



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

**Directions-( 1 to 30) : You have passages with questions following them. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

### PASSAGE 1

Everyone keeps looking for signs of water. Then one day the men see patches of green grass. There are pools of water in the hollows. Men and animals begin to hurry, for they know that rain has fallen nearby. Farther on, they find enough grass for pasture and enough water in the hollows for their animals. Chief Omar gives the signal to make camp.

Again the camels kneel. And again the men unload them. Quickly they put up their tents, with the openings facing east. They spread rugs and blankets on the ground and place pillows on them.

A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. Then they unload the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. And once more the nomads are at home.

Meanwhile the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes. The goats drink first. Next come the sheep. Then come the camels. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water. But at last they, too, turn away.

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks. The animals will grow fat on the green grass. Then the men will choose the animals they want to sell. After they shear the sheep and fill the bags with wool, they will go to the big town on the oasis.

Again the nomads break camp and move on. They pitch their tents on the sand at the edge of the oasis. The first days in town are exciting days. There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people. The men must sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies. They bargain at the bazaars, and they drink coffee in the cool shade and listen to the sound of flowing water.

But soon the men become restless. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert. Then one morning the black tents are gone. Far out from the oasis a caravan moves slowly out of sight.

1. What signs of water did the men see ?

- (A) The hollows
- (B) Grass and the hollows
- (C) Pools of water
- (D) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows

- 2. "They drink and drink." Who does 'they' refer to ?
  - (A) The animals
  - (B) The camels
  - (C) The sheep
  - (D) The goats
- 3. Which of the following statements is not true?
  - (A) The nomads put up tents when they make camp.
  - (B) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground.
  - (C) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms.
  - (D) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water.
- 4. Why do the nomads go to the big town ?
  - (A) To do shopping.
  - (B) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies.
  - (C) To drink coffee.
  - (D) To listen to the sound of flowing water.
- 5. The nomads ..... the big town on the oasis.
  - (A) liked
  - (B) didn't like
  - (C) avoided
  - (D) remembered
- 6. Why did the nomads not stay in the big town?
  - (A) Because they felt ill at ease with strangers in the big town.
  - (B) Because they were not able to drive a hard bargain with traders in the big town.
  - (C) Because they found the big town a little too crowded and noisy for comfort.
  - (D) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert.
- 7. Which is the order in which the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes?
  - (A) Goats, Sheep, Camels.
  - (B) Sheep, Goats, Camels.
  - (C) Camels, Sheep, Goats.
  - (D) Camels, Goats, Sheep.
- 8. What does the word 'Shear' mean in the passage ?
  - (A) Cut the sheep.
  - (B) Cut off the sheep's wool.
  - (C) Wash the sheep.
  - (D) Tend the sheep.
- 9. Which word in the passage means "a place for camels to feed" ?
  - (A) Pools
  - (B) Hollows
  - (C) Pasture
  - (D) Oasis



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10. Which of the following statements best sums up the main idea of the passage ?
- (A) Water is more precious than gold in the desert.
  - (B) The camel is the ship of the desert.
  - (C) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert.
  - (D) The big towns are concrete deserts.

### **PASSAGE 2**

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South—from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, farm families gathered at the day's end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice—"singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

11. Where do the roots of Jazz lie ?
- (A) In the songs sung in the urban southland of the United States.
  - (B) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
  - (C) In church hymns.
  - (D) In Negro folk singing.
12. The Negro owned ..... musical instruments.
- (A) only a few                      (B) many
  - (C) no                                (D) the main
13. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish ?
- (A) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.
  - (B) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
  - (C) In the Southland during the Civil War.
  - (D) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

14. Who sang the folk songs ?
- (A) The religious groups.
  - (B) Voices from everywhere in the South.
  - (C) The early Jazz musicians.
  - (D) The Negro musicians.
15. Where were the folk songs sung ?
- (A) Everywhere.
  - (B) In the churches only.
  - (C) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches.
  - (D) Everywhere in the urban south-land.
16. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ?  
The early Jazz Musicians—
- (A) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
  - (B) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
  - (C) knew about the rules of music.
  - (D) were taught to play the instruments.
17. What opened the way to Jazz ?
- (A) The discarded musical instruments.
  - (B) The crude band instruments.
  - (C) The musical instruments made for boxes.
  - (D) Singing horns.
18. Which of the following statement is false in the context of the passage ?
- (A) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns.
  - (B) The hand instruments became extensions of the human voice.
  - (C) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality.
  - (D) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.
19. The phrase 'sing away' in the passage means—
- (A) sing songs at the end of a tiring day.
  - (B) sing songs to forget.
  - (C) sing songs to make the worry disappear.
  - (D) sing songs to draw attention.
20. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?
- (A) The tradition of Negro folk singing.
  - (B) The 'singing horns'.
  - (C) The early origins of Jazz.
  - (D) The history of Jazz.



