

This booklet contains 15 printed pages. Question Booklet No. :

Question Booklet for TDP/TDPH 1st Semester Exam., 2019

FOUNDATION—I
(ENGLISH)

Full Marks : 80]

[Time : 3 Hours

Question Booklet SET No. : A

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is A. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 80 (eighty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
9. No part of the Question Booklet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.

Roll Number :

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OMR Answer Sheet No. :

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)

Verified and found correct

Full Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator with date

Read the passage given below and answer the questions 1 to 10 that follow :

Shakespeare came of a family whose surname was borne through the middle ages by residents in many parts of England—at Penrith in Cumberland, at Kirkland and Doncaster in Yorkshire, as well as in nearly all the midland countries. The surname had originally a martial significance, implying capacity in the wielding of the spear. Its first recorded holder is John Shakespeare, who in 1279 was living at 'Freyndon', perhaps Frittenden, Kent. The great mediaeval guild of St. Anne at Knowle, whose members included the leading inhabitants of Warwickshire, was joined by many Shakespeares in the fifteenth century.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the surname is found far more frequently in Warwickshire than elsewhere. The archives of no less than twenty-four towns and villages there contain notices of Shakespeare families in the sixteenth century, and as many as thirty-four Warwickshire towns or villages were inhabited by Shakespeare families in the seventeenth century. Among them all William was a common Christian name.

The poet's ancestry cannot be defined with absolute certainty. The poet's father, when applying for a grant of arms in 1596, claimed that his grandfather received for services rendered in war a grant of land in Warwickshire from Henry VII. No precise confirmation of this pretension has been discovered, and it may be, after the manner of heraldic genealogy, fictitious. But there is a probability that the poet came of good yeoman stock, and that his ancestors to the fourth or fifth generation were fairly substantial and owners.

About 1551 John Shakespeare left Snitterfield, which was his birthplace, to seek

a career in the neighbouring borough of Stratford-on-Avon. There he soon set up as a trader in all manner of agricultural produce. Corn, wool, malt, meat, skins, and leather were among the commodities in which he dealt. Documents of a somewhat later date often describe him as a glover. Aubrey, Shakespeare's first biographer, reported the tradition that he was a butcher. But though both designations doubtless indicated important branches of his business, neither can be regarded as disclosing its full extent. The land which his family farmed at Snitterfield supplied him with his varied stock in trade. As long as his father lived he seems to have been a frequent visitor to Snitterfield, and, like his father and brothers, he was until the date of his father's death occasionally designated a farmer or 'husbandman' of that place. But it was with Stratford-on-Avon that his life was mainly associated.

Choose the correct answer of the following questions with information from the above text :

1. Who was the first recorded holder of the surname 'Shakespeare'?
[A] Richard Shakespeare
[B] Janet Shakespeare
[C] John Shakespeare
[D] William Shakespeare
2. The surname 'Shakespeare' implied
[A] the ability to use a spear
[B] knowledge of spears
[C] use of spherical objects
[D] None of the above

3. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the most number of people with the surname 'Shakespeare' was found in
- [A] Cumberland
 - [B] Kirkland
 - [C] Doncaster
 - [D] Warwickshire
4. The records show that William Shakespeare's family was one of the
- [A] artists
 - [B] singers
 - [C] landowners
 - [D] royal connections
5. According to the author, Shakespeare's father was a
- [A] hunter
 - [B] trader
 - [C] farmhand
 - [D] priest
6. John Shakespeare was originally from
- [A] Warwickshire
 - [B] Ireland
 - [C] Snitterfield
 - [D] Stratford-on-Avon
7. The name of Shakespeare's first biographer was
- [A] Aubrey
 - [B] Sidney
 - [C] Audrey
 - [D] Lee
8. Shakespeare's life was mainly identified with
- [A] Lancashire
 - [B] Warwickshire
 - [C] Stratford-on-Avon
 - [D] Washington
9. John Shakespeare left Snitterfield in
- [A] 1651
 - [B] 1616
 - [C] 1550
 - [D] 1551
10. Find out a word from the following which means 'imaginary'.
- [A] Fictitious
 - [B] Frightening
 - [C] Peculiar
 - [D] None of the above

Choose the correct option from the following :

11. The maidens in the bazaars of Hyderabad grind

- [A] sandalwood, henna and spices
- [B] turmeric, jaffran and herbs
- [C] red-chilli, flower petals and tamarind
- [D] rice, jowar and lentils

12. The turbans are of

- [A] red and black colour
- [B] purple and white colour
- [C] blue and yellow colour
- [D] crimson and silver colour

