

61. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank in the sentence.
Copper is useful metal.
(1) a
(2) an
(3) the
(4) any
62. I forget his name.
In the above sentence the underlined word is a
(1) noun
(2) verb
(3) conjunction
(4) pronoun
63. Identify the correct sentence.
(1) How far your house it is from here.
(2) You are doing that why?
(3) How far is it from here to your house?
(4) Where you are going now.
64. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank in the sentence.
Rama can speak
(1) fast
(2) wonderful
(3) fastly
(4) severely
65. If you combine the following two sentences,
a) He is strong.
b) He can work hard.
You will get :
(1) He can work hard because he is strong.
(2) He is strong when he can work hard.
(3) Though he is strong, he can work hard.
(4) Although he can work hard, he is strong.
66. To make the past perfect tense, we use this helping verb.
(1) have
(2) had
(3) has
(4) having
67. The opposite of 'equality' is
(1) inequality
(2) disequality
(3) nonequality
(4) inequality
68. Identify the correctly spelt word.
(1) accomodation
(2) accommodation
(3) accomodation
(4) accomodetion
69. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank in the sentence.
We went the market last Sunday.
(1) up
(2) onto
(3) to
(4) off
70. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank in the sentence.
They living here since 1999.
(1) have been
(2) has been
(3) are being
(4) have being
71. Identify the 'positive degree' of the sentence.
Raju is taller than Amar.
(1) Amar is not tall as Raju.
(2) Amar is not so tall as Raju.
(3) Amar can be tall like Raju.
(4) Amar is as tall as Raju.

72. Identify the correct 'question tag' for the statement.
Your brother is a teacher,
- (1) is he
 - (2) isn't it?
 - (3) isnt he.
 - (4) isn't he?
73. What is the meaning of the word underlined in the sentence?
The water glittered in the sunlight.
- (1) shone
 - (2) shine
 - (3) shown
 - (4) shining
74. If you combine the following two sentences,
a) She likes English.
b) She likes Mathematics.
You will get :
- (1) She not only likes English, but also Mathematics.
 - (2) She likes not only English, but also Mathematics.
 - (3) Not only English but also she likes Mathematics.
 - (4) She likes English and not only Mathematics.
75. The 'reported' form of the sentence,
The teacher said to the pupils, "Listen.", is
- (1) The teacher said the pupils to listen.
 - (2) The teacher told the pupils listen.
 - (3) The teacher asked the pupils to listen.
 - (4) The teacher suggested the pupils to listen.
76. Identify the question to get the answer.
Yes. We go there every year.
- (1) Did you been to Ooty?
 - (2) Have been to Ooty ever?
 - (3) Did you go to Ooty never?
 - (4) Have you ever been to Ooty?
77. In a letter to an officer, the 'subscription' is
- (1) Yours sincerely,
 - (2) yours faithfully.
 - (3) Yours faithfully,
 - (4) Yours' faithfully,
78. Identify the correct sentence that contains all the words in the box.
- sun, clouds, makes, the, the, us, for
- (1) The sun makes us for the clouds.
 - (2) The sun makes the clouds for us.
 - (3) The clouds makes the sun for us.
 - (4) The sun clouds makes for us.
79. Read the four parts of a sentence. They are marked A, B, C and D.
- A) because it was interesting
 - B) interested in the book
 - C) that he could not put it down
 - D) he was so
- The correct sequence of the parts is :
- (1) D), B), C), A)
 - (2) B), C), A), D)
 - (3) A), C), B), D)
 - (4) D), C), A), B)

80 to 84 : Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

John Ruskin says, "All books are divisible into two classes, the books of the hour and the books of all time."

Similarly some books are read by 95% of people for some years and then they are virtually forgotten. Take for example, 'detective' novels. We may not have heard about the authors of detective novels like Erle Stanley Gardner. Although the taste of readers is changing, 5% of people continue to read 'classics'. Mark Twain said, "A classic is a book which people praise but don't read."

Books are good companions and good counsellors. They are like good friends. As a good friend walks in when others walk out, books also walk in to console you. They offer the best solace you think of.

80. According to Ruskin, books can be divided into
- (1) some categories
 - (2) three categories
 - (3) four categories
 - (4) two categories
81. According to this passage,
- (1) some books are read and forgotten
 - (2) very few books are read but forgotten
 - (3) most of the books are read but forgotten
 - (4) no book is read and forgotten
82. According to this passage,
- (1) a majority of people read classics
 - (2) every reader reads classics
 - (3) more than half of the readers read classics
 - (4) a small percentage of people read classics
83. The writer of this passage compares books to
- (1) friends
 - (2) classics
 - (3) time
 - (4) detectives
84. The writer of this passage says that books can make us
- (1) feel sad
 - (2) feel better
 - (3) feel dejected
 - (4) feel serious

85. Language games can consolidate the pupils' skills of

- (1) listening and speaking only
- (2) speaking and reading only
- (3) reading and writing only
- (4) listening, speaking, reading and writing

86. We teach a supplementary reader for

- (1) learning pronunciation
- (2) learning syntax
- (3) extensive reading
- (4) intensive reading

87. Read the question in the box given below :

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

Ravi goes to school bicycle.

- a) by b) on
- c) with d) over

The above test item tests the

- (1) lexical item
- (2) knowledge
- (3) skill
- (4) speech

88. At schools, teachers conduct unit tests, terminal exams and annual exams to ensure

- (1) continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (2) summative evaluation
- (3) diagnostic evaluation
- (4) formation evaluation

89. In microteaching, the sequence of events is :

- (1) Teacher trainees improve their spoken English.
- (2) They prepare a microlesson plan, teach, get the feedback, replan and reteach.
- (3) They teach, get the feedback, prepare a microlesson and reteach.
- (4) They prepare a microlesson plan and improve their teaching.

90. One of the basic elements of spoken English is fluency. Fluency is the ability of a speaker

- (1) to pause at the right place while speaking
- (2) to speak fast
- (3) to speak as fast as he can
- (4) to speak as slowly as he can