

# KARTET 2021

## PRACTICE PAPER 02

### ENGLISH

30 X 1 = 30 Marks

For CDP / Science / ENGLISH / EVS Practice Papers

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**Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 01 – 08) that follow by selecting the correct/most appropriate options :**

As science progresses, superstitions ought to grow less. On the whole, that is true. However, it is surprising how superstitions linger on. If we are tempted to look down on savage tribes for holding such ideas, we should remember that even today, among most civilised nations, a great many equally stupid superstitions exist and are believed in by a great many people.

Some people will not sit down thirteen at a table; or will not like to start anything important on a Friday; or refuse to walk under a ladder. Many people buy charms and talismans because they think they will bring them luck. Even in civilised nations today, many laws are made on the basis of principles which are just as much unproved.

For instance, it is often held as a principle that white people are by nature superior to people of other colours. The ancient Greeks believed that they were superior to the people of Northern and Western Europe. The only way to see if there is anything in such a principle is to make scientific studies of a number of white and black and brown people under different conditions of life and find out just what they can and cannot achieve.

It is, however, true that the increase of scientific knowledge does reduce superstition and also baseless guessing and useless arguments and practices. Civilised people do not argue and get angry about what water is composed of. The composition of water is known, and there is no argument about it

1. We should not despise the savage tribes because :
  - (1) they do not believe in science.
  - (2) they indulge in useless arguments.
  - (3) they have stopped being superstitious.
  - (4) we are no less superstitious than they are.

2. Which of the following has a scientific basis for it ?

- (1) We should not walk under a ladder.
- (2) Number thirteen is inauspicious.
- (3) Talismans and charms always bring luck.
- (4) Fridays are as good as other days.

3. Who believe in superstitions ?

- (1) All civilised nations.
- (2) Only some civilised nations.
- (3) Only some tribals.
- (4) All tribals and some civilized nations.



4. Study the following statements :

- (a) Ancient Greeks were superior to other European nations.
  - (b) Science helps us fight superstitions.
- (1) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
  - (2) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
  - (3) Both (a) and (b) are right.
  - (4) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

5. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ? On the whole that is true.

- (1) Determiner
- (2) Pronoun
- (3) Conjunction
- (4) Preposition

6. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence. It is often held that as a principle.

- (1) Pronoun
- (2) Adverb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Preposition

7. Fill in the blank in the following sentence. \_\_\_\_\_ is opposite in meaning to the word, 'superior'.

- (1) Higher
- (2) Prior
- (3) Inferior
- (4) Lower

8. The statement which best sums up the passage is :

- (1) Superstitions disappear with the advancement of science.
- (2) Irrational beliefs decline with the advancement of science.
- (3) Civilized nations are no less superstitious than the savage tribes.
- (4) We are very different from the savage nations in our beliefs.

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. Nos. 09-15) by selecting the correct / most appropriate options.**

If asked, “What matters are related to health i.e. health decisions ?” most of us would answer – hospitals, doctors and pills. Yet we are all making a whole range of decisions about our health which go beyond this limited area of doctors, pills etc. For example, whether or not to smoke, take exercise, wear a seat belt, drive a motor bike, drink alcohol regularly etc.

The way we reach decisions and form attitudes about our health is only just beginning to be understood. The main paradox is why people consistently do things which are known to be very hazardous. Two interesting examples of this are smoking and not wearing seat belts. Addiction makes smokers keep on smoking and whether to wear a seat belt or not is affected by safety considerations. Taken together both these examples show how people reach decisions about their health. Understanding this process is crucial.

Only then can we effectively change public attitude towards voluntary activities like smoking. Smokers run the risk of contracting heart disease, several times more as compared to non-smokers. Even lung cancer. Despite extensive press campaigns which have regularly told smokers and car drivers the grave risks they are running, the number of smokers and non-wearers of seat belts has remained much the same. Although the numbers of deaths from road accidents and smoking are well publicized, they have aroused little public interest.

9. If we give smokers the real figures of deaths caused by smoking, will it affect their views on the dangers of smoking ? Unfortunately not. Many of the real figures are in the form of probable estimates, and evidence shows that people are very bad at understanding this kind of information

Why does a common man choose to wear a seat belt ?