13. The flower girls weaved tassels of colour

- [A] crimson and lavender
- [B] green and white
- [C] azure and red
- [D] pink and blue

14. The Lady of Shalott weaves

- [A] dresses
- [B] magic web
- [C] scarfs
- [D] marts

15. The Lady of Shalott gets to see the outside world through

- [A] her eyes directly
- [B] a mirror
- [C] a vision
- [D] a telescope

16. On her last journey, the Lady of Shalott was robed in

- [A] black
- [B] red
- [C] grey
- [D] snowy white

17. The night sky in the poem, *The Listeners* is described as

- [A] flooded with moonlight
- [B] starred and leafy
- [C] completely dark and frightening
- [D] None of the above

18. The traveller in *The Listeners* is said to have

- [A] dark eyes
- [B] eyes with dark glasses
- [C] grey eyes
- [D] None of the above

21. The 'road' in the poem stands for

- [A] a journey ahead
- [B] choices of life
- [C] challenges in life
- [D] compromises in life

19. In the poem, *The Road Not Taken* Frost takes us to a timescale that refers to

- [A] present to past
- [B] past to present
- [C] past to future
- [D] present to future

22. The Inchcape Bell was placed by

- [A] Sir Ralph the Rover
- [B] the Ancient Mariner
- [C] the Abbot of Aberbrothok
- [D] None of them

20. The two roads are said to have diverged in

- [A] a green forest
- [B] a yellow wood
- [C] a vast grassland
- [D] a valley down the hill

23. The Inchcape Rock is in the

- [A] east coast of Scotland
- [B] west coast of Scotland
- [C] east coast of England
- [D] west coast of Ireland

24. Sir Ralph the Rover was

- [A] a monk
- [B] a trader
- [C] a pirate
- [D] All of the above

25. In the end, Sir Ralph

- [A] blessed himself in joy
- [B] cursed himself in despair
- [C] cursed the Abbot
- [D] praised the Abbot

26. Maanji has diseases like

- [A] fever and cold
- [B] asthma and neuralgia
- [C] bronchitis and pulmonary problem
- [D] cancer

27. Give antonym of the word 'tenant'.

- [A] Landlord
- [B] Lord
- [C] Loafer
- [D] Liar

28. How long Maanji use to sleep usually?

- [A] Eight hours
- [B] Six hours
- [C] Ten hours
- [D] Eleven hours

29. Maanji was

- [A] fair, tall and strong
- [B] lean and thin
- [C] fair and stout
- [D] fair, short and frail

30. The old Sikh Lady received loyal devotion from

- [A] her only son
- [B] a police officer
- [C] a Muslim tailor
- [D] a remote relative

31. The author George Orwell was, by profession

- [A] a writer
- [B] an engineer
- [C] a sub-divisional police officer
- [D] a horse-rider

32. The elephant that was ravaging the bazaar was

- [A] a wild one
- [B] a tame one
- [C] a mad one
- [D] a hungry one

33. According to the narrator, imperialism was

- [A] a progressive thought
- [B] a beneficial thing
- [C] an evil thing
- [D] None of the above

34. The Buddhist priests used to

- [A] preach and pray
- [B] work round the clock
- [C] travel across the country
- [D] stand on street corners and jeer at Europeans

35. The 'Ghost' in Maupassant's story always appeared in

- [A] the courtyard
- [B] the churchyard
- [C] their house
- [D] their garden

36. The Ghost wanted the father to deposit his last will with

- [A] the Church
- [B] the King
- [C] the son
- [D] the judicial authorities

37. The Jesuit Priest was at last

- [A] imprisoned in a monastery
- [B] reprimanded
- [C] exonerated
- [D] rewarded

38. The young man's father turned

- [A] Protestant
- [B] Catholic
- [C] Hindu
- [D] Muslim

39. The practice of calling the dead spirit back to earth is called

- [A] exodus
- [B] exsurge
- [C] exorcism
- [D] None of the above

40. In Tolstoy's story, people in the country of Bashkirs lived in

- [A] tents
- [B] mudhouses
- [C] coaches
- [D] wagons

41. When Pahom reached the Bashkirs' area, he was

- [A] kept waiting for the chief
- [B] welcomed enthusiastically
- [C] treated with suspicion
- [D] asked to leave

42. Pahom bought from the landlady

- [A] a farm of forty acres
- [B] a farm of twenty acres
- [C] a farm of ten acres
- [D] None of the above

43. Pahom gifted the chief

- [A] the best sword
- [B] the best cattle
- [C] the best land
- [D] the best dressing-gown

