



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

**Directions (1-20): The first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named R 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.**

1. Today, the earth has many satellites besides the moon.  
P. But the pull of the earth keeps them from doing so.  
Q. The artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.  
R. They are the artificial satellites made by man and very much smaller than the moon.  
S. As they speed along, they tend to go straight off into space.  
6. As a result, they travel in an orbit round the earth,  
(A) QPSR (B) PRQS  
(C) SPQR (D) RQSP
2. 1. Love is one of the earliest of human passions.  
P. It is also one of the sweetest.  
Q. Love should be directed towards a worthy object.  
R. But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.  
S. Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.  
6. Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation,  
(A) RQPS (B) PRQS  
(C) PQSR (D) QRPS
3. 1. A rocket, burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.  
P. Ordinary fuel will burn only in air, because it needs the oxygen in the air.  
Q. A rocket can, therefore, travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.  
R. This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.  
S. However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.  
6. In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.  
(A) QSRP (B) RPSQ  
(C) SQRP (D) PRQS
4. 1. Some of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the theatre itself.  
P. They make noises and create disturbances at their seats.  
Q. Some act as if they were at home in their own living room watching the TV set.  
R. People are often messy, so that you're constantly aware of all the food they're eating.  
S. Many people in the theatre often show themselves to be inconsiderate.  
6. People are also always moving around near you, creating a disturbance and interrupting your enjoyment of the movie.  
(A) SPQR (B) PSRP  
(C) QRSP (D) RSQP
5. 1. A friend's rudeness is much more damaging than a stranger's.  
P. You feel hurt instead of angry.  
Q. You feel that you're being taken for granted  
R. When a friend says sharply. "I don't have time to talk to you now."  
S. When a friend shows up late for lunch or a shopping trip, with no good reason.  
6. Friends, after all, are supposed to make up for the thoughtless cruelties of strangers.  
(A) RPSQ (B) PRSQ  
(C) SPQR (D) QSPR
6. 1. Even though  
P. the movie 'Avatar'  
Q. at the Box Office  
R. is doing wonders  
S. some depict the movie as  
6. being racist.  
(A) SRPQ (B) PRQS  
(C) QSPR (D) RSPQ
7. 1. The dollar has been  
P. and markets  
Q. weak for months  
R. have been fretting  
S. over a host of  
6. potential economic worries.  
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ  
(C) QRPS (D) QPRS
8. 1. Miffed over the issue  
P. of not being given  
Q. Chetan Bhagat continues  
R. to spew anger  
S. credit for the film '3 Idiots'  
6. through his blog.  
(A) RSPQ (B) PSQR  
(C) SPQR (D) SRPQ



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9. 1. The developer of  
P. leading real estate  
Q. one of the  
R. is Emma properties  
S. the Burj Dubai project  
6. developers in Dubai.  
(A) PQSR (B) QSRP  
(C) SRQP (D) PSRQ
10. 1. The agencies shall submit the bid documents  
P. their technical bid  
Q. along with definite  
R. documentary proof of  
S. eligibility criteria in  
6. as clearly mentioned.  
(A) QRSP (B) QPRS  
(C) SRPQ (D) PQSR
11. 1. The Indian hockey players  
P. have refused  
Q. the training camp  
R. to attend  
S. and have gone  
6. on an indefinite strike.  
(A) QPSR (B) SRPQ  
(C) PQRS (D) PRQS
12. 1. Though things are  
P. slowly fading away  
Q. looking a little brighter  
R. and recession is  
S. the job market still remains  
6. a little volatile.  
(A) SRPQ (B) QRPS  
(C) SPQR (D) PQSR
13. 1. Inherited \$ 3000 but it was not sufficient to start a zoo.  
P. I discovered that most dealers would cram twenty creatures into a cage.  
Q. So I decided to become an animal collector for zoos.  
R. If they survived, they increased the price of the survivors.  
S. But it proved to be a short lived career.  
6. My cages were spacious and the animals well looked after: so I lost all my money.  
(A) SQPR (B) QPSR  
(C) QSPR (D) PQSR
14. 1. It was not the sort of prize one could carry home at short notice.  
P. However, they could make an exception in my case.  
Q. He pointed at a notice that winners had to remove their prizes immediately.  
R. They agreed to keep the engine at the grounds for a few days.  
S. So I asked the showman if he could help me to transport it.  
6. Then I would have to make my own arrangements to take it out.  
(A) RSQP (B) SQPR  
(C) PRSQ (D) QSRP
15. 1. One day at school, Newton was kicked by a bigger boy from a higher class.  
P. He also decided to beat him at lessons, and this made him study harder.  
Q. So he turned on the bigger boy and gave him a good beating.  
R. The kicking made Newton very angry.  
S. After that he improved in his studies.  
6. Perhaps the big boy who kicked Newton did a service to the world.  
(A) QRSP (B) SPRQ  
(C) RSPQ (D) RQPS
16. 1. Newton's head was so full of ideas that he was often quite lost in his thoughts.  
P. For a long time his guests waited for him to return.  
Q. Soon the wine, the dinner and the guests were all forgotten.  
R. Once, when he was entertaining some guests, he went out of the room to fetch some wine.  
S. On his way to the wine cellar he passed his work table.  
6. They searched and found him hard at work in his study.  
(A) SQRP (B) RSQP  
(C) QPSR (D) PSRQ
17. 1. Socrates  
P. never to make  
Q. a great Greek Philosopher  
R. and had resolved  
S. tried hard to control himself  
6. a show of his temper.  
(A) SRPQ (B) QSRP  
(C) QSPR (D) PQRS
18. 1. Most editors  
P. set aside pages or columns  
Q. of magazines and newspapers  
R. on events of the day  
S. for letters of comment  
6. or on articles in the publication.  
(A) PQRS (B) QPSR  
(C) QPRS (D) RPQS
19. 1. Life was  
P. had a way of leaving  
Q. interests that Ross  
R. the work for his examinations  
S. so full of other  
6. to the last minute.  
(A) PRQS (B) SQPR  
(C) RQSP (D) SRQP
20. 1. My aunt and mother  
P. to buy sweet-sour candies  
Q. just to get  
R. give us money  
S. rid of us  
6. in the afternoon.  
(A) PQRS (B) RPQS  
(C) QRPS (D) SRPQ



