

CTET Paper I Daily Rank Booster, English Language I Day 5



1. Read the passage given below and then answer the questions given below the passage.

Since the beginning of human civilization, science and technology have progressed in a continuous process. For the first humans fire must have been an exciting all singing and dancing new technology. But to this day we are continuing research to fully answer the question, what is fire? And the search for new knowledge is based on rational thinking which is fundamental for progress and for making new discoveries. I doubt whether there was (or now is) a civilization that reached a high level of achievement without simultaneously nurturing science and technology and employing the rational characteristic of culture of science. After all, we are Homo sapiens, the species characterized by an enlarged brain capacity. Science is an education process that allows the educated and creative minds to question, experiment or observe in an attempt to find answers, and then try to identify a set of unifying principles, concepts, and laws that embrace all phenomena of nature.

The aim is to better understand our universe and gain new knowledge that will enlighten humanity by unveiling mysteries of how nature works. In the process we may make new discoveries and inventions that change the way we think and/or create new technologies that transform our society. The sharp division of science into pure and applied branches is not natural. Some managers of science believe in this division and wish to emphasize only "what is relevant" for the prosperity of the society. But that is not the way science works, as scientists themselves in their quest for new knowledge do not know what is relevant. And if they knew ahead of time it would not be new knowledge. Scientific research is not manageable in the usual sense of the word. Most science & technology advances are governed by a structure of a connected triad - basic research, technology development, and the involvement of society. In this cycle, both pure and applied sciences become an integral part of a successful endeavor. Take the case of cloning, a current subject of significant relevance to the definition of species. Cloning began as a laboratory experiment on the genetic material of our cells, DNA. But these experimental achievements would not have been possible without scientific research and advances over a half century of development in many areas: the discovery of the genetic code, molecular structure of DNA, recombinant DNA, and other related studies.

Moreover, a century of development of new techniques and tools provided the means: x-ray crystallography, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), genetic engineering, as well as computer data processing. Then came the first successful cloning of a higher organism - Dolly, the sheep - an act that transformed laboratory research into an enterprise with possible benefits to human medicine. But the third element of the triad, the society, must now be involved to develop a full perspective of the moral, ethical, and religious implications of cloning. With rational thinking, the benefits of cloning and other developments, such as stem cell research, to society will undoubtedly feed back to the support of basic research, and the cycle of the triad continues. Cycles of this type ultimately lead to the development of new concepts and new tools or techniques. Some historians of science make a division between the two. The late influential historian and philosopher of science, Thomas Kuhn, favored concept-driven research as a paradigm over tool-driven research. Although I am not a historian, I find from my own experience as a scientist that this distinction is not as sharp as Kuhn would have it. In fact new tools and techniques drive scientific research as much as new concepts, and both are part of the progress of science.

A. Which of the following is true regarding concept driven research and tool driven research?

A. The author has found that basic research supported by technological developments contribute the most to advancement in human civilization.

B. The author pursues only tool driven research and hence looks down on concept driven research.

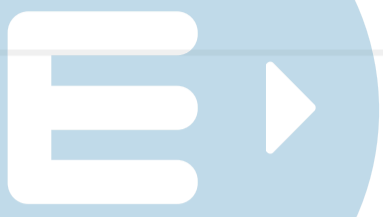
A *A is true, B is false*

B *B is true, A is false*

C *Both A and B are false*

D Both *A* and *B* are true

Solution



ENTRI

- The author points out that 'most science & technology advances are governed by a structure of a connected triad - basic research, technology development, and the involvement of society.'
- He further explains that science and technology are not separate entities but are both complimentary and supplementary to each other.
- In the last sentence of the passage, the author says that 'in fact new tools and techniques drive scientific research as much as new concepts, and both are part of the progress of science.'

Thus, we can easily infer that it is the partnership of both research and technological developments that allow progress in the human society.

B. Which of these is the third element of the 'triad' as mentioned in the passage?

A Technological development

B Basic research

C Involvement of Society

D

Governmental regulations

Solution

The answer can be decided after looking at the lines-

- 'Most science & technology advances are governed by a structure of a connected triad - basic research, technology development, and the involvement of society'.
- 'But the third element of the triad, the society, must now be involved to develop a full perspective of the moral'.

