

PART V
LANGUAGE II
ENGLISH

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 121 to 129) by selecting the most appropriate option.

- 1 If you are living in a house with a child on the cusp of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being sarcastic; you are about to embark on an amazing voyage. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugar coat it : you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers — modern teenagers are under so much pressure, it's no wonder they get moody!
- 2 Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. Gone is the baby who adored you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.
- 3 But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make their lives easier. News flash : you can't. What you can—and must—do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

Source : Raising Teenagers

Lynn Huggins-Cooper (adapted)

121. According to the author, living with a teenager is like an 'amazing voyage' because
- (1) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult
 - (2) the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous
 - (3) both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights
 - (4) the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth
122. 'I won't try to sugar coat it' — By this what the author wants to convey is that
- (1) she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges
 - (2) parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner
 - (3) parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment
 - (4) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers
123. Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of
- (1) the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development
 - (2) the failed relationships with friends and lovers
 - (3) failing in examinations
 - (4) the enormous stress they experience at this age
124. 'Only shadows remain of the child ...'. The word 'shadows' here refers to
- (1) faint traces of the adoring child
 - (2) old memories of the teenager
 - (3) old memories of the parents
 - (4) the darker aspect of the growing teenager

125. 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's
- (1) innate tendency to become physically violent
 - (2) natural rebellious tendency
 - (3) excessive sentimentality
 - (4) need for identification with family values
126. 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager
- (1) behaves in such a way because of biological factors
 - (2) derives much pleasure in going against the family
 - (3) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully
 - (4) rejects parents' values out of sheer spite
127. The author says that parents cannot prevent their teenage children from making mistakes. What is his advice to the parents ?
- (1) Be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers
 - (2) Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier
 - (3) Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice
 - (4) Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful
128. Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'
- (1) angst
 - (2) raging
 - (3) sarcastic
 - (4) cusp
129. Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change. The underlined part of this sentence is a/an
- (1) adverb clause
 - (2) adjective clause
 - (3) prepositional phrase
 - (4) noun clause

Directions : Read the poem given below and answer the questions (Q. No. 130–135) that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

The Hand Holders:

A Tribute To Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours,
no job anywhere else in the land.
You are the keepers of the future;
you hold the smallest of hands.

Into your care you are trusted
to nurture and care for the young,
and for all of your everyday heroics,
your talents and skills go unsung.

You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured.
You rock babies brand new in your arms.
You encourage the shy and unsure child.
You make sure they are safe from all harm.

You foster the bonds of friendships,
letting no child go away mad.
You respect and you honour their emotions.
You give hugs to each child when they're sad.

You have more impact than does a professor,
a child's mind is moulded by four;
so whatever you lay on the table
is whatever the child will explore.

Give each child the tools for adventure,
let them be artists and writers and more;
let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars
and build castles of sand on the shore.

It is true that you don't make much money
and you don't get a whole lot of praise,
but when one small child says "I love you",
you're reminded of how this job pays.

Author unknown

130. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to
- (1) babies
 - (2) caregivers with small hands
 - (3) parents with small hands
 - (4) people with small hands
131. Though caregivers look after the young they are
- (1) never tired of their work
 - (2) not properly recognised
 - (3) not loved by the children under their care
 - (4) paid very well in return
132. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because
- (1) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor
 - (2) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
 - (3) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
 - (4) the caregiver can teach better than a professor
133. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets ?
- (1) Acknowledgement of the society
 - (2) Praise from the parents
 - (3) Money for her services
 - (4) Love from children
134. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad.' This act can be described as one of
- (1) empathy
 - (2) encouragement
 - (3) recrimination
 - (4) reassurance
135. 'Letting no child go away mad' — the meaning of this line is
- (1) no child is allowed to be angry for long
 - (2) no child is permitted to go away from school without permission
 - (3) no child is allowed to become mad
 - (4) no caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child
- Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.*
136. Which among the following is a feature of a child-centred language classroom ?
- (1) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined
 - (2) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
 - (3) Children work individually to prepare projects
 - (4) Teacher plans assessment every day
137. Fluency in English can be developed through
- (1) creating opportunities to use the target language for communication
 - (2) the teacher talking for most of the time
 - (3) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correct them
 - (4) allowing students who are not confident to have the freedom to be quiet
138. An effective lesson for teaching a language begins with
- (1) listing the learning objectives of the lesson
 - (2) presenting the content of the lesson
 - (3) recapitulation and motivation through fun activity
 - (4) writing on the blackboard
139. Some noise in the language class indicates
- (1) indiscipline of learners
 - (2) teacher's lack of control over the class
 - (3) incompetence of the teacher
 - (4) constructive activities with learners engaged in language learning
- (60)
140. Enquiry-based learning
- (1) does not place students in thought provoking situations
 - (2) encourages quiet learners
 - (3) does not nurture creative thinking in students

- (4) allows learners to raise questions
141. Effective learning takes place when students are
- (1) passive
 - (2) interactive
 - (3) quiet
 - (4) good at preparing for examinations
142. In large language classes, group work can be accomplished by
- (1) asking 4–5 students to sit together on a narrow bench despite lack of space
 - (2) asking students to turn around for group work
 - (3) asking all students to stand in a circle
 - (4) asking half the class to go out to the playground
143. A test to assess the potential of students for specific abilities and skills such as music, spatial ability or logical ability is called a/an
- (1) Proficiency Test
 - (2) Aptitude Test
 - (3) Attitude Test
 - (4) Achievement Test
144. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by
- (1) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside
 - (2) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills
 - (3) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively
 - (4) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities
145. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners ?
- (1) Recitation of poetry
 - (2) Reading a prose and drama aloud
 - (3) Oral language drill
 - (4) Debates and group discussions followed by role play
146. Which of the following will be most effective to remove conventional beliefs about gender roles ?
- (1) Showing a picture in which the mother is seen cooking and the father is seen reading a newspaper
 - (2) Teaching all the learners to sweep, wash and sew in the craft class without any gender discrimination
 - (3) Encouraging girls to develop interest in household chores from a young age
 - (4) Telling the girls that talking fr (61) not a trait of good girls
147. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has 'overall development' as an aim. It means
- (1) training the children for the development of the country
 - (2) nurturing both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas
 - (3) coaching all the children for academic excellence
 - (4) training the children for different careers
148. A play can be best taught by
- (1) making the students read it silently a number of times to understand the story
 - (2) encouraging the students to stage the play after working in groups to understand the plot, characters etc.
 - (3) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students
 - (4) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items
149. A class is reading a story based in a village. The teacher asks some students to mark the villages in an outline map of their locality. Some other students are asked to collect information about the different crops grown in these villages. Yet another group works on the nutritional value of the grains, fruits and vegetables grown in the locality. Later the students exchange their work and have a class discussion, relating the information with the story. What is the underlying principle of this approach ?

- (1) Treating knowledge in specific segments based on geography, science, language, etc.
 - (2) Making connections across disciplines and bringing out the inter-relatedness of knowledge
 - (3) Teaching language through written assignments and projects
 - (4) Giving importance to the practical and scholastic aspects of literary pieces
150. "Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children, especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections, and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education." — This observation found in the National Curriculum Framework-2005 is related to
- (1) Inclusive education
 - (2) Constructivist learning
 - (3) Gender equality
 - (4) Critical pedagogy