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**Directions (21-40): Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval (●) corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.**

21. Not only most of the popular tele-serials in India are illogical (A) / in their story line (B) / but also crude in their presentation. (C) / No error (D).
22. I am trying to convince my brother (A) / for the last two days to come (B) / and live with me till father's anger cools down. (C) / No error (D).
23. It is a pity that a son (A) / born from very good parents (B) / should live a life of misery and deprivation of the worst order. (C) / No error (D).
24. I would have asked my friend (A) / to leave my house at once (B) / if my father would not have been at home and awake. (C) / No error (D).
25. My friends Rishi and Sohan (A) / are very industrious and sincere (B) / but I like the latter most. (C) / No error (D).
26. At night, a galaxy of stars are seen in the sky (A) / but in the light of the sun (B) / we are unable to see them. (C) / No error (D).
27. Nothing but books were set on fire in the building (A) / and other things (B) / remained intact. (C) / No error (D).
28. Cannot you see that the gentry (A) / is objecting to loud music ? (B) / You cannot play loud music here. (C) / No error (D).
29. Sir, your responsibilities includes (A) / working with the editors on all aspects (B) / of the editorial process. (C) / No error (D).
30. Please never insist to go out alone (A) / or I will have to (B) / lock you in the room. (C) / No error (D).
31. Reformatory measures adopted by the government (A) / indicate that 1991 marked (B) / the end of an era. (C) / No error (D).
32. While grouping the words (A) / care have been taken to include the role (B) / that grammar plays in a language. (C) / No error (D).
33. Between the years 2000 from 2003 (A) / I worked as (B) / the centre head of a small institute. (C) / No error (D).
34. She dare not to go out in a dark night, (A) / because she is a very (B) / timid kind of creature. (C) / No error (D).

35. Distrust seems to be a factor (A) / borne out of (B) / prevailing circumstances. (C) / No error (D).
36. America is neither in favour of arms race (A) / or in favour of (B) / simple nuclear disarmament. (C) / No error (D).
37. Naturalisation is the (A) / process by which (B) / a immigrant becomes a citizen of his new country. (C) / No error (D).
38. A high fat diet not only increases the risks (A) / of heart ailments (B) / however also that of other disorders. (C) / No error (D).
39. When two vowel sounds occurs in direct succession, (A) / the transition between them (B) / is often difficult to make. (C) / No error (D).
40. The perquisites was paid to (A) / avoid the impasse altogether, (B) / and to facilitate smooth functioning of the organization. (C) / No error (D).

**Directions (41-60): A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.**

41. India is evolving a new plan to control her population.  
(A) A new plan is evolved by India to control her population.  
(B) A new plan has been evolved by India to control her population.  
(C) A new plan was being evolved to control her population by India.  
(D) A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population.
42. We found the lock broken last night.  
(A) The lock was found by us breaking last night.  
(B) The lock was found broken last night.  
(C) The lock was broken by us last night.  
(D) The broken lock we found last night.
43. They should shoot the traitor dead.  
(A) The traitor should be shot at by them.  
(B) The traitor should be shot them.  
(C) The traitor should be shot dead .  
(D) The traitor is shot by them.
44. Who inaugurated the fair?  
(A) The fair was inaugurated by whom?  
(B) The fair is inaugurated by who ?  
(C) By whom was the fair inaugurated?  
(D) By who was the fair inaugurated?



