

Ed-CET-2009 KEY

Note: Ed-CET-2009 Test Questions along with key is given below, locate the question in your respective test book let series i.e.,(A,B,C,D) with key. Objections regarding key are invited, with written authentic proof to the Convener Ed-CET-2009, Osmania University latest by 23rd June 2009.

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PART – C

ENGLISH

(Marks : 100)

51. Identify the minimal pair.

- (1) sow : shoe (2) tear (n) : tear (v)
(3) bring : king (4) too : two

(Ans: 2)

52. Identify the word that has been marked with the correct stress.

- (1) intona'tion (2) in'tonation
(3) into'nation (4) 'intonation

(Ans: 3)

53. In any sentence these words are not normally stressed.

- (1) nouns (2) structural words
(3) verbs (4) adjectives and adverbs

(Ans: 2)

54. Identify the pair of numbers that show the number of vowel sounds and consonant sounds in the English language.

- (1) 12 and 8 (2) 8 and 12 (3) 24 and 20 (4) 20 and 24

(Ans: 4)

55. The Falling Tune is normally used in saying

- (1) Yes-No type questions. (2) Wh-questions.
(3) Question Tags. (4) Any sentence.

(Ans: 2)

56. Which of the following sentences does the function: To talk about the completed actions in the future?

- (1) He will do it.
(2) He will be doing it.
(3) He will have done it.
(4) He would have done it.

(Ans: 3)

57. To express, 'fear', which of the following sentences will you use?

- (1) I daren't steal money from my father's purse.
(2) I daren't to steal money from my father's purse.
(3) I afraid to take money from my father's purse.
(4) I am fearing to steal money from my father's purse.

(Ans: 1)

58. Identify the sentence which has the verb pattern Subject × Verb × Object × Object Complement

- (1) I saw him yesterday. (2) They made him captain.
(3) I found him picking a purse. (4) We invited him to dinner.

(Ans: 2)

59. Identify the sentence which has the verb pattern Subject × Verb × Subject Complement
 (1) She married a handsome man. (2) They arrived late. **(Ans: 4)**
 (3) He failed in his examinations. (4) Your dream may come true.
60. These words are not said in weak forms.
 (1) articles (2) some conjunctions **(Ans: 3)**
 (3) nouns (4) prepositions
61. Identify the structural word you will use to join the sentences correctly.
 (a) You must go to Agra.
 (b) Otherwise you cannot see the Taj Mahal. **(Ans: 1)**
 (1) unless (2) provided (3) besides (4) lest
62. Identify the sentence that is grammatically correct.
 (1) No sooner had the rats seen the cat they ran into their holes.
 (2) No soon had the rats seen the cat than they ran away.
 (3) No soon after the rats saw the cat then they had run away. **(Ans: 4)**
 (4) No sooner had the rats seen the cat than they ran away.
63. Identify the passive form of the sentence, 'She hates people looking at her'.
 (1) People looking her are hated.
 (2) People hate her when she looks at them.
 (3) She hates being looked at. **(Ans: 3)**
 (4) She hates people if they look at her.
64. Raju is not stronger than Peter.
 (Change the above sentence into the affirmative without changing the meaning.)
 (1) Peter is so as Mohan.
 (2) Peter is at least as strong as Raju. **(Ans: 2)**
 (3) Raju is stronger than Peter.
 (4) Peter is strong enough to work as Raju.
65. Identify the correct response to the statement. 'My wife cooks well'. **(Ans: 1)**
 (1) So does mine. (2) So is mine. (3) Nor is mine. (4) Nor does mine.
66. Identify the correct question tag for the statement.
 'You read that book last week'. **(Ans: 3)**
 (1) did not you (2) don't you?
 (3) didn't you? (4) don't you

