Consequence

(1) Proof (2) Conclusion (3) End (4) Result

ANS : 4

94. The poem 'The Nation Builders' is composed by which of the following poets?

(1) H.W. Longfellow (2) William Wordsworth

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(3) Ralph Waldo Emerson (4) Ben Jonson

ANS : 3

95. Find out the incorrect sentence.

(1) The quality of the mangoes was not good.

(2) You, he and I am good friends.

(3) The 'Arabian Nights' is still a great favourite.

(4) Each of the scholars has done well.

ANS : 2

96. Choose the correct option.

The passengers alighted ..... the bus.

(1) for (2) to (3) from (4) at

ANS : 3

97. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

Ten miles..... a long way to walk.

(1) are (2) is (3) are being (4) None of these

ANS : 2

98. Identify the odd word from the following.

(1) joy (2) sorrow (3) happiness (4) bliss

ANS : 2

99. Fill in the blank with correct preposition.

When she parted ..... her parents, her eyes were full of tears.

(1) off (2) with (3) from (4) to

ANS : 3

100. Choose the incorrect part of the sentence.

The man/standing next to/the pillar is/my older brother.

(1) The man (2) standing next to (3) the pillar is (4) my older brother

ANS : 2

101. Find out the part which has an error in the following sentence.

They invited Jaya and I / to the function / to be held in the next month.

(1) They invited Jaya and I (2) to the function

(3) to be held in the next month (4) No error

ANS : 1

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102. Choose the appropriate preposition.

We have been living here ..... six months.

(1) ever (2) at (3) since (4) for

ANS : 4

103. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition :

He came to me ..... mid-night.

(1) on (2) at (3) in (4) upon

ANS : 2

104. Which of the following word is plural?

(1) Analysis (2) Crisis (3) Index (4) Criteria

ANS : 4

105. Add the right suffix to pluralise the word 'Ox".

(1) -ies (2) -es (3) -en (4) -s

ANS : 2

106. If you are testing your student's comprehension of written English, you are testing their understanding of what they have just

(1) listened to (2) read (3) written (4) spoken

ANS : 2

107. Which of the following is not a simple sentence?

(1) She reads what she likes.

(2) She does not know good manners.

(3) I have a very costly book in my house.

(4) He is a man of great knowledge.

ANS : 1

108. Which of the following sentence/sentences is/are correct?

1. There is few hope of his recovery.

2. He showed few concern for his nephew.

3. He showed little mercy to the vanquished.

(1) 1, 2 and 3 (2) Only 3 (3) Only 1 (4) None of these

ANS : 2

109. As unstable as ..... .

(1) water (2) mule (3) mercury (4) air

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ANS : 1

110. Name the famous poet who wrote the following lines:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high ……."

(1) Sarojini Naidu (2) Toru Dutt (3) Rabindranath Tagore (4) John Milton

ANS : 3

111. Find out the grammatically correct sentence:

(1) This is the road to go (2) Let us aim to do good

(3) Take down his address in your copy (4) I wrote to him yesterday

ANS : 4

112. Complete the sentence with appropriate word.

Your hand writing should be :

(1) Intelligent (2) Intelligible (3) Intellectual (4) Introvert

ANS : 2

113. Find out the Incorrect Sentence:

(1) Is this my pen, or is it yours?

(2) We got up at dawn and had breakfast at eight o'clock

(3) We have a holiday on Christmas

(4) Come back in an hour's time

ANS : 3

114. Fill in the blank with the correct Preposition :

The Judge acquitted him ..... the murder charge.

(1) off (2) of (3) for (4) from

ANS : 2

115. Choose the option that is nearly the same in meaning

Plenty

(1) lot (2) scarce (3) gift (4) bonus

ANS : 1

116. Choose the correct spelling

(1) posess (2) possess (3) posses (4) posseis

ANS : 2

117. Choose the correct word order

(1) I lent my pencil him (2) My pencil I lent him

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(3) My pencil him I lent (4) I lent him my pencil

ANS : 4

118. Which suffix can be used with the following words?

spoon, mouth

(1) ily (2) y (3) er (4) ful

ANS : 4

119. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word

drought

(1) flood (2) dryness (3) brought (4) river

ANS : 1

120. What are words that spell the same backwards called?

(1) Anagram (2) Abbreviation (3) Crossword (4) Palindrome

ANS : 4

121. Fill in the blanks with the correct article:

Yesterday I saw ..... European riding on ..... elephant.

(1) a, a (2) the, the (3) a, an (4) a, the

ANS : 3

122. Choose the correct pronoun to complete the following sentence :

This dress is ..... and that one is mine.

(1) your (2) our book (3) yours (4) your book

ANS : 3

123. Which of the following is a misspelt word?

(1) Derogatary (2) Desiccation (3) Descendant (4) Dermatitis

ANS : 1

124. Which of the following words is regarded as singular?

(1) Cats (2) Dogs (3) Mathematics (4) Cars

ANS : 3

125. “These students are most disobedient.” In the above sentence, point out the gender of the word 'students',

(1) Masculine gender (2) Feminine gender

(3) Common gender (4) None of the above

ANS : 3

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126. Which of the following words is an adverb?

(1) Apace (2) Face (3) Meek (4) Fury

ANS : 1

127. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence ending with 'book': Let the book be given.

(1) Give me the book

(2) Give the book

(3) Please transfer the book

(4) Can you give the book

ANS : 2

128. Give the meaning of the following proverb:

A bird in hand is worth two in a bush.

(1) To catch two birds with your hands

(2) To be dissatisfied with what you have

(3) It is better to be satisfied with what You have than to try to get what is not yours

(4) To trap birds in bushes

ANS : 3

129. Pick out the compound sentence.

(1) To add to their trouble the servant ran away

(2) Having no money with me, I could not give the beggar anything

(3) I loved him because he was my friend

(4) The servant ran away and added to their troubles

ANS : 4

130. Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:

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

(1) wants (2) is wanting (3) was wanting (4) None of these

ANS : 1

131. Point out the sentence in the active voice.

(1) Why don't you have your eyes tested?

(2) This notice has been altered.

(3) Boys could not have done all this damage.

(4) Steps had been cut in the ice by previous climbers.

ANS : 3

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132. The purpose of 'rapid reading' is -

(1) for interest (2) for specific detail

(3) extended reading (4) seeking information

ANS : 2

133. Change the following into past perfect continuous tense.

The boys are playing cricket.

(1) has played (2) have played

(3) have been playing (4) had been playing

ANS : 4

134. Point out 'figure of speech' in the following sentence. 'And having nothing he hath all'.

(1) Onomatopoeia (2) Oxymoron (3) Simile (4) Apostrophe

ANS : 2

135. Write one word for the following group of words.

Which cannot be read?

(1) Incorrigible (2) Illegible (3) Eligible (4) Illiterate

ANS : 2

136. Mark the synonym of the given word.

Carcass

(1) Bulk (2) Federation (3) Quality (4) Corpse

ANS : 4

137. Fill in the blank with correct preposition :

He is junior ..... me.

(1) with (2) from (3) than (4) to

ANS : 4

138. Change the following into passive voice:

Rita writes a letter to him everyday.

(1) To him a letter was written by Rita everyday

(2) A letter was written to him by Rita everyday

(3) A letter is written to him by Rita everyday

(4) He is being written a letter by Rita everyday

ANS : 3

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139. Find out the correct word of the asked grammatical category of the given word:

"Adjective of Accent"

(1) Accentuate (2) Accentual (3) Accentuated (4) Accentuation

ANS : 2

140. Choose the word that can join the two given sentences

She is pretty. She is proud.

(1) but (2) because (3) while (4) not

ANS : 1

141. Choose the singular of the given word

Leaves

(1) leave (2) leaf (3) levee (4) None of these

ANS : 2

142. Fill in the blank with correct preposition

A prisoner was accused ..... murder.

(1) to (2) of (3) or (4) off

ANS : 2

143. Language learning starts from

(1) listening (2) writing (3) reading (4) speaking

ANS : 1

144. Which of the following is a correct expression?

(1) As cheerful as a lark (2) As busy as a bat

(3) As cunning as a dog (4) As happy as a donkey

ANS : 1

145. Transform the following sentence into a direct sentence:

I asked Sheela if I might known her father.

(1) I said to Sheela , "May I know your father?"

(2) I told to Sheela. "May I known tour father?"

(3) I asked Sheela, "Can I known your father?"

(4) I questioned Sheela, "Will I know your father"?

ANS : 1

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146. Select the most appropriate preposition to complete the following sentence: Why are you always so suspicious .....me?

(1) to (2) with (3) of (4) for

ANS : 3

147. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct option:

No sooner did we go out on the road ..... it began to rain heavily.

(1) when (2) than (3) then (4) but

ANS : 2

148. 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.

(1) Lose (2) Effect (3) Badly (4) Foreign

ANS : 2

149. According to Lorenzo's plan, how will Jessica escape from her father's house?

(1) She will disguise herself as Lorenzo's torch bearer and slip out undetected.

(2) She will leave during the night while Shylock is asleep.

(3) She will take her father to a large public auction and get lost in the crowd.

(4) She will fake her own death.