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45. When he left school, the textbooks were put aside by him and were never reopened.  
(A) After he left school, he put aside his textbooks and they were never reopened  
(B) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them.  
(C) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and were never reopened by him.  
(D) He put aside his textbooks as he left school and never reopened.
46. A selfish person foists all his problems on unfortunate friend.  
(A) All the problems are foisted by a person on his unfortunate friend.  
(B) Foisted on his unfortunate friend the problems of a selfish person.  
(C) All his problems are foisted unfortunate friend by a selfish.  
(D) All the problems are foisted unfortunate friend by a selfish.
47. End the war now!  
(A) Now must the war be ended.  
(B) The war must be ended now.  
(C) You must end the war now.  
(D) Must the war be ended now.
48. I was constantly being asked for money.  
(A) I was constantly asking for money.  
(B) They constantly asked for money.  
(C) I constantly asked them for money.  
(D) They were constantly asking for money.
49. How much a month are you paid?  
(A) How much a month do you pay.  
(B) In a month how much do you pay.  
(C) How much a month do they pay you.  
(D) How much a month do you pay them.
50. Someone saw him stealing.  
(A) He was seen stealing by someone.  
(B) He was seen stealing.  
(C) He was seen by one when he is stealing.  
(D) He is seen by someone stealing
51. This unexpected news made me numb.  
(A) I was made numb by the unexpected news.  
(B) I am made numb by the unexpected news.  
(C) I have made numb by the unexpected news.  
(D) I had been made numb by the unexpected news.
52. The students are rehearsing the play.  
(A) The play is being rehearsed by the students.  
(B) The play was being rehearsed by the students.  
(C) The play is rehearsed by the students.  
(D) The play is been rehearsed by the students.
53. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.  
(A) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.  
(B) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.  
(C) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.  
(D) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
54. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.  
(A) Surely must have found the lost child by now.  
(B) Surely some one must have found the lost child by now.  
(C) Surely now must have found the lost child.  
(D) Now must have found the lost child surely.
55. Why did he deprive you of the membership?  
(A) Why you were deprived of the membership  
(B) Why were you deprived of his membership by him  
(C) Why was he deprived of his membership  
(D) Why were you deprived of the membership by him.
56. The news has been brought to us by him.  
(A) He brought us the news.  
(B) He has brought us the news.  
(C) He was brought the news to us.  
(D) We brought the news to him.
57. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.  
(A) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home.  
(B) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.  
(C) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated on at home by the doctor.  
(D) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.
58. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.  
(A) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence  
(B) The criminal in self-defence spoke no word.  
(C) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.  
(D) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.
59. They have made a film based on this novel.  
(A) A film was based on this novel and made.  
(B) A film have been made based on this novel.  
(C) A film, based on this novel, has been made.  
(D) A film has been based and made on this novel.





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60. They must keep their word.

- (A) Word must kept.
- (B) Word must be kept.
- (C) Word must keep.
- (D) Word must be kept by one.

**Directions (61-85): It the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it**

**Cloze test 1**

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of....(61).... bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among....(62)....of governments of some of then most....(63)... countries of the world. At....(64)....of the day on Saturday, India....(65)....to have given ground on some....(66)....but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become....(67)....within the first week of the ....(68)....that the best even the four emerging and....(69).... economies of the developing world were going to do was to defend the....(70)....economic resource sharing regimes.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 61. (A) difficult   | (B) hard          |
| (C) easy            | (D) early         |
| 62. (A) rulers      | (B) kings         |
| (C) heads           | (D) chiefs        |
| 63. (A) influential | (B) corrupted     |
| (C) useless         | (D) beautiful     |
| 64. (A) middle      | (B) evening       |
| (C) night           | (D) end           |
| 65. (A) proved      | (B) appeared      |
| (C) viewed          | (D) cleared       |
| 66. (A) materials   | (B) thoughts      |
| (C) issues          | (D) discussions   |
| 67. (A) evident     | (B) ambiguous     |
| (C) vague           | (D) indecisive    |
| 68. (A) accord      | (B) talks         |
| (C) issues          | (D) thoughts      |
| 69. (A) economic    | (B) political     |
| (C) powerful        | (D) praiseworthy  |
| 70. (A) expected    | (B) existing      |
| (C) resultant       | (D) consequential |

**Cloze test 2**

The inevitable effect of mechanical production is uniformity, and although uniformity may lead to monotony, it need not lack beauty. In fact, modern improvement in popular....(71)....is mainly the result of better design ....(72).... standardised, goods; and the average ....(73)....is buying better designed goods, because those goods are....(74)...., because the problem of taste has been ....(75)....for him. Good taste is not always....(76)....and most people manage to get,....(77)....without it. It is fortunate, therefore, that so many of the....(78)....of life are now chosen for us by....(79).... Even among luxuries, the margin for....(80)....taste is constantly being reduced.