44. The sinister looking river that flowed by the residence of Chidam and Dukhiram is

- [A] Ganga
- [B] Padma
- [C] Meghna
- [D] Titas

45. Chandara was

- [A] 30 years old
- [B] 17 to 18 years old
- [C] 20 years old
- [D] 16 years old

46. The village's chief source of advice on legal matters was

- [A] Dukhiram
- [B] Chidam
- [C] Ramlal Choudhury
- [D] Ramlochan Chakraborty

47. Just before the hanging, Chandara wanted to see

- [A] her husband
- [B] her father
- [C] her mother
- [D] None of them

48. Chidam told the true story of Radha's murder before

- [A] Ramlochan Chakraborty
- [B] the Inspector
- [C] the Deputy Magistrate
- [D] the Session Court Judge

49. The astrologer's forehead was decorated with

- [A] sandalwood paste
- [B] colour paint
- [C] sacred ash and vermilion
- [D] ink and oil

50. The astrologer hailed from a family of

- [A] astrologers
- [B] peasants
- [C] venders
- [D] barbers

51. The astrologer demanded from his last client

- [A] two rupees
- [B] five rupees
- [C] eight annas
- [D] three rupees

52. The last client's name was

- [A] Guru Nanak
- [B] Guru Nayak
- [C] Guru Govind
- [D] Maha Narayan

Choose the appropriate alternative to fill in the blanks :

53. We _____ to the radio all evening.

- [A] listened
- [B] listen
- [C] were listening
- [D] have listened

54. I _____ my exercise when Hari came to see me.

- [A] did
- [B] had done
- [C] am doing
- [D] have done

55. The cow _____ the grass.

- [A] eats
- [B] ate
- [C] is going to eat
- [D] None of the above

56. Asha _____ (be) a charming girl.

[A] was

[B] were

[C] had been

[D] were being

59. I can't drink this tea. There is too _____ milk in it.

[A] many

[B] much

[C] few

[D] some

57. _____ he has visited Agartala.

[A] Many time

[B] A few time

[C] Many times

[D] Sometimes

60. The police interviewed _____ inmates of the hostel in turn.

[A] every

[B] each

[C] all

[D] each of the

58. _____ the lights are switched on.

[A] All

[B] One

[C] Any

[D] Each

61. I have _____ headache.

[A] my

[B] a

[C] our

[D] mine

62. _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.

[A] The little

[B] Little

[C] A little

[D] Scanty

63. The woman _____ the car is my neighbour.

[A] of

[B] in

[C] on

[D] at

64. He walked _____ the end of the street.

[A] of

[B] till

[C] to

[D] in

65. Human sacrifices were practised _____ the Nagas.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] upon

[D] from

66. The director _____ is responsible for appointment has resigned.

[A] which

[B] what

[C] whom

[D] who

67. I _____ a bicycle by my father.

[A] promised

[B] have been promised

[C] have promising

[D] am promised

68. He was very strong; he _____ hunt all day and dance all night.

- [A] could
- [B] must
- [C] dare
- [D] None of the above

69. Mount Everest is the _____ peak of the Himalayas.

- [A] high
- [B] higher
- [C] highest
- [D] None of the above

70. Mr. Roy was the _____ speaker on the subject.

- [A] last
- [B] latest
- [C] later
- [D] prettier

71. I wash _____ when I get up.

- [A] mine
- [B] myself
- [C] me
- [D] None of the above

72. _____ I entered the room, I felt something was wrong.

- [A] Till
- [B] When
- [C] Because
- [D] As soon as

73. Apple is sweet but honey is _____.

- [A] sweet
- [B] sweeter
- [C] sweetest
- [D] None of the above

74. He took off _____ coat and sat on the chair.

- [A] I
- [B] her
- [C] his
- [D] None of the above

75. This is the boy _____ saved the life of my brother.

- [A] who
- [B] that
- [C] which
- [D] whom

76. In a formal letter, the subject line

[A] is placed after the recipient's address and before the salutation

[B] is placed after the salutation and first line of the body of the letter

[C] should be the first line in the letter

[D] should never be put in a formal letter

77. In a letter, the salutation is : Respected Madam. What would you write at the end of such a letter?

[A] Yours obediently

[B] Yours truly

[C] Yours only

[D] Both [A] and [C]

78. If you are writing a letter to your father, you are going to write at the end

[A] Yours faithfully

[B] Yours sincerely

[C] Yours lovingly

[D] None of the above

79. An application for the post of Executive Manager belongs to

[A] informal letter

[B] formal letter

[C] Both [A] and [B]

[D] None of the above

80. In the body of a business letter, what should be the content of the first few lines?

[A] Summary of the letter

[B] Introduction and reasons for writing

[C] Detailed explanation

[D] None of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
