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Language – I
ENGLISH

Directions : (Question 1 to 9) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option :

In 1816, at the age of 41, Jane was ill with what some say might have been Addison's disease. She made impressive efforts to continue working at a normal pace, editing popular works as well as starting a new novel called *The Brothers*, which would be published after her death as *Sanditon*. Another novel, *Persuasion*, would also be published posthumously. At some point, Jane's condition deteriorated to such a degree that she stopped writing. She died on July 18, 1817, in Winchester, Hampshire, England.

While Austen received some accolades for her works while still alive, with her first three novels garnering critical attention and increasing financial reward, it was not until after her death that her brother Henry revealed to the public that she was an author.

Today, Austen is considered one of the greatest writers in English history, both by academics and the general public. In 2002, as part of a BBC poll, the British public voted her No. 70 on a list of "100 Most Famous Britons of All Time". Austen's transformation from little-known to internationally renowned author began in the 1920s, when scholars began to recognize her works as masterpieces, thus increasing her general popularity. The Janeites, a Jane Austen fan club, eventually began to take on wider significance, similar to the Trekkie phenomenon that characterizes fans of the *Star Trek* franchise. The popularity of her work is also evident in the many films and TV adaptations of *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Sense and Sensibility*, as well as the TV series and film *Clueless*, which was based on *Emma*.

Austen was in the worldwide news in 2007, when author David Lassman submitted to several publishing houses a few of her manuscripts with slight revisions under a different name, and they were routinely rejected. He chronicled the experience in an article titled "Rejecting Jane", a fitting tribute to an author who could appreciate humor and wit.

1. The fact that Jane's brother revealed to the world that she was an author after her death implies that
 - (1) Jane Austen's writings were not published before her death.
 - (2) Jane's novels were published under an anonymous name.
 - (3) She did not receive recognition for her work while alive.
 - (4) She hated publicity.



2. The reason for Jane Austen to cease writing was
(1) she lost interest in writing (2) she ceased living
(3) her health had deteriorated ~~(4) she developed other interests in life~~
3. In the sentence 'While Austen received some accolades for her works' accolades means
(1) monetary benefit (2) criticism
(3) praise (4) brickbats
4. The passage mainly discusses about
(1) Jane Austen's ill health (2) Contribution to the field of literature
(3) The works published after death (4) Awards that she received
5. The reason for Austen's increasing general popularity in the 1920s was
(1) her works were published under her name
(2) she was recognised as an author
(3) scholars regarded her works as masterpieces
(4) her books received many awards
6. Jane's manuscripts submitted by David Lassman were rejected because
(1) were submitted under a different name
(2) they had undergone revisions
(3) had been submitted late
(4) they were not original
7. The words 'routinely rejected' implies
(1) only famous writers manuscripts are read
(2) it is an established policy to reject manuscripts
(3) manuscripts are rejected without reading
(4) manuscripts submitted by newcomers are not read
8. In the sentence 'another novel, Persuasion, would also be published posthumously' posthumous means
(1) before the funeral (2) after death
(3) when the person falls ill (4) after publishing
9. Jane Austen, "I am a well known writer indeed,
(1) amn't I? (2) am I? (3) ain't I? (4) am I not?



Directions : (Question 10 to 15) : Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow choosing the best alternative :

When I do count the clock that tells the time,
And see the brave day sunk in hideous night;
When I behold the violet past prime,
And sable curls all silver'd o'er with white;
When lofty trees I see barren of leaves
Which erst from heat did canopy the herd,
And summer's green all girded up in sheaves
Borne on the bier with white and bristly beard,
Then of thy beauty do I question make,
That thou among the wastes of time must go,
Since sweets and beauties do themselves forsake
And die as fast as they see others grow;
And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence
Save breed, to brave him when he takes thee hence.

