

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Question Booklet No.

700009

**DESCRIPTIVE & OBJECTIVE TYPE (MCQ)
SUBJECT : FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--

Full Marks : 200 (100 Descriptive & 100 MCQ)

Time : 3 Hours

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS :

1. The Question Booklet has a seal pasted on it. Candidates should break open the seal only when they are asked to do so by the invigilators.
2. Immediately after breaking open the seal, candidates must check that the Question Booklet contains 100 marks for Section 'A' (Descriptive Type) and 100 marks for Section 'B' (MCQ). If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the invigilator for changing of the Question Booklet.
3. Candidates must take care to fill up all the required particulars at the appropriate places marked on the Question Booklet as well as on the Answer Booklet. Do not write anything in the spaces provided for office use.
4. For answering Section 'A' questions candidates must answer in Answer Booklet provided.
5. For answering Section 'B' questions candidates must use OMR answer sheet.
 - (i) Each question in Section 'B' has 4 (four) alternative answers given as 1, 2, 3, 4 on the OMR answer sheet. Choose the one which you consider to be the best alternative answer and shade the appropriate bubble on the OMR answer sheet.
 - (ii) Each question carries 1 (one) mark with no negative marking.
 - (iii) Use **only blue or black ball point pen** only.
 - (iv) The OMR answer sheet will be processed by electronic means using scanner. Hence, any irrelevant/stray marking, incorrect/multiple shadings, faulty erasing of answers or any damage to the OMR answer sheet will be the sole responsibility of the candidate.
6. Page(s) for Rough Work is provided at the end of the Question Booklet.
7. Candidates must hand over the Answer Booklets and OMR answer sheets before leaving the examination hall. They may take away the Question Booklet.
8. Mobile phones and electronics devices are strictly prohibited. Any candidate found in possession of mobile phone in the examination hall will be immediately disqualified and expelled from the examination.
9. Any misconduct or indiscipline in the examination hall/resorting to any form of unfair means/failure to follow the examination rules will result in disciplinary action as deemed fit by the Commission.
10. The decision of the Commission on all matters is final.

Correct Method

① ● ③ ④

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

1601/7

14 / 1

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH SECTION – A (DESCRIPTIVE)

1. Answer any 2(two) of the following questions. (2 × 20) = 40 marks
- (i) Differentiate between vowel and consonant sounds. Provide classification of vowel sounds with suitable examples.
 - (ii) What do you mean by Morphology? Discuss the concept of Morph, Morpheme and Allomorphs with giving suitable examples from English language.
 - (iii) Discuss Grammar-Translation Method, Direct Method, Suggestopedia and CALL methods/ approaches of Language Teaching.
 - (iv) What do you mean by Mass Communication? Discuss different means of Print and Electronic Media.
2. Answer any 2(two) of the following questions. (2 × 10) = 20 marks
- (i) Classify consonant sounds of English language on the basis of Manner of Articulation.
 - (ii) Discuss in detail the traditional, visual, audio and audiovisual aids of teaching English language in a classroom.
 - (iii) Is language a means of communication? Explain the process of effective communication with the help of a suitable model.
3. Answer any 8(eight) of the following questions. (8 × 5) = 40 marks
- (i) Discuss in brief the importance of testing language skills such as speaking and writing in English Language Teaching.
 - (ii) Differentiate between language and dialect? Discuss the concept of Speech Community.
 - (iii) Discuss the importance of teaching and learning English language in India.
 - (iv) Discuss some of the qualities essential for a Radio Jockey (RJ).
 - (v) Discuss some of the barriers to effective communication.
 - (vi) Discuss different types of tones with providing suitable examples from English language.
 - (vii) Provide some of the differences between British and American English.
 - (viii) What do you mean by Effective Communication? Discuss some of the ways of improving your oral communication.
 - (ix) Write a brief paragraph on the topic: *'Role of Social Media in Our Life'*.
 - (x) Provide phonetic transcription of the following words:
 - (a) Elevator (b) Teacher (c) Education
 - (d) Laptop (e) Mobile (f) Pen
 - (g) Come (h) Cow (i) Brother
 - (j) Listen

SECTION – B OBJECTIVE (MCQ)

