



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions [Q. No. 1 to 20]: Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has error and blacken the oval corresponding to the appropriate to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

1. Having broken down (A)/the driver sent the car (B)/to the garage. (C)/No error (D)
2. He is one of(A)/those writer (B)/who has won acclaim the world over. (C)/No error (D)
3. The Mason will not (A)/do any work(B)/except give the order.(C)/No error(D)
4. When students are ill (A)/they find that they have a lot of work(B)/to catch up when they return.(C)/No error(D)
5. Teachers of various schools (A)/ met to discuss about (B)/how to improve the standard of English.(C)/No error(D)
6. Right strategy as well as hard work (A)/ are necessary (B)/for success. (C)/No error(D)
7. Last night (A)/my brother with his son(B)/ came to attend the function.(C)/No error (D)
8. I made him (A)/to apologize(B)/for his rudeness.(C)/No error(D)
9. I am hearing that (A)/the meeting is(B)/ likely to be postponed(C)/No error(D)
10. The police can give any official statement(A)/ only after(B)/farther investigation.(C)/No error(D)
11. The long-distance train(A)/which met with an accident(B)/was carrying some army personal.(C)/No error(D)
12. I must complementyou(A)/on your excellent(B)/ and good choice.(C)/No error (D)
13. Beside food, (A)/the pilgrims carried (B)/ some medicines. (C)/No error(D)
14. Even today (A)/it is incredulous to think(B)/ that men have walked on the moon and many doubt this claim.(C)/No error(D)
15. Adults suffering chicken pox(A)/can develop(B)/all kinds of complications.(C)/ No error(D)
16. The members of the opposition party in the parliament(A)/shout upon the minister(B)/ if he makes a wrong statement.(C)/No error(D)
17. Knowledge of (A)/at least two programs(B)/ are required to get this job.(C)/No error(D)
18. She pretends as if she has(A)/never in her life,(B)/told a lie, isn't it?(C)/No error
19. The manager wanted to know who has arrived(A)/early yesterday,(B)/the cashier or the accountant.(C)/No error(D)

20. The items I liked most(A)/were the rosewood carvings (B)/and the teak wood furnitures of Dutch design.(C)/No error(D)

Directions [Q. No. 21 to 30]: There are some sentences in which idiom/phrases are written in *italic letters*. Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrases italic in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrases and mark it in the answer-sheet.

21. Having bought the house, they decided to go the whole hog and buy all the furniture needed.
(A) to live there
(B) to do it completely
(C) to go all the way
(D) to go in the fog
22. Laying off of thousands of workers in inevitable under the new economic policy.
(A) dismissal from jobs of
(B) Offering new jobs to
(C) Reduction of worker's wages of
(D) Sending on leave
23. The young engineer was hauled up for spilling the beans about the new project to the competitor.
(A) suppressing the information
(B) hiding the details
(C) revealing the information indiscreetly
(D) spoiling the plans
24. The beleaguered politician was anxious to set the record straight.
(A) give a speech
(B) win party support
(C) give a correct account
(D) make a confession
25. All his ventures went to the winds.
(A) dissipated
(B) spread allorer
(C) got speed of the winds
(D) became well-known
26. He amassed his wealth through sharp practices
(A) dishonest means
(B) Illegal means
(C) Intelligent decisions
(D) Quick decisions
27. The traffic came to standstill after the heavy down pour of rain.
(A) Complete halt
(B) accident spat
(C) diversion
(D) confused disorder



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28. We wanted to give Rita a surprise party but John let the cat out of the bag.
(A) spoil the party with a cat
(B) Gave her a party himself
(C) Told her about it unintentionally
(D) prevented her from attending it
29. His parents cut him off without a shilling.
(A) disinherited him
(B) Snubbed him
(C) gave him only a shilling
(D) sent him away with a shilling.
30. While the employers plan for strike, the government tries to fly a kite.
(A) detect the facts
(B) please the children
(C) test public opinion
(D) Enter into an agreement.

Directions [Q. No. 31 to 35]: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Convicted
(A) Acquitted (B) Pardoned
(C) Exempted (D) Liberated
32. Curtail
(A) Detail (B) Enlarge
(C) Entangle (D) Exaggerate
33. Misogamist
(A) Philistine (B) Philologist
(C) Spendthrift (D) Philogynist
34. Cumbersome
(A) Heavy (B) Convenient
(C) Smooth (D) Automatic
35. Flourish
(A) Perish (B) Degenerate
(C) Decay (D) Dismiss

Directions (36-40): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

36. Indictment
(A) Revelation (B) Acquittal
(C) Refusal (D) Accusation
37. Veracity
(A) Freedom (B) Truth
(C) Wisdom (D) Loyalty
38. Avarice
(A) Generosity (B) Envy
(C) Greed (D) Hatred
39. Decimated
(A) Denounced (B) Destroyed
(C) Successful (D) Depressed
40. Infructuous
(A) Meaningless (B) Unnecessary
(C) Redundant (D) Fruitless

