APPENDICES

ATOM
APPENDIX - A

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ENGLISH TEST PAPER
(for B.Ed., Students)

Name of the College: Qualifications:

Name of the Trainee: Methods: 1. English

Experience (if any): 2. .......

Note:

1. Answer all the questions. No penalty for the mistakes.

2. Write your answers in the space provided in this paper only.

1. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY:

Mr. Jones liked being comfortable, so when he got into a train, he always used to put his suitcase on the seat beside him and pretend that it belonged to another passenger who had gone to buy something in the Station.
One day he did this when the train was very crowded. Other passengers came and sat in all the other seats except the one on which his suitcase was lying on. Then an old gentleman arrived, looked at Mr. Jones' case and said, "Is this somebody's seat?".

"Yes", answered Mr. Jones. "A friend of mine is travelling with me, and he has gone to buy some cigarettes. He will return soon". Mr. Jones opened the window and looked out, to make the old gentleman think that he was anxious about his friend.

"All right", said the old gentleman, "I'll sit here until your friend comes back, and then I'll stand somewhere". He put the suitcase up above him and sat down. Mr. Jones did not feel happy about this, but he wasn't able to do or say anything, because all the other passengers were watching and listening.

Several minutes passed, the whistle blew, and the train began to move. Then the old gentleman jumped up and said, "I am very sorry, but your friend seems to have missed the train. We don't want him to be separated from his suitcase do we? I don't believe that he would like
that at all", and before Mr. Jones was able to do or say anything to prevent him, he took his suitcase and threw it out of the window which Mr. Jones had opened.

You can be sure that Mr. Jones never tried to play that game again.

NOW ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

A. Put one word from this story in each empty place in these sentences.

1. Mr. Jones used to look out of the window and ..... that he was looking for his friend.

2. The passengers heard a loud ..... before the train started.

3. The old gentleman seemed ..... that Mr. Jones' friend should have his suitcase.

4. It is more ..... to travel in any empty train than in a crowded one.

B. Find words in the story which mean about the same as

8. stop: ..... 9. certain: .....
II. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently - this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done - is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized
peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that side which has killed most has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right.

10. Which of the following sentences gives the best summary of the passage? Put a tick against the correct answer.

a) Some of the people who helped civilization forward are not mentioned at all in history books.

b) Conquerors and generals have been out most famous men, but they did not help civilization forward.

c) It is true people today do not fight or kill each other in the streets.

11. What examples does the author give of people who really helped civilization forward?

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE BEST ALTERNATIVE (a, b, c, d) under each. Think carefully before you make your choice. Mark a tick against the correct one.

12. In the first sentence, the author says that

a) most history books are written by conquerors, generals and soldiers.

b) no one who really helped civilization forward is mentioned in any history book.

c) history books tell us far more about conquerors and soldiers than about those who helped civilization forward.

d) conquerors, generals and soldiers should not be mentioned in history books.

13. On all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world we find

a) the figure of the same conqueror or general or soldier.

b) the figure of some conqueror or general or soldier.
c) those that were ruled by the greatest number of conquerors.

d) those that won the greatest number of battles against other countries.

15. The author says that civilized people

a) should not have any quarrels to settle.

b) should not fight when there are no quarrels to settle.

c) should settle their quarrels without fighting.

d) should settle their quarrels by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side.

16. "That is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right". The meaning of this sentence is that

a) those who fight believe that the winner is right and the loser wrong.

b) only those who are powerful should go to war.
c) those who are right should fight against those who are wrong.

d) in a war only those who are powerful will win.

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

When some one learns a language, he is not, properly speaking, gaining knowledge of his environment. Language is not knowledge, but a set of skills. The teaching of it, therefore, must be different from the teaching of a "content" subject like science. Of course, it is possible to study language or languages in the way we study history or geography or science - as a "content" subject, a set of concerts of varying degrees of abstraction. This is the way a linguist studies a language, so that he can analyse and describe it. This, too, requires skill; but it is the sort of skill a scientist needs rather than the language learner; there is many an academic linguist who is capable of giving an excellent description of a language in which he is only a mediocre performer.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ENDING OF THE SENTENCE PUT A TICK AGAINST IT:

17. Learning a language means

a) improving one's ability to speak better
b) knowing something about the language.
c) learning a set of skills.
d) gaining a knowledge of one's own environment.

18. We can study a language as we study a science if we want to
a) learn the language
b) describe the language
c) teach the language
d) enjoy the language.

19. A linguist's purpose of study of language is to
a) teach  b) describe  c) improve  d) correct.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT. PUT A TICK AGAINST IT.