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### PASSAGE 3

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride ?

21. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society ?  
(A) Capitalistic (B) Communists  
(C) Humanistic (D) Authoritarian
22. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man ?  
(A) Imaginative and sympathetic.  
(B) Cruel and greedy.  
(C) Conscientious and co-operative.  
(D) Perceiving and creative.
23. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human ?  
(A) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.  
(B) He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.  
(C) Non-human have refused co-operation to human beings.  
(D) He hates and distrusts other human beings.
24. Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage ?  
(A) Power and possession go hand in hand.  
(B) The modern man is not individualist.  
(C) There is a need for a new renaissance.  
(D) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.
25. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?  
(A) Money (B) Success  
(C) Power (D) Understanding

### PASSAGE 4

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools; why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the run-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice, ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students, many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students, the need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty.

Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard, on the other hand, the threat of debarment, will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course, linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

26. Which is the good news for parents, according to the passage ?  
(A) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.  
(B) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.  
(C) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.  
(D) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.
27. What is the ruling of the CBSE ?  
(A) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.  
(B) Schools should follow the practice of performance-linked debarment.  
(C) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.  
(D) Schools must motivate students to work hard.
28. What is the faulty assumption of schools, according to the passage ?  
(A) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.  
(B) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly.  
(C) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.  
(D) Learning by note is a better method of learning.



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29. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?  
(A) Providing study facilities to the students.  
(B) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards .  
(C) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.  
(D) Attracting talented students.
30. According to the passage, parents had to live with the threat of—  
(A) falling grades of their wards.  
(B) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.  
(C) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counselor.  
(D) linking performance of their works in pre-boards to the debarment.
- Directions( 31 to 50) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).**
31. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs **with** a thread.  
(A) on (B) to  
(C) by (D) No improvement
32. The passengers were afraid, but the captain **consoled** them that there was no danger.  
(A) guaranteed (B) assured  
(C) confided (D) No improvement
33. **Would** you like some water ?  
(A) Can (B) Do  
(C) Shall (D) No improvement
34. The injured man had been shot **from his back**.  
(A) in the back (B) to the back  
(C) by the back (D) No improvement
35. Luckily we've got **the few** minutes to spare.  
(A) quite few (B) a little  
(C) a few (D) No improvement
36. With a few more remarks like that you will get a **thrash** on the nose.  
(A) slap (B) beating  
(C) punch (D) No improvement
37. Are you going to cook dinner or would you rather want **I cooked it** ?  
(A) I cook it (B) me cooking it  
(C) me cooked it (D) No improvement
38. He is very active and will finish the work **within no time**.  
(A) at no time  
(B) in no time  
(C) without taking time  
(D) No improvement
39. Although it was raining, the workers **continued** working.  
(A) kept up (B) looked after  
(C) kept on (D) No improvement
40. I wake up at seven a.m. and **eat breakfast at eight thirty a.m.**  
(A) have breakfast at eight-thirty a.m.  
(B) had breakfast at eight-thirty a.m.  
(C) will have breakfast at eight thirty a.m.  
(D) No improvement
41. Don't **take up** a quarrel.  
(A) dig up (B) pick up  
(C) generate (D) No improvement
42. It is the only TV that shows its back to the world and draws **sighs** of admiration.  
(A) spells (B) spasms  
(C) gasps (D) No improvement
43. I shall be honoured if **you would accept** my offer.  
(A) by your accepting.  
(B) if you shall' accept.  
(C) If you accept.  
(D) No improvement.
44. I am **too** glad to learn about your brilliant success in the examination.  
(A) much (B) very  
(C) more (D) No improvement
45. **Neither have his parents** realized what was happening.  
(A) Neither has his parents  
(B) Neither parents  
(C) Neither parent  
(D) No improvement
46. Before a skunk **squeals** an unpleasant spray from the glands under its tail, it will stamp its feet and hiss a warning.  
(A) squint (B) stinks  
(C) squirts (D) No improvement
47. The work you have submitted is not **to the** mark.  
(A) as the (B) from the  
(C) upto the (D) No improvement
48. It is important **not to worry**.  
(A) to don't worry (B) to not worry  
(C) don't worry (D) No improvement
49. The problems of traffic **crowding** will not disappear soon.  
(A) congestion (B) concentration  
(C) intensification (D) No improvement
50. **Like for example**, a post office can have a customer care centre.  
(A) For example (B) Like example  
(C) For an example (D) No improvement





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**Directions-(51 to 60) : Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the appropriate option.**