Directions [Q. No. 41 to 45]: Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

41. (A) Delinquency (B) Friquency
(C) Diserepency (E) Hesitancy
42. (A) Camoflage (B) Tabuleau
(C) Milieu (D) Mirage
43. (A) Sponsesship (B) Soveriegn
(C) Subservient (D) Sepulcher
44. (A) Skilful (B) Skkillfull
(C) Skilful (E) Skillfull
45. (A) dieting (B) diating
(C) deiting (D) daiting

Directions [Q. No. 46 to 55]: Sentences are given with underlines to be corrected with an appropriate alternatives. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

46. The greater the demand, higher the price,
(A) high (B) the high
(C) the higher (D) No improvement
47. I prefer to rest than to party.
(A) resting to partying (B) rest to party
(C) resting than partying (D) No improvement
48. The workers went on a strike asking for better pay and service condition.
(A) requesting (B) demanding
(C) needing (D) No improvement
49. The newspaper provides more international news than domestic news.
(A) national (B) alien
(C) provincial (D) No improvement
50. The teacher was very angry at his student,
(A) angry with (B) angry against
(C) angry about (D) No improvement
51. He backed out of the agreement.
(A) gave his full support
(B) reconsidered the point
(C) withdrew his support to
(D) went through the back door
52. Man is the only animal who can talk,
(A) which (B) whom
(C) that (D) No improvement
53. He did not know the answer, I did not neither,
(A) neither did I (B) either did I
(C) neither have I (D) No improvement
54. He can't part from his money.
(A) off (B) away with
(C) with (D) No improvement
55. "Do you remember his phone number? I don't suspect so."
(A) don't think (B) don't thing
(C) may think (D) No improvement



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Directions : [Q. No. 56 to 65] Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and blacken the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

56. Concluding part of a literary work
(A) Epilogue (B) Bibliography
(C) Soliloquy (D) Episode
57. One who is beyond reform
(A) Optimistic (B) Incurable
(C) Indefatigable (D) Notorious
58. Science of diseases
(A) Philology (B) Pathology
(C) Psychology (D) Virology
59. One who secretly listens to the talk of others
(A) Spy (B) Detective
(C) Emissary (D) Eavesdropper
60. One who believes in no government and therefore incites disorder in a State
(A) Monarchist (B) Anarchist
(C) Autocrat (D) Naxalite
61. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one
(A) Euphemism (B) Truism
(C) Favouritism (D) Altruism
62. The murder of parents
(A) Patricide (B) Parricide
(C) Matricide (D) Homicide
63. Animals that live in herds
(A) Sociable (B) Gregarious
(C) Carnivorous (D) Social
64. A broad road bordered with trees
(A) Boudoir (B) Boulevard
(C) Avenue (D) Facade
65. Violation of something holy or sacred
(A) Consecrate (B) Sedition
(C) Sacrilege (D) Slander

Directions In [Q. No. 66 to 70] questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by marking the appropriate option in the Answer Sheet.

66. She have had to get.....querulous in-laws.
(A) along with (B) with
(C) up (D) on
67. She found good cards in a shop and she bought.....cards last night.
(A) a few,those (B) few, that
(C) a little, them (D) a few, this
68. I him...his success in the examination.
(A) Complimented, on (B) complemented, on
(C) Complimented, at (D) Complimented, for
69. The dramatist must cater.....the taste of the audience.
(A) to (B) over
(C) into (D) for

70. Suitable steps are taken to bring..... the cost of living and bring the standard of living.

(A) up, down (B) over, out
(C) on, in (D) down, down

Directions [Q. No. 71 to 90] The first and the last parts of the paragraphs/sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining part of the paragraphs/sentences is split into four parts and named p, q, r and s. The correct order of the sentences/parts is your answer. Choose from the four alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and make it as your answer on the Answer Sheet.

71. 1. Take a small glass phial.
P. Close the jar tightly with a plastic cover.
Q. Place this phial inside a glass jar.
R. Fill it with coloured water.
S. Then stopper it tightly.
6. Make a hole in the cover,
(A) PSRQ (B) QSPR
(C) RSQP (D) SRQP
72. 1. In China, there is no man in the moon.
P. They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay.
Q. These cakes are circular to symbolise the full moon.
R. Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.
S. All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon's birthday in September.
6. The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.
(A) RQPS (B) RPQS
(C) RSQP (D) RPSQ
73. 1. An observation home is called a formicarium.
P. Then, if a small ant hills is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.
Q. You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.
R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.
S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.
6. Carefully place them all in the formicarium.
(A) RPQS (B) PQSR
(C) PSQR (D) RPSQ
74. 1. When Ali Baba returned he called his wife.
P. She said to him, "Have you stolen them?"
Q. He said, "I have bought you some jewels".
R. She said, "Our days of misery are now at an end."
S. He said, "Be quiet and do not frighten yourself."
6. He said, "go to your brothers' house and get a measure".
(A) QSRP (B) SRPQ
(C) PSRQ (D) QPSR