ANS : 1

150. General aim of prose teaching is to help the students to develop -

(1) interest in reading (2) critical thinking

(3) comprehension ability (4) All of these

ANS : 4

1. Choose the correct word from the words given below to complete the sentence:

The soldiers ..... through the town.

(1) walked (2) marched (3) ran (4) suggested

ANS : 2

2. Find where the error is in the sentence.

(1) I am reaching (2) / school / (3) in time/ (4) everyday.

ANS : 1

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles.

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..... Taj Mahal is ..... monument symbolizing love.

(1) The, a (2) A, an (3) The, an (4) A, the

ANS : 1

4. Fill in the blank with the correct idiom.

I ..... of Rama at the theater but she did not see me.

(1) held a glimpse (2) threw a glimpse

(3) wanted a glimpse (4) caught a glimpse

ANS : 4

5. Which of the following 'laugh'?

(1) Goats (2) Hyenas (3) Lions (4) Deer

ANS : 2

6. Point out the sentence which is in past perfect tense.

(1) We were listening to the radio all evening.

(2) I had written my letter before he arrived.

(3) He studied many hours everyday.

(4) It was getting darker.

ANS : 2

6. Choose the correct sentence :

(1) Please listen towards your teacher (2) Please listen your teacher

(3) Please listen to your teacher (4) Please listen of your teacher

ANS : 3

7. The word 'fast in the sentence

'He is a fast writer' is

(1) an adverb (2) a noun (3) a conjunction (4) an adjective

ANS : 4

8. 'Poos Ki Raat' is written by which famous author?

(1) Munshi Premchand (2) Sarojini Naidu

(3) Jai Shankar Prasad (4) R.K. Laxman

ANS : 1

9. Give the proper Relative Pronoun in the following sentence:

All ..... glitters is not gold.

(1) which (2) that (3) who (4) whom

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ANS : 2

10. Fill in the blank with the Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

The doctor was very tired as he ..... alone.

(1) has worked (2) had worked

(3) has been working (4) had been working

ANS : 4

11. Choose the option to which you cannot add-er at its end and form a new word.

(1) soon (2) quick (3) time (4) wich

ANS : 3

12. For the question below, choose the best answer

Shall we go to the gym now?

(1) I'm too tired (2) It's very good (3) Not at all (4) I suppose you can

ANS : 3

13. Choose the plural of the given word

(1) box (2) boxer (3) boxs (4) boxes

ANS : 4

14. Which of the following sentences has a transitive verb?

(1) She writes well. (2) She walks in the morning daily.

(3) He is running very fast. (4) I killed a snake last night.

ANS : 4

15. In the sentence 'He was going along the road', point out the tense.

(1) Past continuous (2) Present perfect

(3) Past perfect (4) Future indefinite

ANS : 1

16. Which one of the following words can be made plural by adding a suffix ‘en ?

(1) Max (2) Box (3) Tax (4) Ox

ANS : 4

17. Point out the sentence which is in present perfect tense.

(1) Your sister visited us yesterday. (2) I shall go to Jaunpur tomorrow.

(3) She is very intelligent. (4) I have finished my work.

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ANS : 4

18. That is the man the police was seeking".

In the above sentence, what is the status of the two the's?

(1) Conjunction (2) Verb (3) Noun (4) Definite article

ANS : 4

19. Which of the following words is a preposition?

(1) Beyond (2) And (3) Yet (4) Now

ANS : 1

20. Give one word for 'one who hates mankind?'

(1) Nazist (2) Fascist (3) Misanthrope (4) Sadist

ANS : 3

21. The study of population is known as -

(1) Ecology (2) Astronomy (3) Demography (4) Genealogy

ANS : 3

22. Pick out the correct synonym of the following word:

Attenuate

(1) Repent (2) Force (3) Divide (4) Make thin

ANS : 4

23. What kind of adjective is used in the following sentence?

These mangoes are ripe.

(1) Quantitative (2) Possessive (3) Demonstrative (4) Interrogative

ANS : 3

24. Complete the following sentence with the correct option:

..... is the best story.

(1) Yours (2) Your (3) Yours' (4) Your's

ANS : 1

25. Didactic poetry means:

(1) poetry which inspires (2) poetry which pleases

(3) poetry which teaches (4) poetry which informs

ANS : 3

26. What does Lorenzo order when he learns that Portia is on her way to Belmont?

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(1) A banquet to welcome the lady of the house (2) Music
(3) A ring to match the one she once gave to Bassanio (4) Flowers

ANS : 2

27. Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase 'Foot the bill'

(1) To tear the bill (2) To kick the bill (3) To pay (4) To throw the bill

ANS : 3

28. Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase.

To bring to light

(1) To reveal (2) To conceal (3) To appeal (4) To praise

ANS : 1

29. Fill in the blank with correct preposition:

He is blind ..... his own fault.

(1) with (2) to (3) of (4) for

ANS : 2

30. State the part of speech of the underlined word.

He looked <u>above</u> in the sky.

(1) Adjective (2) Noun (3) Verb (4) Adverb

ANS : 4

31. Causes of spelling errors are

(1) silent letters (2) poor pronunciation
(3) one letter different sounds (4) All of the above

ANS : 4

32. Choose the correct phrase to complete the proverb.

God helps those who.....

(1) pray to him (2) help themselves (3) turn to him (4) worship him

ANS : 2

33. The girl child 'Lucy' is in poems written by

(1) John Keats (2) William Wordsworth
(3) William Shakespeare (4) PB Shelley

ANS : 2

34. Fill in the blank with the most suitable adverb from those provided.

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It took us ..... five hours to reach the airport.

(1) nearly (2) always (3) enough (4) None of these

ANS : 1

35. Which of the following alternatives is the correct passive voice form of the following sentence? 'Do it'

(1) It will be done (2) It is done (3) It be done (4) Let it be done

ANS : 4

36. Fill in the blank in the following sentence :

The teacher has been teaching for ..... hour.

(1) two (2) an (3) a (4) three

ANS : 2

37. The method of teaching in, which the teacher tries to establish a link between the foreign language word and the object without the interference of the learner's mother tongue is called

(1) the bilingual method (2) the structural method

(3) the direct method (4) the grammar-translation method

ANS : 3

38. Which of the following was a 'Nature Poet'?

(1) Edgar Allen Poe (2) William Wordsworth

(3) Wole Soyinka (4) Walt Witman

ANS : 2

39. Point out the Figure of speech used in the following sentence:

Integrity is the backbone of character

(1) Simile (2) Metaphor (3) Apostrophe (4) Oxymoron

ANS : 2

40. Pick out the incorrectly spelt word.

(1) Enunciate (2) Gullible (3) Infallible (4) Instegate

ANS : 4

41. Choose the correct Antonym for the following word:

Expedite

(1) Hostile (2) Reluctant (3) Delay (4) Rigid

ANS : 3

42. Choose the correct spelling

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(1) ricieve (2) recieve (3) riceive (4) receive

ANS : 4

43. Choose the best option to complete the given sentence

You should..... your home work.

(1) make (2) do (3) work (4) give

ANS : 2

44. Fill in the blank with correct preposition

He deals.....rice.

(1) in (2) with (3) at (4) on

ANS : 1

45. Choose the correct pronoun

It was my brother who went with…….

(1) her (2) she (3) he (4) his

ANS : 1

46. Which of the following sentences is exclamatory?

(1) Which is your favourite book. (2) What a piece of work is man.

(3) What do you know about ancient India. (4) His cruelty knew no bounds.

ANS : 2

47. Which of the following words is 'plural'?

(1) Goat (2) Dog (3) Fox (4) Mice

ANS : 4

48. Complete the following sentence with correct conjunction:

..... he had not paid his bill, his electricity was cut off.

(1) But (2) Either (3) Unless (4) As

ANS : 4

49. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

Are you sorry ..... what you have done ?

(1) with (2) for (3) by (4) over

ANS : 2

50. What are the two productive skills?

(1) Listening — Reading (2) Speaking — Writing

(3) Reading — Writing (4) Listening — Speaking

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ANS : 2

51. What damaged the crop in Lencho's field?

(1) Wild animals (2) Flood (3) Drought (4) Hailstones

ANS : 4

52. What is difficult to do without paying large amount of money?

(1) To lodge a police complaint (2) To hire an auto for a short distance

(3) To reach a side street (4) To board a flight

ANS : 4

53. Find out the grammatically correct sentence.

(1) Politices are the subject which is taught at degree level.

(2) It is you who is responsible for the downfall.

(3) I, you and he is good friend.

(4) Ganga is a famous river of India.

ANS : 2

54. Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blank.

We ..... the matter yesterday.

(1) discussed about (2) discussed of

(3) discussed (4) discussed well

ANS : 3

55. Fill in the blank with the most suitable article.

We were watching ..... news on BBC last evening.