1. The design feature of language which advocates that a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as:
 - (1) Productivity
 - (2) Cultural Transmission
 - (3) Arbitrariness
 - (4) Duality of Patterning
2. The hypothesis that human brain is divided into two hemispheres and it has specialized functions in each of the two hemispheres is known as:
 - (1) Vocalization
 - (2) Passivization
 - (3) Lateralization
 - (4) Nominalization
3. The scientist couple Beatrix and Allen Gardner tried to teach a female chimpanzee called Washoe to use a version of:
 - (1) American Sign Language
 - (2) Australian Sign Language
 - (3) Canadian Sign Language
 - (4) Armenian Sign Language
4. The word 'church' begins and ends with a:
 - (1) Voiced palatal sound
 - (2) Voiced alveolar sound
 - (3) Voiceless alveolar sound
 - (4) Voiceless palato-alveolar sound
5. When the liquids [l], [r] and glides [w] and [j] are combined in one category is known as:
 - (1) Approximants
 - (2) Affricates
 - (3) Glottal Stops and Flats
 - (4) Semi-vowels
6. Which vowel sounds are there in the words: *eye, bye, my, sigh, and I?*
 - (1) Monophthong
 - (2) Semi-vowels
 - (3) Diphthongs
 - (4) Single vowels
7. Which of these presents phonemic representation of the sound [t]?
 - (1) {t}
 - (2) /t/
 - (3) (t)
 - (4) [t:]
8. The full form of IPA is:
 - (1) International Phonemic Association
 - (2) International Phonetic Association
 - (3) International Phone tactic Association
 - (4) International Phonemic Alphabet
9. Which of these is voiced dental fricative in the following?
 - (1) [d]
 - (2) [c]
 - (3) [ð]
 - (4) [f]
10. The consonant sound which occupies the first position in the structure of a syllable is termed as
 - (1) Coda
 - (2) Nucleus
 - (3) Secondary consonant
 - (4) Onset
11. In words such as 'about', 'allow', and 'allot' accent is on the:
 - (1) First Syllable
 - (2) Second Syllable
 - (3) Third Syllable
 - (4) Fourth Syllable
12. In English language, noun or adjective receives accent on the:
 - (1) First Syllable
 - (2) Second Syllable
 - (3) Third Syllable
 - (4) Fourth Syllable

13. In compound words such as 'goldsmith', 'bookbinding' and 'midnight' there are:
- (1) No stress
 - (2) Primary stress
 - (3) Secondary stress
 - (4) Both primary and secondary stress
14. In yes or no question type and in polite requests there will be used:
- (1) No any Tone
 - (2) A Falling Tone
 - (3) A Rising Tone
 - (4) A Fall-Rise Tone
15. In Rhythm, functional category / weak forms of words are:
- (1) Stressed
 - (2) Unstressed
 - (3) Stressed and Unstressed
 - (4) Strongly Stressed
16. In which of the approaches of language teaching focused much on grammatical rules and translation from the second to the native language were given much more importance?
- (1) The Direct Method
 - (2) The Grammar -Translation Method
 - (3) The Audio-Lingual Method
 - (4) The Silent Way
17. Which method of language teaching involved lots of oral interaction, spontaneous use of the language, no translation between first and second languages, and little or no analysis of grammatical rules ?
- (1) The Direct Method
 - (2) The Audio-Lingual Method
 - (3) The Grammar -Translation Method
 - (4) Suggestopedia
18. The method of language teaching based on the "Discovery-learning procedures" was called:
- (1) The Suggestopedia
 - (2) The Direct Method
 - (3) Total Physical Response
 - (4) The Silent Way
19. The job of the teacher should not be much as a teacher to deliver information to students, but more as a facilitator and as a motivator. As a facilitator and motivator he should not:
- (1) Set a personal example with his own behaviour
 - (2) Create a pleasant, relaxed atmosphere in the classroom
 - (3) Make the language classes more interesting
 - (4) Present the tasks improperly
20. Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALL) doesn't include:
- (1) Web page design
 - (2) Email
 - (3) Text books, Posters and Charts
 - (4) Games and simulations
21. The phenomenon in the process of language learning when learners meet a new pattern or a new rule they think that the pattern or rule applies to all cases without exception is called:
- (1) Transference
 - (2) Overgeneralization
 - (3) Interference
 - (4) Slips and Attempts
22. Cloze test is generally used to take a test of:
- (1) Reading Comprehension
 - (2) Grammar
 - (3) Vocabulary
 - (4) Speaking