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- | | |
|---|---|
| 75. 1. The head of the family returned home from office.
P. Wife told that there was no coffee powder.
Q. Wife again told that there was no milk either.
R. Husband wanted at least a cup of tea.
S. He wanted a cup of coffee.
6. Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough,
(A) SQRP (B) SPRQ
(C) QSRP (D) RPSQ | 79. 1. Guru is a university professor.
P. It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground
Q. The book is very popular now.
R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".
S. He is also a famous writer.
6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.
(A) PRSQ (B) QPRS
(C) SRPQ (D) RQSP |
| 76. 1. When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.
P. At the age of nineteen, he travelled around Europe.
Q. But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.
R. At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.
S. Everywhere he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.
6. After his visit to Athens Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.
(A) RPSQ (B) PSRQ
(C) RQPS (D) QPSR | 80. 1. It was nine O' clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.
P. At first he thought nothing of it.
Q. The walls were a moving mass of big ants.
R. Suddenly, he heard faint noises.
S. When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.
6. They covered everything - the bookcase, the shelves, the chest of drawers.
(A) PSRQ (B) SRPQ
(C) RPSQ (D) QSRP |
| 77. 1. I was in the awe of Einstein and hesitated before approaching him about some ideas I had been working on.
P. I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe.
Q. When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.
R. The single word was both a welcome and a question.
S. Dressed in ill fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.
6. His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.
(A) QPRS (B) QRPS
(C) PQRS (D) SRQP | 81. 1. There was a boy named Pappu.
P. So the mother asked him to find work.
Q. They were very poor.
R. He lived with his mother.
S. But Pappu refused to work.
6. At last she turned him out of the house.
(A) PSQR (B) RQPS
(C) RSPQ (D) QPRS |
| 78. 1. Nothing comes out of nothing.
P. We have to work and then alone we can gain something.
Q. It is honest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.
R. Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.
S. A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without his lifting his finger even is living in a fool's paradise.
6. A painstaking man who adopts honest toil as his way of life makes the most of it.
(A) PQRS (B) PSRQ
(C) QPRS (D) RSPQ | 82. 1. I am a simple man.
P. That year the winter came early.
Q. So I love the earth, the fresh air. the animals, and the wind and the sky.
R. I was born in a village and never left it.
S. One evening I visited my cousin, Karl.
6. He wanted me to go with him and shoot ducks in the fields.
(A) RQPS (B) QPSR
(C) RPQS (D) SQRP |
| | 83. 1. One day Guru Nanak went to a small village.
P. So he went to a small house and knocked at the door.
Q. It was late in the evening.
R. A man opened the door.
S. He was hungry and tired.
6. Guru Nanak said to him, "I am a traveller."
(A) PQRS (B) QRSP
(C) PQSR (D) QSPR |
| | 84. 1. Rani never went out to play until she finished her homework.
P. After she had got out of her room, she followed Rani to the playground.
Q. So, when she finished her homework, she went out to play. |



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- R. As they were greatly interested in the game, they kept on playing for a long time.
S. When Uma saw her go, she stopped writing and got up.
6. When they saw the sunset, they stopped playing and started back.
(A) QSPR (B) PRQS
(C) PSRQ (D) QPSR
85. 1. Gandhi lived the life of an ascetic
P. even in the midst of winter
Q. eating the simplest fruits of the earth
R. in the open air
S. sleeping on a plank
6. and cared nothing for his personal appearance.
(A) SPQR (B) QSRP
(C) PQRS (D) PRSQ
86. 1. One of the most widely spread of bad habits
P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
Q. and even by children
R. often by women
S. is the use of tobacco
6. almost all over the world.
(A) SPRQ (B) PQRS
(C) SRQP (D) PQSR
87. 1. The landscape
P. with Nature displaying
Q. here is awesome
R. that are seldom
S. a range of delights
6. seen together.
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QRSP
88. 1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
S. Flames broke out here and there.
6. Most people bore the shock bravely.
(A) SRQP (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QSRP
89. 1. It is far better to live for a short while
P. contribution to the world
Q. and make some significant
R. that is just idled away
S. than spend a long life
6. in gossiping and playing.
(A) RQSP (B) SQPR
(C) QPSR (D) RQPS
90. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilized them

- R. but once they lay their eggs
S. to their limits
6. they died.

- (A) SQPR (B) RSQP
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ

Directions : In [Q. no. 91 to 131] you have the given passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out-of the four alternatives

PASSAGE-1

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation 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 praise 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 infoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such infoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, co-operation 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 unorganised, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

91. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society?
(A) capitalistic (B) communist
(C) humanistic (D) authoritarian
92. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?
(A) imaginative and sympathetic
(B) cruel and greedy
(C) conscientious and cooperative
(D) perceptive and creative
93. 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-humans have refused co-operation to human beings.
(D) He hates and distrusts other human beings.