20. a) The teaching of a language is not the same as the teaching of a science.

b) We can use the same methods to teach both science and language.

c) If we teach science well, the pupils learn a language also.

da) Teaching of science is unnecessary if we teach a language.
21. a) A good linguist may not be a good learner of a language.
   b) A good linguist means a good teacher of a language.
   c) A good linguist is always a good learner of a language.
   d) A good linguist can become a good scientist.

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE FROM THOSE GIVEN AND WRITE ITS LETTER IN THE BRACKET:

22. When the telephone rang, she .......... a letter
   a) writes (b) has written (c) wrote
d) was writing 22 ( )

23. The film started before we .......... the cinema.
   a) reach (b) reached (c) were reaching
d) have reached 23 ( )

24. I will speak to Murthy when I .......... him tomorrow morning.
   a) see (b) will see (c) saw
d) have seen 24 ( )
25. It's five O' clock. It is time the game ........
a) starts  (b) started  (c) has started
d) will start  25. ( )

26. I saw something ........ from the ceiling
a) hanging  (b) hangs  (c) is hanging
d) hanged  26 ( )

27. This is the second time he ........ his books.
a) forgets  (b) is forgetting  (c) has
forgotten  (d) forgot  27 ( )

28. I don't know whether the letter is finished
yet, but he ........ it yesterday as he had
nothing else to do
a) had finished  (b) finished  (c) could
finish  (d) could have finished  28 ( )

29. Ravi: Supposing it had rained when you were there?
Gopi: We ........ until it stopped.
a) had sheltered  (b) would shelter
c) sheltered  (d) would have sheltered  29 ( )

30. I am a hawker. I go home when I have finished ........
my things.
a) selling  (b) to sell  (c) sold  (d) sell  30 ( )
31. The doctor made me in bed for a week.
   a) staying (b) stayed (c) stay
   d) to stay 31 ( )

32. The table with dust.
   a) is covering (b) covered (c) covers
   d) is covered 32 ( )

33. I stayed at home yesterday my mother.
   a) help (b) to help (c) helped (d) was
      helping 33 ( )

34. If I picked up the crab, it me.
   a) will bite (b) bites (c) bit
   d) would bite 34 ( )

35. We've missed the bus. There's nothing else we can do now wait for the next one.
   a) although (b) unless (c) except (d) if 35 ( )

36. I was aware of a certain disappointment, improbable this may sound.
   a) though (b) as soon as (c) for
   d) while 36 ( )
37. I don't know how ....... it is all right now.
   a) did he repair it?  (b) he did repair it
   c) he repaired it  (d) he is repairing  37 (  )

38. Don't tell Krishna because I don't want .......
   a) him know  (b) him to know  (c) know him
   d) to know  38 (  )

39. He gave us ....... we could not move for
   an hour.
   a) so a huge meal that  (b) such a huge meal
      that  (c) a such huge meal that  (d) so
      huge a meal as  39 (  )

40. The examination was ....... no one passed.
   a) very hard that  (b) as hard as
   c) so hard that  (d) so hard as  40 (  )

41. I hid it under the carpet ....... they would not
   find it.
   a) that  (b) in order  (c) so that
   d) unless  41 (  )

42. The student ....... book I still have can
   come to collect it after the lesson.
   a) who  (b) whose  (c) what  (d) whom  42 (  )
43. This pen is no good. Please change it and give me.
   a) other one  (b) one another  (c) another one
   d) other. 43 ( )

44. Sudhakar wanted to win the race. He ran .......
   a) as fast as he could  (b) so fast as he can
   c) fast as he can   (d) fast as he could 44 ( )
   We did not have ....... so we bought some more
   a) enough of meat   (b) enough meat
   c) meat enough   (d) enough meats 44 ( )

45. He is a doctor: I am sure of that, ....... he is a doctor.
   a) I am sure of that.  (b) I am sure of.
   c) sure I am.  (d) I am sure. 45 ( )

46. I don't remember ....... she emerged alive or not.
   a) how  (b) whether  (c) why  (d) that 46 ( )

V. CHOOSE THE EXPECTED ANSWER:

47. They won't come tomorrow, will they?
   a) No, not coming.  (b) No, they won't.
   c) Yes, they will.  (d) No, they will come. 47 ( )
48. Everybody wants a drink, don't they?
   a) Yes, do. (b) Yes, they do. (c) Yes, he does. (d) Yes, they do want. 48 ( )

VI. CHOOSE THE ALTERNATIVE WHICH IS NEAREST IN MEANING TO THE SENTENCE GIVEN BELOW:

49. We shall not be able to go there unless you take us in your car.
   a) We shall not be able to go there because you won't take us in your car.
   b) If you take us in your car, we shall be able to go there.
   c) You will take us in your car, so we shall be able to go there.
   d) We shall be able to go there even if you don't take us in your car. 49 ( )

