

PRACTICE EXAMS

Lang II - English

Directions: Attempt the MOCK EXAM and Verify Your Answers (**NOTE : Keep Visiting for Latest Updates**)

- 1. While listening to a speech in English, somethings we listen to basic unit of a sound a syllable and a word, then a sentence and then a para graph to decode the meaning of the complete speech. This mental process can be described as**
 - A. Top-down approach
 - B. Interactive model
 - C. Bottom-up approach
 - D. Middle-path approach
- 2. In free writing, a learner is engaged in**
 - A. Writing with specific relation to spelling and grammar
 - B. Listing out the things she/he has just memorized
 - C. Writing sentences without applying her/his mind
 - D. Expressing ideas without giving much attention to spelling and grammar
- 3. Susheela discussed a short story in the classroom and asked her students to write an article for a newspaper on the theme of the story, what is this writing known as?**
 - A. Extrapolative writing
 - B. Writing for a newspaper
 - C. Long answer
 - D. Short essay
- 4. A question tag is also known as a**
 - A. Head question
 - B. Critical question
 - C. Tail question
 - D. Descriptive question
- 5. Mind mapping helps the students to**
 - A. Memorize the grammar rules
 - B. Learn passively each of the linguistic items
 - C. Use library devices more effectively in their writing
 - D. Brainstorm, explore any idea and expand it
- 6. Grammatical structures can be practices in a controlled manner by**
 - A. Gap-filling grammar exercises
 - B. Explaining the use of particular structures
 - C. Correcting wrong sentences written by the learners
 - D. Doing composition exercises



- 7. Interactive listening means listening**
- A. Curiously to what is said
 - B. Carefully to what is said and responding
 - C. Carefully for word stress and intonation
 - D. To judge the speaker's mood and tone
- 8. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation of learner is**
- A. Conducting continuous tests
 - B. Continuous tests and assignments
 - C. Periodic assessment of learning
 - D. Periodic assessment of teaching
- 9. A speech community refers to a group of people who**
- A. Are multilingual
 - B. Share homogeneity with reference to their value system
 - C. Are bilingual
 - D. Share community membership and linguistic communication
- 10. Activating learners' schema means**
- A. Showing a picture and asking learners to write a story
 - B. Dealing with learners having learning difficulties
 - C. Making a link between the topic and learners' background knowledge and experience
 - D. Making a link between the textbook and its structural patterns and grammatical items
- 11. As per Noam Chomsky's theory, the role of language Acquisition Device (LAD) is to**
- A. Imitate the language of adults
 - B. Learn language in formal schools
 - C. Generate grammar rules
 - D. Memorize grammar rules
- 12. Prediction in terms of reading refers to**
- A. Using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meaning of unknown words
 - B. Previewing
 - C. Using knowledge of subject matter for guessing the content and vocabulary
 - D. Paraphrasing
- 13. Diphthongs are also known as**
- A. Glide vowels
 - B. Vowels with weak sounds
 - C. Semi-vowels
 - D. Pure vowels
- 14. Yasmine, an English language teacher, gave her students group work to explore an area and asked them to find important notices and names of places and streets to document them to write a report., Then activity is**
- A. Project work
 - B. Peer work
 - C. Assignment
 - D. Activity-based learning

15. Mrudusmita, while teaching a lesson on atoms from the science textbook, gave her students activities based on the theme. The activities included vocabulary and debate on the uses of atomic energy. What is this strategy known as?

- A. Language through science
- B. Language of science
- C. Language across curriculum
- D. Language in other subjects

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

One can see today only the dilapidated walls and ruins of the great fort which was once known for its strength. The most important landmark as one goes towards the fort is the 'Bahadurgad'. Situated to the southwest of the fort and outside of it, on a natural hillock, the highest in the plain, the 'Bahadurgad', which was the watchtower, provides a most panoramic and commanding view of the sparsely wooded surrounding region of green grassland, fading, as if gradually, into soft contoured hills in the west and the horizons on the other sides. To the north of the tower is 'Ranagattikere' where Rani Chennamma fought her last stubborn fight against the British, with almost savage determination.

The actual fort, circular in plan, consisted of double walls, separated by moats on the outer sides, with semi-circular bastions on the exterior of the outer wall. It had originally the main gateway on the east, approached by the causeway across the outer moat known as arehondawhich was used for bathing the elephants.