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94. 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.
95. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?
- (A) money
 - (B) success
 - (C) power
 - (D) understanding

PASSAGE-2

For months the old tanker, African Queen, lay turned over on her side, stuck fast in the sand off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold - until two men decided to attempt the impossible: to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed.

The men began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air were pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A driver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold, dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be seen until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it, the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined Together, for several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times, the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down; and on more than one occasion, they had to contend with sharks.

At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea-water out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed, for when the tanks were full of air, the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to pull the sunken rudder out and the ship was again afloat. By this time, the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now stood on the bridge of the ship, tired but proud, as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbour.

96. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because
- (A) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
 - (B) they attempted to float the ship once again.
 - (C) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
 - (D) it was an interesting exercise.
97. How did the two men propose to float the ship again?
- (A) By sending divers to examine the damage
 - (B) By closing the large hole in her side
 - (C) By joining a large number of steel sheets together
 - (D) By pumping air into the tanks
98. What was the danger which the divers faced?
- (A) The rough sea
 - (B) The cold and dark situation underwater
 - (C) Having to contend with sharks
 - (D) The cutting edges of the steel sheets
99. The two men felt proud because
- (A) they could float the ship in three months.
 - (B) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
 - (C) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
 - (D) the African Queen began to stir in the water.
100. The part of the ship used for steering is called
- (A) rudder
 - (B) bridge
 - (C) underside
 - (D) tank

PASSAGE -3

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desire- known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Unwillingly we may use a word which bear a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to be used lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

101. Speech is a great blessing
- (A) if we use it indiscriminately
 - (B) if we use it carefully
 - (C) if we use it to please others
 - (D) if we use it to play one against the other
102. Speech can also be a great curse
- (A) if we express ourselves alike to all
 - (B) If we adopt different vocabulary to different class of people
 - (C) if we always try to please everyone with it
 - (D) if we always try to win friends with it



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103. A slip of the tongue means
(A) biting the tongue while speaking
(B) telling lies to defend oneself
(C) using words carelessly
(D) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain
104. The passage reveals that
(A) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
(B) careless use of words creates enemies.
(C) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
(D) speech always reflects one's attitudes.
105. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men because
(A) he wants to play with people.
(B) he wants to deceive everyone.
(C) he wants to amuse everyone.
(D) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

PASSAGE -4

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976 after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

106. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
(A) fewer animals going crazy
(B) a lower death rate
(C) fewer people evacuated
(D) fewer environmental changes
107. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?
(A) An impending earthquake
(B) The number of people who will die
(C) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre
(D) Ecological conditions
108. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot?
(A) Animals are smaller than human beings,
(B) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
(C) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
(D) Human beings don't know where to look.

109. Which of the following is not true?
(A) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
(B) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
(C) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
(D) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.
110. In this passage the word 'evacuate' means
(A) remove (B) exile
(C) destroy (D) expel

PASSAGE-5

Letter writing is all but a lost art, but to some extent, it has been replaced by telephone and other modern means of communication. Listening is a lost art, which must be rediscovered. Few people truly listen to others, usually because they are too busy thinking about what they want to say next. In business transactions, clear communication is often coloured by power plays, one-upmanship and attempts to impress rather than express. How we listen is at least as important as how we talk. Genuine listening to what others want would allow more sales in business, more deals to be closed and greater productivity too. Although it is not always possible to satisfy all the wants of others, understanding them is the glue of a relationship. Not paying value by listening is a way of saying, "You are not important to me". The results are reduced productivity and employee turnover, and absenteeism. Retaliation increases as they feel that they are heard only when the griping gets loud enough. Genuine listening can cure a remarkable range of supposedly intractable problems everywhere.

111. When do employees gripe?
(A) When they are happy
(B) When they are over-worked
(C) When they want to be heard
(D) When they agitate
112. What is a lost art?
(A) A stolen piece of art
(B) An art no longer encouraged
(C) An art discovered by archaeologists
(D) An art form to be located in history
113. Why do people not listen while others talk?
(A) Because they plug their ears
(B) Because they get distracted
(C) Because they plan their responses
(D) Because they express nothing
114. How can one exhibit one-upmanship?
(A) By dressing and behaving like a boss
(B) By planning the delivering speech well
(C) By not paying attention to others conversation or feelings
(D) By trying to prove you are better than another



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115. What is the best outcome from genuine listening?
- (A) A bond of relationship
 - (B) Employee absenteeism
 - (C) Reduced productivity
 - (D) Impress others

PASSAGE-6

Many of you will go out and try to get the highest paying job possible, regardless of the industry, regardless of the opportunity, regardless of the service, or product the company may provide. If you chase money, it may catch you and if it catches you, you will forever be its slave. By letting money pursue you but never catch you, you will always be its master. By always doing what you love, loving what you do, delivering more than you promise, you will always be underpaid - which is how it should always be. If you are paid more than you are worth, you may be restructured, reengineered, replaced, declared obsolete and disposed of. Overpaid people are overdrawn in their knowledge bank account. People who are underpaid for the level and quality of the service they provide are always in demand and always ahead of the money in their knowledge and contribution. So money and opportunity are always chasing them.