(1) a (2) the (3) an (4) None of these

ANS : 2

56. Which of the following words is not a co-ordinating conjunction?

(1) if (2) but (3) and (4) for

ANS : 1

57. Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word :

Inimitable

(1) Incapable of being reached (2) Incapable of being believed

(3) Incapable of being imitated (4) A list of goods

ANS : 3

58. Choose the correct meaning of the following phrase:

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Beck and call

(1) Came to nothing
(2) Under absolute control
(3) Under all conditions
(4) To rebuke

ANS : 2

59. Which is not an antonym of the given word?

lovely

(1) tall (2) ugly (3) drab (4) awful

ANS : 1

60. Choose the correct word order

(1) Music jack loves
(2) Music loves Jack
(3) Jack loves music
(4) jack music loves

ANS : 3

61. Point out the complex sentence.

(1) She does not sing.
(2) They are very wise people.
(3) You know me well.
(4) One who does not love one's country is a wretched person.

ANS : 4

62. Which of the following sentences is in passive voice?

(1) He was assisted by a group of students.
(2) Please mind your business.
(3) I kept quiet throughout the meeting.
(4) They came late and lost the match.

ANS : 1

63. Choose the correct figure of speech in the following sentence:

Death lays his icy hand on kings.

(1) Metaphor (2) Personification (3) Apostrophe (4) Simile

ANS : 2

64. Dyslexia is associated mainly with difficulties in-

(1) reading (2) speaking (3) listening (4) writing

ANS : 1

65. Complete the following sentence by using correct alternative.

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Walk carefully lest ……..

(1) you may fall down. (2) you should fall down.

(3) you will fall down. (4) you can fall down.

ANS : 2

66. Fill in the blank with the correct prepositional phrase.

The deaf learn to communicate with one another ..... sign language.

(1) according to (2) by means of (3) inspite of (4) but for

ANS : 2

67. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions His thirst ..... knowledge left him no leisure ..... anything else.

(1) on, on (2) at, at (3) by, by (4) for, for

ANS : 4

68. Find out the Incorrect Sentence:

(1) The apples are grown in many different countries

(2) Books are essential to a student

(3) Chess is a game which requires great patience

(4) The Sharmas live at Elgin Road

ANS : 3

69. Identify the adverb in the given sentence

The wicked boy slapped the girl loudly.

(1) wicked (2) boy (3) slapped (4) loudly

ANS : 4

70. Name the famous poet who wrote the following line.

'They also serve who only stand and wait'.

(1) Shelley (2) Keats (3) Milton (4) Wordsworth

ANS : 3

71. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

He was tired and ill and ..... on the stairs and fell all the way down.

(1) stumbled (2) stuck (3) stumped (4) steered

ANS : 1

72. Choose one word for the following expression:

'A lover of mankind'

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(1) Theist (2) Veteran (3) Philanthropist (4) Omnipotent

ANS : 3

73. Choose the best answer

What is your city like?

(1) I have no idea (2) It's small, but nice

(3) I like it a lot (4) I don't like it

ANS : 2

74. Which among the following words is a proper noun?

(1) Children (2) Friend (3) Farmer (4) Ram

ANS : 4

75. Which of the following nouns refer to a set or a group of people?

(1) Abstract Noun (2) Proper Noun

(3) Common Noun (4) Collective Noun

ANS : 4

76. Cat, Bird, Tree and Country are all the examples of _____ nouns.

(1) common (2) proper (3) collective (4) abstract

ANS : 1

77. Which of the following words is a countable noun ?

(1) Sugar (2) Milk (3) Bananas (4) Oil

ANS : 3

78. Team India came on the field.

Which word in the above sentence is a collective noun?

(1) India (2) came (3) field (4) team

ANS : 4

79. Which of the following words denotes an abstract noun?

(1) Laughter (2) Sanjay (3) Girl (4) Class

ANS : 1

80. The mob was very violent.

The word 'mob' is a _____ noun.

(1) common (2) proper (3) material (4) collective

ANS : 4

81. Her kindness towards the poor will pay.

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The word 'kindness' is a _____ noun.

(1) common (2) abstract (3) proper (4) collective

ANS : 2

82. Sugar is sweet to taste.

The word 'sugar' is a _____ noun.

(1) material (2) collective (3) common (4) proper

ANS : 1

83. A possessive pronoun describes a close possession to or an ownership of, or relationship to a noun. Now pick up the possessive pronoun in the following.

(1) They (2) Mine (3) Who (4) You

ANS : 2

84. Read the following sentences and choose the correct group of words which are possessive pronouns –

This book is yours.

This laptop is mine.

This car is hers.

(1) yours, book, this (2) yours, mine, laptop

(3) car, hers, book (4) yours, mine, hers

ANS : 4

85. Which of the following pronouns is an objective pronoun ?

(1) him (2) my (3) his (4) who

ANS : 1

86. Which of the following words represents a reflexive pronoun?

(1) He (2) This (3) Itself (4) You

ANS : 3

87. I do not believe _____ you say.

(1) which (2) who (3) what (4) as

ANS : 3

88. Time _____ is lost is never found again.

(1) they (2) which (3) who (4) that

ANS : 4

89. These students absented _____ from the school.

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(1) themselves (2) himself (3) ourselves (4) them

ANS : 1

90. I know _____ you mean.

(1) what (2) which (3) they (4) who

ANS : 1

91. Let you and_____ try what we can do.

(1) them (2) me (3) I (4) they

ANS : 2

92. Which word is a verb in the sentence given below.

The mirror broke into small pieces.

(1) mirror (2) broke (3) small (4) pieces

ANS : 2

93. In which of the following sentences transitive verb is used?

(1) She was crying all day long. (2) She laughed at the joke.

(3) I ate the mango. (4) The bird sings.

ANS : 3

94. Which of the following is a linking verb?

(1) believe (2) think (3) was (4) shout

ANS : 3

95 Which of the following is not a linking verb?

(1) smell (2) look (3) were (4) sweep

ANS : 4

96. <u>These</u> flowers are very beautiful.

What type of adjective the underlined word used in the above sentence?

(1) Adjective of Quality (2) Adjective of Quantity

(3) Demonstrative Adjective (4) Interrogative Adjective

ANS : 3

97. Which word is an adjective?

(1) after (2) pretty (3) taste (4) ran

ANS : 2

98. Choose an adjective and complete the sentence.

She is my _____ teacher.

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(1) near (2) favourite (3) nicely (4) doubt

ANS : 2

99. An adjective is a word which modifies –

(1) Noun and Pronoun (2) Verb and Adverb

(3) Preposition and Conjunction (4) Interjection

ANS : 1

100. In which of the following sentences distributive adjective is used?

(1) He is a good boy. (2) I like neither of them.

(3) This pen is red. (4) Whose pencil is this?

ANS : 2

101. Which of the following adjectives is written in superlative degree.

(1) Good (2) Clever (3) Bad (4) Greatest

ANS : 4

102. Rekha is the _____ girl in the class.

(1) intelligent (2) more intelligent

(3) most intelligent (4) none of the above

ANS : 3

103. In which of the following sentences adverb of degree is used?

(1) I visit the temple occasionally. (2) I always rise early in the morning.

(3) I have never visited Agra. (4) I was very impressed with her dance.

ANS : 4

104. The red bird sings loudly.

Which type of adverb is used in this sentence?

(1) Adverb of Degree (2) Adverb of Manner

(3) Adverb of Time (4) Adverb of Place

ANS : 1

105. In which of the following sentences, adverb of time is used.

(1) He ran quickly.

(2) We are eating now.

(3) He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

(4) The child ran happily towards his mother.

ANS : 2

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106. Which of the following words is an adverb -

(1) Good (2) Black (3) Always (4) Free

ANS : 3

107. The manager shouted angrily at the worker.

Here, the word 'angrily' is an adverb of -

(1) Place (2) Manner (3) Degree (4) Time

ANS : 3

Direction :(Q.108 – 120) Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.

108. Ganga is the lifeline _____ India.

(1) of (2) to (3) from (4) for

ANS : 1

109. He noticed that the children were staring _____ him.

(1) for (2) at (3) with (4) on

ANS : 2

110. Mahatma Gandhi is known _____ his principles of non-violence.

(1) of (2) for (3) with (4) at

ANS : 2

111. Distribute sweets _____ two brothers.

(1) among (2) between (3) over (4) across

ANS : 2

112. The principal distributed the prizes _____ students.

(1) towards (2) through (3) among (4) between

ANS : 3

113. She was worried _____ her studies.

(1) about (2) with (3) by (4) for

ANS : 1

114. This work of art is worthy _____ praise.

(1) to (2) for (3) over (4) of

ANS : 4

115. All the swimmers dived _____ the pool together.

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(1) among (2) to (3) into (4) for

ANS : 3

116. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.

(1) to (2) over (3) for (4) into

ANS : 3

117. There is an old bridge _____ the river.

(1) for (2) from (3) to (4) across

ANS : 4

118. The principal was angry _____ the students.

(1) for (2) with (3) to (4) into

ANS : 2

119. The Chief Minister presided _____ the meeting.

(1) down (2) with (3) over (4) away

ANS : 3

120. The grass is _____ the pond.

(1) around (2) over (3) on (4) beyond

ANS : 1

Direction :(Q.121 – 127) Fill in the blanks with correct use of conjunction.