67. The abbreviation RSVP written on invitations means :
 (1) 'Don't bring any gifts'. (2) 'Please reply' (if you can). **(Ans: 2)**
 (3) 'Treat this as a personal invitation'. (4) 'Please bring some gifts'.
68. Read the entry in a dictionary.
 heal V 1. I (OVER, UP) (of a wounded part of the body) to become healthy again,
 esp. to grow new skin
 The code here means you can use the word 'heal' as
 (1) The wound healed on. (2) The wound healed upon. **(Ans: 3)**
 (3) The wound healed over. (4) The wound healed out.
69. The prefix pre – in 'prefabricated' has been borrowed from
 (1) the Latin language. (2) the old English language. **(Ans: 1)**
 (3) the French language. (4) the Scandinavian language.
70. Identify the sentence that contains an error of some kind.
 (1) I think he will come. (2) I think he will not come. **(Ans: 4)**
 (3) I do not think he will come. (4) I suggest that you must eat less.
71. Identify the sentence that does not contain any error.
 (1) He is in foreign.
 (2) There were near about a hundred students in that classroom. **(Ans: 3)**
 (3) My friend and I passed the driving test.
 (4) He told the story.
72. In the sentence, 'Many children take after their mothers' the phrasal verb means
 (1) 'like'. (2) 'love'. (3) 'look to'. (4) 'resemble'. **(Ans: 4)**
73. In the sentence,
 'The mountaineers decided to set off early in the morning', the phrasal verb means
 (1) climb. (2) depart. (3) restart. (4) postpone. **(Ans: 3)**
74. Identify the sentence that has the correct capital letters and marks of punctuation.
 (1) Mohan said, "Why are you late."
 (2) Mohan said, "What a scene."
 (3) Mohan said, "Please come here."
 (4) Mohan said, "please wait here." **(Ans: 3)**

75. Identify the antonym of 'an expert'.
 (1) a layman (2) a skilled man
 (3) a professional (4) a celebrity **(Ans: 1)**
76. Identify the synonym of 'queer'.
 (1) exciting (2) extraordinary
 (3) strange (4) wonderful **(Ans: 3)**
77. Identify the word that has been printed with wrong spelling.
 (1) satellite (2) synopsis
 (3) perpetuate (4) suspicion **(Ans: 1)**
78. Identify the word that has been printed with correct spelling.
 (1) casualty (2) casualty (3) condolances (4) adjorn **(Ans: 2)**
79. The phrase, 'incapable of getting tired' means the same as
 (1) incorrigible. (2) indomitable.
 (3) unconquerable. (4) indefatigable. **(Ans: 4)**
80. A person who hates human beings is called
 (1) a philologist. (2) a plagiarist.
 (3) a misanthrope. (4) a misogynist. **(Ans: 3)**
81. A person who does not drink intoxicants is called a
 (1) teetotaller. (2) teeter. (3) skinhead. (4) probationer. **(Ans: 1)**
82. What is the suffix you use to make 'sweet'(adjective) into a verb?
 (1) - ish (2) - en (3) - ize (4) - ise **(Ans: 2)**
83. What prefix do you use to make 'regard' into its opposite?
 (1) un - (2) ir - (3) dis - (4) non - **(Ans: 3)**
84. Calligraphy has something to do with
 (1) drawing. (2) art. (3) printing. (4) handwriting. **(Ans: 4)**
85. Gandhiji was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
 The idiom in the sentence means
 (1) born in a family of scholars
 (2) born in a wealthy family
 (3) born in a family of merchants **(Ans: 2)**
 (4) born in a middle class family

86. Take it as a challenge. You cannot have your head in the sand.
The idiom in the sentence means
(1) refuse to tackle the problem. (2) go away.
(3) be timid. (4) be a coward. **(Ans: 1)**
87. Identify the part of the sentence which contains an error
You will get a fall if you will sit on it
(1) (2) (3) (4) **(Ans: 3)**
88. The word 'porcelain' consists of
(1) three syllables. (2) four syllables. (3) five syllables. (4) two syllables. **(Ans: 1)**
89. Change the sentence, 'You must look into this matter at once.', into the passive
(1) Look this matter into at once by you.
(2) This matter must be looked into by you at once.
(3) This matter might be looked by you at once.
(4) Let this matter be looked into by you at once. **(Ans: 2)**
90. Identify the second part of the sentence,
'If I dropped my wrist watch,.....'
(1) it would break and get spoiled.
(2) it will break and it won't work.
(3) it would have broken into pieces.
(4) it may break and I may have to repair it. **(Ans: 1)**
91. Identify the clause to end the sentence correctly.
When the police arrested the men,
(1) they have been gambling for ten hours.
(2) they were gambling since morning.
(3) they had been gambling for a long time.
(4) they used to be gambling since last year. **(Ans: 3)**
92. If you put the sentence,
'Shakespeare exclaims that man is a noble piece of work', into the Direct speech, you will get
(1) Shakespeare says, "What a noble piece of work man is!"
(2) Shakespeare says, "What noble piece of work is man?"
(3) Shakespeare says, "What a noble piece of work is man!"
(4) Shakespeare has says, "What a noble piece of work was man?" **(Ans: 1)**