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 71. (A) craft        | (B) technology  |
| (C) ideas            | (D) taste       |
| 72. (A) on           | (B) of          |
| (C) in               | (D) for         |
| 73. (A) shopper      | (B) client      |
| (C) man              | (D) businessmen |
| 74. (A) gaudy        | (B) accessible  |
| (C) reliable         | (D) durable     |
| 75. (A) tackled      | (B) simplified  |
| (C) resolved         | (D) solved      |
| 76. (A) genuine      | (B) laboured    |
| (C) impulsive        | (D) inborn      |
| 77. (A) ahead        | (B) along       |
| (C) through          | (D) around      |
| 78. (A) amenities    | (B) comforts    |
| (C) luxuries         | (D) necessities |
| 79. (A) connoisseurs | (B) artists     |
| (C) experts          | (D) scientists  |
| 80. (A) local        | (B) particular  |
| (C) impersonal       | (D) personal    |

**Cloze test 3**

One of the major causes of the failure of... (81)... countries on the economic front is their.... (82)... to evolve a judicious mixture of.... (83)... substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia .... (84)... on imports after its independence 20 years .... (85)....

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 81. (A) advanced | (B) advancing    |
| (C) developed    | (D) developing   |
| 82. (A) handicap | (B) disadvantage |
| (C) inability    | (D) incapacity   |
| 83. (A) import   | (B) export       |
| (C) scientific   | (D) invention    |
| 84. (A) banked   | (B) traded       |
| (C) carried      | (D) expected     |
| 85. (A) since    | (B) ago          |
| (C) earlier      | (D) back         |

**Directions (86-125): Read the following passage and mark the correct answers to questions based on the passage.**

**PASSAGE 1**

A morning commute seems like a good time to embark on an ambitious train of thought. At least, that was the idea from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which put a professor on a train on Wednesday to lecture commuters. Passengers on the 9 am train from the suburban community of Modvin to Tel Aviv put away their morning tabloids and iPods to listen to a talk from professor Hanoth Gutfreund on 'Einstein's love letters'. The lecture was the first of the university's 'Scientists on the Rails' programme: an attempt to broaden the appeal of higher education and bring academia to the people. Unsure how the move would be received, the train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on



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the train to avoid antagonizing people. As the train chugged through tunnels and past the airport, one woman interrupted the professor with a question. "Will you finish your talk before we reach the station?" she wanted to know.

"Madam, by the time you reach your station, you'll have our BA", came the reply from the professor.

86. Why did the Hebrew University embark on the programme of giving lectures on the train?

- (A) People have motive to go to College.
- (B) The University was testing out an innovative idea.
- (C) The Railways wanted to reduce the stress of commuters.
- (D) The professors had nowhere else to teach.

87. How did the commuters react to the professor addressing them?

- (A) They decided to pay attention.
- (B) They put on their iPods to listen to the lecture.
- (C) They had no choice in the matter.
- (D) They were antagonized by the lecture.

88. What was the purpose of giving lectures to the commuters?

- (A) The university wanted to utilize the travel time of commuters.
- (B) The university wanted to give BA degrees to the commuters.
- (C) The university had extra scientists who needed work.
- (D) The university wanted to attract people to higher education.

89. "The train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid antagonizing people". The term 'antagonizing' means

- (A) annoying
- (B) opposing
- (C) confusing
- (D) delaying

90. Why did the woman ask the question to the professor?

- (A) She wanted him to leave the compartment.
- (B) She wanted to be impolite to him.
- (C) She wanted him to speak faster.
- (D) She wanted to listen to the entire lecture.

### PASSAGE 2

The two dominant features of our age are the science and democracy. They have come to stay. We cannot ask educated people to accept the deliverances of faith without rational evidence. Whatever we are called upon to accept must be justified and supported by reason. Otherwise our religious beliefs will be reduced

to wishful thinking. Modern man must learn to live with a religion which commends itself to his intellectual conscience, to the spirit of science. Besides, religion should be the sustaining faith of democracy which insists on the intellectual and spiritual development of every human being irrespective of his caste, creed, community or race. Any religion which divides man from man or supports privileges, exploitation, wars cannot commend itself to us today.