Thus, it can be concluded that the third element of 'triad' is 'involvement of society'.

C. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

Some managers of science (a)/ believe in this division (b)/ and wish to emphasize only "what is relevant" (c)/ for the prosperity in the society.(d)

A

a

B

b

C

c

D

d

Solution

- The error is in the usage of the preposition 'in'.
- 'In' needs to be replaced with 'of'.
- Of is a preposition which is used to indicate relating to, belonging to as in the sentence - belonging to society.
- It will be correct to say- for the prosperity of the society.

Hence, the correct sentence is: Some managers of science believe in this division and wish to emphasize only "what is relevant" for the prosperity of the society.

D. **Which part of speech is the italic word in the following sentence?**

After all, we are *Homo sapiens*, the species characterized by an *enlarged* brain capacity.

A Adjective

B Adverb

C Preposition

D Pronoun

Solution

- 'Enlarged' is an adjective in the given sentence.
- 'An adjective' is used modify a noun or a pronoun.

- 'Enlarged' means to become bigger or to make something bigger.
- 'Brain' is a noun.
- According to the above explanation 'enlarged' is an adjective which modifies the noun 'brain'.
- Thus, option A will be the correct answer.

E. Which of the following word is correct for the phrase 'all singing and dancing' as given in the passage?

A Musical performance.

B Ritual

C Civilization

D Full of vitality

Solution

The answer can be decided looking at these lines- 'For the first humans fire must have been an exciting all singing and dancing new technology'.

- The phrase 'all singing and dancing' in the context of the passage has been used to refer to the people who are full of energy and excitement.
- Vitality means the state of being strong and active; energetic.

- Thus, only option D i.e. 'full of vitality' reflects the correct meaning of 'all singing and dancing'.

F. Which does basic research supported by technological developments contribute to according to the author?

A**Advancement of human society.****B**

Endorses the separation between concept driven research and tool driven research.

C

The author pursues only tool driven research and hence looks down on concept driven research.

D**All of the above**

Solution

- The author points out that 'most science & technology advances are governed by a structure of a connected triad - basic research, technology development, and the involvement of society.'
- He further explains that science and technology are not separate entities but are both complimentary and supplementary to each other.
- In the last sentence of the passage, the author says that 'in fact new tools and techniques drive scientific research as much as new concepts, and both are part of the progress of science.'

G. Which word is the opposite in the meaning to the word 'rational' as used in the passage?

A Traditional

B National

C Sensational

D Fallacious

Solution

- Let us see the meaning of "Rational".
- Rational: based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
- Let us see the meaning of "Fallacious".
- Fallacious: based on a mistaken belief
- Hence, rational and fallacious are opposite in meaning.

H. Which word is the similar in the meaning to the word 'nurturing' as used in the passage?

A Nutrition

B Helping or encouraging development

C Watering

D Cherishing

Solution

- The word 'nurturing' has been used to define the attitude of a civilization towards science and technology.
- 'Nurturing' means 'to encourage, stimulate and protect someone or something while they are growing'.
- Thus 'Helping or encouraging development' is the best fit answer as it goes well with the definition of 'nurturing' as given in the context.

I. What does the author mainly want to discuss through the passage?

A Science and technology are at war with each other.

B Societal acceptance is not important for science.

C Basic research can progress without technological development.

D **Science and technology together can lead to advancement of human civilization.**

Solution

- The answer can be decided looking at the line- 'In the process we may make new discoveries and inventions that change the way we think and/or create new technologies that transform our society'.
- The passage deals with how some purists tend to distinguish between science and technology when in reality it is a combination of both that contribute to human advancement.

2. Read the poem given below and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

A black cat among roses,

Phlox, lilac-misted under a

first-quarter moon,

The sweet smells of

Heliotrope and night-

Scented stock.

The garden is very still,

It is dazed with moonlight,

Contented with perfume,

Dreaming the opium

Dream of its folded poppies.

Firefly lights open and vanish

High as the tip buds of the

golden glow

Low as the sweet alyssum

flowers at my feet.

Then you come,

And you are quiet like the garden,

And white like the alyssum

flowers,

And beautiful as the silent

sparks of the fireflies.

