**Subject Verb Agreement**

1. Diving in heated pools (1)/ are very common (2)/ in the eastern part of the country (3)/No error (4)
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. Some of the books (1)/ on the table (2)/ belongs to me.(3)/ No error (4)
7. 1
8. 2
9. 3
10. 4
11. One who studies science knows that (1)/the earth revolve on its own axis (2)/ once every twenty-four hours. (3)/ No error(4)
12. 1
13. 2
14. 3
15. 4
16. Of all the grammar units (1)/ I have studied in my seven years of English, (2)/ the most recent unit confuse me the most. (3)/ No error(4)
17. 1
18. 2
19. 3
20. 4
21. The mascot, as well as the hockey players, (1)/ volunteer at the school (2)/ every year. (3)/ No error(4)
22. 1
23. 2
24. 3
25. 4
26. Despite the bad weather (1)/ we have had in the past days, (2) there are no doubt that the tournament will go on. (3) No error(4)
27. 1
28. 2
29. 3
30. 4
31. Without the new taxes, (1)/ houses built before World War II has (2)/ lower costs than more modern homes do (3)/ No error(4)
32. 1
33. 2
34. 3
35. 4
36. New Orleans certainly (1)/ rank as one of the most interesting (2)/ spots in the United States.(3)/ No error(4)
37. 1
38. 2
39. 3
40. 4
41. Playing sports (1)/such as tennis and basketball require (2)/ not only mental ability but also physical strength. (3) / No error (4)
42. 1
43. 2
44. 3
45. 4
46. According to the police, the killer of the boys (1)/ in both cities are probably (2)/ between the ages of 40 and 50. (3)/ No error(4)
47. 1
48. 2
49. 3
50. 4
51. That Shakespeare was one of the most talented writers (1)/ are an understatement (2)/ to those who are really familiar with the field of literature. (3)/ No error (4)
52. 1
53. 2
54. 3
55. 4
56. What are the impetus (1)/ behind tonight’s meeting (2)/ with members of the committee?(3)/ No error(4)
57. 1
58. 2
59. 3
60. 4
61. Never have the weather (1)/ been so rainy (2)/ in the months of June and July. (3) / No error(4)
62. 1
63. 2
64. 3
65. 4
66. The large companies (1)/ in the NCR needs (2)/ a cheap source of labor. (3) / No error(4)
67. 1
68. 2
69. 3
70. 4
71. The timetable of the tournament matches (1)/ have been changed (2)/ because of the harsh weather. (3) / No error(4)
72. 1
73. 2
74. 3
75. 4

Ans:

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. B

**Tenses**

1. Looks! The sun \_\_\_\_ over the hills.
2. Rises
3. is rising,
4. has been rising
5. had been rising

Ans: B

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ unconscious since four o’ clock.
2. Is
3. was
4. has been
5. were

Ans: C

1. He used to visit us every week , but he \_\_\_\_\_\_ now.
2. rarely comes,
3. is rarely coming,
4. has rarely come
5. rarely come

Ans: A

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for his call since morning.
2. Are waiting,
3. have been waiting,
4. were waiting
5. waited

Ans: B

1. Every day last week my aunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plate.
2. Breaks
3. broke
4. was breaking
5. break

Ans: B

1. I know all about that film because I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it twice.
2. Saw,
3. have seen,
4. had seen.
5. See

Ans: B

1. Our guests \_\_\_\_\_\_, they are sitting in the garden.
2. Arrived,
3. have arrived,
4. had arrived
5. arrive

Ans: B

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ him since we met a year ago.
2. Didn’t see ,
3. haven’t seen,
4. hadn’t seen
5. see

Ans: B

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast half an hour ago.
2. Finished,
3. have finished,
4. had finished
5. finish

Ans: A

1. Here are your shoes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.
2. Just cleaned
3. Cleaned
4. Have just cleaned
5. Am cleaning

Ans: C

1. When he lived in Hyderabad, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema once a week.
2. Goes
3. went
4. was going
5. Gone

Ans: B

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_ all morning.
2. Cries
3. Has been crying
4. Cried
5. Has cried

Ans: B

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rahim at zoo.
2. Saw
3. Have seen
4. Had seen
5. See