51. A place of good climate for invalids—  
(A) Hospital (B) Asylum  
(C) Sanatorium (D) Retreat
52. To bite like a rat—  
(A) Chew (B) Cut  
(C) Split (D) Gnaw
53. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge.  
(A) Ornate (B) Pedantic  
(C) Artificial (D) Showy
54. A list of books available in a library—  
(A) Catalogue (B) Bibliography  
(C) Backlist (D) Index
55. One who performs daring gymnastic feats—  
(A) Athlete (B) Juggler  
(C) Acrobat (D) Conjuror
56. Enter a country as an enemy—  
(A) Defect (B) Spy  
(C) Invade (D) Overcome
57. Plants of a region—  
(A) Fauna (B) Flora  
(C) Nursery (D) Forest
58. Expressions no longer in current use—  
(A) Artistic (B) Archaic  
(C) Ancient (D) Modern
59. A speech at the beginning of a play—  
(A) Prologue (B) Monologue  
(C) Dialogue (D) Speech
60. A woman with dark brown hair—  
(A) Blonde (B) Philogynist  
(C) Brunette (D) Dotard

**Directions-(Q. 61 to 65) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.**

61. (A) Literate (B) Litterate  
(C) Litarate (D) Litarete
62. (A) Ettiquet (B) Etiquette  
(C) Etiquet (D) Etiquet
63. (A) Shcolar (B) Scholar  
(C) Scoler (D) SchoIIar
64. (A) Consensus (B) Consenzas  
(C) Concensus (D) Concensas
65. (A) Upheval (B) Uphieval  
(C) Upheaval (D) Upheival

**Directions-( 66 to 85) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.**

66. My sister and myself(A) / are pleased (B) / to accept your invitation to dinner. (C) / No error (D)
67. Mahatma Gandhi is called (A) / as the Father (B) / of our nation. (C) / No error (D)
68. The thief escaped (A) / before (B) /I opened the door. (C) / No error (D)
69. A Commission has been appointed (A) / to investigate (B) / into the scandal. (C) / No error (D)
70. Each of the students (A) / stand up and say 'Yes' (B) / when his or her name is called by the teacher. (C) / No error
71. While we love nature in its peaceful and pleasant moments (A) / we find it hardly (B) / to love its furies and wildness. (C) / No error (D)
72. Umbrella is (A) / of no avail (B) / against a thunder storm. (C) /No error (D)
73. I shall return the book (A) / when you will (B) / arrive here. (C) /No error (D)
74. The old man saw (A) / that the bird (B) / is circling again. (C) / No error (D)
75. Our manager doesn't mind (A) / to pay handsome salary (B) / as long as the employees are competent enough to meet the deadlines. (C) / No error
76. In our country (A) / Teacher's Day (B) / is celebrated on September 5th. (C) / No error (D)
77. The number of foreign workers (A) /that are allowed to enter into (B) / Malaysia has increased. (C) / No error (D)
78. The children were quarrelling between themselves (A) / when all of a sudden it occurred to them that their teacher (B) / was watching them. (C) / No error (D)
79. World is producing enough (A) / for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition (B) / and it is continuing year after year. (C) / No error (D)
80. The hospital rules require (A) / that every patient (B) / should have an attender. (C) / No error (D)
81. The children said (A) / they would starve (B) / rather than to surrender. (C) / No error (D)
82. The N.C.C. commandant along with his cadets (A) / are going to Delhi (B) / to participate in the Republic Day Parade.(C) / No error (D)



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83. Our history can be seen as a long evolutionary dialectical development (A) / in which there have been (B) / a painstaking forging of rational and moral self. (C) / No error (D)
84. Our knowledge of history does not come to (A) / Our help and sometimes we even fail to (B) / remember who invented America. (C) / No error (D)
85. My grandfather owns (A) / fifty acre (B) / of land but not a single inch is fit for irrigation. (C) / No error (D)

**Directions (86 to 95) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.**

86. I could have continued my higher studies if my parents wanted but, that's **water under the bridge**.  
(A) something I cannot change.  
(B) I met with an accident near the bridge.  
(C) something my family did not want.  
(D) time I went on a cruise.
87. My parents want me to study science, but I will **stick to my guns** and graduate in Economics.  
(A) prefer to disobey them.  
(B) hold on to my decision.  
(C) refuse to listen to them.  
(D) show them that they are wrong.
88. The manager dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.  
(A) completely (B) directly  
(C) simply (D) quickly
89. The people of this village are **the salt of the earth**.  
(A) rich (B) educated  
(C) quarrelsome (D) kind
90. He accused her of **talking through her hat** and refused to believe what she said.  
(A) talking straight (B) talking nonsense  
(C) talking tough (D) talking cense
91. He is a nationalist **to the core**.  
(A) partially (B) ultimately  
(C) completely (D) consequently
92. He **burnt his fingers** by interfering in his neighbour's affair.  
(A) got himself into trouble.  
(B) burnt himself.  
(C) got rebuked.  
(D) got himself insulted