116. What does "regardless of" mean?
- (A) Without guarding oneself
 - (B) With less respect to all
 - (C) Without taking into account
 - (D) Without regard for values
117. What do people look for in the highest paying job?
- (A) Money and opportunities
 - (B) Opportunities and service benefits
 - (C) Nothing but a huge pay packet
 - (D) Power and prestige
118. How can one be a master of money?
- (A) Working only for money
 - (B) Letting money pursue the individual
 - (C) Pursuing money and craving for more
 - (D) Owning many industries and estates
119. What is the advantage of being underpaid?
- (A) Getting chances to improve one's prospects
 - (B) Loving the job on hand
 - (C) Staying in demand and ahead of money
 - (D) Taking it easy and relaxing
120. What do overpaid people experience?
- (A) Being always in demand
 - (B) Good knowledge bank accounts
 - (C) Great respect everywhere
 - (D) Lots of restructuring and reengineering

PASSAGE-6

The ease with which democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in one Asian Country after another has made many persons ask in despair whether the parliamentary system based on the Western model is suited to

underdeveloped countries. People who do not know how to read and write, they argue, can hardly know how to vote. Popular elections often bring incompetent men to the top, they contend, and the division of party spoils and breeds corruption. What is worse, the system of perpetual party warfare obstructs the business of Government.

They point to the dismal results of the last ten years. The pace of social and economic change has been far too slow and the Governments in most of the underdeveloped countries, have failed to come to grips with the problems which face the people. What they say is no doubt true to some extent but it is pertinent to remember that every alternative to democracy, while it in no way guarantees greater integrity or efficiency in the administration, lacks even the saving merit of regimes which, based on the suffrage of the people, leave it to the people to find out, by trial and error, who is their best friend. The people can peacefully get rid of a democratic Government which has failed to keep its promise, they can overthrow a dictatorial regime only through a violent revolution. Those who feel sore over the ills from which democratic regimes suffer should be wary therefore suggesting a cure, which is likely to undermine the democratic structure of the state. The people can at least raise their voice of protest against the injustices of a democratic Government; they can only suffer in silence the tyranny of a regime which is responsible to no one but itself.

121. Democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in several Asian Countries because

- (A) Asians are underdeveloped.
 - (B) Asians like powerful leaders.
 - (C) Asians cannot read and write and can hardly know how to vote,
 - (D) Asians have not been able to adapt themselves to the Western Parliamentary system.
122. Popular elections
- (A) breed corruption
 - (B) stop the work of the Government
 - (C) result in a division of parties
 - (D) bring incompetent and unprincipled men to power
123. In the last ten years, the Governments in the underdeveloped countries
- (A) produced impressive results
 - (B) failed because they could not face the people
 - (C) neglected social and economic problems
 - (D) were too incompetent to speed up social and economic change



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124. Every alternative to democracy
(A) is based on the suffering of the people
(B) enables people to find out their best friend
(C) lacks the safeguard of being peacefully overthrown by the people if it does not fulfil its promises
(D) lacks the saving merit of integrity and efficiency
125. A democratic form of Government is superior to a dictatorial one because
(A) it makes people protest in a raised voice.
(B) People can protest against its injustices and even overthrow it peacefully.
(C) people can only suffer in silence.
(D) the tyranny of a regime is responsible to itself.

PASSAGE-7

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV - if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them. The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves around the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty - or not - of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

126. Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate
(B) Policemen feel that there is a close resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV
(C) Policemen recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV
(D) Policemen love their image as projected on TV

127. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is
(A) exciting and glamorous
(B) full of danger
(C) spent in recording details about small thefts and crimes
(D) wasted on unimportant matter
128. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law
(A) so that he can catch criminals in the streets
(B) because many of the criminals are dangerous
(C) so that he can justify his arrests in court
(D) because he has to identify criminal acts
129. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police
(A) prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
(B) spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down
(C) try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
(D) usually fail to produce results
130. Which of the following statements is false?
(A) A policeman requires training.
(B) A policeman should know criminal law.
(C) A policeman must provide evidence in the court of law.
(D) A policeman does not need to know as much law as a criminal lawyer.

Directions : In [Q. no. 131 to 155] In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word; in each case.

Close Test-1

It is summed up in single word - Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the **131** and the root cause of hunger and **132** is abolished forever.

Man is the only **133** that consumes without **134** He does not give milk. he **135** not lay eggs, he is **136** to pull the plough, he cannot run **137** enough to catch rabbits **138** he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare **139** that will prevent them from **140** and the rest he keeps for himself.