Ah, beloved do you see

those orange lilies?

They knew my mother,

But who belonging to me

will they know

When I am gone.

A. In the first stanza of the extract, the black cat is:

A creeping among the roses

B drinking milk

C sleeping and dreaming

D none of these

Solution

- Look at the lines:
- A black cat among roses
- The poem 'The garden by moonlight' was written by Amy Lowell.
- This poem describes a garden under the light of the moon, as well as the flowers, animals, and insects.

- Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be deduced that the cat is moving gradually among the roses.
- The speaker said that the black cat is moving slowly among the flowers and shaking branches.
- Thus, option 1 will be the correct answer.

B. Name the figure of speech used in 'And you are quiet like the garden'.

A Metaphor

B Personification

C Simile

D Hyperbole

Solution

- A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition.
- 'Simile' is a figure of speech which is used in 'And you are quiet like the garden'.
- A 'simile' compares two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".
- For example:
 - As blind as a bat.
 - She eats like a pig.

- According to the above explanation, 'simile' is used in this line as the speaker compares the listeners to the garden by using 'like'.
- Thus, option C will be the correct answer.

C. Which of the following adjective does not apply to the listeners?

A Quiet

B Beautiful

C White

D Selfish

Solution

- Look at the lines:

Then you come,

And you are quiet like the

garden,

And white like the alyssum

flowers,

And beautiful as the silent

sparks of the fireflies.

- In the perusal of the above lines, it can be concluded that the speaker introduces another character into the story, the listener.
- The speaker said that this person had come quietly into the scene. He or she resembles the silence and peace of the garden in their movement, and the listener is 'white' just like the 'alyssum flowers'.
- This person is said to be as 'beautiful' as the silent sparks of the fireflies.
- According to the above explanation adjective 'selfish' does not apply to the listener.
- Thus, option 4 will be the correct answer.

D. Which literary device is used in the expression, 'High as the tip buds of the golden glow'?

A Metaphor

B Oxymoron

C Hyperbole

D Simile

Solution

- A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition.
- 'Simile' is a figure of speech that is used in 'High as the tip buds of the golden glow'.
- A 'simile' compares two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".
- For example:
- She is as pretty as a picture.
- You are sly like a fox.
- According to the above explanation, 'simile' is used in this line; the speaker moves beyond the flowers to state that around the garden can also be seen 'firefly lights' that appear and disappear. When they are presented, they are 'high' up above the 'buds' of the plants.
- Thus, option D will be the correct answer.

E. **The expression 'Phlox lilac-misted' refers to:**

A the type of plant

B place where flowers are kept

C place where animals are kept

D none of these

Solution

- Look at the lines:

Phlox, lilac-misted under a

first-quarter moon,

- Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be deduced that 'Phlox lilacmisted' refers to the type of plant.
- The speaker can see the plant "Phlox," a type of star-shaped, perennial wildflower. These flowers are covered with "lilac-mist". They are tinted a light purple in the moonlight.
- Thus, option A will be the correct answer.

F. Which of the following statement is not true?

A The speaker draws the listeners attention to the orange lilies.

B All the plants in the garden are sleeping, except ladies delight.

C Everything is dazed with moonlight and contented with perfume.

D The speaker is leaving the legacy that her mother did.

Solution

The correct answer is 'The speaker is leaving the legacy that her mother did'.

3. The term 'second language' means

A

The language that one learns right after he has learnt his first language

B

The language other than the mother-tongue that one uses for public communication

C

The language other than the mother-tongue that one uses for his/her library language

D

None of the above

Solution

Second Language:

A second language is a language other than one's first language. It is learnt for utilitarian reasons because of its direct value to the speaker or writer as a citizen of his own country. For example, in country like India, English language is treated as a second language. The nature of English language teaching in India is an outcome of the status of English within the formal learning curriculum as well as its presence and role in the real world.

Hence, we can conclude that the term 'second language' means the language that one learns right after he has learnt his first language.

4. Post-reading tasks are meant for :

- A explaining the grammatical rules in the text
- B assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations
- C giving the meaning of difficult words
- D introducing the main idea of the text

Solution

Post-reading activities are activities done after the student has finished reading a text. These are usually done in order to help the learner more deeply understand what they have read. This is usually done by encouraging the learner to critically analyze the text.