10. The literary/poetic device used in the phrase, 'summer's green' is
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| (1) synecdoche | (2) simile |
| (3) metaphor | (4) alliteration |
11. The couplet connotes that
- (1) passage of time makes us realise beauty is skin deep
 - (2) there is no way to avoid the ravages of time
 - (3) there is something that trades on this earth against time
 - (4) your next generation can contribute to save time
12. In line two the adjective 'brave' means
- (1) to endure something without showing fear
 - (2) to imply a visual brightness and gallantry
 - (3) synonym to hideous night that is dreadful in life
 - (4) ugliness and darkness of hideous night



13. The speaker says that one must preserve his youth in his progeny as
- (1) time is the strongest factor that destroys the youth and everything
 - (2) procreation is the sole idea that the speaker brings out in the sonnet
 - (3) he connotes that marriage and children are a means of immortality
 - (4) he juxtaposes youth, beauty, time and life after death
14. The central idea of the poem is
- (1) time is a scythe that destroys and decays everything
 - (2) passage of time makes man to forget the beauty of life
 - (3) passage of time makes lofty tree bare barren leaves
 - (4) time is a crusader of procreation and death
15. The line which suggest waste and futility is
- (1) the brave day sunk in hideous night
 - (2) sweets and beauties do themselves forsake
 - (3) then of thy beauty do I question make
 - (4) lofty trees I see barren of leaves

Directions : (Question 16 to 30) Answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate option :

16. Test conducted at the entry level of the course to the students is
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| (1) achievement test | (2) placement test |
| (3) prognostic test | (4) diagnostic test |
17. A learner can develop quick comprehension following one of the techniques
- (1) reading at a glance
 - (2) skimming and scanning
 - (3) read the first and the last sentence
 - (4) read only the nouns and adjectives
18. If a student has to know how a word is pronounced he has to
- (1) by heart the pronunciation of every word
 - (2) know the meaning and pronunciation all the words
 - (3) study phonetics as major subject
 - (4) look up for the word's pronunciation in the dictionary



19. When a teacher gives feedback to the student, the teacher should
- (1) criticize the student for every mistake that he done
 - (2) appreciate him and do not point out the mistakes
 - (3) tell him where he has done mistake and appreciate him
 - (4) punish the student so as to make him guilty of his mistakes
20. When a teacher teaches a lesson by giving explanation only in English the method employed by the teacher is
- (1) direct method
 - (2) experimental method
 - (3) situation method
 - (4) communicative method
21. One of the main demerits of translation method is
- (1) it hampers fluency
 - (2) mental translation
 - (3) to develop love for mother tongue
 - (4) to protect one's own interest in a specific language
22. The kind of comprehension developed through the skill of scanning is
- (1) global comprehension
 - (2) referential comprehension
 - (3) evaluative comprehension
 - (4) local comprehension
23. One of the features of narrative writing is to
- (1) entertain, gain and hold a reader's interest
 - (2) teach English to the unprivileged in remote areas
 - (3) pass on information to the society
 - (4) make use of narratives effectively to teach English
24. When a learner is asked to read a given passage and make key points the method that the learner employs to study is
- (1) skimming and scanning
 - (2) note making
 - (3) memorizing
 - (4) expansion
25. One of the features of paragraph writing is
- (1) ideas, presentation and coherence
 - (2) lengthy paragraphs and legible handwriting
 - (3) cursive writing and condensed writing
 - (4) phrases and idiomatic expressions

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26. Mother tongue should not be used in teaching English because
- (1) it encourages students to learn the target language
 - (2) it gives the learner the comfort to communicate
 - (3) it helps the learner to understand the concept in mother tongue
 - (4) it hampers students ability to learn a new language
27. Unacceptable behaviour of the teacher when a student uses mother tongue in English class is
- (1) encouraging the learner to learn using mother tongue
 - (2) punishing the learner for using mother tongue in English class
 - (3) helping the learner to translate the sentences into English
 - (4) communicate with the student in mother tongue to make him comfortable
28. If a student makes mistake while reading a text in English class the teacher should
- (1) encourage the student to correct his pronunciation
 - (2) not give corrections and allow the student to continue reading
 - (3) humiliate the student so as to make him practice reading
 - (4) stop the student from reading and ask him to learn reading immediately
29. When a teacher uses telecast material to teach English the purpose is to
- (1) attract the students to use technology
 - (2) reduce the burden of teacher preparing for class
 - (3) increase retention power of a student
 - (4) enhance concentration and effective learning
30. When a teacher involves each and every student in the class to teach a concept the method that could work well is
- (1) lecture method
 - (2) discussion method
 - (3) audio visual aids
 - (4) textbook and chalk and talk