

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

T.B.C. : B-EFUA-O-HQJ

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

TEST BOOKLET

ENGLISH



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

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. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. 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 **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions: Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

1. The reason for (a) his failure is because (b) he did not work hard. (c) No error. (d)
2. Food as well as water (a) is necessary (b) for life. (c) No error. (d)
3. India is larger than (a) any democracies (b) in the world. (c) No error. (d)
4. The Judge heard the arguments (a) of the lawyers and found (b) that the boy was innocent. (c) No error. (d)
5. I have lived (a) in Delhi (b) from 1965. (c) No error. (d)
6. All scientists agree (a) that there should be (b) a total ban on nuclear explosions. (c) No error. (d)
7. Such books (a) which you read (b) are not worth reading. (c) No error. (d)
8. Tagore was (a) one of the greatest poet (b) that ever lived. (c) No error. (d)
9. You may please (a) apply for an advance of salary (b) to cover costs of transport. (c) No error. (d)
10. The taxi that will take the family to Haridwar (a) had to be ready (b) at six the next morning. (c) No error. (d)
11. Employees are expected to (a) adhere the rules (b) laid down by the management. (c) No error. (d)
12. The owner of the horse (a) greedily ask (b) too high a price. (c) No error. (d)
13. I convinced (a) him to (b) see the play. (c) No error. (d)
14. Some man (a) are born (b) great. (c) No error. (d)

15. We must sympathise for others in their troubles. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
16. My detailed statement is respectively submitted. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
17. I am waiting for my friend since this morning. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
18. He is representing my constituency for the last five years. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
19. If he hears of your conduct he is to be unhappy. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
20. No sooner he appeared on the stage than the people began to cheer loudly. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

SYNONYMS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. DEPLORE | 25. ASSENT |
| (a) lose heart | (a) climb |
| (b) entreat | (b) confirm |
| (c) regret | (c) answer |
| (d) malign | (d) agree |
| 22. MOTIVATION | 26. DEFIANCE |
| (a) inducement | (a) insult |
| (b) emotion | (b) denial |
| (c) ambition | (c) degradation |
| (d) incitement | (d) resistance |
| 23. RESIDUE | 27. EMANCIPATE |
| (a) remainder | (a) liberate |
| (b) nothing | (b) release |
| (c) recede | (c) acquit |
| (d) little | (d) unchain |
| 24. PERPETUAL | 28. HOSTILITY |
| (a) perfect | (a) hospitality |
| (b) confused | (b) jealousy |
| (c) never ending | (c) enmity |
| (d) seasonal | (d) envy |

ANTONYMS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or phrases as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word or phrase which is nearly opposite to the meaning of the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet.

29. FORBID

- (a) forgive
- (b) allow
- (c) refuse
- (d) deprive

30. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) definite
- (b) constant
- (c) shapeless
- (d) determined

31. COUNTERFEIT

- (a) destructive
- (b) genuine
- (c) affirm
- (d) harmonize

32. FUSION

- (a) melting
- (b) fixture
- (c) amendment
- (d) separation

33. ESCALATE

- (a) bring down
- (b) isolate
- (c) slope down
- (d) reject

34. TERMINATE

- (a) imitate
- (b) interrupt
- (c) initiate
- (d) examine

35. GRAVITATE

- (a) meditate
- (b) become serious
- (c) deteriorate
- (d) retreat

WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions: For the expression which has been underlined in each of the following sentences, choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which most nearly expresses its meaning.

36. Moralists are usually persons who abstain from alcoholic drinks.

- (a) teetotallers
- (b) ascetics
- (c) pedants
- (d) celibates

37. The chairman is quick to find fault and is hard to please.

- (a) frivolous
- (b) facetious
- (c) fastidious
- (d) ferocious

38. Scriptural injunctions should not be opposed or treated with contempt.

- (a) flouted
- (b) flounced
- (c) floundered
- (d) flaunted

39. A fortress on a commanding height for defense of a city is called

- (a) citadel
- (b) metropolis
- (c) megapolis
- (d) headquarters

40. Nostalgia is

- (a) anxiety about future
- (b) feeling of insecurity
- (c) longing for a period in the past
- (d) an allergy to certain foods

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions: Look at the *underlined part* of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them is better than the underlined part, mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, mark (d) on your Answer Sheet.

41. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
(a) doubting
(b) doubtful
(c) doubtless
(d) No improvement
42. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.
(a) on
(b) about
(c) with
(d) No improvement
43. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
(a) altering
(b) alternative
(c) alternation
(d) No improvement
44. If I were you, I would do it at once.
(a) was
(b) am
(c) would be
(d) No improvement
45. They set a strong guard, lest any one could escape.
(a) would
(b) might
(c) should
(d) No improvement
46. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
(a) out
(b) in
(c) for
(d) No improvement
47. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
(a) disagreed
(b) denied
(c) declaimed
(d) No improvement
48. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
(a) false or loose
(b) fast or loose
(c) fast and loose
(d) No improvement
49. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
(a) wrong
(b) left
(c) negative
(d) No improvement
50. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
(a) Some
(b) Many
(c) The
(d) No improvement
51. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
(a) is
(b) become
(c) be
(d) No improvement
52. Economics today were not what it was a century ago.
(a) are
(b) was
(c) is
(d) No improvement

- ## ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

61. When the car passed by he threw a stone, raising dust in the road with all his might
 P Q R
and hit the man who was driving it
 S

(a) P Q R S
(b) Q P R S
(c) R P Q S
(d) R P S Q

62. A moment comes when we step out from the old to the new which comes but rarely in history
P Q
and when the soul of a nation long suppressed, finds utterance
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q P R S
- (b) P R S Q
- (c) Q R S P
- (d) R S Q P

63. She had a blind belief that inside the bag two or three other children there were perhaps
P Q
which the big man carried like herself
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q R P S
- (b) Q P S R
- (c) R Q S P
- (d) R Q P S

64. He approached the teacher at school to know in his studies how his son was getting on
P Q R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S
- (b) P Q S R
- (c) Q S R P
- (d) Q S P R

65. I was so angry that if I had met him in the street and not waited to ask him
P Q
why he had written me an insulting letter I would have knocked him down
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P S Q R
- (b) P Q R S
- (c) S Q R P
- (d) R S Q P

66. On the contrary, about family planning and its benefits to all citizens the Government wants
P Q R
to provide information and education
S

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) R Q S P
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) R S P Q
- (d) Q P R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R P S Q
(b) R Q P S
(c) P Q S R
(d) R S P Q

SELECTING WORDS

Directions: In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c), one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your Answer Sheet. Examples K and L have been solved for you.

- The (a) boy was in the school in Simla.
(b) horse
(c) dog

- L
- (a) She was homesick.
- (b) It
- (c) He

Explanation : Out of the list given in item K, only 'boy' is the correct answer because usually, a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends school. So '(a)' is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item K. A boy is usually referred to as 'he', so for item L, '(c)' is the correct answer. Notice that to solve the first item K, you have to read the rest of the sentence and then see what fits best.

PASSAGE

68. We all like listening to (a) lectures, and the person who is good (a) on telling stories
(b) theories (b) at
(c) stories (c) by
70. will always be a (a) popular member of any company. The art (a) on good story-telling
(b) good (b) of
(c) necessary (c) at
72. covers much more than (a) describing up fabulous adventures; it includes telling
(b) making
(c) showing
73. (a) about the doings of living people or (a) insignificant men and women of the past,
(b) by (b) dead
(c) for (c) famous
75. (a) in your own travels and adventures and (a) experiences, about the books you have
(b) about (b) desires
(c) through (c) worries

77. read (a) either the films you have seen. Practising (a) an art of story-telling can be very
(b) all (b) a
(c) and (c) the
79. (a) useful too. It will help you to (a) listen clearly and logically, to sort out (a) her ideas
(b) dangerous (b) remember (b) their
(c) contagious (c) think (c) your
82. to express yourself clearly and (a) timidly, to gain and hold the attention (a) at others.
(b) effectively (b) on
(c) bluntly (c) of
84. It will help you to (a) shake off shyness and self-consciousness, and give (a) she that
(b) lay (b) you
(c) hit (c) I
86. feeling of freedom (a) then is so important to (a) success in life.
(b) what (b) victory
(c) which (c) gain
87. (a) success in life.
(b) victory
(c) gain

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you have five short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE—I

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son from making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of waiting. He had placed an ashtray on the floor and was making aeroplane-noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quickly to himself and the boy's mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up.

88. The noise was made by
(a) the old man
(b) the aeroplane
(c) the little man
(d) the boy
89. The person who was the least disturbed was the
(a) observer
(b) son
(c) old man
(d) little man
90. The factor common to all the people was that they were all
(a) watching a film
(b) waiting for something
(c) looking at the little boy's playfulness
(d) reading magazine
91. Among those present the one who appeared to be the most bored was the
(a) child
(b) little man
(c) old man
(d) mother

PASSAGE—II

A man had two blacksmiths for his neighbours. Their names were Pengu and Shengu. The man was greatly troubled by the noise of their hammers. He decided to talk to them. The next day he called both of them and offered Rs. 100 each, if they found new huts for themselves. They took the money and agreed to find new huts for themselves. The next morning he woke up again to the sound of their hammers. He went out to see why the blacksmiths hadn't found new huts and he discovered that Pengu and Shengu had kept their promise. They had exchanged their huts.

