

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Solved paper of Travel and Tourism Management Inst. (Gawalior) Exam held on May 16, 2004

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-5): In questions given below, choose the word **opposite** in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Magnanimous
(1) small (2) selfish (3) naive (4) generous
2. Counterfeit
(1) standardized (2) duplicate
(3) original (4) discordant
3. Perseverance
(1) persistence (2) resolution
(3) reluctance (4) instability
4. Obsolete
(1) rare (2) recent (3) useless (4) conducive
5. Morbid
(1) healthy (2) pleasant (3) frugal (4) chaste

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-10): The following questions consist of fragments of a sentence. The first fragment (1) and the last fragment (6) are in order. The other four fragments are jumbled up and are designated as P, Q, R and S. Find out the correct sequence of these from the given alternatives.

6. 1. How man
P. will never be known
Q. learnt to use fire
R. no written records
S. since there are
6. which go back four lakh years.
(1) QPSR (2) PQSR (3) QSRP (4) SRPQ
7. 1. The photographers
P. annoyed because they
Q. were thoroughly
R. were not allowed
S. to take photos
6. of the blast at the ammunition dump.
(1) SQPR (2) QPSR (3) QPRS (4) SRQP
8. 1. The continually increasing
P. is uncomfortable
Q. amount of noise
R. and what is more important
S. in our cities
6. it can affect our health.
(1) PQRS (2) QSPR (3) QPSR (4) SQRQ
9. 1. It is now generally accepted
P. robots will take over

- Q. specially jobs
R. that in future
S. many of our tasks
6. of a repetitive nature.
(1) RSPQ (2) SPQR (3) PSRQ (4) RPSQ
10. 1. Vladimir Putin won
P. in power as well as indicating a continuity
Q. in March, consolidating his position
R. in the presidential election
S. a resounding victory
6. in Russia's domestic and foreign politics.
(1) QRSP (2) SQRQ (3) SRQP (4) RSQP

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-15): Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English, and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects, or jargons, are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations, such as farming and fishing, that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. It consists largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have worked themselves into the very fibre of our language. Hence, though highly technical in many particulars, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more generally understood, than most other technicalities. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity, and philosophy have also, in their older strata, become pretty familiar to cultivated persons, and have contributed much to the popular vocabulary. Yet, every vocation still possesses a large body of technical terms that remain essentially foreign, even to educated speech. And the proportion has been much increased in the last fifty years, particularly in the various departments of natural and

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political science and in the mechanic arts. Here new terms are coined with the greatest freedom, and abandoned with indifference when they have served their turn. Most of the new coinages are confined to special discussions and seldom get into general literature or conversation. Yet, no profession is nowadays, as all professions once were, a closed guild. The lawyer, the physician, the man of science, and the cleric associates freely with his fellow creatures, and does not meet them in a merely professional way. Furthermore, what is called popular science makes everybody acquainted with modern views and recent discoveries. Any important experiment, though made in a remote or provincial laboratory, is at once reported in the newspapers, and everybody is soon talking about it as in the case of the Roentgen rays and wireless telegraphy. Thus, our common speech is always taking up new technical terms and making them commonplace.

11. Which of the following is not an advantage of jargon?

- (1) It enables experts to talk to one another.
- (2) It is more precise than ordinary language.
- (3) It economizes money.
- (4) It enlarges the vocabulary in a dictionary.

12. By saying that professions are no longer 'closed guilds', the author means that:

- (1) it is easier to become a professional today.
- (2) there is more intercourse between professionals and others.
- (3) popular science has revealed its secrets to the world.
- (4) anything can be easily understood by anyone in a profession.

13. If the author desires to study a new field, he would

- (1) get in touch with a dictionary expert.
- (2) find it an impossible task.
- (3) pay attention to the technical vocabulary of that field.
- (4) try to learn how to coin new words.

14. The vocabulary of vocations like farming and fishing has got in the "fibre of English language" mainly because:

- (1) it consists of borrowed words.
- (2) it consists of native words.
- (3) it is used by large number of men.
- (4) it is very very old.

15. The passage implies that:

- (1) the English language is constantly becoming larger and larger.
- (2) the words of English language keep changing their meaning.
- (3) one needs expert guidance to understand the English language.
- (4) to learn English language one must learn a particular profession.

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20): Each of the following questions consists of a sentence in which four words or phrases are underlined. These are marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4. Identify the one that is not acceptable in standard written

English.

16. Although a doctor may be able to diagnose(1) a problem perfect(2) he still may not be able to (3) find a drug to which(4) a patient will respond.

17. For the first time in the history of the country the person, which(1) was recommended(2) by the President to replace(3) a retiring(4) justice of Supreme Court, is a woman.

18. Despite of(1) the pills which(2) are available in the market, many people still(3) have trouble sleeping(4).

19. There are(1) twenty varieties of wild roses all of which have(2) prickly stems, small leaves, and large flowers which(3) usually smell sweetly(4).

20. Whoever(1) inspected this(2) music system should have put(3) their(4) identification number on the box.

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25): Fill in the blank in the following sentences by selecting the appropriate word from the given choices.

21. To reach the arrangement, each side had to ___ by giving up some of its demands.

- (1) compliment (2) compensate
- (3) compromise (4) comply

22. He found the ___ of his factory job difficult to bear.

- (1) monopoly (2) malpractice
- (3) magnanimity (4) monotony

23. She is a well known environmentalist. She ___ any kind of cruelty to animals.

- (1) abhors (2) acquits (3) accedes (4) abides

24. A large number of trees ___ themselves by seeds.

- (1) promulgate (2) pronounce
- (3) propagate (4) prostrate

25. One can trace her ___ back to King Charles the I.

- (1) linen (2) lineage (3) lineament (4) lining

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30): For each of the underlined words four alternatives are given. Choose the word which comes closest in meaning to the given word.

26. Vindictive

- (1) triumphant (2) strategic
- (3) revengeful (4) demonstrative

27. Feign

- (1) condemn (2) condone (3) attend (4) pretend

28. Tranquil

- (1) disturbed (2) usual (3) unruffled (4) unquiet

29. Wane

- (1) diminish (2) humble (3) pale (4) proud

30. Candid

- (1) sweets (2) angry (3) kind (4) honest

ANSWERS

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|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (3) | 3. (4) | 4. (2) | 5. (1) |
| 6. (1) | 7. (3) | 8. (2) | 9. (4) | 10. (3) |
| 11. (3) | 12. (2) | 13. (3) | 14. (3) | 15. (2) |
| 16. (2) 'perfectly' | 17. (1) 'who' | | | |
| 18. (1) 'despite' | 19. (4) 'sweet' | 20. (4) 'his' | | |
| 21. (3) | 22. (4) | 23. (1) | 24. (3) | 25. (2) |
| 26. (3) | 27. (4) | 28. (3) | 29. (1) | 30. (4) |