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

T.B.C. : Q-DETA-N-FOH**Test Booklet Series****Serial**

201157

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. Sheets for rough work are 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 (for the following 15 items) :

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 answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

1. I should do the same if I were in your place. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. He has been suffering with fever for the last six weeks. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. The examination begins from Monday next week. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. My father says that one should always be sincere to his duties. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. There has been a number of railway accidents during the last month. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
6. In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria it still prevalent in many parts of India. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
7. It is only three days ago that he has arrived. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

8. He has lost all what I gave him. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
9. I have no news from him for a long time. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
10. Mahatma Gandhi's entire life was one unrelenting experiment on truth. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
11. As the thieves ran out of the bank they got into the getaway car
(a) (b)
which was waiting with its engine running. No error.
(c) (d)
12. He denied that he had not stolen my purse, though I was quite sure that he had. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
13. The media of films has been accepted by all as the most powerful force
(a) (b)
that influences the younger generation. No error.
(c) (d)
14. The French Embassy employs him regularly as he knows to speak French. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
15. How is it that neither your friend Mahesh nor his brother Ramesh
(a) (b)
have protested against this injustice ? No error.
(c) (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (for the following 20 items) :

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>16. She told the children <u>not to stop</u> the work.</p> <p>(a) not stopping</p> <p>(b) don't stop</p> <p>(c) not stopping of</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> | <p>20. The only bit of relief for the victims <u>has been</u> the increase in compensation.</p> <p>(a) were</p> <p>(b) have been</p> <p>(c) was that they were given</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> |
| <p>17. I am not <u>telling</u> that you should hunt out people to pursue your policies.</p> <p>(a) asking</p> <p>(b) saying</p> <p>(c) speaking</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> | <p>21. He <u>is resembling</u> his father.</p> <p>(a) has been resembling</p> <p>(b) resembles like</p> <p>(c) resembles</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> |
| <p>18. He succeeded <u>by dint of</u> hard work.</p> <p>(a) by means of</p> <p>(b) by doing</p> <p>(c) by virtue of</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> | <p>22. I am not sure why <u>she is wanting</u> to see him.</p> <p>(a) she wants</p> <p>(b) does she want</p> <p>(c) is she wanting</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> |
| <p>19. You <u>have read</u> that book for ages.</p> <p>(a) have been reading</p> <p>(b) had read</p> <p>(c) will be reading</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> | <p>23. Everybody who <u>finished</u> writing can go home.</p> <p>(a) had finished</p> <p>(b) have finished</p> <p>(c) has finished</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> |
| | <p>24. I wish I <u>can</u> sing as well as you do.</p> <p>(a) do</p> <p>(b) could</p> <p>(c) did</p> <p>(d) No improvement</p> |

25. It has been two years since I have seen him last.
 (a) when I have seen him
 (b) since I had seen him
 (c) since I saw him
 (d) No improvement
26. My neighbour is having two cars.
 (a) is owning
 (b) has
 (c) is possessing
 (d) No improvement
27. His flute recitation was highly appreciated.
 (a) flute recital
 (b) flute play
 (c) flute singing
 (d) No improvement
28. She must try at making him understand.
 (a) to make him to understand
 (b) to make him understand
 (c) to make his understanding
 (d) No improvement
29. These are your new shoes, aren't they ?
 (a) isn't it ?
 (b) is it so ?
 (c) are they ?
 (d) No improvement
30. He told to us everything he knew.
 (a) us everything he knew
 (b) us everything he is knowing
 (c) us everything he was knowing
 (d) No improvement
31. Unless you do not work hard, you won't succeed in life.
 (a) cannot work hard
 (b) will not work hard
 (c) work hard
 (d) No improvement
32. As I am tired, I cannot be able to climb this hill now.
 (a) can be able
 (b) will not be able
 (c) will not be possible
 (d) No improvement
33. I should not spend money for luxuries.
 (a) on luxuries
 (b) in luxuries
 (c) through luxuries
 (d) No improvement
34. On being asked by the judge if he had murdered his wife the accused denied the charge.
 (a) refused
 (b) rebutted
 (c) contradicted
 (d) No improvement
35. The new headmaster affected many changes in the school.
 (a) injected
 (b) effected
 (c) inflicted
 (d) No improvement

SYNONYMS

Directions (for the following 15 items) :

In each of these items a word or a phrase has been underlined followed by words or phrases listed (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the most appropriate word/phrase closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase and mark your Answer Sheet accordingly.