92. The man was troubled because
- (a) the blacksmiths always fought with each others
 - (b) the blacksmiths' hammers made a lot of noise
 - (c) he was afraid of blacksmiths
 - (d) the blacksmiths did not do their work properly
93. The man gave them money because
- (a) the blacksmiths were poor
 - (b) the blacksmiths had asked him for money
 - (c) he did not want them to make a noise
 - (d) he wanted them to find new huts
94. The man went out of his house because
- (a) he wanted to fight with the blacksmiths
 - (b) he wanted to ask the blacksmiths to stop the noise
 - (c) he wanted to find out why they hadn't found new huts
 - (d) he wanted his money back from the blacksmiths
95. The man came to know that
- (a) the blacksmiths were not in their huts
 - (b) the blacksmiths had exchanged huts
 - (c) the blacksmiths were going away
 - (d) the blacksmiths had not kept their promise

PASSAGE—III

The tigress was a mile away and the ground between her and us was densely wooded, scattered over with great rocks and cut up by a number of deep ravines, but she could cover the distance well within the half-hour — if she wanted to. The question I had to decide was, whether or not I should try to call her. If I called and she heard me, and came while it was still daylight and gave me a chance to shoot her, all would be well; on the other hand, if she came and did not give me a shot, some of us would not reach camp, for we had nearly two miles to go and the path the whole way ran through heavy jungle.

96. According to the author
- (a) the tigress wanted to cover the distance within the half-hour
 - (b) the tigress did not wish to cover the distance within the half-hour
 - (c) the tigress actually covered the distance within the half-hour
 - (d) there was a possibility of the tigress covering the distance within the half-hour
97. The author says, "Some of us would not reach camp", because
- (a) it was two miles away
 - (b) the tigress would kill some of them
 - (c) the path is not suitable for walking
 - (d) the ground was scattered over with great rocks
98. The author found it difficult to decide the question because
- (a) he was afraid
 - (b) the tigress was only a mile away
 - (c) the ground between them was densely wooded
 - (d) there was uncertainty about the reaction of the tigress to his call

99. The time available to the author for shooting the tigress was

- (a) the whole day
- (b) one night
- (c) a few hours
- (d) thirty minutes

100. When the author says 'all would be well', he means

- (a) that they would be able to hide themselves in the heavy jungle
- (b) that the tigress would run away to the deep ravines
- (c) that they would be able to shoot her down without difficulty
- (d) that they would be able to return in daylight

PASSAGE—IV

After lunch, I felt at a loose end and roamed about the little flat. It suited us well enough when mother was with me, but now I was by myself it was too large and I'd moved the dining room table into my bedroom. That was now the only room I used ; it had all the furniture I needed; a brass bedstead, a dressing table, some cane chairs whose seats had more or less caved in, a wardrobe with a tarnished mirror. The rest of the flat was never used, so I didn't trouble to look after it.

101. The flat did not really suit him any more because

- (a) the rooms were too small
- (b) he was living on his own now
- (c) his mother needed too much rooms
- (d) the flat itself was too little

104. From the passage we learn that the writer was

- (a) scared of living alone in the flat
- (b) dissatisfied with the flat
- (c) satisfied with the space in his bedroom
- (d) an eccentric person

102. He did not look after the rest of the flat because

- (a) he did not use it
- (b) the bedroom was much too large
- (c) he needed only the brass bedstead
- (d) he had too much furniture

105. "After lunch I felt at a loose end" means

- (a) he had nothing specific to do
- (b) had a rope with a loose end
- (c) had much work to do
- (d) had a feeling of anxiety

103. "... now I was by myself it was too large".

The word *it* here refers to

- (a) the dining room table
- (b) the dining room
- (c) the bedroom
- (d) the flat

PASSAGE—V

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has so far been in favour of films which pass the time easily and satisfy that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. We make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of the other people who are stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional stars act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of exciting situations set in the open spaces, in the jungles or in the underworld of great cities which abounds in crime and violence. We would not dare to be in such situations but the situations are very exciting to watch since our youth is being spent in day-to-day routine of school, office or home.