93. The plural of 'Editor-in-chief' is
 (1) Editor-in-chiefs. (2) Editors-in-chiefs.
 (3) Editor-in-chief. (4) Editors-in-chief. **(Ans: 4)**
94. The phrase 'kicked the bucket' is an example of
 (1) alliteration. (2) euphemism.
 (3) tautology. (4) acronym. **(Ans: 2)**
95. The word 'Malayalam' is an example of
 (1) an acronym. (2) an abbreviation.
 (3) a palindrome. (4) an oxymoron. **(Ans: 3)**
96. A large number of fish swimming in a group is called a
 (1) school of fish. (2) a mob of fish.
 (3) a herd of fish. (4) a pack of fish. **(Ans:1)**
97. The sentence,
 You passed the driving test., said with a Rising tune expresses
 (1) 'happy'. (2) 'sadness'.
 (3) 'anger'. (4) 'surprise'. **(Ans: 4)**
98. All those who take this Ed.CET are graduates, aren't they? This sentence, said with a falling tune on the 'tag', shows
 (1) that all of you are graduates.
 (2) that I doubt whether you are a graduate.
 (3) you are not a graduate.
 (4) that some of you are not graduates. **(Ans: 1)**
99. The first step in writing should be
 (1) a lot of planning.
 (2) a lot of thinking.
 (3) a lot of organising.
 (4) a lot of ordering. **(Ans: 2)**
100. The phrase, 'All the best'. is used to
 (1) congratulate someone. (2) convey your thoughts.
 (3) pacify someone. (4) say goodbye to someone. **(Ans: 4)**

101. Who wrote the elegy, "Written in A Country Churchyard"? **(Ans: 1)**
 (1) Thomas Gray (2) Oliver Gray (3) William Gray (4) Robert Gray
102. Tragic Flaw in 'Othello' is **(Ans: 4)**
 (1) 'ambition'. (2) 'enmity'. (3) 'greed'. (4) 'jealousy'.
103. L'Allegro is full of **(Ans: 2)**
 (1) quotable lines. (2) quotable lines and melodious phrases.
 (3) melodious phrases. (4) similes, metaphors and hyperbolic phrases.
104. A ballad is a short story in verse **(Ans: 3)**
 (1) with an invocation to Venus. (2) with prayers to the Sun god.
 (3) about the exploits of a popular hero. (4) with an introduction to Greek gods.
105. An elegy is **(Ans: 1)**
 (1) a poem that laments the death of someone like a friend.
 (2) a poem that praises the work of a king.
 (3) a book that describes the important events during the writer's life.
 (4) a lyric poem eulogizing a king.
106. The following phrase is an example for the figure of speech called OXYMORON. **(Ans: 3)**
 (1) glorious war (2) glorious victory
 (3) glorious misery (4) glamorous role
107. Who does P.B. Shelley, in his poem, say 'a destroyer and preserver'? **(Ans: 2)**
 (1) air (2) wind (3) rivers (4) seas
108. Characters are of two types. They are called **(Ans: 4)**
 (1) round characters and square characters.
 (2) flat characters and square characters.
 (3) round characters and triangular characters.
 (4) round characters and flat characters.
109. A feeling of curiosity or uncertainty about the outcome of events in a literary work is known as **(Ans: 3)**
 (1) thrilling. (2) excitement. (3) suspense. (4) imagery.
110. The name of the heroine in "The Rape of the Lock" is **(Ans: 1)**
 (1) Belinda. (2) Ann. (3) Metilda. (4) Lucy.
111. 'Lamb's 'Dream children; A Reverie is **(Ans: 2)**
 (1) a poem. (2) an essay. (3) a drama. (4) an elegy.