36. He disdained to notice the insult.
- (a) was very proud
 - (b) refused
 - (c) was unhappy
 - (d) was too reluctant
37. He gave an evocative rendering of his recent poems.
- (a) thrilling
 - (b) enchanting
 - (c) emotional
 - (d) incantatory
38. Expeditious steps should be taken to complete the work in two weeks.
- (a) unmerciful and punitive
 - (b) strict and forceful
 - (c) disciplinary
 - (d) prompt and efficient
39. Why did you make that flippant remark ?
- (a) highly critical
 - (b) not showing deserved respect
 - (c) casual
 - (d) indifferent
40. That is not an occasion to make an impromptu speech.
- (a) without preparation
 - (b) thoughtless
 - (c) improper
 - (d) long and boring
41. The weavers have to do monotonous work.
- (a) autonomous
 - (b) irksome
 - (c) exhausting
 - (d) repetitive
42. There is not a single word that is redundant in the report.
- (a) unimportant
 - (b) not needed
 - (c) bombastic
 - (d) flowery

43. The country's economy is beginning to look up now.
- (a) look clear
 - (b) go down
 - (c) remain static
 - (d) improve
44. The old man shows no signs of infirmity even though he is eighty years old.
- (a) lack of firmness
 - (b) feebleness
 - (c) fickleness
 - (d) indolence
45. It needs an expert to decipher the secret message sent to the Army Officers during war time.
- (a) swindle
 - (b) decode
 - (c) make up
 - (d) defy
46. Bana in Sanskrit, Lyly in English and Prasad in Hindi are celebrated for their florid style.
- (a) ornate
 - (b) rich
 - (c) refined
 - (d) rambling
47. My brother's zest for the new project was infectious.
- (a) greed
 - (b) enthusiasm
 - (c) attraction
 - (d) fascination
48. The eyewitness testimony was incontrovertible.
- (a) disputable
 - (b) debatable
 - (c) unacceptable
 - (d) unquestionable
49. His forthright behaviour shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people.
- (a) courteous
 - (b) straightforward
 - (c) tactful
 - (d) correct
50. The minister's speech was comprehensive and was greatly appreciated.
- (a) praiseworthy
 - (b) full of fine words
 - (c) covering all aspects
 - (d) understandable

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE BY SELECTING A WORD

Directions (for the following 6 items) :

Each of the items in this section has a sentence with a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>51. An accomplice is a partner in _____ .</p> <p>(a) business</p> <p>(b) crime</p> <p>(c) construction</p> <p>(d) gambling</p> | <p>54. The Committee's appeal to the people for money _____ little response.</p> <p>(a) evoked</p> <p>(b) provided</p> <p>(c) provoked</p> <p>(d) prevented</p> |
| <p>52. A person who pretends to be what he is not is called an _____ .</p> <p>(a) imbibor</p> <p>(b) impresario</p> <p>(c) imitator</p> <p>(d) imposter</p> | <p>55. Too many skyscrapers _____ the view along the beach.</p> <p>(a) reveal</p> <p>(b) obstruct</p> <p>(c) make</p> <p>(d) clear</p> |
| <p>53. His _____ nature would not let him leave his office before 5 p.m.</p> <p>(a) honest</p> <p>(b) selfish</p> <p>(c) unscrupulous</p> <p>(d) conscientious</p> | <p>56. Though he has several interim plans, his _____ aim is to become a billionaire.</p> <p>(a) absolute</p> <p>(b) determined</p> <p>(c) only</p> <p>(d) ultimate</p> |

RECONSTRUCTING PASSAGE

Directions (for the following 9 items) :

In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your answer accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

57. S1 : Ronald Ross was born in Almora, in the Himalayas in 1857.

S6 : Manson directed him to an effective study of the disease and with his help, Ross solved the mystery in three years.

P : He began to feel that he ought to try to do something about it.

Q : He was educated in England and returned to India as an officer in the Indian Medical Service.

R : He started to study malaria and during a vacation to England, met Patrick Manson and studied tropical diseases under him.

S : His medical conscience was stirred by the appalling disease and misery with which he was surrounded in the course of his work.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ
- (b) QSPR
- (c) PQRS
- (d) RPSQ

58. S1 : Science has turned the world into one unit.

S6 : Practically every part of the world has friendly or hostile relationship with every other part.

P : Nowadays such pleasing illusions are impossible to have.

Q : Since that time they have been coming closer to each other.

R : Before the 16th century, America and the Far East were almost unrelated to Europe.