91. In the passage it is said that democracy

- (A) should aim at the intellectual growth of all people.
- (B) should strengthen religion.
- (C) should work for spiritual development of every human being.
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

92. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) A good religion supports wars if necessary.
- (B) A good religion grants a number of privileges to people.
- (C) A good religion divides man from man.
- (D) A good religion supports democratic system.

93. The writer of the passage stresses the importance of

- (A) religion
- (B) science
- (C) science and democracy
- (D) democracy

94. The writer says that

- (A) educated people are likely to accept faith not supported by reason.
- (B) people should have unquestionable faith in religion.
- (C) faith and reason are two separate entities.
- (D) faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people.

95. What, according to the writer, is the role of religion in the present age?

- (A) To promote rational thinking
- (B) To inculcate scientific spirit in man
- (C) To strengthen faith in democracy
- (D) To develop faith in God

### PASSAGE 3

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons: first, populations did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past



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quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years—from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's foodgrain production grew by nearly four times - from 51 million tones in 1951 to 191 million tones in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the Independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

96. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are  
(A) rapid growth in population and Industrial development.  
(B) very slow growth in populations and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.  
(C) increase in percapita income and economic progress.  
(D) better facilities in Health and Hygiene.
97. In the past forty five years, India's populations has grown about  
(A) three and a half times  
(B) one and a half times  
(C) five times  
(D) two and a half times
98. The food production had always been..... of population growth.  
(A) slow (B) ahead  
(C) adequate (D) stagnant
99. In the developing countries, the birth rate is  
(A) increasing (B) doubling  
(C) falling (D) static
100. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly  
(A) five times (B) four times  
(C) three time (D) two times

#### PASSAGE-4

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S. Dr. Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says the 1,000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69 million barrels per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years". Hatfield believes, "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences." Hatfield's comments, which appeared in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal Nature are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr. Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 in not beyond.

101. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of  
(A) 20<sup>th</sup> century (B) 21<sup>st</sup> century  
(C) 23<sup>th</sup> century (D) 24<sup>th</sup> century
102. To deal with economic consequences  
(A) there should be a cut in the use of oil.  
(B) serious planning is needed.  
(C) oil exploration should be geared up.  
(D) manufacture of vehicles should be controlled.
103. The current consumption of oil is..... million barrels.  
(A) Forty nine (B) Fifty nine  
(C) Sixty nine (D) Seventy nine
104. According to industry and energy experts, there is  
(A) Short supply of oil.  
(B) Adequate supply of oil.  
(C) Plenty of oil.  
(D) Increase in oil use.
105. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is  
(A) not to be taken seriously.  
(B) To be taken seriously.  
(C) to be made public in oil using countries.  
(D) to be circulated in all oil producing countries.

#### PASSAGE 5

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical



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to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders. Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of man from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

106. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
- (A) farming (B) fishing  
(C) sports (D) government
107. Special words used in technical discussion
- (A) may become part of common speech.  
(B) never last long.  
(C) should resemble mathematical formula.  
(D) should be confined to scientific fields.
108. The writer of this article is
- (A) a scientist (B) a politician  
(C) a linguist (D) a businessman
109. This passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) various occupations and professions.  
(B) technical terminology.  
(C) scientific undertakings.  
(D) a new language.
110. It is true that
- (A) various professions and occupations. often interchange words.  
(B) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.  
(C) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary that was once technical language not meant for him.  
(D) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

#### 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.

111. 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
112. 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.
113. 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.
114. 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.
115. 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 7

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities), we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organized purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive assertive side of his nature. Technological change invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfil his plans the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make





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government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focused, more planned than ever before.

116. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of  
(A) Our ability to experiment.  
(B) Man's organized purposefulness.  
(C) Our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities.  
(D) Desire to fulfil our plans.
117. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in  
(A) Technological revolutions.  
(B) Political revolutions.  
(C) His social conscience.  
(D) His play instinct.
118. Technological revolutions reveal man's  
(A) Aggressive side of his nature.  
(B) Assertive side of his nature.  
(C) Play instinct.  
(D) Psychological maturity.
119. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfil his plans are attributed to  
(A) His organized purposefulness.  
(B) His kind nature.  
(C) His sense of responsibility.  
(D) His ability to go where his has never gone.
120. A striking contrast is established in the passage between  
(A) Mankind's capacities and possibilities.  
(B) Man's maturity and irresponsibility.  
(C) Political and technological revolutions achieved by man.  
(D) Peculiar successes and special problems of our time.