121. The Yamuna _____ the Saraswati meets with the Ganga at Allahabad.

(1) and (2) or (3) but (4) yet

ANS : 1

122. He took off his coat _____ he entered the house.

(1) as well as (2) as soon as (3) as if (4) as though

ANS : 2

123. I do not care____ you go _____ stay.

(1) whether, or (2) either, or (3) neither, nor (4) both, and

ANS : 1

124. We could not buy the medicine _____ all the shops were closed.

(1) because (2) so (3) or (4) but

ANS : 1

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125. The crowd cheered _____ the end of the game.

(1) till (2) from (3) at (4) to

ANS : 1

126. I was annoyed, _____ I kept quiet.

(1) still (2) but (3) only (4) and

ANS : 1

127. He was so tired _____ he could scarcely stand.

(1) that (2) unless (3) than (4) yet

ANS : 1

Directions :(Q.128 – 130) Fill in the blanks with the correct use of interjection.

128. _____ We have won the match.

(1) Hello! (2) Hurrah ! (3) Bravo! (4) Alas!

ANS : 2

129. _____ He is no more.

(1) Oh! (2) Alas! (3) Hello ! (4) Hurrah !

ANS : 2

130. _____ You have done a good job.

(1) Alas! (2) Hurrah ! (3) Oh! (4) Bravo!

ANS : 4

Direction : (Q.131 - 137) Fill in the blanks with the correct number of noun.

131. After passing through many big _____, the Ganga flows towards the sea.

(1) city (2) citys (3) cities (4) none of these

ANS : 3

132. He had lost one of his _____ in an accident.

(1) leg (2) legies (3) legs (4) none of these

ANS : 3

133. We saw a lot of _____ at the park.

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(1) deer (2) deers (3) deeries (4) none of these

ANS : 2

134. The plural of 'key' is -

(1) keys (2) keyies (3) keies (4) keyes

ANS : 1

135. The plural of 'enemy' is -

(1) enemys (2) enemies (3) enemyes (4) enemes

ANS : 2

136. The plural of 'ox' is -

(1) oxs (2) oxes (3) oxies (4) oxen

ANS : 4

137. The plural of 'tooth' is –

(1) teeth (2) tooths (3) toothes (4) toothies

ANS : 1

138. What is the feminine gender of 'fox'?

(1) Heifer (2) Mare (3) Vixen (4) Ewe

ANS : 3

139. The word 'Notebook' is -

(1) Masculine Gender (2) Feminine Gender

(3) Neuter Gender (4) Common Gender

ANS : 3

140. The word 'Infant' is in -

(1) Masculine Gender (2) Feminine Gender

(3) Neuter Gender (4) Common Gender

ANS : 4

141. What is the masculine gender of 'Mare'?

(1) Heifer (2) Doe (3) Drake (4) Stallion

ANS : 4

Direction :(Q.142 – 144) Choose the feminine gender of the following words :

142. Actor

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(1) Actores (2) Actors (3) Actresses (4) Actress

ANS : 4

143. Wizard

(1) Wizardess (2) Witch (3) Witchess (4) Witcher

ANS : 2

144. Heir

(1) Heiress (2) Heirness (3) Horses (4) Headess

ANS : 1

145. Which of the following is not a suffix?

(1) ful (2) ness (3) or (4) re

ANS : 4

146. Which of the following is a suffix ?

(1) pre- (2) un- (3) dis- (4) -or

ANS : 4

147. Which one is the root word of 'education'?

(1) educate (2) educated (3) educator (4) none of the above

ANS : 1

148. Which suffix would you add to the word 'Blame' to show that you have done nothing wrong?

(1) ness (2) ed (3) less (4) ic

ANS : 3

Direction :(Q.149 – 1) Choose suffixes from the root words :

149. Planetary

(1) -ry (2) -rly (3) -larly (4) -ary

ANS : 4

150. Abandonment

(1) -ent (2) -nt (3) -ment (4) none of the above

ANS : 3

1. Strength

(1) -gth (2)-h (3) -th (4) -ngth

ANS : 3

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Direction :(Q.2 – 7) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of phrasal verbs.

2. I was surprised to see that bricks had_____ the wall.

(1) come off (2) come over (3) come of (4) come by

ANS : 1

3. The soldiers have been _____ for help.

(1) call up (2) call off (3) call out (4) come over

ANS : 3

4. It is very hard to _____ the business in this neck-cut competition.

(1) carry on (2) carry away by (3) carry out (4) none of the above

ANS : 1

5. Water supply in the locality has been _____ .

(1) cut out (2) cut off (3) cut out for (4) none of the above

ANS : 2

6. _____ the charge to new manager.

(1) Hand over (2) Hand out (3) Hold out (4) none of the above

ANS : 1

7. Choose the noun from of the given word

Grave

(1) Gravely (2) Graveness (3) gravel (4) Gravity

ANS : 4

Direction : (Q.8 – 15) Change the sentence into Direct/Indirect Narration.

8. Change the sentence into Indirect Speech.

He said, "I am not afraid".

(1) He said that he was not afraid. (2) He told I were not afraid.

(3) He told I was not afraid. (4) He said that he is not afraid.

ANS : 1

9. She said, "I will not waste time". (Change into Indirect)

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(1) She said that she would not waste time.
(2) She said she would not waste time.
(3) She asked she would not waste time.
(4) She told I will not waste time.

ANS : 1

10. The spectators said, "Bravo! A classical goal".
(1) The spectators applauded that it was a classical goal.
(2) The spectators a classical goal.
(3) the spectators said it was a classical goal.
(4) The spectators said that it was a classical goal.

ANS : 1

11. He said to his brothers, "Dogs bark at strangers.
(1) He told his brothers dogs barks at the strangers.
(2) He asked his brothers that dogs bark at strangers.
(3) He told his brothers that dogs bark at strangers.
(4) He said his brothers that dog barked at strangers.

ANS : 3

12. The beggar said, "If I had a ten rupee note".
(1) The beggar said that if he had a ten rupee note.
(2) The beggar said that he had a ten rupee note.
(3) The beggar said that i had a ten rupee note.
(4) The beggar exclaimed that he had a ten rupee note.

ANS : 1

13. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand".
(1) Rajiv told me that he used to play with right hand.
(2) Rajiv said that he was playing with right hand.
(3) Rajiv said that I was played with right hand.
(4) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.

ANS : 4

14. She said to me, "You should obey your elders".
(1) She told me that I should obey my elders.

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(2) She told me to obey my elders.
(3) She asked me to obey my elders.
(4) She told me that I must obey her elders.

ANS : 1

15. They told me,"We were living in Paris".
(1) They told me that were would be living in Paris.
(2) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
(3) They told me that they have been living in Paris.
(4) They did me that they had living in Paris.

ANS : 2

Direction : (Q.16 – 20) Change the sentences into Passive/Active Voice.

16. The hunter killed the lion.
(1) The lion is killed by the hunter.
(2) The lion was killed by the hunter.
(3) The lion has been killed by the hunter.
(4) The lion killed the hunter.

ANS : 2

17. He will finish the work in a fortnight.
(1) The work will be finished by him in a fortnight.
(2) The work would be finish by him in a fortnight.
(3) The work was finished him in a fortnight.
(4) The work would finish him in a fortnight.

ANS : 1

18. My mother made a cake yesterday.
(1) A cake made by mother yesterday.
(2) A cake is made by mother yesterday.
(3) A cake being made by mother yesterday.
(4) A cake was made by my mother yesterday.

ANS : 4

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19. The tiger was chasing the deer.

(1) The deer was chased by the tiger.

(2) The deer was being chased by the tiger.

(3) The deer had chased by the tiger.

(4) The deer being chased by the tiger.

ANS : 2

20. She has written a novel.

(1) She has written a novel.

(2) A novel has written by her.

(3) A novel has been written by her.

(4) A novel has wrote by her.

ANS : 3

21. Antonym of the word 'Enormous' is-

(1) Huge (2) Big (3) Small (4) Equal

ANS : 3

22. The word opposite to the word 'Sour' is-

(1) Salty (2) Sweet (3) Normal (4) Black

ANS : 2

23. The word synonymous to the word 'Gentle' is-

(1) Man (2) Brave (3) Powerful (4) Kind

ANS : 4

24. Which of the following sentences represents a simple present tense?

(1) He will go to the market.

(2) She plays badminton.

(3) We eat enough butter this evening.

(4) I am going to school.

ANS : 2

25. Which verb is not in the future indefinite tense?

(1) He will go. (2) He will come. (3) She will arrive. (4) He leaves.

ANS : 4

26. Which of the following verbs is written in past simple form?

(1) get (2) play (3) pay (4) saw

ANS : 4

27. Which of the following sentence is in the passive voice?

(1) He was made to surrender his passport.

(2) They feed the lions in the zoo twice.

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(3) A jelly-fish stung her

(4) We will not admit children under sixteen.

ANS : 1

28. Point out the word which can be substituted for the given sentence.

The act of killing one's wife.

(1) Genocide (2) Uxoricide (3) Canicide (4) Avicide

ANS : 2

29. ..... late, he is a skilled a worker.'

Fill in the blank.

(1) But (2) Though (3) Since (4) Unless

ANS : 2

30. Which method is known as natural method?

(1) Direct method (2) Grammar translation method

(3) Translation method (4) Bilingual method

ANS : 1

31. Tick the correct option to complete the sentence.

The Prime Minister held …….