S : Augustus in Rome and Han Emperor in China simultaneously imagined themselves masters of the world

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) RSQP
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) RQSP

59. S1: Plants need carbon for building the tissue of their bodies.
 S6: Thus through a complex process called photosynthesis, plants receive their requirements from the soil and Sun.
 P: The breaking up of carbon dioxide into its components requires energy, which they derive from the Sun.
 Q: Plants' other needs of nutrients are derived from the soil and water through their roots.
 R: They derive this carbon from the carbon dioxide in the air.
 S: They break up the carbon dioxide, absorb the carbon and discharge oxygen into the air for animals to breathe.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSPR
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) SQRP
- (d) PRQS

60. S1: I searched for my friend all day.
 S6: When I woke up the Sun was already above the horizon.
 P: Although I was weary and hungry, I was not discouraged.
 Q: I crept in and lay on the ground with my bag for a pillow.
 R: When midnight came I felt that I could not walk much further.
 S: At last I came to a place where the pavement was raised and had a hollow underneath.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) PSQR
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) SRQP

61. S1: While on a fishing trip last summer, I watched an elderly man fishing off the edge of a dock.
 S6: Cheerfully, the old man replied, "Small frying pan".
 P: "Why didn't you keep the other big ones?" I asked.
 Q: He caught an enormous trout, but apparently not satisfied with its size, he threw it back into the water.
 R: He finally caught a small pike, threw it into his pail, and smiling happily prepared to leave.
 S: Amazed, I watched him repeat this performance.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR
- (b) QSPR
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QPSR

62. S1: Mr. Johnson looked at his watch.
 S6: He always says to his friends at the office: 'It is nice to have breakfast in the morning, but it is nicer to lie in bed.'
 P: He was late as usual, so he did not have time for breakfast.
 Q: Then he washed and dressed.
 R: He ran all the way to the station and he arrived there just in time for the train.
 S: It was half past seven and he got out of bed quickly.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR
- (b) SQPR
- (c) SRQP
- (d) RSQP

63. S1: The essence of democracy is the active participation of the people in government affairs.
 S6: By and large it is the actual practice of our way of life.
 P: When the people are active watchmen and participants, we have that fertile soil in which democracy flourishes.
 Q: Our democracy is founded upon a faith in the overall judgement of the people as a whole.
 R: When the people do not participate, the spirit of democracy dies.
 S: When the people are honestly and clearly informed, their commonsense can be relied upon to carry the nation safely through any crisis.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ
- (b) PRSQ
- (c) SPQR
- (d) PSRQ

64. S1: Always remember that regular and frequent practice is essential if you are to learn to write well.
 S6: If you keep your eyes and ears open, you will find plenty of things to write about.
 P: Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare.
 Q: Writing is ninety nine per cent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of writing, the better.
 R: It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write.
 S: You learn to write by writing.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) QPSR

65. S1: Human ways of life have steadily changed.

S6: During the last few years change has been even more rapid than usual.

P: From that time to this, civilization has always been changing.

Q: About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.

R: Ancient Egypt - Greece - The Roman Empire - the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages - The Renaissance - the age of modern science and of modern nations - one has succeeded the other; and history has never stood still.

S: A settled civilized life began only when agriculture was discovered.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP
- (b) QSPR
- (c) RSQP
- (d) SPRQ

SELECTING WORDS

Directions (for the following 12 items) :

In the following two passages, at certain points you are given a choice of three words in a bracket, one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word from each bracket. Mark the letter, viz., (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your Answer Sheet. Examples Y and Z have been solved for you.

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

Z. (a) She was homesick.
(b) It
(c) He

Explanation : Out of the list given in item Y, 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 Y. A boy is usually referred to as "he", so for item Z, the letter (c) is the correct answer. Notice that to solve this kind of item you have to read the preceding or succeeding sentences of the given passage.

Passage 1

A young man riding a motor-cycle approached a policeman in a market place and sought his assistance in reaching a particular locality. The policeman gave him

66.

some (a) instructions and the motor-cyclist left.
(b) directions
(c) advice

67.

He (a) reached back after
(b) came
(c) went

68.

some time and (a) asked the policeman that he could not
(b) convinced
(c) told

69.

(a) find the place.
(b) hit
(c) see

70.

The policeman got the (a) idea to help him and agreed to
(b) inclination
(c) urge

71.

(a) start
(b) go
(c) proceed

72.

with the motor-cyclist. On reaching the (a) station
(b) destination
(c) spot

the motor-cyclist left in a hurry

leaving the policeman on the road. The policeman was surprised and returned to his spot. A little later, a senior police officer reached the place and took the policeman to task for dereliction of duty.

Passage 2

Picasso is considered by many as the greatest painter of the modern age. There are stories and legends about him. Once, on a beach in Southern France, a little boy, obviously

73.

sent by his parents, approached Picasso (a) with a sheet of paper and begged for a small

(b) by

(c) on

74.

autographed drawing. Picasso (a) painted for a moment, then tore up the paper, took

(b) thought

(c) stood

75.