- The exercises/activities in this section do not directly refer to the text but connecting it to real-life situations. The aims of post-reading exercises are:
- To consolidate and reflect on what has been read.
- To relate the text to the learner's own knowledge, interests, or views.
- These exercises should contribute, in a coherent manner, to the writing, speaking, and listening skills.

5. Identify the best way to complete the given sentence.

Mary, a young teacher, believes in personalized learning because she thinks that

A all learners must learn on their own.

B children must enjoy their learning.

C every person must be exposed to learning.

D every learner is unique and needs to be given a chance to develop to the best to their ability.

Solution

Personalised learning is where the course/study material/content is structured to suit the needs of the individual learner.

- It is an educational approach that is used to personalize learning according to the needs, interests and skills of a particular child.
- For example, a student with a language background different from her classmates would require content specific to her in that language.
- Personalised learning is also important in the case of children with special needs.

- A teacher's role is integral to the teaching-learning process and learning is facilitated when it is tailored according to the needs and interests of the learner.

Hence, we conclude that Mary, a young teacher, believes in personalized learning because she thinks that every learner is unique and needs to be given a chance to develop to the best to their ability.

6. **Children's oral language development forms an important foundation for learning literacy. Which of the following classroom practices enable oral languages development?**

A Memorising and reciting poems individually or in a chorus

B Chorus reading of a story in the textbook along with the teacher

C Practicing the words in a chorus

D Participating in role-plays on favourite stories

Solution

Oral Technique: For testing the skills of listening and speaking, the oral technique is to be used, Different types of tasks can be used for this purpose. These tasks can be set up either formally or informally. Some of the ways of presenting language orally are:

- Participating in role-plays on favourite stories
- Drawing: Children can be shown drawn pictures to elaborate orally.
- Pupil Interaction: Interacting with your pupils is always a good idea to boost their oral skills.
- Using Mascot: Children find mascots (any human or animal or object or anything which represents a group with a common public

identity, like, a school) to be funny and friendly. They get involved with them easily.

Hence, we conclude that by participating in role-plays on favourite stories, children's oral language is developed.

7. **With reference to language, consider the following:**

I. It is used as a tool for thinking

II. It is used for communication

III. It is innate

IV. It is learned

Which of the above statements are correct?

A I and II

B II, III and IV

C I, II and IV

D II and IV

Solution

- **Language is Learnt:** Language is not a born activity as crying and walking. It is not an automatic process. It has to be learned. Any learner learns the language by imitation and practice.
- **Language is for Communication:** The main purpose of language is communication. Since it is so, a person's speech must be intelligible to others. For this, he must acquire the right pronunciation and intonation.

- **Language as a tool for thinking:** It influences how we perceive the world, how we conceptualize the world, and our interaction with others.
- **Language is an acquired Behavior:** Language is acquired behavior. If a baby or man is shifted to another community or cultural group, he will acquire the language spoken by that cultural community. For example; if an Indian family is settled in United States, the children of the family will acquire the English language with an American accent.
- **Language is a System:** Language is a system like a human body, just as the body functions through different organs such as the brain, heart, lungs. In the same way, language functions through sounds, words, and structures.
- **Language is Vocal:** The language is primarily observed speech. Speech is a fundamental thing in language learning, reading and writing are secondary. Through speech and modulation of speech, we get a clear picture of the English language.
- **Ever-changing:** No language on earth is static. Every language is undergoing changes in its grammar, vocabulary, structure, and phonology over the course of time.
- **Language is Arbitrary:** Language is arbitrary. There is no relationship between the words of a language and its meaning. The relationship between word and meaning is arbitrary. There is no reason why a language is called 'Language' in English, 'Bhasha' in Hindi, and 'Zaban' in Urdu.
- **Language is Based on Cultural Experiences:** Every language is the product of a particular society and culture. 'Good morning', 'Thank you', 'Sorry' and such kinds of words reveal the culture of English people. In each language, there are words that show the specific

culture of that community, such as; 'Ram Ram, 'Namaste, 'Shubh Ratri', etc shows the culture of most Hindi-speaking people.