131. (A) area (B) scene
(C) place (D) light
132. (A) overwork (B) work
(C) while (D) waste
133. (A) living being (B) worm
(C) human (D) creature
134. (A) drinking (B) producing
(C) eating (D) Sleeping
135. (A) does (B) do
(C) did (D) has done
136. (A) too idle (B) too strong
(C) too weak (D) too quick



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137. (A) slow (B) fast
(C) idle (D) dull
138. (A) yet (B) but
(C) them (D) thus
139. (A) maximum (B) minimum
(C) average (D) capacity
140. (A) producing (B) creating
(C) eating (D) starving

Close Test-2

When a plant grows, it takes up essential substances from the soil and builds them into itself. If we take the plant out of the soil and 141 it for food, we are taking some of the essential substances 142. This means that future plants will find 143 of these substances in the soil. In 144 the soil will become too poor for 145 to grow in it at all. To 146 this we must put the essential substances 147 into the soil. One way of doing this is 148 putting manure to the soil. This contains the 149 of plants that have been eaten and if it is added, we are 150 some of the essential substances to the soil.

141. (A) waste (B) use
(C) cook (D) give
142. (A) away (B) out
(C) off (D) on
143. (A) some (B) many
(C) more (D) less
144. (A) short (B) long
(C) time (D) years
145. (A) grass (B) plants
(C) trees (D) crops
146. (A) cut (B) decrease
(C) prevent (D) reduce
147. (A) back (B) again
(C) more (D) together
148. (A) with (B) on
(C) in (D) by
149. (A) some (B) Remains
(C) few (D) Part
150. (A) supplementing (B) increasing
(C) returning (D) substitute

Close Test - 3

The language problem is not solved by deciding the medium of instruction in the educational institutions. The problem of 151 between State-Governments still 152. At present, each State Government is 153 the process of 154 the 155 language as the medium for administrative purposes.

151. (A) communication (B) information
(C) intimation (D) decision
152. (A) stays (B) remains
(C) resides (D) rests
153. (A) into (B) through
(C) with (D) in
154. (A) adopting (B) imposing
(C) thrusting (D) adopting

155. (A) local (B) mother
(C) regional (D) foreign

Directions : In questions no. 156 to 175 a sentence has been given in Active /Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

156. Suresh was nominated by my friend for the post.
(A) My friend nominates Suresh for the post.
(B) My friend is nominating Suresh for the post.
(C) My friend nominated Suresh for the post.
(D) My friend has nominated Suresh for the post.
157. The task would have been completed by that time tomorrow.
Someone/Some people ...
(A) would have completed the task by that time tomorrow.
(B) will have completed the task by that time tomorrow.
(C) will complete the task by that time tomorrow.
(D) will be completing the task by that time tomorrow.
158. The growing population problem will be discussed at the conference.
They/Some people ...
(A) will discuss the growing population problem at the conference.
(B) discuss the growing population at the conference.
(C) discusses the growing population at the conference.
(D) discussed the growing population at the conference.
159. They are being bitten by mosquitoes all over.
(A) Mosquitoes have bit them all over.
(B) Mosquitoes are bitten them all over.
(C) Mosquitoes are biting them all over.
(D) Mosquitoes had bit them all over.
160. The people regarded him as an impostor and called him a villain.
(A) He was regarded as an impostor and was called a villain.
(B) He was regarded as an impostor and is called a villain.
(C) He was regarded as an impostor and had been called a villain.
(D) He is regarded as an impostor and was called a villain.