(a) back colour crayons, drew designs on the boy's chest (a) near neck and signed his

(b) some

(b) and

(c) aside

(c) to

76.

77.

'work' and sent the youngster (a) after to his parents.

(b) again

(c) back

ANTONYMS

Directions (for the following 12 items) :

In each of these items a word has been underlined followed by words listed (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the appropriate word most opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your Answer Sheet accordingly.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>78. His partners felt that it was a <u>viable</u> business proposition.</p> <p>(a) enviable</p> <p>(b) unenviable</p> <p>(c) inviolable</p> <p>(d) impracticable</p> | <p>84. The man at the gate had a <u>forbidding</u> appearance.</p> <p>(a) handsome</p> <p>(b) lenient</p> <p>(c) filthy</p> <p>(d) mild</p> |
| <p>79. The usual <u>adulation</u> of officers must end.</p> <p>(a) back-biting</p> <p>(b) condemnation</p> <p>(c) <i>flattery</i></p> <p>(d) praise</p> | <p>85. This is a <u>trivial</u> matter.</p> <p>(a) important</p> <p>(b) small</p> <p>(c) easy</p> <p>(d) difficult</p> |
| <p>80. There is an <u>obscure</u> cave on the other side of the hill.</p> <p>(a) well-known</p> <p>(b) infamous</p> <p>(c) notorious</p> <p>(d) admired</p> | <p>86. Everybody called it a <u>lavish</u> party.</p> <p>(a) big</p> <p>(b) wasteful</p> <p>(c) frugal</p> <p>(d) expensive</p> |
| <p>81. Her <u>impetuous</u> behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.</p> <p>(a) rash</p> <p>(b) poised</p> <p>(c) sluggish</p> <p>(d) aggressive</p> | <p>87. <i>Popular fiction in a sense has <u>enriched</u> world literature.</i></p> <p>(a) devalued</p> <p>(b) undervalued</p> <p>(c) depreciated</p> <p>(d) impoverished</p> |
| <p>82. All these measures will <u>augment</u> employment.</p> <p>(a) diminish</p> <p>(b) circumscribe</p> <p>(c) restrain</p> <p>(d) constrain</p> | <p>88. Her manner has always been <u>hostile</u> to him.</p> <p>(a) sincere</p> <p>(b) friendly</p> <p>(c) fair</p> <p>(d) good</p> |
| <p>83. The two friends were <u>distinct</u> in everything; dress, manners, hair-style and food-habits.</p> <p>(a) opposite</p> <p>(b) different</p> <p>(c) <i>uniform</i></p> <p>(d) similar</p> | <p>89. The speaker was irritated with his <u>puerile</u> questions.</p> <p>(a) impertinent</p> <p>(b) serious</p> <p>(c) inane</p> <p>(d) irrelevant</p> |

- Q-DETA-N-FOH

COMPREHENSION

Directions (for the following 18 items) :

In this section there are six short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1

Galileo desired to use his telescope to make more discoveries in the heavens, but his instrument was too small. He made another and larger telescope which magnified eight times, and then another which magnified thirty times, and pointed it at the moon. His heart leaped with joy, for he saw what no human eye had ever before seen — ranges of mountains, deep hollows, and broad plains ! He turned his telescope on the planets, and found they appeared with disks like the moon at a quarter full. He turned it on the Milky Way, and beheld innumerable tiny stars.

103. Galileo made several telescopes because

- (a) he needed all of them to explore the heavens
- (b) he wanted to compare the findings obtained from different telescopes
- (c) the earlier ones he made were not powerful enough
- (d) only some of them could magnify the stars

104. When Galileo saw what no human eye had ever before seen he

- (a) was overjoyed
- (b) was shocked
- (c) felt humble
- (d) was very proud

Passage 2

My father was passionate about two things : education and socialism. He was himself a born teacher. Indeed, he could never restrain himself from teaching, and as a small boy I was frequently embarrassed by his desire to instruct everybody — people in railway carriages, for instance — though I realized even then that it was an innocent desire, quite free from vanity. He was equally ready to receive instruction. Education, to men of his generation and temperament, was something it has largely ceased to be nowadays. It was the great golden gateway to the enchanted realms of the mind.