- Language is Made of Habits: A person can be said to have learned a language when he can speak it without any conscious efforts. No language can be learned without sufficient practice. A language is learned by use and not by rules. Learning a language is a process of habit formation.
- Language is Unique: Each language is unique. No two languages are alike. They cannot have the same set of patterns of structures, sounds, grammatical rules or words. The sounds, structures, vocabularies of every language have their own specialty.

Hence, we can conclude that I, II, and IV statements are correct concerning language.

8. In syntax, the interest is focused on the

A Vocabulary

B Arrangement of words

C Grammar

D Sounds

Solution

Grammar is the study and practice of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into effective and meaningful sentences.

- It is referred to the total mechanism of the language which enables its users to communicate with each other.
- It includes the various components of a language that are syntax, morphology, and phonetics.

Syntax:

It studies how a sentence is being structured and lays emphasis on the arrangement of words to form a meaningful text.

9. **Arti Saxena, an English teacher of class \(\text{V}\), always tries that her learners should pronounce the word correctly and spell it correctly. Which aspect of vocabulary development does she try to develop in her learners?**

A Semantic

B Phonetic

C Phonetic cum graphic

D Graphic

Solution

Vocabulary plays a major role in meaningful verbal communication. It is a tool through which communication in any language is possible. Acquiring the vocabulary of a vernacular language is easy for the learners, whereas it is very difficult in the case of learners of a second language, especially, English, as a second language. Various aspects of vocabulary development are:

- Phonetics deals with the correct pronunciation and spelling of words used in a language.
- Semantic: It is the study of the meaning of lexical words. Semantics make communication possible by giving meaning to certain symbols

and words.

- Graphic, in terms of vocabulary, refers to the use of writing skills for learning vocabulary.
- Phonetic cum graphic is the use of both pronunciation and writing skills.

Hence, we conclude that the above statement is about the phonetic aspect of learning vocabulary.

10. **We use real objects to teach young learners new words because**

- A** it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life
- B** it helps in teaching the correct spelling of words
- C** we can teach vocabulary only through real objects
- D** young learners are not capable of abstract thinking

Solution

- The use of real objects to teach young learners can make the learning experience more significant and make the link between objects and vocabulary words or other language concepts.
- This can make it easier to remember information.
- It strengthens students' associations between words for everyday objects and the objects themselves.
- For example, if the teacher is going to teach the vocabulary of fruit and vegetables it can be much more effective for students if they can touch, smell and see the objects at the same time as hearing the new word. This would appeal to a wider range of learner styles.
- It strengthens the language skills and attracts both visual and kinesthetic learners of all ages.

From the above, it is clear that we use real objects to teach young learners new words because it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life.

11. In learning of English as a second language committing an error is:

A a problem that needs to be rectified immediately.

B an indicator of learning.

C a hindrance that hampers learning.

D a problem.

Solution

- In learning English as a second language committing an error is an indicator of learning.
- Error is a grammatically incorrect form and is a sure indication that the learner has not mastered the code of the second language. At this point, we will not go into the reason why such errors occur (we shall discuss this question in later sections).

12. A test which evaluates a person's ability to communicate well in real life:

A Placement test

B Diagnostic test

C Proficiency test

D Achievement test

Solution

Evaluation: It refers to a continuous process of making value judgments based on both qualitative and quantitative data collected over a while. It is closely related to learning objectives since it tells if the student is good or poor in performance. Various tests are used to assess a child and then evaluate him:

- Proficiency test: It is a type of language test which measures the ability of a person to listen, speak, read and write. It evaluates how well an individual can use language to communicate in daily life.
- Placement test: It determines the academic skill levels of entering students to place them in the right class.

- **Diagnostic test:** It is administered at the end of the language course to know the gaps in learner's understanding and then fill the gap by remedial teaching.
- **Achievement test:** It is designed to measure skill and knowledge obtained at a grade level to determine the level of instructions for which a student is prepared.

Hence, we conclude that the above statement is of the proficiency test.