23. Which one is not the part of classroom management techniques?
- (1) To pay attention to the students
 - (2) To maintain eye contact with the students
 - (3) To be punctual, return tests and assignments promptly
 - (4) To hold a grudge against students
24. Which one is not a productive language skill?
- (1) Listening (2) Speaking
 - (3) Writing (4) Translating
25. The second language teaching material should be:
- (1) Learner's centric
 - (2) Teacher's centric
 - (3) Both Teacher's and Learner's centric
 - (4) School centric
26. Phones which function as alternant realizations of the same phoneme are called:
- (1) Phoneme (2) Allophones
 - (3) Morpheme (4) Phones
27. Two sounds which are distributed in such a way that one can only occur where the other cannot occur are said to be in:
- (1) Minimal Pair
 - (2) Free Variation
 - (3) Complimentary Distribution
 - (4) Neutralization
28. Monomorphemic or simplex words consist of:
- (1) Two Morphemes
 - (2) Three Morphemes
 - (3) No Morphemes
 - (4) One Morpheme
29. In the word 'globalization' there are:
- (1) No Morphemes
 - (2) One Free Morpheme and two Bound Morphemes
 - (3) One Free Morpheme and three Bound Morphemes
 - (4) Two Free Morphemes and three Bound Morphemes
30. English words such as 'brunch', 'motel', and 'smog' are example of the following word formation process:
- (1) Compounding (2) Blending
 - (3) Clippings (4) Conversion
31. The bound morpheme when attached to a word doesn't change the word class or grammatical category of the base (word attached to) is known as:
- (1) Derivational suffix
 - (2) Inflectional suffix
 - (3) Derivational prefix
 - (4) Circumfix
32. A Noun Phrase [NP] contains:
- (1) (D) (AP) N (PP)
 - (2) P NP
 - (3) P NP (PP)
 - (4) (Adv) A
33. The sentence 'who will go to the station every morning?' is an example of:
- (1) NP-Movement
 - (2) Wh-Movement
 - (3) Coordination Test
 - (4) Pronominalization
34. In the sentence - 'Jill gave him the book yesterday' the Indirect Object is:
- (1) Jill (2) gave
 - (3) the book (4) him

35. In the sentence - '*It is extremely expensive*' the phrase [*extremely expensive*] is a:
 (1) Noun Phrase
 (2) Verb Phrase
 (3) Adjective Phrase
 (4) Adverbial Phrase
36. Two lexemes (words) which are identical in form (phonological and orthographic), but have unrelated meanings are termed:
 (1) Antonyms (2) Synonyms
 (3) Homonyms (4) Meronyms
37. The general idea that communication is a rational and cooperative activity (Cooperative Principle) was worked out by:
 (1) Noam Chomsky
 (2) B.F. Skinner
 (3) Searle
 (4) Grice
38. The term 'curriculum' originated in:
 (1) The eighteenth century
 (2) The nineteenth century
 (3) The early nineteenth century
 (4) The sixteenth century
39. Which of the following is not the part of traditional teaching aids?
 (1) Textbook (2) Blackboard
 (3) Charts (4) Projector
40. Using audiovisual aids in teaching language makes teaching more effective because:
 (1) They make pupil to draw or write on it
 (2) They make classroom atmosphere lively, interesting and make pupil's learning more effective
 (3) Students do not need to make notes on their exercise book
 (4) They are not expensive and easy to maintain
41. One of the best aids of teaching vocabulary in English Language teaching is:
 (1) Blackboard (2) Charts
 (3) Wall Posters (4) Flash Cards
42. To assess a learner's strength and weakness and plan a suitable remedial programme, a language teacher should conduct:
 (1) Proficiency Test
 (2) Diagnostic Test
 (3) Aptitude Test
 (4) Achievement Test
43. In order to assess the communicative skills of a student, a language teacher should adopt the technique of:
 (1) Group Discussion and Debate
 (2) Story Writing
 (3) Objective Test
 (4) Subjective Test
44. The techniques of Role Play, Storytelling and Telling Anecdotes can be used by a language teacher to improve students':
 (1) Listening skills
 (2) Reading Skills
 (3) Speaking Skills
 (4) Writing Skills
45. Skimming is related to:
 (1) Speaking (2) Reading
 (3) Writing (4) Listening
46. In a language teaching class room, crossword puzzle is used as a technique to teach:
 (1) Grammar (2) Speaking
 (3) Writing (4) Vocabulary
47. In the sentence - '*The birds are flying in the sky*' the verb '*flying*' is a type of:
 (1) Transitive verb
 (2) Intransitive verb
 (3) Strong verb
 (4) Weak verb