93. With my limited means, to think of buying a house in Mumbai is **crying for the moon**.  
(A) wishing for something impossible.  
(B) crying in vain.  
(C) wishful thinking.  
(D) living in a fool's paradise.
94. At first, there was a show of resistance to the new rule issued by the Government, but the movement had **no backbone** and speedily collapsed.  
(A) justification (B) impact  
(C) strength (D) support
95. The cops were **on their toes** throughout the day.  
(A) eager (B) alert  
(C) harried (D) quick

**Directions ( 96 to 115) : A sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.**

96. They are considering your proposal.  
(A) Your proposal was considered by them.  
(B) Your proposal is considered by them.  
(C) Your proposal is being considered by them.  
(D) Your proposal was being considered by them.
97. Two hundred people were arrested by the police.  
(A) The police had arrested two hundred people.  
(B) The police has arrested two hundred people.  
(C) The police have arrested two hundred people.  
(D) The police arrested two hundred people.
98. The storm damaged the roof.  
(A) The roof was damaged by the storm.  
(B) The roof would be damaged by the storm.  
(C) The roof is damaged by the storm.  
(D) The roof was damage by the storm.
99. People speak English all over the world.  
(A) English has been spoken all over the world.  
(B) English is spoken all over the world.  
(C) English was spoken all over the world.  
(D) English have been spoken all over the world.



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100. Your little boy broke my kitchen window this morning.  
(A) My kitchen window is broken by your little child this morning.  
(B) My kitchen window was being broken by your little child this morning.  
(C) My kitchen window was broken by your little boy this morning.  
(D) My kitchen window had been broken by your little child this morning.
101. The criminal has to obey the court.  
(A) The court must be obeyed.  
(B) The court will be obeyed.  
(C) The court has to be obeyed by the criminal.  
(D) The court will have to be obeyed by the criminal.
102. The Metro Rail is being constructed by the Corporation.  
(A) The Corporation has constructed the Metro Rail.  
(B) The Corporation was constructing the Metro Rail.  
(C) The Corporation has been constructing the Metro Rail.  
(D) The Corporation is constructing the Metro Rail.
103. All the letters were posted by them.  
(A) They were posting all the letters.  
(B) They posted all the letters.  
(C) They have posted all the letters.  
(D) They had posted all the letters.
104. The CEO's son was kidnapped.  
(A) Someone is going to kidnap the CEO's son.  
(B) Someone is kidnapping the CEO's son.  
(C) Someone kidnapped the CEO's son.  
(D) Someone has kidnapped the CEO's son.
105. My books have been stolen.  
(A) Someone have stolen my books.  
(B) They stole my books.  
(C) Someone has stolen my books.  
(D) Someone stole my books.
106. My parents are advising me about my further studies.  
(A) I was advised about my further studies by my parents.  
(B) I had been advised about my further studies by my parents.  
(C) I am being advised by my parents, about my further studies.  
(D) I am advised by my parents about my further studies.
107. We waste much time on social websites.  
(A) Much time is wasted by us on social websites.  
(B) Much time is being wasted by us on social websites.  
(C) Much time was wasted on social websites.  
(D) Much time will be wasted on social websites.
108. A great deal of harm is caused to the environment by us.  
(A) We cause a great deal of harm to the environment.  
(B) The environment is being caused a great deal of harm by us.  
(C) We have caused a great deal of harm to the environment.  
(D) The environment causes a great deal of harm to us.
109. Who wrote this article ?  
(A) Who was written this article ?  
(B) By whom was this article written ?  
(C) Whom was this article written ?  
(D) By whom this article was written ?
110. The house has been painted yellow by Nikil.  
(A) Nikil was painting yellow the house.  
(B) Nikil has been painting yellow the house.  
(C) Nikil had painted the house yellow.  
(D) Nikil has painted the house yellow.
111. The news surprised me.  
(A) The news was surprised by me.  
(B) The news was a big surprise.  
(C) I am surprised by the news.  
(D) I was surprised by the news.
112. I will have completed the task by tomorrow.  
(A) The task would be completed by me by tomorrow.  
(B) By tomorrow the task would have been completed by me.  
(C) The task will be completed by me by tomorrow.  
(D) By tomorrow the task will have been completed by me.
113. They are painting the walls.  
(A) The walls are being painted by them.  
(B) The walls is painted by them.  
(C) The walls are painting them.  
(D) The walls are painted by them.
114. The box was dropped by the boy.  
(A) The boy has dropped the box.  
(B) The boy is dropping the box.  
(C) The boy dropped the box.  
(D) The boy drops the box.



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115. She learns music.  
(A) Music is being learnt by her.  
(B) Music is learnt by her.  
(C) Music was learnt by her.  
(D) Music was being learnt by her.