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161. Ayurveda makes wide use of ginger to treat a host of disorders.
(A) A host of disorders are made use of in Ayurveda with regard to ginger.
(B) Wide use of ginger is made in Ayurveda to treat a host of disorders.
(C) Wide use of ginger has been made in Ayurveda to treat a host of disorders.
(D) Ginger is being widely used to treat a host of disorders in Ayurveda.
162. Why did he deprive you of your membership?
(A) Why was your membership deprived of you by him?
(B) Why were you deprived of your membership by him?
(C) Why are you deprived of your membership?
(D) Why he deprived you of your membership?
163. He gently tapped me on my shoulder.
(A) My shoulder had been gently tapped by him.
(B) Gently was my shoulder being tapped by him.
(C) I was gently tapped on my shoulder by him.
(D) It was my shoulder that was gently tapped by him.
164. Why should they punish the innocent ?
(A) Why the innocent should be punished by them ?
(B) Why should the innocent be punished by them ?
(C) Why should they be punished by the innocent ?
(D) Why they should be punished by the innocent ?
165. Music should be taught in every school.
(A) They should be taught music in every school.
(B) They should teach music in every school.
(C) They should be teaching music in every school.
(D) They should teach every school of music.
166. Somebody introduced me to Dr. Martin yesterday.
(A) I was introduced to Dr. Martin yesterday.
(B) Dr. Martin was introduced by me yesterday.
(C) Yesterday Dr. Martin was introduced by somebody.
(D) Somebody was introduced to Dr. Martin yesterday.
167. Where was the football match being played?
(A) Where they were playing the football match?
(B) Where were they playing the football match?
(C) Where are they playing the football match?
(D) Where they are playing the football match?
168. Though foreigners praised Rabindranath's Gitanjali, Indian critics ignored it in the beginning.
(A) Though Rabindranath's Gitanjali was praised by foreigners, it has been ignored by Indian critics in the beginning.
(B) Though Rabindranath's Gitanjali was praised by foreigners, it was ignored by Indian critics in the beginning.
(C) Though Rabindranath's Gitanjali is praised by foreigners, it was ignored by Indian critics in the beginning.
(D) Though Rabindranath's Gitanjali was praised by foreigners, it had been ignored by Indian critics in the beginning.
169. The security guards had blocked every exit.
(A) Every exit was blocked by the security guards.
(B) Every exit was being blocked by the security guards.
(C) Every exit had been blocked by the security guards.
(D) Every exit has been blocked by the security guards.
170. He neither questions nor understands them.
(A) They are neither questioned nor understood by him.
(B) They are neither questioned nor have been understood by him.
(C) They were neither questioned nor understood by him.
(D) They are neither questioned or understood by him.
171. They say Ravi Verma has painted this picture.
(A) It is said that the picture has been painted by Ravi Verma.
(B) It is being said that the picture has been painted by Ravi Verma.
(C) It will be said that the picture has been painted by Ravi Verma.
(D) It is said that the picture had been painted by Ravi Verma.



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172. All of them know the results of the assembly elections.
(A) The results of the assembly elections were known to all of them.
(B) The results of the assembly elections are known to all of them.
(C) The results of the assembly elections are being known to all of them.
(D) The results of the assembly elections have been known to all of them.
173. People believed that witches communicated with the devil.
(A) It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.
(B) That witches communicated with the devil has been widely believed.
(C) That witches communicated with the devil is being believed.
(D) It was believed that the witches have communicated with the devil.
174. I shall never forget your kindness.
(A) Your kindness will never be forgotten.
(B) Your kindness should never be forgotten.
(C) Your kindness shall not be forgotten.
(D) Your kindness is never forgotten.
175. He made the children work hard.
(A) The children were made work hard.
(B) The children were made to work hard.
(C) The children made him work hard.
(D) He was made to work hard by the children.
- Directions : In questions no. 176 to 200, a sentence has been given in Direct I Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect I Direct form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**
176. "I lost my pen yesterday," he said,
(A) He said that he had lost his pen the previous day.
(B) He said that he loses his pen the previous day.
(C) He said that he was lost his pen the previous day.
(D) He said that he lost his pen the previous day.
177. "Can you lend me your pen?".. she said to me.
(A) She asked me if I could lend her my pen.
(B) She asked whether she could lend me your pen.
(C) She asked whether I can lend her my pen.
(D) She asked to me if I can lend her my pen.
178. The peon said, "Where shall I put the bag?"
(A) The peon asked where should he put bag.
(B) The peon wondered where he would put the bag.
(C) The peon asked where would he put the bag.
(D) The peon wanted to know where he should put the bag.
179. "I wish I had something to eat," said Ravi.
(A) Ravi said that he wished he had something to eat.
(B) Ravi said that he wished that he had something to eat.
(C) Ravi said that he had something to eat.
(D) Ravi wished to have something to eat.
180. The General said to the soldiers, "Bravo! you fought bravely."
(A) The General exclaimed with praise that the soldiers had fought bravely.
(B) The General praised the soldiers as they fought bravely.
(C) The General applauded the soldiers saying that they had fought bravely.
(D) The General told the soldiers that they had fought bravely.
181. "Are you being attended to, Sir ?" said the shop assistant.
(A) The shop assistant asked the customer if he was being attended to.
(B) The shop assistant asked me whether you are being attended to.
(C) The shop assistant asked me whether I am being attended to.
(D) The shop assistant said that if he was being attended to.
182. The nurse said to the patient, "Stay in bed."
(A) The nurse advised the patient to stay in bed.
(B) The nurse told the patient to be staying in bed.
(C) The nurse had asked the patient to stay in bed.
(D) The patient was asked by the nurse to stay in bed.



