



ENGLISH

Time Allowed: One Hour

Maximum Marks: 50

I N S T R U C T I O N S

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

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 50 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(a), (b), (c) and (d)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE AS BELOW.
 - (i) For each question answered incorrectly, **0.5 marks will be deducted** as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate selects more than one answer out of the four probable answers to a question, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answer happens to be correct and 0.5 marks deducted.
 - (iii) No negative marks will be allotted if a question is left blank, i.e. there will be no penalty for that question.

"Mobile phones, calculators, IT gadgets, smart watch and any other electronic device such as Bluetooth, etc. are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringements of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations."

40. Opposite of **soft (pillow)** is
- firm
 - choppy
 - greasy
 - tough

(Instruction: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions 41-50)

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian Aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous Euridice, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians, poets and noblemen called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy. The Camerata took most of the plots for their operas from Greek and Roman History and mythology, writing librettos or dramas for music. They called their compositions opera in music or musical works. It is from this phrase that the word 'opera' is borrowed. For several years, the center of opera was Florence, but gradually during the baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s, operas were being written and performed in Europe, especially in England, France and Germany. But for many years, the Italian opera was considered the ideal, and many non Italian composers continued to use Italian librettos. The European form de-emphasized the dramatic aspect. Now orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of Opera. Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were nothing more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice. Complicated arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express their thoughts and feelings. The recitative, which is also a solo, is a recitation set to music whose purpose is to continue the story line. The duet is a musical

piece written for two voices which may serve the function of either an aria or a recitative.

41. The passage is about
- Opera in Italy
 - the Camerata
 - the development of Opera
 - Euridice
42. When did modern Opera begin according to the passage?
- In the time of Ancient Greeks
 - In the fifteenth century
 - At the beginning of the sixteenth century
 - At the beginning of the seventeenth century
43. The word 'it' in sentence 1 (.....the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600) refers to
- opera
 - era
 - date
 - music
44. What was the 'Camerata'?
- A group of Greek musicians
 - Musicians who developed a new musical drama based upon Greek Drama
 - A style of music not known in Italy
 - The name given to the court of King Henry IV.
45. The word 'revive' in sentence 3 can be replaced by
- appreciate
 - resume
 - modify
 - investigate
46. The word 'plots' in sentence 4 is closest in meaning to
- locations
 - instruments
 - stories
 - inspiration

47. According to the passage, what did Jacopo Peri write?
- a) Greek tragedy
 - b) The first opera
 - c) The opera Maria de Medici
 - d) The opera the Camerata
48. It has been said in the passage that Euridice was produced
- a) in France
 - b) originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus
 - c) without much success
 - d) for the wedding of King Henry IV
49. From what did the term 'opera' derive?
- a) Greek and Roman history and mythology
 - b) Non-Italian composers.
 - c) The Italian phrase that means 'musical works'
 - d) The ideas of composer Jacopo Peri
50. Which of the following is an example of a solo?
- a) a recitative
 - b) a duet
 - c) an opera
 - d) a lyre

Question Ends