**Directions (116 to 135): The 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.**

116. 1. The strength of the electronic industry  
P. is the Japanese ability  
Q. rather than their achievement  
R. to organize production and marketing  
S. in Japan  
6. in original research.  
(A) PSQR (B) QPSR  
(C) SPRQ (D) PRQS
117. 1. AIDS is a serious disease.  
P. It spreads through sexual contact, sharing of needles and from an infected mother to foetus.  
Q. HIV attacks the immune system which is a vital system in our body helping to fight disease causing germs.  
R. It is caused by a virus by name HIV.  
S. HIV infection leads to AIDS after a few years.  
6. AIDS should be treated with care and kindness.  
(A) RSPQ (B) RPSQ  
(C) PRQS (D) RPQS
118. 1. Our country is so poor,  
P. that we can only afford  
Q. modern military training are so costly  
R. to double our army  
S. and the techniques of  
6. by giving compulsory military training to all men students.  
(A) SQPR (B) QPSR  
(C) RSQP (D) PSRQ
119. 1. Sulekha was ten months old.  
P. Some part of her brain was damaged.  
Q. She fell off the cot.  
R. It made her mentally retarded.  
S. She fell on her head.  
6. That was why she was called Bholi.  
(A) SPQR (B) PSQR  
(C) QSPR (D) PRSQ

120. 1. Icy winds  
P. four degrees  
Q. lashed Srinagar  
R. with minimum temperature registering  
S. which was already in the grip of gruelling cold wave condition  
6. below normal.  
(A) RPQS (B) PQSR  
(C) QSRP (D) SRPQ
121. 1. Mahatma Gandhi was right  
P. the manufacture and sale  
Q. except as medicine  
R. when he said that  
S. of alcohol,  
6. should be absolutely forbidden.  
(A) QSRP (B) PSQR  
(C) RPSQ (D) QRSP
122. 1. A prospective employer is seldom  
P. for the job  
Q. as interested in  
R. as he is in his  
S. an applicant's need  
6. own need for filling it.  
(A) SPRQ (B) QSPR  
(C) QPSR (D) PQSR
123. 1. Whatever he said at the Committee meeting  
P. and in no way represented  
Q. the views of the organisation  
R. were his personal views  
S. on the subject  
6. that he claimed to have represented  
(A) RSPQ (B) SPQR  
(C) QRSP (D) PQRS
124. 1. Instead of feeling hurt and nursing a grudge  
P. to talk it over with him  
Q. and to remove doubts and misgivings  
R. it is better  
S. against your friend,  
6. that might have affected the relationship.  
(A) SRPQ (B) RPQS  
(C) QSRP (D) PQSR
125. 1. Joe Gubbins who  
P. was reclining  
Q. with movable wheels  
R. in a white bed  
S. hails from London  
6. in a local hospital.  
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP  
(C) PRQS (D) RSPQ





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126. 1. Our dog Zalda has the habit of roaming freely in the neighbourhood.  
P. On one occasion we couldn't find her despite searching for her for a long time.  
Q. Then we asked our neighbour about it.  
R. Usually, when we cannot find her close-by we take our mini truck and go in search of her.  
S. We find her in a few minutes, usually.  
6. 'Isn't that your dog?' he said pointing to the dog in our truck.  
(A) QSPR (B) PRQS  
(C) RSPQ (D) RPSQ
127. 1. The President should above all, be a true secularist with a proven record of opposing and exposing the fake secularism which has only debilitated the nation.  
P. Everyone has the right to profess, practice and propagate his faith.  
Q. True secularism is a combination of two allied principles.  
R. Secularism is the essence of the Hindu religion.  
S. Unlike other denominational religions it has no fixed dogma, clergy or scripture.  
6. The Hindu way of life holds this country together and weakening it is to destroy national solidarity.  
(A) PSRQ (B) SRQP  
(C) PRQS (D) PQRS
128. 1. One single bomb  
P. had killed as many, wounded as many,  
Q. laden to capacity with bombs,  
R. striking at a city ten times  
S. as a mass raid 279 huge aircrafts  
6. as populous.  
(A) PSQR (B) PQRS  
(C) PRSQ (D) PSRQ
129. 1. While I was thus musing,  
P. on which I discovered a person  
Q. but who was in reality  
R. I cast my eyes towards the summit of a rock not far from me  
S. who was in the dress of a shepherd,  
6. a being of superior nature.  
(A) SQPR (B) QPRS  
(C) PRSQ (D) RPSQ
130. 1. Shylock,  
P. was a money lender,  
Q. by lending money at great interest  
R. the Jew of Venice,  
S. who amassed an immense fortune  
6. the Christian merchants.  
(A) RPQS (B) RPSQ  
(C) PRSQ (D) SPRQ
131. 1. Early warning against natural disasters  
P. is an area  
Q. can be cost effective  
R. particularly tropical cyclones  
S. where weather forecasts  
6. if precautionary measures are initiated in time.  
(A) PSRQ (B) SPQR  
(C) RPSQ (D) QRSP
132. 1. After the emergency meeting was over,  
P. to finish the pending work  
Q. the Minister went straight  
R. to his office  
S. and to sign  
6. important official papers and documents.  
(A) PSQR (B) SQRP  
(C) QRPS (D) RPSQ
133. 1. The postman delivered a large packet to Ramesh.  
P. He took it to his brother.  
Q. Ramesh eagerly opened it.  
R. He did not know how to operate it.  
S. He found an electric train set.  
6. His brother helped him to operate the train set.  
(A) RSPQ (B) PSRQ  
(C) QSRP (D) PRSQ
134. 1. The Great Wall of China  
P. built by man  
Q. the one structure  
R. is said to be  
S. on Earth  
6. which is visible to the observers from space.  
(A) RQPS (B) PQRS  
(C) PSQR (D) RPSQ
135. 1. once my friend was dusting the rooms.  
P. She flushed her eye with water for 5 minutes.  
Q. I told her not to rub her eye forcefully like that.  
R. She started to rub her eye forcefully with her finger.  
S. A dust particle fell into her eye.  
6. At last after some struggle the particle was washed off.  
(A) PSQR (B) QPSR  
(C) SRQP (D) RQPS