**PASSAGE 8**

He works by fits and starts and his wife works round the clock. She alongwith her husband went through ignominy for paltry sum of money in the past and now she advises him to save for the rainy days but he turns deaf ear to her valuable advice. Usually their hobnob ends in brickbat but who cares ! With a goodnight kiss every night she murmurs, "All's well."

121. What does 'by fits and starts' mean?  
(A) Frail (B) Complaints  
(C) Sporadic (D) Regularly
122. Ignominy means-  
(A) Public disgrace (B) Ordeal  
(C) Hardship (D) adoration
123. To 'turn a deaf ear' means-  
(A) not to pay heed to  
(B) listen to someone gingerly  
(C) Close the ears  
(D) pretend to be deaf

124. Hobnob ends in brickbat means-  
(A) Friendly chat turns cold  
(B) Friendly chat turns into argument  
(C) Argument starts  
(D) They become aggressive
125. The lady-  
(A) is sad and depressed  
(B) calm and Composed  
(C) takes life as it comes  
(D) is irritated

**Direction: In question Nos.126 to 130, 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.**

126. (A) Interrupt (B) Interrept  
(C) Interrupt (D) Intrrupt
127. (A) Accessibility (B) Acssessibility  
(C) Accessebility (D) Accessibility
128. (A) Sugestion (B) Suggestion  
(C) Suggesstion (D) Suggestion
129. (A) Cabage (B) Kabage  
(C) Cabbage (D) Cabbege
130. (A) perusse (B) waif  
(C) subpena (D) clairvoyence

**Directions (131—145): In the following questions a pari of the sentence is bold. Below arc given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative, hi ease no improvement is needed your answer is (D).**

131. I **follow** the footsteps of my guru.  
(A) follow in (B) follow on  
(C) are following (D) No improvement
132. I **did not see him** since he left Idia for good.  
(A) I could not see him  
(B) I shall not. see him  
(C) I have not seen him  
(D) No improvement
133. Who will provide **shelter** to this refugee politically active.  
(A) asylum (B) refuge  
(C) home (D) No improvement
134. Most of the non-Western countries **have been subject either to** total colonial rule or varying degrees of economic control and their native population has been either destroyed or westernised.  
(A) has been subject to either  
(B) either have been subject to  
(C) have been either subjected to  
(D) No improvement
135. Strenuous **as it was**, they went on with their task,  
(A) since it was (B) because it was  
(C) although it was (D) No improvement



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136. With these extra people you can **work** easily with this job.  
(A) deal (B) improve  
(C) cope (D) No improvement
137. I visited my aunt just **before a week**.  
(A) a week before (B) a week earlier  
(C) a week ago (D) No improvement
138. Foreigners often **come across with** serious difficulties in studying English.  
(A) have to come across with  
(B) suddenly come cross with  
(C) come across  
(D) No improvement
139. He **work hard**, will succeed.  
(A) who will work hard  
(B) who will be working hard  
(C) who works hard  
(D) No improvement
140. It is high time you **started** revising your lessons.  
(A) start (B) had started  
(C) should start (D) No improvement
141. All the students have **passed out** of the final examination.  
(A) passed on (B) passed away  
(C) passed (D) No improvement
142. The greater part of the building has been **destroyed** by the authority.  
(A) spoiled (B) demolished  
(C) disturbed (D) No improvement
143. This is one of the best novels **that have** appeared this year.  
(A) that (B) that has  
(C) to have (D) No improvement
144. This course does not have any **requirements**.  
(A) reason (B) technique  
(C) prerequisite (D) No improvement
145. I abstain **to speak** ill of others.  
(A) to speaking (B) from speaking  
(C) to speak to (D) No improvement

**Directions (146—150): 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 it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.**

146. The chairperson brushed.....my suggestion.  
(A) out (B) over  
(C) aside (D) about
147. She politely asked him.....  
(A) to leave her hand  
(B) to give up her hand  
(C) to release her hand  
(D) to let her hand go

148. Unhygienic surroundings.....health problems.  
(A) give rise to (B) bring into being  
(C) call for (D) set in
149. The engineers.....this bridge since last year.  
(A) have repaired  
(B) had repaired  
(C) have been repairing  
(D) are repairing
150. There are some people who doubt the.....of anything they see in a newspaper.  
(A) credulity (B) possibility  
(C) veracity (D) existence

**Directions (151-155): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.**

151. To secretly store more than what is allowed  
(A) Hoard (B) Store  
(C) Hide (D) Aboard
152. Very dramatic  
(A) Histrionic (B) Hippocratic  
(C) Hirsute (D) Hoary
153. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles  
(A) Metaphor (B) Simile  
(C) Personification (D) Alliteration
154. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends  
(A) Budgeting (B) Retrenchment  
(C) Saving (D) Closure
155. An established principle of practical wisdom  
(A) Marxism (B) Maxim  
(C) Neologism (D) Platonism