Ans: A

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kumar this week.
2. Haven’t seen
3. Didn’t see
4. Am not seeing
5. Don’t see

Ans: A

1. The paper \_\_\_\_\_\_ twice weekly.
2. Is appearing
3. Appearing,
4. Appears
5. Had appeared

Ans: C

**READING COMPREHENSION-1: A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us. I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped cautiously inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry. Glad to be out of the storm, we settled down on the dusty floor to wait for a break in the weather. "What's this?" asked Jane curiously. Her hand closing over something shiny. She held it up to the weak ray of light that pierced the gloom. A gold necklace glittered and shone. Its ruby pendant was a lustrous winered in the faint beam. Strangely, there was no dust on the necklace. It was almost as though it had dropped from the throat of its owner moments ago. We gazed at each other speechlessly. What strange mystery had we accidently stumbled upon?

1. What had the writer given up hope?
2. To be able to withstand this snowstorm
3. To be able to fight her way against the wind
4. That the snowstorm would improve
5. To find shelter from the wind
6. What did the two friends find while searching for shelter?
7. A haunted hut
8. A deserted hut
9. A very old hut
10. A very small hut
11. Why did the writer step cautiously inside the cabin?
12. Because she was feeling so cold that her legs had become numb
13. Because she could not see clearly in the dark
14. Because the wind made it difficult for her to enter quickly
15. Because the cabin was very dusty
16. What did Jane find?
17. A necklace made of gold
18. A necklace made of red ruby
19. A red-coloured necklace
20. A golden necklace with a pendant on it
21. What was the strange thing about the necklace?
22. It was made of marble
23. It was pink in colour
24. There was no dust in it
25. There was a picture on the pendant

ANS:

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C

**RC-2**

The new school of political history that emerged in the 1960’s and 1970’s sought to go beyond the traditional focus of political historians on leaders and government institutions by examining directly the political practices of ordinary citizens. Like the old approach, however, this new approach excluded women. The very techniques these historians used to uncover mass political behavior in the nineteenth-century United State – quantitative analyses of election returns, for example – were useless in analyzing the political activities of women, who were denied the vote until 1920.

By redefining “political activity,” historian Paula Baker has developed a political history that includes women. She concludes that among ordinary citizens, political activism by women in the nineteenth century prefigured trends in twentieth-century politics. Defining “politics” as “any action taken to affect the course of behavior of government or of the community,” Baker concludes that, while voting and holding office were restricted to men, women in the nineteenth century organized themselves into societies committed to social issues such as temperance and poverty.

In other words, Baker contends, women activists were early practitioners of nonpartisan, issue-oriented politics and thus were more interested in enlisting lawmakers, regardless of their party affiliation, on behalf of certain issues than in ensuring that one party or another won an election. In the twentieth century, more men drew closer to women’s ideas about politics and took up modes of issue-oriented politics that Baker sees women as having pioneered.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
2. enumerate reason why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations
3. identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach
4. provide empirical data to support a long held scholarly assumption
5. compare two scholarly publications on the basis of their authors’ backgrounds

ANS- B

1. The passage suggests which of the following concerning the techniques used by the new political historians described in the first paragraph of the passage?
2. They involved the extensive use of the biographies of political party leaders and political theoreticians.
3. They were conceived by political historians who were reacting against the political climates of the 1960s and 1970s
4. They were of more use in analyzing the positions of United States political parties in the nineteenth century than in analyzing the positions of those in the twentieth century.
5. They were of more use in analyzing the political behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in analyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period.

ANS- D

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to
2. clarify a position before providing an alternative to that position
3. differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions
4. provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars
5. provide an example of the prose style of an important historian

ANS-B

1. According to the passage, Paula Baker and the new political historians of the 1960’s and 1970’s shared which of the following?
2. An emphasis on the political involvement of ordinary citizens
3. An interest in the ways in which nineteenth century politics prefigured contemporary politics
4. A reliance on such quantitative techniques as the analysis of election returns
5. A disregard for political theory and ideology

ANS-A

1. The information in the passage suggests that a pre1960’s political historian would have been most likely to undertake which of the following studies?
2. An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920’s
3. A study of male voters’ gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics
4. A biography of an influential nineteenth century minister of foreign affairs
5. An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activities

ANS-C