106. According to the passage, most of us prefer films which
- (a) overwhelm our imagination
 - (b) depict our times
 - (c) fulfil our secret wishes
 - (d) appeal to our reason
107. By watching thrilling adventures in films we make up for
- (a) the effectiveness of our desires
 - (b) the shortcomings in our life
 - (c) the stimulation of our everyday life
 - (d) the influence which we don't have
108. Film stars present situations
- (a) which are familiar to us, the city dwellers
 - (b) which we have seen only in jungles
 - (c) which we meet everyday at work
 - (d) which excite us
109. Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we are aware that
- (a) we are weak and plain
 - (b) we are both powerful and handsome
 - (c) we are as strong as film heroes
 - (d) we are more beautiful than film stars
110. The daily life of students, office-goers and housewives is
- (a) full of new adventures
 - (b) the same dull repetition
 - (c) stimulating to their imagination
 - (d) very exciting to them

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In this section, each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

111. S1 : While teaching in the class-room, our teacher suddenly fainted.

S6 : The headmaster at once sanctioned his leave.

P : The headmaster soon joined us and spoke to them in a soft voice.

Q : He was told that the patient needed complete rest for a month.

R : He was at once taken to the hospital.

S : The doctors examined him with serious faces.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) P Q R S
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) Q P S R
- (d) R S P Q

112. S1 : The colonial powers had a very simple technique to rule the world.

S6 : Partition was the culmination.

P : They lumped tribes and people together, played one against the other.

Q : India's provinces were more elaborately designed to play the game of divide and rule.

R : Africa was divided, believe it or not, on the basis of the lines of longitude and latitude.

S : They also purchased the loyalties of those locals who were needed as supports for the colonial presence.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) P R S Q
- (b) P S R Q
- (c) S P Q R
- (d) R P S Q

113. S1 : The bank opened at 10.00 a.m.

S6 : The safe was empty.

P : The peon opened the safe and returned the keys to the manager.

Q : The manager and the peon went to the safe in the vault.

R : The manager and the peon looked into the safe.

S : They were shocked at what they saw there.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) Q R P S
- (b) Q P R S
- (c) S Q R P
- (d) Q R S P

114. S1 : The crowd swelled round the thief.

S6 : They were followed by the crowd which left the thief alone.

P : Suddenly he whipped out a knife from under his shirt.

Q : The thief stood quiet, his head hung in shame.

R : The two young men holding him were scared by the sight of the shining knife.

S : They took to their heels.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) Q P R S
- (b) S Q P R
- (c) S P Q R
- (d) R Q S P

115. S1 : The old man wanted to cross the road.

S6 : Holding him by hand the driver helped him to cross the road.

P : The driver got off and came to him.

Q : He was fed up and was about to return.

R : Then a car stopped in front of him.

S : He waited for a long time.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) S Q R P

(b) S P R Q

(c) Q R S P

(d) P S R Q

116. S1 : The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.

S6 : Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

P : He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.

Q : He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.

R : Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.

S : If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have no difficulty.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) S R Q P

(b) S R P Q

(c) R Q P S

(d) R S P Q

117. S1 : When a lamb is born its mother may die.

S6 : If a means of overcoming this natural tendency is found, the lives of millions of lambs can be saved.

P : Thus there will nearly always be both motherless lambs and sheep without lambs.

Q : However a sheep which has lost its own lamb will not feed or look after a motherless lamb.

R : At the same time some new born lambs are too weak to live.

S : This happens in large flocks where many sheep give birth to lambs at the same time.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) P Q S R

(b) R P Q S

(c) S R Q P

(d) S R P Q

118. S1 : People very seldom have everything they want.

S6 : Our decisions indicate our scale of preferences and therefore our priorities.

P : Usually we have to decide carefully how to spend our income.

Q : They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared to live without.

R : When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences.

S : In this scale of preferences essential commodities come first, then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable, and finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) P S Q R

(b) P R S Q

(c) Q P S R

(d) R P Q S

119. S1 : On 5th October 1818, when young Lincoln was approaching his tenth year, his mother Nancy died of fever.

S6 : His total education at school comprised only about a year during which he, however, managed to master reading, writing, spelling and some arithmetic.

P : She was illiterate, but she brought with her several books, among which were Pilgrim's Progress, Sindbad the Sailor, Robinson Crusoe and Aesop's Fables.

Q : Lincoln always acknowledged this moral and intellectual debt to his step mother.

R : The following year, his father married Sarah Bush Johnson, a widow with three children.

S : These books provided Lincoln with a mass of knowledge.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) R P Q S
- (b) P S R Q
- (c) R P S Q
- (d) P S Q R

120. S1 : Crude oil obtained from the field is taken to a refinery for treatment.

S6 : Lubricating oils of various grades are obtained last of all.

P : The gas that comes off later is condensed into paraffin.

Q : This allows substances with different boiling points to be separated.

R : The first vapours to rise when cooled provide the finest petrol.

S : The commonest form of treatment is heating.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) S Q R P
- (b) R S P Q
- (c) S R P Q
- (d) R P Q S

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