105. The author wants us to know that his father
- (a) was a school teacher
 - (b) was an educationist and socialist
 - (c) used to travel a lot
 - (d) loved teaching
106. The author often felt embarrassed by the behaviour of his father because
- (a) he taught badly
 - (b) he taught even at odd places
 - (c) he wanted to show off his learning
 - (d) he lost self-control while teaching
107. To the generation of the writer's father, education was
- (a) an old fashioned enterprise
 - (b) the result of good teaching
 - (c) an exploration of the world of imagination
 - (d) one aspect of socialism
108. From the passage it is clear that the author
- (a) loved and admired his father
 - (b) disapproved his father's love of teaching
 - (c) thought of him as vain
 - (d) considered his father's education inadequate

Passage 3

We started looking on the ground for blood, hair, or a drag mark that would lead us to the deer killed by the tiger. We had proceeded a hundred yards, examining every foot of the ground, and going dead slow, when Mothi, just as I turned my head to look at him, started backwards, screaming as he did so. Then he whipped round and ran for dear life, beating the air with his hands as if warding off a swarm of bees and continuing to scream as he ran. The sudden and piercing scream of a human being in a jungle where a moment before all has been silent is terrifying to hear. Instinctively I knew what had happened. With his eyes fixed on the ground, looking for the blood or hair of the kill, Mothi had failed to see where he was going, and had walked towards the tiger.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>109. Mothi and the narrator were scanning the ground because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) they were looking for the tiger (b) the forest was full of unpleasant surprises (c) they were trying to discover the tiger's footprints (d) they were looking for marks left by the tiger's prey | <p>111. In the context of the passage 'kill' means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the act of killing (b) an animal killed by the tiger (c) a human being killed by the tiger (d) a wounded tiger |
| <p>110. Mothi began to scream when he</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) was attacked by a swarm of bees (b) was frightened by the sight of blood (c) came face to face with the tiger (d) stumbled on the tiger | <p>112. Before Mothi screamed, the jungle was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) quiet (b) dark (c) noisy (d) terrifying |

Passage 4

When Ibbotson returned from Pauri, I told him of the leopard's habit of going down the road between Rudraprayag and Golabrai on an average once in every five days. I convinced him that the only hope I now had of shooting the man-eater was by sitting over the road for ten nights; for, the leopard would be almost certain to use the road at least once during the period. Ibbotson agreed to my plan reluctantly, for I had already sat up many nights, and he was afraid that another ten nights on end would be too much for me.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>113. Ibbotson was reluctant to agree to the narrator's plan because he was afraid that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the leopard would kill him (b) the narrator would become very tired (c) the narrator would kill the leopard (d) the leopard might not come | <p>114. The narrator wanted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shoot the leopard (b) see the leopard (c) capture the leopard (d) frighten the leopard |
|---|--|

Passage 5

Many poor farmers had been compelled to take up indigo cultivation when the British settlers were given the right to purchase and cultivate land in India. Many whites, therefore, either acquired land or advanced loans to poor farmers and pressurised them to forsake the farming of food-grains and other cash crops for indigo cultivation. Indigo export to Europe was lucrative for the British settlers who held a monopoly of this business. Within a few years, most of the fertile lands had undergone forcible indigo cultivation, resulting in a famine situation in Bengal. When the farmers declined to cultivate indigo, they were tortured, jailed and even killed.

115. The poor farmers in Bengal took up indigo cultivation because
- the government encouraged them to do so
 - it was a money earning crop
 - they were forced to do so
 - this was the only crop that would grow in that region
116. British settlers bought land in Bengal in order to
- introduce cultivation of cash crops in India
 - cultivate indigo
 - settle down in India
 - promote export business in Bengal
117. Indigo export was profitable for the British settlers because
- they had no competitors
 - the crop yield was good
 - they could oppress the farmers
 - the labour was cheap

Passage 6

The first day out we met our first rhino, two of them, and I had the fright of my life. The pair had got our scent before we spotted them, and being bad tempered beasts, they rushed towards where they thought we were. Now it just happened that we were about fifty yards to one side of where they expected to find us — which was just as well, for I must say I did not like their look. As they thundered past, we crouched low and let them go. It did not strike me as a good opportunity for rhino photography. Anyhow I was much too frightened to have been able to hold the camera steady.

118. From the above passage it appears that rhinos
- run away when they see human beings
 - rush to attack when they smell human scent
 - hide under the bushes at the sight of human beings
 - stand still if they are not attacked
119. When the author saw a rhino for the first time, he was
- excited
 - frightened
 - charmed
 - surprised
120. The author could not take the photographs of the rhinos because
- he was too far away from rhinos
 - he was not carrying a good camera
 - it did not occur to him that he had a chance to do so
 - he did not like the look of rhinos

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Q-DETA-N-FOH

(22 - A)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Q-DETA-N-FOH

{ 23 - A }

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Q-DETA-N-FOH

{ 24 - A }