13. Cummins & Swains, in their book *Bilingualism in Education*, differentiates between ----- and -----.

A BICS & CALP

B Preparation and Presentation

C Practice and Evaluation

D All of the above

Solution

BICS (Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills): The language ability that is associated with BICS largely involves the skills to perform effectively in situations that are rich in context and undemanding at the level of cognition. The language of here and now and that of peer group social interaction belongs to the domain of BICS. Its characteristics are:

- It is at the top layer of Cummin's Iceberg's model.
- It is the day-to-day language needed to interact socially with other people.
- It is acquired in (2-3) years.
- It is native speakers fluency (for example, a Bengali is fluent in Bengali).

CALP (Cognitive and Academic Language Proficiency): CALP refers to language use in academic spheres and includes abstract thinking. Its characteristics are:

- It requires (4-7) years.
- It includes skills like inferring, classifying, synthesizing, and evaluating.
- It requires help from an agent to master it.
- Its examples are Letter Writing, Report Writing.

14. Answer the following question by selecting the correct option.

The full form of CALL is

- A Cognitive Achievers' Language Lab
- B Computer-Assisted Language Learning
- C Comprehensive Achievers' Language Learning
- D None of the above

Solution

CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) "Computer-assisted Language Learning" or "CALL" is a term used to describe any kind of language learning activity that makes use of computers. CALL is a new field that effectively helps in imparting second language learning.

15. **Which language ability would you be testing if you asked students to write a few sentences about their family?**

A Grammar

B Vocabulary

C Writing

D All of these

Solution

Ways of Development of writing: The development of writing will build on the foundations provided by the language skills- listening, speaking, and reading. Also, children will learn to write effectively when the act of writing is meaningful, when it is relevant to children's context and when it is enjoyable for them. These are some of the activities which help a student to develop writing skills.

- **Picture composition:** This involves presenting children with a picture (of objects, single events, multiple events), and asking them to write about it. This writing can include a wide variety of compositions. They may be asked to write a story, to describe the picture, to write a dialogue between the characters, to fill in a missing gap in the picture and write about it, etc. When a series of

pictures depicting a story is provided, they can be asked to write the story.

- Developing stories from given outlines: Children can be given a rough outline of a story in the form of a series of words and phrases, and then asked to build a story using these words and phrases.
- Independent writing: Children can be asked to write about something that they evidently show great interest in or something that they talk about a lot. This will not only help to develop writing skills but may point the teacher towards more techniques for facilitating learning.
- Continuing the story: Children can be told the beginning of a story and can be asked to write what they think happened next.
- Dictation: The teacher can speak aloud some words and ask the children to write them to see if they can link the spoken sounds to their written forms.

Here the conclusion is that if a student is writing few sentences about their family, we are testing all of the above skills of students.

16. The method of teaching in which the teacher tries to establish a link between the foreign language word and the object without the interference of the learner's mother tongue is called

A

the direct method

B

the bilingual method

C

the structural method

D

the grammar-translation method

Solution

Direct Method: This method came into practice as a solution to the problems confronted by the teachers who used the Grammar Translation Method in their classrooms. As the name suggests, this is a method of teaching English directly through English. It stresses the need for a direct association between experience and expression in the foreign language.

- The Direct Method implies, makes use of a direct link between the words and objects of the Target Language, thus refusing the native language or the mother tongue to act as a mediation.
- It enhances the conversations between the teachers and the learners to develop in the Target Language.

- By including well-controlled grammar-based activities and by making the approach more inductive in nature, the method can be modified so as to meet the functional needs of the learners.

17. **In order to drive home the point that listening skills matter, students should be**

- A** exposed to popular English films and reviewing them
- B** taken to the language lab once a week for practice and feedback
- C** allowed to listen to CD's of poetry read aloud by well-known voice-artistes
- D** reminded that listening-skill practices relate to real life

Solution

Listening is the process of receiving messages from oral, verbal, and non-verbal communication and interpreting the same.

- The aim of teaching a language is to prepare the learner for life.
- Listening, being a significant part of the business of daily living, needs to be practiced extensively.
- Learners need to be prepared to handle situations in life even beyond the classroom and after leaving school where they might need to obtain information from radio or television talks and chats, videos on various themes, announcements, telephonic information, directions, or simply, as oral information from another person.