48. The sentence - '*Had I been to Agra I would have seen the Tajmahal*' is a type of:
- (1) Simple sentence
 - (2) Complex Sentence
 - (3) Compound Sentence
 - (4) Both Simple and Complex Sentence
49. In the sentence - '*To err is human and to forgive is divine*' there are:
- (1) One principle clause
 - (2) Two subordinate clauses
 - (3) Two principle clauses
 - (4) One principle and one subordinate clause
50. Complete the sentence: '*It is high time that*
- (1) we should go home
 - (2) we went home
 - (3) we should have gone home
 - (4) we go home now
51. Which one is the correct sentence in the following?
- (1) He is more wiser than his brother
 - (2) He is very wise than his brother
 - (3) He is wiser than his brother
 - (4) He is much wiser than his brother
52. '*My neighbour is having a lot of money* - Correct the sentence from the options given below:
- (1) has lot of money
 - (2) has a lot of money
 - (3) is having a lot money
 - (4) have lot money
53. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom used in the sentence: '*It is really surprising that the clerk wiped the nose of the boss*'.
- (1) Slapped
 - (2) Cheated
 - (3) Complained against
 - (4) Abused
54. Complete the sentence by choosing the right word from the options given below: '*Myincome doesn't allow me to buy a new car*'.
- (1) little
 - (2) small
 - (3) spare
 - (4) meagre
55. Identify *adjunct* in the sentence: '*He is very much busy in the morning*'.
- (1) He is
 - (2) very much
 - (3) in the morning
 - (4) very much busy
56. Identify gerund in the sentence: '*Smoking is injurious to health*'.
- (1) Smoking
 - (2) injurious
 - (3) to health
 - (4) injurious to health
57. Choose the right option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom: '*To be a good Samaritan*'.
- (1) To be a gentleman
 - (2) To be smart and handsome
 - (3) To be law-abiding
 - (4) A genuinely charitable person
58. A variety used as a form of communication between two or more different speakers or groups of speakers who do not share a common language is called:
- (1) Register
 - (2) Lingua Franca
 - (3) Creole
 - (4) Idiolect
59. The sentence '*Ye Dil mange more*' is an example of:
- (1) Code-mixing
 - (2) Code-switching
 - (3) Register
 - (4) Taboo

60. The ability of a speaker or group to speak three or more languages is called:
 (1) Monolingualism
 (2) Bilingualism
 (3) Multilingualism
 (4) Dualism
61. In a post-creolization situation, the variety spoken mostly by those in the middle of the social hierarchy is called:
 (1) Acrolect (2) Basilect
 (3) Mesolect (4) Idiolect
62. The variety of English spoken in India is a:
 (1) Native variety
 (2) Non-native variety
 (3) Mother tongue variety
 (4) Sub-standard variety
63. Social variation of language is not related with:
 (1) Social class (2) Economy
 (3) Education (4) Region
64. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is related with:
 (1) Language and Thought
 (2) Language and Religion
 (3) Language and Gender
 (4) Language and Computer
65. According to the theory of functions of speech, the sentence '*Hi, how are you, lovely day, isn't it !*' has:
 (1) Poetic Function
 (2) Directive Function
 (3) Phatic Function
 (4) Metalinguistic Function
66. The concept of 'standardization' in sociolinguistics is related to the process of:
 (1) Language Planning
 (2) Language Shift
 (3) Language Contact
 (4) Language Endangerment
67. Which statement is true?
 (1) Language and dialect both are same and spoken in the same areas
 (2) Language has more prestige than dialect
 (3) Dialect is the standard form of a language
 (4) Dialect is spoken by the large number of people
68. The term 'Diglossia' was first introduced into sociolinguistics by:
 (1) William Labov
 (2) Charles Ferguson
 (3) Ferdinand de Saussure
 (4) David Crystal
69. The term 'Linguistic Competence' was given by:
 (1) Bolinger (2) Pinker
 (3) Hymes (4) Chomsky
70. The term '*Decoding*' in the process of communication refers to:
 (1) Putting ideas into language
 (2) Sending the message through a proper channel
 (3) Interpreting and understanding the message
 (4) Selecting the appropriate channel
71. The term '*Filtering*' in the process of communication refers to:
 (1) Holding back some information
 (2) Delay in sending the message/ information
 (3) Loss of information
 (4) Distortion of the message
72. In non-verbal communication, vocal characteristics like *tone, pitch, intonation, pause* and *speed of delivery* etc. are categorized as:
 (1) Proxemics (2) Chronemics
 (3) Kinesics (4) Paralanguage