112. You find the figure of speech 'Alliteration' in one of the following sentences. Identify it.
 (1) He spoke like a pal. (2) She makes bags. (Ans: 4)
 (3) Humpty Rumbel sat on a wall. (4) Round the rocks runs the river.
113. 'Plot' has something to do with
 (1) organization of events in a dramatic literary piece.
 (2) characterization.
 (3) writing suitable dialogues. (Ans: 1)
 (4) dividing the story into different acts and scenes.
114. An 'ode' is
 (1) usually a poem addressed to a person only.
 (2) a long poem addressed to a person or subject or thing.
 (3) usually a dance ballet. (Ans: 2)
 (4) a short poem that conveys a moral.
115. William Wordsworth is
 (1) a Romantic poet. (2) a classical poet. (3) a metaphysical poet. (4) a humour poet. (Ans: 1)
116. A 'sonnet' is a poem of
 (1) sixteen lines. (2) fourteen lines. (3) eighteen lines. (4) twelve lines. (Ans: 2)
117. 'Dramatic Monologue' has been extensively and successfully used by
 (1) Robert Burns. (2) Gray. (Ans: 3)
 (3) Robert Browning. (4) P.B. Shelley.
118. 'Point of view' has got something to do with
 (1) the writer's ideas. (2) how the writer writes his dialogues. (Ans: 4)
 (3) how the poet selects his words. (4) how the writer tells a story.
119. Who is the female protagonist of the novel, 'Pride and Prejudice'?
 (1) Mary Bennet (2) Catherine Bennet (3) Elezabeth Bennet (4) Marianne (Ans: 3)
120. Who wrote 'Gitanjali'?
 (1) R.K. Narayan (2) Rabindranath Tagore (Ans: 2)
 (3) Nissim Ezekiel (4) Kushwanth Singh
121. Nissim Ezekiel's poetry tells us about
 (1) the conflicts of tradition and modernism in India.
 (2) the influence of English literature.
 (3) the influence of Milton's poetry. (Ans: 4)
 (4) his ability to use Indian English in India.

122. M.K. Gandhi contributed regularly to the newspaper / magazine called
 (1) Swarajya. (2) The Motherland. **(Ans: 4)**
 (3) The Hindu. (4) Young India.
123. In 'The Hairy Ape', Yank seeks
 (1) his identity with the gorilla in a forest.
 (2) his identity with the gorilla in a cage.
 (3) solace in working with patients in a hospital.
 (4) happiness in helping the poor. **(Ans: 2)**
124. In 'Walden', Thoreau criticised
 (1) the fashionable New England society.
 (2) the vanity present in the society.
 (3) the Industrial Revolution. **(Ans: 4)**
 (4) the New England money-oriented society.
125. The scene of the novel, 'Train to Pakistan' is
 (1) Majo Manra. (2) Jamo Majra. (3) Mano Majra. (4) a town in Punjab. **(Ans: 3)**
126. What is a 'Lyric'?
 (1) It is a poem to be sung to the lyre.
 (2) It is a poem to be sung.
 (3) It is a poem to be sung by a group of singers. **(Ans: 1)**
 (4) It is a poem for a choir.
127. The Duke in 'My Last Duchess' is
 (1) a very loving husband. (2) a very cruel person. **(Ans: 2)**
 (3) a very generous person. (4) a very scholarly person.
128. O.Henry is a great
 (1) dramatist. (2) critic and satirist. (3) essayist. (4) short story writer. **(Ans: 4)**
129. Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' has the following topic as the theme.
 (1) domestic problems (2) war and peace **(Ans: 3)**
 (3) love and marriage (4) royal courtship
130. The line, 'If winter comes, can spring be far behind?' is from the poem,
 (1) 'Ode to the West Wind'. (2) 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan'. **(Ans: 1)**
 (3) 'Scorn not the Sonnet'. (4) 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.

131. Identify the correct statement about DIALECT(s)
- (1) A dialect is another form of one or more languages.
 - (2) If two people speak in different ways, they speak two dialects. **(Ans: 3)**
 - (3) When groups of speakers differ noticeably in their language, they are said to speak different dialects of the same language.
 - (4) Every language has one or more dialects which are inferior to the original language.
132. Semantics has something to do with
- (1) the words and their arrangements in a sentence.
 - (2) the words and their meaning in a sentence. **(Ans: 2)**
 - (3) the use of words in a sentence.
 - (4) the use of adverbs in a sentence properly.
133. In the poem 'The School Boy', Blake criticises
- (1) the teaching. (2) the learning. **(Ans: 4)**
 - (3) the education system in U.S. (4) the schooling in England.
134. In which poem do you find the lines: And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
- (1) Ballad of Father Gilligan
 - (2) Hope is a thing with the feathers
 - (3) Stopping by the woods on a snowy evening **(Ans: 3)**
 - (4) Canonization
135. What is the chief element the writer had in mind while writing 'The Marriage Proposal'?
- (1) comedy (2) horror (3) tragedy (4) pathos **(Ans: 1)**
136. Who is the poet of 'Of Modern Poetry'?
- (1) Walter Stevens (2) Wallace Stevens **(Ans: 2)**
 - (3) Wallace Dickens (4) Dickenson
137. The poem, 'A Red, Red Rose' is
- (1) 'a sonnet'. (2) 'an ode'. (3) 'a ballad'. (4) 'a lyric'. **(Ans: 4)**
138. Robert Browning's famous poems are written in the form of
- (1) odes. (2) sonnets. (3) dramatic monologue. (4) lyrical dialogue. **(Ans: 3)**
139. John Donne is a
- (1) metaphysical poet. (2) lyric poet. **(Ans: 1)**
 - (3) metaphysical dramatist. (4) specialist in writing odes.