- (1) There is a law for it.
- (2) He wants to protect himself.
- (3) It is fitted in the car.
- (4) For fear of the policeman



10. Study the following statements :

- (a) Though it is very dangerous, some people don't quit smoking.
  - (b) Whether or not to drink alcohol is not a health decision.
- (1) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.
  - (2) (a) is wrong and (b) is right.
  - (3) Both (a) and (b) are right.
  - (4) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

11. Which of the following pieces of advice can be easily ignored by the people

- (1) Don't smoke.
- (2) Wear a seat belt.
- (3) Don't drink alcohol.
- (4) Don't drive a motor bike.

12. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?  
Yet, we are all making a whole range of decisions.

- (1) Adverb
- (2) Conjunction
- (3) Pronoun
- (4) Preposition

13. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence ?  
Understanding this process is crucial.

- (1) Determiner
- (2) Preposition
- (3) Adverb
- (4) Conjunction

14. Smokers run double the risk of contracting heart disease. The word 'contracting' here means

- (1) receiving
- (2) removing
- (3) catching
- (4) avoiding

15. An example of 'limited area' of health is :

- (1) smoking
- (2) taking exercise
- (3) wearing a seat belt
- (4) taking medicines

16. A teacher asks her learners to discuss in groups of four, jot down ideas and then develop them in an outline to write a paragraph. Learners then edit the paragraph into a final draft. Which strategy of writing does the teacher follow here ?

- (1) Group work
- (2) Process approach
- (3) Product approach
- (4) Discussion method

17. Transactional listening

- (1) lays emphasis on conveying information.
- (2) lays emphasis on harmonious communication in the social context.
- (3) does not require careful attention to details and facts.
- (4) is interactive by nature

18. CALP stands for

- (1) Cognitively Academic Language Proficiency
- (2) Cognitively Advanced Language Proficiency
- (3) Competency based Academic Language Proficiency
- (4) Comparative Academic Language Proficiency



19. 'A task' in Task Based Language Learning means \_\_\_\_.

- (1) an activity where the target language is used by the learner for a communicative purpose.
- (2) a piece of work designed by the teacher for language teacher.
- (3) a text-book exercise to be carried out by learners individuals.
- (4) a task for the teacher for assessing learners language learning.

20. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which one of the following is NOT an objective of language teaching-learning ?

- (1) the competence to understand what one hears.
- (2) ability to read with comprehension.
- (3) effortless expression.
- (4) to know the history of languages.



21. Which one of the following is NOT true of language learning ?

- (1) Reading is making meaning.
- (2) Grammatical rules are important for learning a language.
- (3) Language learning takes time.
- (4) Language learning needs a context.

22. Which is an effective way of teaching learning grammar ?

- (1) Teaching the rules first followed by examples.
- (2) Presenting grammar form in a natural discourse, then explaining how the form is made and used.
- (3) Presenting single sentence examples in plenty of ways and then explaining the form.
- (4) Teaching through a typical grammar book.

23. What status is given to English language in the Indian Constitution ?

- (1) Recognised language
- (2) Associate official language
- (3) Official language
- (4) Foreign language

24. A language teacher asks learners to write a paragraph on 'scarcity of water'. Learners gather information from science and social science books and other sources before writing. Such task aims at :

- (1) developing the scientific attitude.
- (2) completing the syllabus of other subjects simultaneously.
- (3) achieving language learning across the curriculum.
- (4) enhancing co-curricular skills.

25. Which one of the following is NOT an assessment tool for language learning ?

- (1) Observation schedule
- (2) Portfolio
- (3) Assignment
- (4) Realia

26. Teaching a novel is to promote :

- (1) reading for pleasure
- (2) reading for details
- (3) reading to become a writer
- (4) reading to learn vocabulary

27. Story telling as a strategy in language teaching is aimed at \_\_\_\_.

- (1) learning the morals.
- (2) learning to retell the story.
- (3) engaging learners with language.
- (4) testing the memory of learners.

28. 'Input Hypothesis' refers to

- (1) the relationship between what the learner is exposed to of a language and language acquisition.
- (2) the relationship between what languages the learners know and the languages they are taught.
- (3) the relationship among the learner, teacher and the materials.
- (4) all the inputs of the school.

29. Which one of the following makes the communication a cyclic process ?

- (1) Sender
- (2) Receiver
- (3) Feedback
- (4) Message

30. Top-down process of reading :

- (1) proceeds from whole to part.
- (2) proceeds from part to whole.
- (3) proceeds from centre to periphery.
- (4) proceeds from bottom to top.

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