50. I gave two metres of cloth to the tailor. He made a shirt for me.
   a) I have made my shirt.
   b) I had the tailor made my shirt.
   c) I have had my shirt made
   d) The tailor had my shirt made. 50 ( )
VII. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WHICH HAS THE MOST NORMAL ENGLISH WORD ORDER:

51. a) He has been living in America for over five years.
   b) He in America has been living for over five years.
   c) He for over five years has been in America living.
   d) He has in America been living for over five years. 51 ( )

52. a) The whole class did badly the exercises.
    b) The whole class did the exercises badly.
    c) The whole class badly did the exercises.
    d) Badly the whole class did the exercises 52 ( )

53. a) Any birds have you seen to-day?
    b) Have you seen to-day any birds?
    c) Have you seen any birds to-day?
    d) Have to-day you seen any birds? 53 ( )
VIII. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TO MAKE SHORT TYPICAL SENTENCES:

54. I do not know if ........
55. There was no time ........
56. It was so easy ...........
57. I would like ..............
58. As soon as they ...........
59. He was writing while ........
60. Sometimes ................
61. Sometime ..................
62. After I ....................
63. He was writing when ........

IX. IN EACH LIST ONE WORD IS SPelt WronGLY. FIND OUT THAT WORD AND WRITE IT CORRECTLY IN THE SPACE AT THE RIGHT:

64. a) Crowd (b) Smooth (c) rough (d) quite Iy ........
65. a) messinger (b) astonished (c) hospital (d) twelfth ..... 
66. a) relative (b) scenery (c) certainly (d) Collector ..... 
67. a) exhaled (b) vehicles (c) arguments (d) careless ..... 
68. a) sincerely (b) faithfully (c) truely (d) usually ........

X. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS IN CORRECT PLACE:

69. He has been to London before (never)
70. They were injured in a bad accident (very)
71. He is late to school (always)
72. Has your brother been to London or America? (ever)

XI. YOU ARE TO CHOOSE ONE WORD THAT BEST COMPLETES THE
    SENTENCE AND MARK ITS LETTER IN THE BLANK:

73. When two lorries hit, they ........
    (a) collect. (b) coincide. (c) co-operate. (d) collide.

74. When a person stands out in society, he is considered ......
    (a) obscure. (b) vague. (c) impertinent. (d) prominent.

75. When we say a person is absurd, we mean that he is ........
    (a) vague. (b) ridiculous. (c) stubborn. (d) mute.

76. To set a man free is to ........ him.
    (a) suppress. (b) collect. (c) release. (d) arrest.

77. When a problem is difficult to solve, we say it is .......
    (a) prominent. (b) complicated. (c) interesting.
    (d) useless.

XII. FILL IN THE EMPTY PLACES SUITABLY, IN THE FOLLOWING
    PASSAGE WITH THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW:

    accustomed  dragged  restaurant
    coffee-shop  exaggerated  restricted
    comfortable  interested  stretch
    confirmed  lengthen  travel
    courteous  pulled  trip
Last summer, I took my family to Hyderabad to see places of interest. I’d reserved seats by a deluxe bus as accommodation in this bus is because there is room to our legs. The clerk in the enquiry counter our reservation and even gave us the numbers of our seats. We reached Hyderabad at 4.30 a.m. As we had a lot of luggage, we called a porter. He came running and my heavy suitcase even without waiting to know where we had to go. He took us to the lounge.

We could make use of the deluxe lounge into which entry is to deluxe passengers only. The canteen was not yet open, so we went to a nearby for coffee as I am to coffee early in the morning. We reached our lodge at 6 a.m. The room boy was very to us; he helped us get a taxi.

The taxi-driver acted as a guide also. He gave us a lot of information about the important buildings like University Arts College though sometimes he things a little. We stayed at Hyderabad for another day shopping and seeing films. The was pleasant.
XIII. REPORT THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION:

Raju: Mr. Kiran, I am in need of money. Please lend me ten rupees.

Kiran: When can you pay it back?

Raju: Not later than the first week of next month.

Kiran: All right. I don't have cash; I'll give you a cheque.

XV. PUNCTUATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

Good morning sir said the salesman good morning I want a second-hand scooter are these second-hand scooters.
My dear Subhadra,

If you have not made any plans for your Basara holidays, this year, perhaps you would like to stay with us. It is a long time since we met, and my parents and brothers would love to see you again. We have a bigger house now, and there is plenty of room for one or two guests. We also have a bigger garden and it is pleasant to sit in the garden in the evening when it is cool. Do come; we look forward to seeing you.

Yours affectionately

Lakshmi

Imagining that you are Subhadra, write a reply expressing your inability to accept the invitation because of your mother's illness.