**Directions (156-160): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the correct meaning of the given word and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.**

156. **IRREPROACHABLE**  
(A) Remarkable (B) Extraordinary  
(C) Faultless (D) Immense
157. **INTEGRITY**  
(A) Prosperity (B) Honesty  
(C) Bliss (D) Sorrow
158. **KNAVE**  
(A) Emperor (B) Enchanter  
(C) Soldier (D) Scoundrel
159. **MILESTONE**  
(A) Edge (B) Landmark  
(C) Boundary (D) Corner



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**160. EXTRAORDINARY IN SIZE**

- (A) Huge (B) Prodigious  
(C) Enormous (D) Wasteful

**Directions (161-165): Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.**

**161. NIGGARDLY**

- (A) Hastily (B) Lavishly  
(C) Likely (D) Gorgeously

**162. MELODIOUS**

- (A) Harmonious (B) Tuneless  
(C) Odious (D) Mellifluous

**163. DESECRATION**

- (A) Discouragement (B) Sanctify  
(C) Despondency (D) Expectation

**164. SHIMMERING**

- (A) Gloomy (B) Glimmering  
(C) Refreshing (D) Repining

**165. FAR-FETCHED**

- (A) Wise (B) Prudent  
(C) Familiar (D) Realistic

**Directions(166-175): In these question four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.**

**166. He doctored the accounts** of the company.

- (A) to make changes in accounts books  
(B) to clear the doctor's bill  
(C) to verify the accounts in detail  
(D) to manipulate the accounts

**167. She could never measure up** to her parents' expectation.

- (A) reach the level  
(B) work as hard  
(C) assess the amount  
(D) increase her height

**168. 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

**169. To have too many irons in the fire.**

- (A) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time.  
(B) has several problems.  
(C) has many ideas in his head.  
(D) has a fire burning constantly in his house.

**170. Why should you read between the lines.**

- whenever I say this to you?  
(A) read the lines with great speed.  
(B) interpret the lines wrongly.  
(C) find more meaning than the words appear to express.  
(D) read a text line by line slowly.

**171. He threw down the glove.**

- (A) accepted defeat.  
(B) rejected the prize.  
(C) resorted to wrong tactics.  
(D) gave a challenge.

**172. Ravi fought to the bitter end.**

- (A) fought to the last point of enemy's position.  
(B) died fighting.  
(C) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences.  
(D) fought a losing battle.

**173. I joined college late and found it difficult to catch up with** other students.

- (A) to compete with.  
(B) to come to their level.  
(C) to overtake them.  
(D) to hold them and stop.

**174. I put his foot down** and said, "No" to my son.

- (A) asserted my authority.  
(B) kicked him.  
(C) stepped out.  
(D) said no and came downstairs.

**175. Chockablock**

- (A) very full. (B) closed.  
(C) stiff. (D) blocked and closed.

**Directions (176-200): In questions a sentence has been given in direct form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**

**176. "Do you want balloons ?" he said to the child.**

- (A) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.  
(B) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.  
(C) He asked the child did it want balloons.  
(D) He asked the child if it would want balloons.

**177. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress !"**

- (A) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress  
(B) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress  
(C) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress  
(D) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress

**178. She said, "You can leave the books here."**

- (A) She said that they can leave the books there.  
(B) She said that they could leave the books there.  
(C) She said that they can leave the books here.  
(D) She said that they could leave the books here.