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**Directions (136 to 160) : A sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct form.**

136. "I lost my pen yesterday," he said.

- (A) He said that he was lost his pen the previous day.
- (B) He said that he lost his pen the previous day.
- (C) He said that he had lost his pen the previous day.
- (D) He said that he loses his pen the previous day.

137. "Can you lend me your pen ?" she said to me.

- (A) She asked whether I can lend her my pen.
- (B) She asked to me, if I can lend her my pen.
- (C) She asked me if I could lend her my pen.
- (D) She asked whether she could lend me your pen.

138. The peon said, "Where shall I put the bag?"

- (A) The peon asked where would he put the bag.
- (B) The peon wanted to know where he should put the bag.
- (C) The peon asked where should he put bag.
- (D) The peon wondered where he would put the bag.

139. "I wish I had something to eat," said Ravi.

- (A) Ravi said that he had something to eat.
- (B) Ravi wished to have something to eat.
- (C) Ravi said that he wished he had something to eat.
- (D) Ravi said that he wished that he had something to eat.

140. The General said to the soldiers, "Bravo ! you fought bravely."

- (A) The General applauded the soldiers saying that they had fought bravely.
- (B) The General told the soldiers that they had fought bravely.
- (C) The General exclaimed with praise that the soldiers had fought bravely.
- (D) The General praised that the soldiers as they fought bravely.

141. "Are you being attended to, Sir ?" said the shop assistant.

- (A) The shop assistant asked me whether I am being attended to.
- (B) The shop assistant said that if he was being attended to.
- (C) The shop assistant asked the customer if he was being attended to.
- (D) The shop assistant asked me whether you are being attended to.

142. The nurse said to the patient, "Stay in bed."

- (A) The nurse had asked the patient to stay in bed.
- (B) The patient was asked by the nurse to stay in bed.
- (C) The nurse advised the patient to stay in bed.
- (D) The nurse told to patient to be staying in bed.

143. "Do you want to insure your luggage or no?" he asked.

- (A) He asked whether I want to insure my luggage or not.
- (B) He asked in case I wanted to insure my luggage.
- (C) He asked if you wanted to insure your luggage.
- (D) He asked whether I wanted to insure my luggage or not.

144. King Midas to the stranger: "There is nothing in the world that I like better than gold."

- (A) King Midas told the stranger that he liked nothing in the world and gold.
- (B) King Midas told the stranger that he liked nothing like the world and gold.
- (C) King Midas told the stranger that there was nothing in the world that he liked better than gold.
- (D) King Midas told the stranger that there was nothing in the world better than gold.