(1) a press conference at airport (2) a press conference at the airport

(3) press conference at the airport (4) press conference at airport

ANS : 2

32. Choose the antonym of the given word.

Brutal

(1) Gentle (2) Inhuman (3) Cruel (4) Barbarous

ANS : 1

33. Choose the correct adjective of the following noun.

Advice

(1) Advisable (2) Advise (3) Advisedly (4) Adviser

ANS : 1

34. Choose the correct synonym of the word

'Exile'.

(1) Exit (2) Banishment (3) Camp (4) Picnic

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ANS : 2

35. Name the poet who wrote the poem
'stopping by the woods on a snowy evening'.

(1) William Wordsworth (2) Robert Lynd
(3) Robert Frost (4) PB Shelley

ANS : 3

36. Which method is based on the theory "from example to generalization"?

(1) Deductive Method (2) Inductive Method
(3) Inductive Deductive Method (4) Incidental Method

ANS : 2

37. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.
The burglar <u>disappeared</u> with the cash.

(1) Transitive verb (2) Intransitive verb
(3) Linking verb (4) Auxiliary verb

ANS : 2

38. Choose the correct option.
The Prime Minister was acquitted……. the charge levelled against him.

(1) of (2) off (3) for (4) with

ANS : 1

39. The line 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever has been written by which of the following?

(1) William Wordsworth (2) John Keats
(3) Robert Frost (4) P B Shelley

ANS : 2

40. Who wrote "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested'?

(1) E V Lucas (2) VS Naipaul (3) Francis Bacon (4) E M Forster

ANS : 3

41. Point out the active voice of the following sentence.
This notice has been altered.

(1) Alteration has been made in this notice by someone

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(2) Someone has altered this notice

(3) Already the notice has been altered

(4) The notice had been altered previously

ANS : 2

42. Transform the following sentence by using 'too'. Choose the correct alternative given below.

She is over anxious for the safety of her son.

(1) She is too anxious that she wants the safety of her son

(2) She is too anxious for the safety of her son

(3) She is too anxious that her son may be safe

(4) She is too anxious so that her son might be safe

ANS : 2

43. Write the name of the writer of the lesson 'A Fellow-Traveller'.

(1) Ruskin Bond (2) CEM Joad (3) AG Gardiner (4) James Allen

ANS : 3

44. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination?

(1) Meaning of words and phrases (2) Extensive reading for pleasure

(3) Analysing text (4) Reading for information

ANS : 2

45. Select the appropriate synonym of word

TRUNCATE.

(1) Cancel (2) Act cruelly (3) Cut off (4) End swiftly

ANS : 3

46. Change the following sentence into Active voice:

The bird was killed by a cruel boy.

(1) A cruel boy was killed the bird. (2) A cruel boy killed the bird.

(3) A cruel boy had killed the bird. (4) A boy killed the cruel bird.

ANS : 2

47. Fill in the blank with the correct form of pronoun in the following sentence :

Rama and ..... were present.

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(1) I (2) Me (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) None of these

ANS : 1

48. Which suffix should be used to pluralise the following word?

(1) - ren (2) - en (3) -es (4) - s

ANS : 4

49. Which alternative is the correct indirect form of the sentence?

He said to me, "When will you come back?"

(1) He asked me when he would go back.

(2) He asked to me when I would go back.

(3) He asked me when you would go back.

(4) He asked me when I would go back.

ANS : 2

50. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition :

Napoleon had genius ..... military tactics, without doubt he is genius ..... Mathematics.

(1) in, at (2) at, in (3) in, for (4) for, in

ANS : 4

51. Which of the following sentence has an adjective clause?

(1) I bought a beautiful chain.

(2) I bought a chain and it was beautiful.

(3) I bought a chain because it was beautiful.

(4) I bought a chain which was beautiful.

ANS : 4

52. Which conjunction will be the most appropriate to join the following sentences?

You will not succeed. You work harder.

(1) None of these (2) than (3) unless (4) until

ANS : 3

53. Choose the correct Antonym for the word given below.

Debtor

(1) Reluctant (2) Rigid (3) Static (4) Creditor

ANS : 4

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DIRECTIONS : (Q.54 – 55) Find out the word that conveys the given meanings.

54. To make more rapid in speed.

(1) Speedier (2) Accelerate (3) Affianced (4) Abdicate

ANS : 2

55. Mental weariness from lack of interest.

(1) Exile (2) Ennui (3) Enunciate (4) Expiate

ANS : 2

56. What does the following sentence mean?

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru loved to be up with the lark.

(1) Nehruji woke up early in the morning

(2) Nehruji was punctual

(3) Went to bed early

(4) Did not wake up early in the morning

ANS : 1

57. Choose the correct answer. What is rote learning?

(1) Mechanical or habitual learning without understanding properly

(2) Learning with great zeal and enthusiasm

(3) Learning without interest

(4) None of the above

ANS : 3

58. How many words are wrongly spelt in the sentence below?

The nurse wraped a bandege round his head.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) None

ANS : 2

59. The idiom green-eyed monster means

(1) to be jealous (2) to be sick (3) to be angry (4) to be blind

ANS : 1

60. Pick out the incorrectly spelt word.

(1) Microscope (2) Opaque (3) Mosaice (4) Monarchy

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ANS : 3

61. Identify the type of verb in the given sentence

He slept.

(1) Transitive verb (2) Intransitive verb

(3) Regular verb (4) Irregular verb

ANS : 2

62. Fill in the blank.

.....time has already been wasted.

(1) Few (2) Many (3) Much (4) All of these

ANS : 3

63. Choose the adverb from the following

(1) Hardly (2) Hard (3) Harder (4) Hardy

ANS : 1

64. Choose the sentence that is correct with respect to punctuation and capitalization.

(1) How glad we were to see Aunt Rekha!

(2) She was visiting us for summer.

(3) Had she missed us?

(4) We welcomed her into our home?

ANS : 2

65. Choose the word that is spelt incorrectly.

(1) Dulcet (2) Convulse (3) Principal (4) Negetive

ANS : 4

66. In the given sentence, identify the gerund

Jogging is a good exercise.

(1) Jogging (2) is (3) good (4) exercise

ANS : 1

67. What does the phrase 'Cream of the crop' mean?

(1) Putting cream in coffee (2) The worst of a group

(3) Icing a cake (4) The best of a group

ANS : 4

68. What will be the feminine gender of 'wizard?

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(1) Witch (2) Lizard (3) Fairy (4) Ghost

ANS : 1

69. Identify the phrasal verb in the following sentence:

"Thieves broke into the bank in the middle of the night"

(1) broke into (2) into the bank

(3) Thieves broke (4) middle of the night

ANS : 1

70. Which part of speech is the word 'so' in the following sentence?

"Shruti wanted to work so she went to her room."

(1) Preposition (2) Interjection (3) Verb (4) Conjunction

ANS : 4

71. Identify the sentence in active voice:

(1) Their friends will be caught redhanded.

(2) I know nothing about Western philosophy.

(3) French is not taught in my college.

(4) He was knocked down by a car.

ANS : 2

72. According to the NCF 2005, learning is ..... and..... in its character.

(1) active, social (2) passive, social

(3) passive, simple (4) active, simple

ANS : 1

73. Identify the wrong collective noun?.

(1) Army (2) Sheeps (3) Scissors (4) Daughters-in-law

ANS : 2

74. Identify the correct sentence among the following:

(1) Please look at my certificates (2) Please overlook at my certificates

(3) Please see my certificates (4) Please see into my certificates

ANS : 1

75. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate word:

Let us not confuse liberty..... license.

(1) with (2) from (3) for (4) than

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ANS : 1

76. Which conjunction will be the most appropriate to join the following sentences?

He lost the prize. He tried his best.

(1) as (2) because (3) though (4) for

ANS : 3

77. Which part of the following sentence is predicate:

On Saturday morning my friends and I play football in the park.

(1) On Saturday morning

(2) Play football in the park

(3) My friends and I

(4) On Saturday morning ..... I play football in the park.

ANS : 2

78. Point out the correctly spelt word.

(1) Hamorrage (2) Haemorrhage (3) Hammerage (4) Hammarage

ANS : 2

79. Feminine of 'Hart' is

(1) Filly (2) Sow (3) Roe (4) Goose

ANS : 3

80. After reading a story on fish, if a teacher ask children to answer "Imagine you are fish in a pond. What do you see around you?" This is an example of

(1) Multiple choice question (2) Comprehension question

(3) Close type question (4) Open-ended question

ANS : 4

81. Which of the following is a short musical poem expressing the poet's emotion?

(1) Lyric (2) Sonnet (3) Idyll (4) Ode

ANS : 1

82. Give one word for the given definition.

One who writes stories and news for a newspaper.

(1) Draughtsman (2) Herbalist (3) Copywriter (4) Correspondent

ANS : 4

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83. Point out the correct sentence of the following.

(1) He and I was very good friends once upon a time

(2) The committee were divided in their decision

(3) Every student should do one's duty

(4) Each boy and each girl have done their work

ANS : 2

84. Fill the appropriate set of words in the given sentence.

"The bridal ..... of my daughter will be ..... on 10th December.