140. Identify the line that contains a ‘metaphor’.

- (1) He had a kind heart. (2) He had a heart as hard as a stone.
 (3) He has a heart of stone. (4) She has a beautiful face.

(Ans: 3)

141. Identify the line that contains a ‘simile’.

- (1) He had a kind heart. (2) He had a heart as hard as a stone.
 (3) He has a heart of stone. (4) He had a heart made of stone.

(Ans: 2)

142. Poets use ‘imagery’

- (1) to product pictures in the minds of the reader.
 (2) to imagine things while writing poems.
 (3) to suggest activities to the readers.
 (4) to help every reader understand their poem.

(Ans: 1)

143. What is O.Henry’s real name?

- (1) Williamson Porter Guy (2) Sydney Porter Emerson
 (3) William Sydney Porter (4) William Taylor Porter

(Ans: 3)

144-147. Read the following passage and answer the questions given under it.

In the early stages of learning our native language as children, we utter single words, and we must learn thousands more in order to become fluent native speakers. Indeed, according to Miller and Gildea, we know approximately 8000 words by the time we are seventeen years of age. Anyone who has mastered an astonishingly long list of facts encoded in the form of words may become a good speaker. The list of words for any language, though not a complete list, is referred to as its lexicon.

When we think about our native language, the existence of words seems obvious. After all when we hear others speaking our native language, we hear them uttering words. In reading a printed passage, we see words on the page, neatly separated by spaces. But now imagine yourself in a situation where everyone around you is speaking a new language, say French, that you have just started to learn. You feel that the existence of words no longer seems obvious. While listening to a native speaker of French, all you hear is a blur of sound, as you strain to recognise the words you have learnt. If only the native speaker would slow down a little (the eternal complaint of the foreigner), you would be able to divide that blur of sound into individual words. The ability to analyse a continuous stream of sound (spoken language) into discrete units (individual words) is far from trivial and it constitutes a central part of language comprehension. When you have mastered a language, you can recognise individual words without effort. This ability would not be possible if you did not know and understand many properties associated with words.

144. A lexicon is

- (1) a list of adjectives in any language. (2) a long list of nouns in any language.
 (3) a list of words for any language. (4) a list of words for any language you know.

(Ans: 3)

I.P.T.O.

145. When we listen to a person speaking a language not known to us,
 (1) we hear some sounds (2) we hear some words
 (3) we hear some phrases (4) we hear some phrases or sentences **(Ans: 1)**

146. If someone speaks at a speed convenient to us,
 (1) we can hear sounds. (2) we can hear individual expressions.
 (3) we can hear individual words. (4) we cannot hear anything. **(Ans: 3)**

147. When we have learnt a language,
 (1) we can recognise every word without any difficulty.
 (2) we can understand words by using some skills of listening or reading.
 (3) we can write in any language.
 (4) we can speak in any language. **(Ans: 2)**

148 to 150. Read the following poem and answer the questions given under it.

*See how the speckled sky burns like a Pigeon's throat,
 Jewelled with embers of opal and peridot.
 See the white river that flashes and scintillates,
 Carved like a tusk from the mouth of the city-gates.
 Hark, from the minaret, how the muezzin's call,
 Floats like a battle-flag over the city wall.
 From trellised balconies, languid and luminous,
 Faces gleam, veiled in a splendour voluminous.
 Leisurely elephants wind through the winding lanes,
 Swinging their silver bells hung from their silver chains.
 Round the high Char Minar sounds of gay cavalcades,
 Blend with the music of cymbals and serenades.
 Over the city bridge Night comes majestic,
 Borne like a queen to a sumptuous festival.*

148. How many similes do you find in this poem?
 (1) four (2) three (3) five (4) two **(Ans: 1)**

149. The following phrase was used for 'alliteration'.
 (1) Char Minar (2) Battle-flag (3) Speckled sky (4) Muezzin's call **(Ans: 3)**

150. Identify the correct comparison made in this poem.
 (1) Char Minar – Tall building (2) Jewels – Opal
 (3) Silver bells – Silver chains (4) The river – an elephant's tooth **(Ans: 4)**