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145. "I have many beautiful flowers," he said, "but the children are the most beautiful flowers of all."  
(A) He said that he had more beautiful flowers than the children, who were are most beautiful flowers of all.  
(B) He said that he had more beautiful children than flowers.  
(C) He said that he had many beautiful flowers but not the children who were the most beautiful flowers of all.  
(D) He declared that he had many beautiful flowers, but the children were the most beautiful flowers of all.
146. "You are a fool," he said, "and I am your boss !"  
(A) He was the boss of a fool he said.  
(B) He wondered that he was the boss of a fool.  
(C) He exclaimed that he was the boss of a fool.  
(D) He said that he was a fool and exclaimed that he was his boss.
147. My mother confessed with regret that she had squandered all her money.  
(A) My mother said, "How stupid of me that I have squandered all my money."  
(B) My mother said, "I am a fool to squander all my money."  
(C) My mother said, "Alas ! I have squandered all my money."  
(D) My mother said, "I have been very foolish to squander all my money."
148. He demanded of me why I had insulted his brother.  
(A) He asked me, "Why have you insulted my brother ?"  
(B) He said to me, "Why did you insult my brother ?"  
(C) He inquired of me, "Why had I insulted his brother ?"  
(D) He said to me, "Did you insult my brother ?"
149. He told me that he had never seen such a lazy boy as I was.  
(A) He said to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as you are."  
(B) He said to me, "I had never seen such a lazy boy as you are."  
(C) He told to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as I was."  
(D) He told to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as you are."
150. "I needn't tell you how grateful I am," he said.  
(A) He said that I needn't tell you how grateful he was.  
(B) He said that he need not tell me how grateful was he to me.  
(C) He said that he need not tell him how grateful he is.  
(D) He said that he needn't tell him how grateful he was
151. The officer said to him, "If you are late again, I shall dismiss you."  
(A) The officer told him that if he was late again, he shall dismiss him.  
(B) The officer informed him that if he is late again, he would dismiss him.  
(C) The officer asked him if he was late again he should dismiss him.  
(D) The officer threatened to dismiss him if he was late again.
152. "Let's light a fire and cook our sausages," said the children.  
(A) The children suggested to light a fire and cook the sausages.  
(B) The children said that the sausages are to be cooked on a fire.  
(C) The children requested to light a fire to cook the sausages  
(D) The children asked to light a fire to cook the sausages.
153. "Need I eat it all mummy ?" said the child. "Yes dear, you must," she said.  
(A) The child asked his mother if he had to eat it all up. The mother replied that he had to eat it all up.  
(B) The child asked his mother if he has to eat it all and the mother replied yes.  
(C) The child asked his mother whether he must eat it all and he mother replied that he must.  
(D) The child asked his mother whether it is necessary to eat it all up. The mother said yes.
154. "Rain rain go away, little boy wants to play."  
(A) The little boy requested the rain to go away as he wanted to play.  
(B) He asked the rain to go away as he wanted to play.  
(C) He requested to rain to go away as he wanted to play.  
(D) The little boy asked the rain to go away as the wanted to play.



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155. "The facts, Mr. Sharma, the facts !" Mohan cut in.  
(A) Mr. Sharma's speech was cut short by Mohan who asked him to look into the facts of the case.  
(B) Mohan bluntly asked Mr. Sharma not to ignore the facts of the case.  
(C) Mohan interrupted Mr. Sharma's speech and forcefully drew his attention to the facts of the matter under conversation.  
(D) Mohan loudly snubbed Mr. Sharma and charged him that the latter ignored the facts of the case.
156. Mohan said, "I want to become a doctor."  
(A) Mohan wished that he should become a doctor.  
(B) Mohan remarked that he had wanted to become a doctor.  
(C) Mohan told that I want to become a doctor.  
(D) Mohan said that he wanted to become a doctor.
157. "Sita," said Ravi, "is one of the best dancers we have ever seen."  
(A) Ravi said that Sita is one of the best dancers we had ever seen.  
(B) Sita said that Ravi was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.  
(C) Ravi said that Sita was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.  
(D) Ravi told Sita that she was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.
158. "How happy we are here !" they cried.  
(A) They exclaimed that how happy they were there.  
(B) They exclaimed that they were very happy there.  
(C) They said how happy they were.  
(D) They said they were how happy there.
159. "Were you very busy yesterday ?" he said.  
(A) He asked him whether he should be busy the previous day.  
(B) He asked him whether he is very busy the previous day.  
(C) He asked him whether he had been very busy he previous day.  
(D) He asked him whether he would be busy the previous day.

160. "Have you ever seen Tajmahal ?" he said.  
(A) He asked him whether he has ever seen Tajmahal.  
(B) He asked him whether he ever seen Tajmahal.  
(C) He said that had he ever seen Tajmahal.  
(D) He asked him whether he had ever seen Tajmahal.