The entrances through the walls are deliberately not aligned, evidently in the interests of security. After passing by the winding path through the walls, one is led to the front side of the imposing main entrance of the palace located near the northern arc of the inner fort wall.

To the south of the palace, inside the fort, are the ruins of horse-stables and foundations of residential buildings, probably meant for the important officials of the palace. To the southwest is the heavily built watchtower relieved by a series of parallel buttresses at regular intervals.

16. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. Bahadurgad is situated inside the Kittur Fort.
- B. Rani Chennamma ruled Kittur from here.
- C. From it, one can enjoy a view of the hills in the east.
- D. It was used as a watchtower

17. Rani Chennamma fought against the British

- A. In the wooded grasslands
- B. In Bahadurgad Fort
- C. In the contoured hills
- D. At Ranagattikere

18. From Bahadurgad, one could easily get

- A. A commanding view of a dense forest
- B. To see a natural hillock
- C. To see tall rugged hills in the west
- D. A look at green grasslands

19. Unaligned gates in the walls

- A. Make the entry easy
- B. Make the walls look imposing
- C. Make the fort secure
- D. Make the fort insecure

20. "... As one goes toward" "one' in the above clause is a/an

- A. Noun
- B. Adjective
- C. Verb
- D. Pronoun

21. "... And commanding view of " 'commanding' in the above phrase is a/an

- A. Noun
- B. Adverb
- C. Verb
- D. Adjective

22. The word 'landmark' means the same as

- A. Marker
- B. Plain
- C. Adventure
- D. Hill

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

Peoples' faces light up when I say I taste chocolate for a living, but it is not always delicious. I also have to taste defective chocolate, which might have a bitter or burnt flavour. I'm usually in a small room, *not* allowed to talk, and parked in front of a computer to log information. Sometimes the room has red lighting to disguise the appearance of the chocolate, so I can evaluate it only by taste, not appearance. I can sample as many as 30 chocolates per day, so as to keep my palate active, I spit the sweets back out. That's another not-so-glamorous part of the job. Between samples, I wait 30 seconds to let my senses rest, and I chew half

An unsalted cracker biscuit and drink plain warm water, as carbonated water and ice numb one's senses.

First I smell the chocolate and log its aroma. I also listen: if chocolate doesn't sound crisp when broken, it may be a sign it's old or was improperly stored. Then I place one inch bit in my mouth and leave it there for a few seconds. I press it against my palate and let it melt, recording the four basic tastes—sweet, sour, bitter and salty. Then I blow out short puffs of air through my nose. Certain sense receptors in the back of our head are stimulated by oxygen. They allow us to smell food when we chew. Exhaling sharply can bring out aromas like berry, mushroom, tea, citrus, beeswax, toast, cinnamon, and savoury spices that are sometimes too subtle for the nose to catch. I log these attributes, too, along with the texture.

23. People get surprised when the narrator tells them that he

- A. Has to work under red light
- B. Is a chocolate taster
- C. Has to eat bitter chocolate
- D. Has to work in a small room



- 24. There is no glamour in his job as**
- A. He keeps on spitting out chocolate
 - B. He has to blow out short puffs
 - C. His place of work is narrow
 - D. He never ate burnt chocolate
- 25. The narrator cannot eat and enjoy the chocolate**
- A. As it is defective
 - B. As it has not been stored properly
 - C. To keep his palate active
 - D. As it has a burnt flavour
- 26. The process of chocolate tasting runs in the order of ____ and again smelling.**
- A. Breaking, listening, smelling, melting
 - B. Breaking, smelling, listening, melting
 - C. Smelling, breaking, listening, melting
 - D. Melting, listening, breaking, smelling
- 27. "Leave it there." When the above sentence is changed into passive voice, it becomes**
- A. It is left there.
 - B. Let it was left there.
 - C. It was left there.
 - D. Let it be left there.
- 28. "Peoples' faces light up, The word 'light' here is a/an**
- A. Noun
 - B. Adverb
 - C. Verb
 - D. Adjective
- 29. The word 'parked' (Para 1) means**
- A. Managed
 - B. Ran
 - C. Operated
 - D. Seated
- 30. The word 'log' (Para 2) means**
- A. Record
 - B. Taste
 - C. Cut
 - D. Enjoy

Key Answers of Today's (30th September 2020) Lang II - English Practice Exam will be uploaded after 6pm In WEBSITE



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