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179. She said to her son, "Haven't you learnt anything new today?" He said, "yes."  
(A) She asked her son if he hadn't learnt anything new that day and he answered in the affirmative.  
(B) She asked her son if he hasn't learnt anything new that day and he answered in the affirmative.  
(C) She asked her son if he hadn't learnt anything new that day and I answered in the affirmative.  
(D) She asked her son if he hadn't learnt anything new that day and he answers in the affirmative.
180. "Do you like me?", She said to him.  
(A) She asked him if he liked me.  
(B) She asked him if he liked her.  
(C) She asked to him if he liked her.  
(D) She asked him if he likes her.
181. He said that he hadn't come the previous day.  
(A) He said, "I haven't come yesterday."  
(B) He said, "I didn't come yesterday."  
(C) He said, "I hadn't come yesterday."  
(D) He said, "I haven't come that day."
182. He said to her, "I used to play in this park."  
(A) He said that he had used to play in that park.  
(B) He said that he has used to play in that park.  
(C) He said that he used to play in that park.  
(D) He told that he used to play in that park.
183. I said, "Let us party tonight."  
(A) I suggested that we need to party that night.  
(B) I told that we should party that night.  
(C) I suggested that they should party this night.  
(D) I suggested that we should party that night.
184. My teacher said, "A man is known by the work he does and not by his name."  
(A) My teacher said that a man was known by the work he did and not by his name.  
(B) My teacher told me a man is known by the work he does and not by his name.  
(C) My teacher said me that a man is known by the work he does and not by his name.  
(D) My teacher said that a man is known by the work he does and not by his name.
185. She said, "ugh."  
(A) She said ugh.  
(B) She said that ugh.  
(C) She exclaimed with disgust.  
(D) She had exclaimed in disgust.
186. He said, "What an enchanting voice!"  
(A) He said that what an enchanting voice.  
(B) He wondered that it was an enchanting voice.  
(C) He exclaimed that how enchanting an enchanting voice it was.  
(D) He exclaimed that it was an enchanting voice.
187. Pinki told Gaurav that she meant no harm.  
(A) Pinki said to Gaurav, "I mean no harm."  
(B) Pinki said to Gaurav, "I meant no harm."  
(C) Pinki said Gaurav, "I mean no harm."  
(D) Pinki said to Gaurav, "I did mean no harm."
188. He said to me, "Where there is a will, there is a way."  
(A) He said that where there was a will, there was a way.  
(B) He said that where there is a will, there is a way.  
(C) He told me that where there is a will, there is a way.  
(D) He told me that where there is a will, there was a way.
189. He said to his master, "Why are you so stingy?"  
(A) He asked his master why he was so stingy.  
(B) He asked his master why he had been so stingy.  
(C) He asked his master why he was being so stingy.  
(D) He asked his master why was he so stingy.
190. He said to her, "May you succeed in whatever you do!"  
(A) He told her that she might succeed in whatever she do.  
(B) He prayed to God that she might succeed in whatever she did.  
(C) He wished her success in whatever she does.  
(D) He said to her that she might succeed in whatever she did.
191. She said that she hadn't stolen the jewellery.  
(A) She said, "I hadn't stolen the jewellery".  
(B) She said, "I haven't stolen the jewellery".  
(C) She said, "I didn't steal the jewellery".  
(D) She said, "He hasn't stolen the jewellery".
192. He said to her, "Don't make haste."  
(A) He told to her not to make haste.  
(B) He advised her to make haste.  
(C) He said her not to make haste.  
(D) He advised her not to make haste.





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193. He said to them, "Could you take your seat?"  
(A) He asked them to take their seats.  
(B) He asked them if they could take their seats.  
(C) He asked them whether they would take their seats.  
(D) He requested them to take their seats.
194. He said, "I have understood the theory."  
(A) He said that he had understood the theory.  
(B) He said that he understood the theory.  
(C) He said that he has understood the theory.  
(D) He told that he understood the theory.
195. The boy asked the man the shortest way to Athens.  
(A) The boy said to the man, "Which is the shortest way to Athens?"  
(B) The boy said to the man, "Which was the shortest way to Athens?"  
(C) The boy said to the man, "Which the shortest way to Athens was?"  
(D) The boy said to the man, "Which the shortest way to Athens is?"
196. "Give me the money or I will shoot you," the burglar said.  
(A) He warned her to shoot if she didn't Give him the money.  
(B) He warned her that if she didn't give him the money, he would shoot her.  
(C) He warned her that if she didn't give her the money, he would shoot him.  
(D) He warned to her that if she didn't give him the money, he would shoot her.
197. The team leader said, "It's now or never".  
(A) The team leader said that it's now or never.  
(B) The team leader said that it's then or never.  
(C) The team leader told that it's now or never.  
(D) The team leader said it's now or never.
198. My friend said, "If I see you in problem, I will definitely help you."  
(A) My friend said that if he sees me in problem, he will definitely help me.  
(B) My friend said that if he saw me in problem, he would definitely help me.  
(C) My friend said that if he sees me in problem, he would definitely help me.  
(D) My friend said that if he saw me in problem, he should definitely help me.
199. "Meera cooked and I cleaned", said he.  
(A) He said that Meera had cooked and he had cleaned.  
(B) He said that Meera cooked and he cleaned.  
(C) He told that Meera had cooked and he had cleaned.  
(D) He said Meera cooked and had cleaned.
200. He said to her, "Dear, you look gorgeous in this dress?"  
(A) He told her lovingly that she looked gorgeous in that dress.  
(B) He told her lovingly that she looked gorgeous in this dress.  
(C) He told to her lovingly that she looked gorgeous in that dress.  
(D) He told her that she looked gorgeous in that dress.



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