(1) performed, temporary

(2) ceremony, temporary

(3) ceremony, performed

(4) performed, ceremony

ANS : 3

85. Structural grammar emphasizes

(1) word of sentence

(2) phrase of sentence

(3) structure of sentence

(4) All of these

ANS : 4

86. Point out the sentence in Passive Voice.

(1) The striking students were throwing stones

(2) Twenty lessons have been finished

(3) The murderer hide the knife

(4) The enemy will have sunk the ship by now

ANS : 2

87. Pick out the comparative form of the sentence.

He is as wise as Soloman

(1) Soloman is wiser than he is.

(2) Soloman is not wiser than he is.

(3) He is wiser than Soloman.

(4) Soloman is the wisest among them.

ANS : 2

88. 'Arms and the Man' was written by which playwright?

(1) John Osborne

(2) William Shakespeare

(3) George Bernard Shaw

(4) Eugene O'Neill

ANS : 3

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89. Greenhouse gases refer to

(1) emission of gases by the cars alone

(2) emission of gases by the industries alone

(3) trapping of heat of the sun by the earth increasing temperatures alone

(4) carbon dioxide being produced from any source

ANS : 4

90. Choose the appropriate synonym of word.

OPULENT.

(1) Greedy (2) Hungry (3) Heavy (4) Wealthy

ANS : 4

91. Select the appropriate alternative which best expresses the meaning of the following phrase.

To beat the air

(1) To make frantic effort (2) To make effort that are useless or vain

(3) To act foolishly (4) To make every possible effort

ANS : 2

92. Which of the following sentences has a 'modal verb?

(1) She comes here to study. (2) Her sister known to me.

(3) Seeing is believing. (4) You must improve your spelling.

ANS : 4

93. Change the following sentence into a question:

Madhusudan knows how to cheat.

(1) Do Madhusudan knows how to cheat?

(2) Does Madhusudan know how to cheat?

(3) Does Madhusudan knows how to cheat?

(4) What Madhusudan knows how to cheat?

ANS : 2

94. The antonym of 'Justice' is

(1) Illjustice (2) Disjustice (3) Injustice (4) Unjustice

ANS : 3

95. Which of the following word does not have silent letter/letters?

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(1) Psychology (2) Cattle (3) Knowledge (4) Doubt

ANS : 2

96. "Indian Weavers" is a poem written by which of the following?

(1) Sarojini Naidu (2) Cecil Spring Rice

(3) Charles Mackay (4) Ralph Waldo Emerson

ANS : 1

97. Supply the correct Preposition in the following

I prefer Chaucer ..... Spencer in reading English poetry.

(1) than (2) from (3) to (4) into

ANS : 3

98. Choose the correct Synonym for the word given below.

Treason

(1) Disloyalty (2) Passion (3) Miserable (4) Disappear

ANS : 1

99. Remedial teaching involves

(1) teaching and testing (2) testing continuously

(3) teaching, testing and reteaching (4) teaching difficult topics

ANS : 1

100. Name the poet of the given poem.

The Solitary Reaper

(1) P.B. Shelley (2) Keats (3) William Wordsworth (4) Coleridge

ANS : 3

101. "Tintern Abbey" is a poem composed by which poet?

(1) William Butler Yeats (2) Edgar Allen Poe

(3) Samuel Taylor Coleridge (4) William Wordsworth

ANS : 4

102. If the superlative is least, then the positive is

(1) least (2) less (3) little (4) lesser

ANS : 3

103. What is the participle of 'Ride"?

(1) Ride (2) Rode (3) Rides (4) Ridden

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ANS : 4

104. Ravi wasn't thinking ..... .

(1) clear (2) unclear (3) clearly (4) unclearly

ANS : 3

105. Choose the correct sentence

(1) Of water take this glass

(2) Take glass of this water

(3) Take this glass of water

(4) Take this water of glass

ANS : 3

106. Choose the correct spelling.

(1) Preveledge (2) Previlege (3) Privilege (4) Priviledge

ANS : 3

107. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation marks?

(1) The Minister said "elections will be held in MP, Bihar and Orissa".

(2) The Minister said, "Elections will be held in MP, Bihar and Orissa".

(3) The Minister said, elections will be held in MP, Bihar and Orissa.

(4) The Minister said "Elections will be held in MP, Bihar and Orissa".

ANS : 2

108. Which of the following is not a homophonic pair?

(1) Kite-Kit (2) Stare-Stair (3) Principal-Principle (4) Steal-Steel

ANS : 1

109. Which of the following sentences has a collective noun?

(1) He has a lot of milk.

(2) Raka is a fool.

(3) Cattle are grazing in the field.

(4) The air is cool here.

ANS : 3

110. Which of the following sentences has the antonym of 'narrow'?

(1) He is a good boy.

(2) She is utterly selfish.

(3) I admire his broad outlook.

(4) I know him well enough.

ANS : 3

111. What is the subject of the following sentence?

No man can serve two masters.

(1) No man can

(2) Can serve two masters

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(3) Two masters (4) No man

ANS : 4

112. Change the following sentence into active voice.
The visitors were shown the new born by the woman.
(1) The new born was shown to the visitors by the woman
(2) The woman has shown the new born to the visitors
(3) The woman showed the visitors the new born
(4) The woman might have shown the new born

ANS : 3

113. Pick out the correct question tag for the following
People shouldn't drink and drive, ……..
(1) should they? (2) shouldn't they? (3) ins't it? (4) shall they?

ANS : 1

114. Pick out the sentence that has a demonstrative adjective in it.
(1) It is a twenty-kilometer walk
(2) This kind of question is often asked in examinations
(3) Each of them received ten rupees
(4) His written statement differs form his oral one

ANS : 2

115. Select the adverb of place.
(1) Almost (2) Agra (3) Here (4) Japan

ANS : 3

116. Give one word substitution for the following
A hater of women
(1) Misanthrope (2) Misogynist (3) Mercenary (4) Philanthropist

ANS : 2

117. Diphthongs are known as
(1) Pure vowels (2) Semi vowels
(3) Vowels with weak sounds (4) Vowel glides

ANS : 1

118. "The Light of Asia' was divided into ……. cantos.

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(1) four (2) six (3) seven (4) eight

ANS : 4

119. Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate forms of verbs.

Will you ..... a car, if you ..... any money?

(1) have, didn't have (2) owned, hadn't

(3) buy, don't have (4) have sold, had

ANS : 3

120. The quality of mercy is not strained. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. Point out the figure of speech in the above lines

(1) Simile (2) Metaphor (3) Personification (4) Apostrophe

ANS : 1

121. Who said "Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man and conference a ready man" ?

(1) CC Fries (2) Francis Bacon (3) Prof Jesperson (4) WS Gray

ANS : 2

122. Choose the correct sentence.

(1) You should either come today or tomorrow.

(2) I had scarcely reached home when it started raining heavily.

(3) I had no sooner finished my studies when I got a job.

(4) He is cleverer than me.

ANS : 2

123. Point out the Active Voice of the following.

The patients are visited by their relatives only between 4 to 6 pm.

(1) Only between 4 to 6 pm the patients are visited by the relatives

(2) The relatives visit the patients only between 4 to 6 pm

(3) The relatives visited the patients only between 4 to 6 pm

(4) Only between 4 to 6 pm the relatives can visit the patients

ANS : 2

124. "Shylock' is a character in which play?

(1) Othello (2) The Monkeys Paw

(3) The Merchant of Venice (4) Romeo and Juliet

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ANS : 3

125. Fill in the blank with an appropriate choice.
If you make a promise, you must be sure to ..... it.
(1) accomplish (2) keep (3) follow (4) succeed

ANS : 2

126. Choose the word similar in meaning.
Industrious
(1) Successful (2) Sensible (3) Punctual (4) Diligent

ANS : 4

127. Choose the opposite of the word.
MASTICATE.
(1) Conceal (2) Chew (3) Review (4) Gobble

ANS : 4

128. English is a ..... language in India.
(1) second (2) foreign (3) first (4) global

ANS : 1

129. Which part of speech is the word 'ingenious'?
(1) Adverb (2) Pronoun (3) Adjective (4) noun

ANS : 3

130. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the correct alternative :
I did not inform ..... at all.
(1) None (2) Any (3) Anybody (4) Nobody

ANS : 3

131. Which of the following sentences has a request?
(1) How fast you ran!
(2) “I got the concert tickets !”
(3) Wish you a happy journey together.
(4) “Could I borrow some money from you, please?"

ANS : 4

132. Find out the grammatically wrong sentence
(1) He feels bad about the defeat (2) All the boy scouts wear half-pants

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(3) He hopes to secure good marks (4) Gavaskar is the Bradman of India

ANS : 4

133. Which is not a quality of good handwriting?

(1) Legibility (2) Distinctiveness

(3) Spacing (4) Absence of uniformity in the size of letters

ANS : 4

134. What is noun of the word 'Pedagogic?

(1) Pedagogically (2) Pedagogical (3) Pedagogue (4) None of these

ANS : 3

135. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most suitable word given below.

Much that was ..... in ancient Indian culture has already perished.

(1) useless (2) violent (3) religious (4) prevalent

ANS : 4

136. Which statement is correct?

Statement I We considered the matter farther.