73. The communication that occurs through touch is known as:
 (1) Semantics (2) Haptics
 (3) Proxemics (4) Chronemics
74. The sentence-'*Hey ! you come here*' is an example of:
 (1) Formal Communication
 (2) Highly Formal Communication
 (3) Highly Informal Communication
 (4) Informal Communication
75. While planning for the presentation it is very important:
 (1) To speak with others
 (2) To Know and analyse the audience
 (3) To rejoice the moment
 (4) Not to prepare structure of the presentation
76. If somebody asks you a question during your presentation and you don't know the answer you should:
 (1) Take questions casually
 (2) Give vague answer
 (3) Admit it frankly
 (4) Ridicule the questioner
77. Using audio-visual aids makes your presentation:
 (1) Effective
 (2) Monotonous
 (3) Less effective
 (4) Creates rapport with the audience
78. In order to make your oral communication effective you should:
 (1) Use slangs, idiomatic expressions and jargons
 (2) Use long and complex sentences
 (3) Clarify your exact meaning with accurate examples
 (4) Use inappropriate body language
79. The full form of RP English is
 (1) Ready to Pronunciation
 (2) Received Pronunciation
 (3) Regional Pronunciation
 (4) Recorded Pronunciation
80. Indian English is the sub-variety of:
 (1) American English
 (2) Australian English
 (3) British English
 (4) Black English
81. Indian English is not always intelligible to British listeners because:
 (1) British people don't try to listen Indian speakers carefully
 (2) Speakers of Indian English use wrong accentual pattern and faulty rhythmic patterns
 (3) British don't have the knowledge of accent and intonation patterns of the English language
 (4) Speakers of Indian English are more conscious of their accent
82. Cockney English is spoken in the area of:
 (1) Scotland (2) Thailand
 (3) Indonesia (4) America
83. The distinction between /v/ and /w/ is not maintained and the contrast between 'vest' and 'west' and 'vine' and 'wine' is lost by the speakers of:
 (1) American English
 (2) British English
 (3) South African English
 (4) Indian English
84. Identify the variety of English in the sentence - '*She is having many friends*' :
 (1) Singaporean English
 (2) Canadian English
 (3) Indian English
 (4) Pidgin English

85. The word 'hippie' is an example of:
 (1) Jargon (2) Slang
 (3) Idiom (4) Register
86. The words such as 'vacation' and 'apartments' are from:
 (1) Australian English
 (2) Black English
 (3) British English
 (4) American English
87. Facebook and Twitter come under the category of:
 (1) Print Media
 (2) Electronic Media
 (3) News Media
 (4) Broadcast Media
88. The structure of a news story has traditionally been compared to:
 (1) An inverted pyramid
 (2) A pyramid
 (3) An inverted arrow
 (4) An arrow
89. One of the essential qualities of a good newscaster should be:
 (1) Incredibility
 (2) Less command over language
 (3) Good Pronunciation skills
 (4) Simple Personality
90. A Radio Jockey should not possess:
 (1) A good personality
 (2) A good sense of humour
 (3) Knowledge of electronic gadgets and computer
 (4) Less command over language
91. While taking interview on the TV a reporter should keep in mind:
 (1) Not to use simple English
 (2) To communicate the message properly
 (3) To lie or buff
 (4) To argue and interrupt
92. Body language and facial expressions are helpful for a reporter or a newscaster as they:
 (1) Convey the message properly
 (2) Enhance the appearance of a reporter or a newscaster
 (3) Help to gain the confidence level
 (4) Are pre-requisites for the interview
93. The commercial function of Mass Media is:
 (1) Information (2) Entertainment
 (3) Education (4) Advertising
94. The novel writing of Chetan Bhagat can be categorized under:
 (1) Literary Writing
 (2) Non- literary Writing
 (3) Scientific Writing
 (4) Technical Writing
95. Short stories and novels are types of:
 (1) Narrative Writing
 (2) Persuasive Writing
 (3) Expository Writing
 (4) Descriptive Writing
96. In newspaper writing, sentences should be shortened and made more forceful by:
 (1) Using passive voice
 (2) Superfluous phrases
 (3) Making the verbs more direct
 (4) Using figures of speech
97. In banners and posters, slogans should be:
 (1) Simple (2) Boring
 (3) Figurative (4) Eye Catching
98. Report writing in newspaper should be:
 (1) Personal
 (2) Formal and Personal
 (3) Formal and Impersonal
 (4) Informal and Impersonal

99. Script & Dialogue writing in Film Industry is a type of:

- (1) Expository Writing
- (2) Persuasive Writing
- (3) Creative Writing
- (4) Academic Writing

100. The main motive of the language of the advertisement in Print or Electronic Media is to:

- (1) Attract reader's/listener's attention
- (2) To generate desire for the product and to arouse action
- (3) To appeal to the reader/listener
- (4) To make the reader/listener happy