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183. "Do you want to insure your luggage or no ?" he asked.
(A) He asked if you wanted to insure your luggage.
(B) He asked whether I wanted to insure my luggage or not.
(C) He asked whether I want to insure my luggage or not.
(D) He asked in case I wanted to insure my luggage.
184. King Midas told the stranger : "There is nothing in the world that I like better than gold."
(A) King Midas told the stranger that there was nothing in the world that he liked better than gold.
(B) King Midas told the stranger that there was nothing in the world better than gold.
(C) King Midas told the stranger that he liked nothing in the world and gold.
(D) King Midas told the stranger that he liked nothing like the world and gold.
185. "I have many beautiful flowers," he said,, "but the children are the most beautiful flowers of all."
(A) He said that he had many beautiful flowers but not the children who were the most beautiful flowers of all.
(B) He declared that he had many beautiful flowers, but the children were the most beautiful flowers of all.
(C) He said that he had more beautiful flowers than the children, who were the most beautiful flowers of all.
(D) He said that he had more beautiful children than flowers.
186. "You are a fool," he said, "and I am your boss!"
(A) He exclaimed that he was the boss of a fool.
(B) He said that he was a fool and exclaimed that he was his boss.
(C) He was the boss of a fool he said.
(D) He wondered that he was the boss of a fool.
187. My mother confessed with regret that she had squandered all her money.
(A) My mother said, "Alas! I have squandered all my money."
(B) My mother said, "I have been very foolish to squander all my money."
(C) My mother said, "How stupid of me that I have squandered all my money."
(D) My mother said, "I am a fool to squander all my money."
188. He demanded of me why I had insulted his brother.
(A) He inquired of me, "Why had I insulted his brother ?"
(B) He said to me, "Did you insult my brother ?"
(C) He asked me, "Why had you insulted my brother ?"
(D) He said to me, "Why did you insult my brother ?"
189. He told me that he had never seen such a lazy boy as I was.
(A) He told to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as I was."
(B) He told to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as you are."
(C) He said to me, "I have never seen such a lazy boy as you are."
(D) He said to me, "I had never seen such a lazy boy as you are."
190. "I needn't tell you how grateful I am," he said.
(A) He said that he need not tell him how grateful he is.
(B) He said that he needn't tell him how grateful he was.
(C) He said that I needn't tell you how grateful he was.
(D) He said that he need not tell me how grateful was he to me.
191. The officer said to him, "If you are late again, I shall dismiss you."
(A) The officer asked him if he was late again he should dismiss him.
(B) The officer threatened to dismiss him if he was late again-
(C) The officer told him that if he was late again, he shall dismiss him.
(D) The officer informed him that if he is late again, he would dismiss him.
192. "Let's light a fire and cook our sausages," said the children.
(A) The children requested to light a fire to cook our sausages.
(B) The children asked to light a fire to cook the sausages.
(C) The children suggested to light a fire and cook the sausages.
(D) The children said that the sausages are to be cooked on a fire.



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193. "Need I eat it all mummy ?" said the child. "Yes dear, you must," she said.
(A) The child asked his mother whether he must eat it all and the mother replied that he must.
(B) The child asked his mother whether it is necessary to eat it all up. The mother said yes.
(C) The child asked his mother if he had to eat it all up. The mother replied that he had to eat it all up.
(D) The child asked his mother if he has to eat it all and the mother replied yes.
194. "Rain rain go away, little boy wants to play."
(A) He requested the rain to go away as he wanted to play.
(B) The little boy asked the rain to go away as he wanted to play.
(C) The little boy requested the rain to go away as he wanted to play.
(D) He asked the rain to go away as he wanted to play.
195. "The facts, Mr. Sharma, the facts!" Mohan cut in.
(A) Mohan interrupted Mr. Sharma's speech and forcefully drew his attention to the facts of the matter under conversation.
(B) Mohan loudly snubbed Mr. Sharma and charged him that the latter ignored the facts of the case.
(C) Mr. Sharma's speech was cut short by Mohan who asked him to look into the facts of the case.
(D) Mohan bluntly asked Mr. Sharma not to ignore the facts of the case.
196. Mohan said, "I want to become a doctor."
(A) Mohan told that I want to become a doctor.
(B) Mohan said that he wanted to become a doctor.
(C) Mohan wished that he should become a doctor.
(D) Mohan remarked that he had wanted to become a doctor.
197. "Sita," said Ravi, "is one of the best dancers we have ever seen."
(A) Ravi said that Sita was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.
(B) Ravi told Sita that she was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.
(C) Ravi said that Sita is one of the best dancers we had ever seen.
(D) Sita said that Ravi was one of the best dancers they had ever seen.
198. "How happy we are here!" they cried.
(A) They said how happy they were.
(B) They said they were how happy there.
(C) They exclaimed that how happy they were there.
(D) They exclaimed that they were very happy there.
199. "Were you very busy yesterday ?" he said.
(A) He asked him whether he had been very busy the previous day.
(B) He asked him whether he would be busy the previous day.
(C) He asked him whether he should be busy the previous day.
(D) He asked him whether he is very busy the previous day.
200. "Have you ever seen Taj Mahal ?" he said.
(A) He said that had he ever seen Tajmahal.
(B) He asked him whether he had ever seen Tajmahal.
(C) He asked him whether he has ever seen Tajmahal.
(D) He asked him whether he ever seen Tajmahal.