Statement II We considered the matter further.

(1) Both I and II (2) Only I (3) Only II (4) Neither I nor II

ANS : 3

137. This movie is .....than the last one.

(1) best (2) good (3) better (4) worst

ANS : 3

138. Identify the type of word that is underlined in the given sentence.

It's <u>sheer</u> rubbish.

(1) Noun (2) Pronoun (3) Adjective (4) Verb

ANS : 3

139. Choose the noun form the given word

Strong

(1) Strongly (2) Strongness (3) Strength (4) Strengthen

ANS : 3

140. Choose the correct spelling.

(1) Calendar (2) Celender (3) Calandar (4) Calander

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ANS : 1

141. Complete the following sentence with the most suitable option:
"I didn't know..... in the party."
(1) anybody (2) somebody (3) nobody (4) someone

ANS : 1

142. Which of the following sentences has a possessive pronoun?
(1) Ramesh who is my grandson, is reading a poem..
(2) Her sister is known to me.
(3) He could not help me.
(4) Ours is a vast country.

ANS : 4

143. Which of the following words has a silent letter in it?
(1) Fawn (2) Cure (3) Calm (4) But

ANS : 3

144. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:
Ashoka is worthy..... remembrance.
(1) with (2) at (3) for (4) of

ANS : 4

145. "To chew the cud correctly means
(1) to contrive against someone (2) to die on duty
(3) to meditate (4) to inculcate virtues

ANS : 3

146. Which prefix can be used with the following words?
behave, guide, use
(1) In (2) dis (3) mis (4) re

ANS : 3

147. Point out the correct direct speech for the following.
I asked why he was looking through the keyhole.
(1) "Are you looking through the keyhole?" I said
(2) "Do not look through the keyhole, I said"
(3) "Why are you looking through the keyhole?" I said

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(4) “You are looking through the keyhole,” I said

ANS : 3

148. “Call the first witness” said the judge.

Convert to reported speech.

(1) The judge commanded them to call the first witness

(2) The judge asked them to call witness first

(3) The judge told them to call first the witness

(4) The judge asked them to invite the first witness

ANS : 1

149. ‘Operation Black Board' is for

(1) Primary schools (2) Middle schools

(3) Secondary schools (4) Convent schools

ANS : 1

150. The underlined word ‘slower' in the passage is

(1) Noun (2) Verb (3) Adjective (4) Adverb

ANS : 3

1. 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.'

(1) Romeo and Juliet (2) Macbeth

(3) The Merchant of Venice (4) A Midsummer Night's Dream

ANS : 3

2. Choose the correct word from the words given below.

We heard ..... of trumpets.

(1) peal (2) pail (3) peel (4) pale

ANS : 1

3. Which one is regarded as the best style of writing?

(1) Vertical (2) Irregular (3) Forward (4) Horizontal

ANS : 1

4. Find out the grammatically wrong sentence.

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(1) She takes her dog out for a walk (2) He teaches in a school
(3) She go to the market for vegetables (4) They live in Allahabad

ANS : 3

5. Fill in the blank using the correct prepositional phrase.
Shall we play indoors ..... sweating out in the Sun?
(1) instead of (2) other than (3) but for (4) because of

ANS : 1

6. Change the following into indirect speech by choosing correct alternative.
Our teacher said to us, "sugar dissolves in water."
(1) Our teacher told us that sugar dissolved in water
(2) Our teacher told us that sugar has dissolved in water
(3) Our teacher said to us that sugar dissolves in water
(4) Our teacher told us that sugar dissolves in water

ANS : 4

7. Which of the following is a lexical word?
(1) Principal (2) If (3) Some (4) Whether

ANS : 1

8. Which of the following sentences has been punctuated correctly?
(1) Renu said, "Give me a pen, a pencil and a book."
(2) Renu said "Give me a pen a pencil and a book."
(3) Renu said give me a pen a pencil and a book
(4) Renu said Give me a pen, a pencil and a book

ANS : 1

9. Which of the following nouns is a material noun?
(1) Kalidas (2) Class (3) Irony (4) Iron

ANS : 4

10. Choose the masculine gender from the options given below:
(1) Drake (2) Peahen (3) Countess (4) Roe

ANS : 1

11. Synonym of the word Cajole
(1) Coax (2) Evince (3) Congratulate (4) Clarify

ANS : 1

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12. Choose the appropriate answer.

What is the bitter truth of school education in India?

(1) High quality teaching and learning

(2) Emphasis on memorization and completing a pre-determined syllabus

(3) Government and private schools are equally good

(4) Every child in school is paid attention for his growth

ANS : 3

13. Choose one word for the following expression.

'At sixes and sevens'

(1) confused (2) Under control (3) Foul or fair (4) To apologise

ANS : 1

14. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

(1) Difine (2) Maime (3) Perfidy (4) Ingrace

ANS : 3

15. Choose the singular form of the given word

Gulfs

(1) Engulf (2) Gulp (3) Gulf (4) Golf

ANS : 3

16. Choose the option which gives the correct abbreviation.

(1) Janu. 12, 1965 (2) Laxmi Paper Comp.

(3) Satur., May 19 (4) North St.

ANS : 4

17. The masculine gender of 'vixen' is

(1) ox (2) fox (3) horse (4) deer

ANS : 2

18. Which of the following sentences has a 'modal verb'?

(1) He is flying a kite.

(2) His father knows me well.

(3) Ram is an intelligent boy.

(4) Her mother ought to know what she is doing in Mumbai.

ANS : 4

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19. Which of the following sentences has a correct narration?

(1) My mother tells us that her uncle was a salesman.

(2) He said to me, "Do not cross the limit."

(3) He has told me that his father was a police officer.

(4) Shyam said to me that he was not at ease yesterday.

ANS : 2

20. Choose the correct sentence.

(1) The committee were one on this point

(2) The committee was one on this point

(3) The committee was divided on this point

(4) The committee have on on this point

ANS : 2

21. Select the sentence in which the article has been wrongly used.

(1) He is MA

(2) Twelve inches make a foot

(3) A pupil should obey his teacher

(4) He is a European

ANS : 1

22. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard?

(1) Three minutes

(2) A full day

(3) Four hours and five minutes

(4) Half an hour

ANS : 2

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

(1) The work is done smoothly

(2) The work is done leisurely

(3) The work consumes all the time

(4) The work needs additional time

ANS : 3

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

(1) A box attached to the pillar

(2) A box in the pillar

(3) Box office

(4) A pillar-type postbox

ANS : 4

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

(1) A busy man

(2) A elderly person

(3) A man of leisure

(4) A exhausted person

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ANS : 3

26. Point out the most appropriate explanation of the sentence,

"Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion."

(1) The more work there is to be done, the more the time needed

(2) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will be used

(3) If you have more time, you can do more work

(4) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time

ANS : 2

27. Tick the figure of speech in the following sentence.

Cocks crow cock a doodle do.

(1) Oxymeron (2) Onomatopoeia (3) Metapphor (4) Simile

ANS : 2

28. Point out the portion having a mistake.

A. The poors B. Are always helped

C. By them D. Who are kind and generous

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

ANS : 1

29. 'Prediction' as a subskill is associated with

(1) reading (2) drafting (3) summarising (4) note-making

ANS : 1

30. The changes taking place in our climate have become

(1) a matter of celebration for the scientists

(2) a matter of worry for the scientists

(3) something that does not have any serious implication

(4) something to be whiled away by the scientists

ANS : 2

31. The underline word ‘sinks' in the passage refers to

(1) absorption of greenhouse gases by industries

(2) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

(3) industrialised countries

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(4) the plantation for absorbing harmful gases

ANS : 4

32. Choose the synonym of the given word.

Deceptive

(1) Opaque (2) Honest (3) Transparent (4) Misleading

ANS : 4

33. Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate verb forms.

Mr. Indrajeet Gupta ..... that he …….. truth to those people.

(1) claims, spoke (2) claimed, had spoken

(3) had claimed, had spoken (4) will claim, speak

ANS : 2

34. Vocabulary can be taught by using the following technique

(1) Usage (2) Direct (3) Synonym (4) All of these

ANS : 4

35. Find the meaning of the following idiom given in option.

To read between the lines

(1) to suspect (2) to read carefully

(3) to understand the hidden meaning of the word (4) to do useless things

ANS : 3

36. Fill in the blank with the correct phrasal verb.

It isn't easy to ..... children now-a-days.

(1) train up (2) bring up (3) put up (4) leave out

ANS : 2

37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition.

He killed two birds ..... one stone.

(1) by (2) at (3) of (4) with

ANS : 4

38. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

'Atheist'

(1) Rationalist (2) Theologist (3) Believer (4) Ritualist

ANS : 2

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39. Pedagogical knowledge includes

(1) knowledge of content (2) knowledge of method

(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above

ANS : 3

40. Change the following sentence into Passive voice :

He kept me waiting.

(1) I was kept waiting by him. (2) I waited by him.

(3) I had been waited by him. (4) I was waited by him.

ANS : 1

41. Change the following sentence into a negative one:

This boy plays football.

(1) This boy does not play football. (2) This boy do not plays football.