**Directions:(161 to 165): In the following questions find the right meaning of the word from the given alternatives.**

**161. Divide**

- (A) Bifurcate (B) Divine]  
(C) Pot (D) Selfish

**162. Haggle**

- (A) Accept (B) Bargain  
(C) Denounce (D) Reject

**163. Abnegation**

- (A) Submission (B) Flagrant  
(C) Self-denial (D) Selfless

**164. Garner**

- (A) Acquire (B) Collect  
(C) Demonstrate (D) Distribute

**165. Culmination**

- (A) Conclusion (B) Climax  
(C) Abyss (D) Cultivation

**Directions-(166 to 170): Pick out the most opposite or near so in the meaning of the given words.**

**166. Frailty**

- (A) Strength (B) Boldness  
(C) Faculty (D) Discover

**167. Malice**

- (A) Denounce (B) Propagate  
(C) Goodwill (D) Honour

**168. Minion**

- (A) Maximum (B) Majority  
(C) Master (D) Giant

**169. Podgy**

- (A) Fatty (B) Gigantic  
(C) Mediocre (D) Thin

**170. Disputable**

- (A) Undisputable (B) Indisputable  
(C) Nondisputable (D) Adisputable





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**Directions-(171 to 195) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**

### PASSAGE 1

Broadly speaking letters may be said to ...(171)... into two classes, the formal and ...(172)... Formal letters ...(173)... of official or business matters and are ...(174)... to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the ...(175)... of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all ...(176)... using formal pattern is of this category. The ...(177)... has to be precisely stated. It must be ...(178)... in style and quite ...(179)... No ...(180)... element has any place in it.

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 171. (A) fall           | (B) rise        |
| (C) escape              | (D) describe    |
| 172. (A) affectionate   | (B) personal    |
| (C) foreign             | (D) official    |
| 173. (A) deal           | (B) contain     |
| (C) apprise             | (D) consist     |
| 174. (A) respected      | (B) addressed   |
| (C) prayed              | (D) typed       |
| 175. (A) publisher      | (B) salesman    |
| (C) editor              | (D) printer     |
| 176. (A) correspondence | (B) writing     |
| (C) columns             | (D) articles    |
| 177. (A) objection      | (B) criticism   |
| (C) essay               | (D) language    |
| 178. (A) lucid          | (B) high        |
| (C) florid              | (D) descriptive |
| 179. (A) critical       | (B) creative    |
| (C) subjective          | (D) objective   |
| 180. (A) divisive       | (B) wicked      |
| (C) personal            | (D) untidy      |

### PASSAGE 2

Just sixty-five million years ago our ancestors were the most unprepossessing of mammals-creatures with the size and intelligence of moles or tree shrews. The earth then ...(181)... full of awesome, nightmarish lizards which ...(182)... virtually every ecological niche. Some of ...(183)... had very large brains, an upright ...(184)... and two little front legs very much ...(185)... hands, which they used dexterously to ...(186)... small animals for dinner. But then ...(187)... did not survive, sadly, in one ...(188)... event every one of them was ...(189)... And no one knows what wiped ...(190)... the dinosaurs.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 181. (A) was     | (B) is         |
| (C) being        | (D) been       |
| 182. (A) created | (B) emptied    |
| (C) filled       | (D) threatened |
| 183. (A) which   | (D) whom       |
| (C) them         | (D) who        |

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 184. (A) posture       | (B) pose         |
| (C) position           | (D) posterior    |
| 185. (A) as            | (B) like         |
| (C) than               | (D) about        |
| 186. (A) frighten      | (B) catch        |
| (C) drive              | (D) chase        |
| 187. (A) monkeys       | (B) moles        |
| (C) tree shrews        | (D) dinosaurs    |
| 188. (A) insignificant | (B) catastrophic |
| (C) unpleasant         | (D) enlivening   |
| 189. (A) survived      | (B) participated |
| (C) destroyed          | (D) separated    |
| 190. (A) out           | (B) on           |
| (C) of                 | (D) away         |

### PASSAGE 3

She loved to wear saris. Her...(191)... collections, which her daughter in law inherited, were remarkable for not only ...(192)... taste, but also the ...(193)... of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure ...(194)... the first five decades after independence was so ...(195)... to acquire, saris of a distinct taste.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 191. (A) private     | (B) peculiar     |
| (C) personnel        | (D) particular   |
| 192. (A) extravagant | (B) worthy       |
| (C) good             | (D) suitable     |
| 193. (A) uniformity  | (B) mixture      |
| (C) extent           | (D) variety      |
| 194. (A) with        | (B) in           |
| (C) for              | (D) since        |
| 195. (A) keen        | (B) attracted    |
| (C) earnest          | (D) enthusiastic |

**Directions-(Q. 196 to 200) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate your correct response.**

196. The maid enquired whether she ..... iron the dress.  
(A) shall (B) should  
(C) will (D) may
197. The turtles laid their eggs where—  
(A) the tides would not reach them.  
(B) the people could collect them easily.  
(C) other animals could feed on them.  
(D) the baby turtles could play happily.
198. He wished to donate blood, but the doctor could not find his—  
(A) vane (B) vein  
(C) vain (D) wane
199. In the past, ..... roofs were a good breeding ground for rats.  
(A) thatched (B) brick  
(C) concrete (D) tiled
200. The card player decided to ..... before he lost any more money.  
(A) call it right (B) call it back  
(C) call it off (D) call it quits



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