(3) This boy no plays football. (4) This boy not plays football.

ANS : 1

42. The synonym of 'Adroit' is

(1) Potent (2) Powerful (3) Clever (4) Skilled

ANS : 4

43. Identify the subject of the verb in the following sentence:

Every boy along with his parents is waiting in the next room.

(1) Boy along with (2) His parents

(3) Every boy along with his parents (4) Every

ANS : 3

44. Form verb from the Noun given below.

Dependence

(1) Depending (2) Depend (3) Dependable (4) Depender

ANS : 2

45. Find out the grammatically wrong sentence

(1) Let me put my sign here

(2) These cattle are mine

(3) He examined the book closely

(4) He has no knowledge of and no interest in music.

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ANS : 1

46. The Right of Children to Free and 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?

(1) 5th August, 2009 (2) 11th January, 2010

(3) 1st April, 2010 (4) 1st July, 2010

ANS : 3

47. Verb of Alternation

(1) Alternative (2) Alteration (3) Alternate (4) Alternatively

ANS : 3

48. Choose the superlative form of 'Fast'.

(1) Fast (2) Faster (3) Fastest (4) Fastly

ANS : 3

49. What is the simple present of 'Grew'?

(1) Grow (2) Growth (3) Grown (4) Grows

ANS : 1

50. In the given two sentences, select a word which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underlined part of both the sentences?

A. The organisation was established at the beginning of this century.

B. The little girl could not twist the cap off the bottles.

(1) Crack (2) Break (3) Loosen (4) Turn

ANS : 2

51. A very brief pause in a sentence is marked by using a/an

(1) semicolon (2) comma (3) apostrophe (4) period

ANS : 2

52. Which among the following suffixes is not suitable for the root word 'prevent?

(1) able (2) ing (3) ive (4) ious

ANS : 4

53. Which of the following words doesn't have a silent letter in the pronunciation?

(1) Knock (2) Orange (3) Honest (4) Debt

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ANS : 2

54. Which of the following sentences is an exclamatory one?

(1) You are really very kind. (2) She is a small creature.

(3) He cannot speak well. (4) How beautiful is the morning today!

ANS : 4

55. Which of the following is an example of simile?

(1) I wandered lonely as a cloud (2) Life is a dream

(3) Anxiety is sitting on her face (4) A lie has no legs

ANS : 1

56. A sentence is divided into four parts (1), (2), (3) and (4).

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.

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

ANS : 1

57. Pick out the correct synonym of the word 'cantankerous'.

(1) Rash (2) Quarrelsome (3) Noisy (4) Disrespectful

ANS : 2

58. Point out the meaning of the following proverb.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

(1) Clouds are never without a silver lining

(2) There is a positive side to every unpleasant situation

(3) There is no hope in an unpleasant situation

(4) Clouds always have white lines in them

ANS : 2

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

(1) today they are slower and more natural

(2) today they are much faster and caused by the humans

(3) today they do not threaten the humans because of their speed

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(4) today men are affected by them easily

ANS : 2

60. Who plays the part of the fool in "The Merchant of Venice'?

(1) Tubal (2) Launcelot Gobbo (3) Lorenzo (4) Gratiano

ANS : 2

61. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

A bird of passage

(1) A person of great importance (2) An evil person

(3) A person who travels widely (4) A weak person

ANS : 3

62. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

'She went ..... the park ..... a walk.'

(1) for, to (2) to, with (3) to, on (4) to, for

ANS : 4

63. 'Julius Caesar' was written by

(1) Bernard Shaw (2) Galsworthy

(3) Prem Chand (4) William Shakespeare

ANS : 4

64. Pick out the incorrectly spelt word.

(1) Virtue (2) Queer (3) Tradgedy (4) Legible

ANS : 3

65. Point out the figure of speech in the following sentence.

Here's the smell of the blood still, all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

(1) Metaphor (2) Hyperbole (3) Oxymoron (4) Personification

ANS : 2

66. Choose the correct part of speech of the underlined word.

It is a <u>unique</u> book.

(1) Verb (2) Noun (3) Adjective (4) Adverb

ANS : 3

67. Drills are considered important in which method?

(1) Translation Method (2) Grammar Method

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(3) Bilingual Method (4) Pattern Practice

ANS : 4

68. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the correct word from the alternatives :

He solved all the questions with .....

(1) easier (2) easily (3) easy (4) ease

ANS : 4

69. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate word :

Priya is not ..... for this kind of a job.

(1) cut out (2) cut through (3) cut up (4) cut in

ANS : 1

70. Fill in the blank with the right word from the alternatives :

Sardar Patel ..... the farmers of Bardoli in their fight against the government.

(1) led (2) leed (3) lead (4) lad

ANS : 1

71. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given phrase.

Fabian policy.

(1) Dictatorial policy (2) Democratic policy

(3) Market policy (4) Policy of using gradual reforms

ANS : 4

72. Identify the correct reported form of the given sentence.

My friend said, "You must accept this gift."

(1) My friend asked that I must accept that gift

(2) My friend said that you must accept that gift

(3) My friend requested that I must accept this gift

(4) My friend insisted that I must accept that gift

ANS : 4

73. What is the comparative form of 'Bad'?

(1) Bad (2) Worse (3) Better (4) Worst

ANS : 2

74. Identify the type of word that is underlined in the given sentence.

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All the people cheered.

(1) Noun (2) Pronoun (3) Adjective (4) Verb

ANS : 3

75. Choose the sentence, where the comma is placed correctly.

(1) Yes the play wan, fun (2) No I didn't, go backstage

(3) Well, the ending did surprise me (4) No Mohan, was the lead actor

ANS : 3

76. Which part of speech is the word 'who' in the following sentence?

“God helps those who help themselves”.

(1) Adjective (2) Adverb (3) Noun (4) Pronoun

ANS : 4

77. Identify the sentence in passive voice:

(1) They live in this city. (2) He will be taken care of.

(3) He teaches Chemistry. (4) Ram is flying a kite.

ANS : 2

78. What does motivation do in the process of learning?

(1) It differentiates new learning from old learning.

(2) It makes learners think undirectionally.

(3) It sharpens memory of the learners.

(4) It creates interest for learning among young learners.

ANS : 4

79. Select the antonym for the word 'adverse'.

(1) Hostile (2) Friendly (3) Inimical (4) Unwilling

ANS : 2

80. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct present tense

My daughter never (write) to me so I never (know) what she (do).

(1) My daughter never wrote to me so I never knew what she do

(2) My daughter never write to me so I never knew what she does

(3) My daughter never writes to me so I never know what she is doing

(4) My daughter never writes to me so I never knew what she does

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ANS : 3

81. Fill in the blank with correct word to complete the proverb.

Blood is ..... than water.

(1) thinner (2) thicker (3) purer (4) precious

ANS : 2

82. Which of the following combination is found in the structure of English language?

(1) Subject-object-verb (2) Verb-object-subject

(3) Subject-verb-object (4) Object-verb-subject

ANS : 3

83. The antonym of the underlined word

'increase is

(1) increment (2) reduction (3) smaller (4) rapid

ANS : 2

84. What form of poetry is 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci'?

(1) Lyric (2) Ballad (3) Sonnet (4) Ode

ANS : 2

85. Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate forms of verbs:

If the result of the admission test……. today, she ..... a telegram.

(1) will be announced, will send (2) was announced, would send

(3) is announced, will send (4) declared, could send

ANS : 3

86. Fill the correct articles in the sentence.

..... Sun rises in ..... East.

(1) A, the (2) The, the (3) The, a (4) An, a

ANS : 2

87. Complete the following proverb.

The pen is mightier .....

(1) than the King (2) than the artist

(3) than the actor (4) than the sword

ANS : 4

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88. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

She has been living ..... this city ..... ten years.

(1) for, to (2) in, for (3) to, for (4) on, to

ANS : 2

89. The feminine gender of the word 'Bachelor' is

(1) Wizard (2) Spinster (3) Steward (4) Woman

ANS : 2

90. Which of the following is a grammatically acceptable sentence?

(1) Give me four fives rupees notes. (2) Give me four five rupees notes.

(3) Give me four five rupee notes. (4) Give me four five rupee note.

ANS : 3

91. Choose the adverb from the following

(1) Walk (2) Badly (3) Good (4) Fast

ANS : 2

92. The word pair-discrete and discreet-are called

(1) homonym (2) homophone (3) synonym (4) antonym

ANS : 1

93. Bees are kept in

(1) a pantry (2) a nursery (3) an apiary (4) an aquarium

ANS : 3

94. Give one-word substitution for the following

The scientific study of insects

(1) Criminology (2) Entomology (3) Mycology (4) Meteorology

ANS : 2

95. Increase in global temperatures may result in

(1) rains (2) destruction of crops

(3) death of animals (4) a long period without rains

ANS : 4

96. Select the antonym of underlined word.

This <u>frivolous</u> remarks provoked no comments.

(1) serious (2) frantic (3) momentons (4) fanciful

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ANS : 1

97. Choose the most appropriate answer

'You are probably sleepy, because you …… .'

(1) are yawning a lot

(2) went out for lunch

(3) ate too much chocolates

(4) watched a movie

ANS : 1

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