



PARAMOUNT

Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.
An ISO 9001: 2008 Certified Company

Centres at: ★ MUKHERJEE NAGAR ★ MUNIRKA ★ UTTAM NAGAR ★ DILSHAD GARDEN ★ ROHINI ★ BARDARPUR BORDER

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & VOMPTRHRNDION

Directions : In questions no. 1 to 20, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. 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.

1. Why / on earth, / has he not come ? / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Yesterday / it rained / like cats and dogs.
(A) (B) (C)
/ No error.
(D)
3. I would request to you / to consider my application / and grant me a job as early as possible. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. Each of these boys / play games / in the playground. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Not one of his lectures / have ever been / printed. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. Either Sohan or his friends / is to be blamed / for this mischief. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. I don't suppose / anyone will volunteer, / will they ? / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. I am / looking forward for / the day of my wedding. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. "Can you cope up / with all this / work?" he asked. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. He served as President / of the Lions Club / since fifteen years. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
11. That was / the most unique opportunity / he got in his life. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
12. There is / no place of you / in this compartment. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
13. Mother Teresa asked a building / where she and her workers / could care for the poor people always. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. Shelley is / superior than Byron / in his vision of democracy / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. When at last / we got to the theatre, / the much publicized programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Several prominent figures / involved in the scandal are required to / appear to the investigation committee. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. According to the radio / it can rain / this evening. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Due to heavy work / in the office / I was unable to catch the five thirty train. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. Hari was appointed leader / of a group of young social workers / that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
20. No sooner / they had received the guests / than they began entertaining them. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)



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Directions : In questions no. 21 to 25, 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 oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

21. The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became_____ when she did not receive all of their attention.
(A) discreet (B) suspicious
(C) sullen (D) elated .
22. His directions to the driver were _____and helped him to reach on time.
(A) explicit (B) implicit
(C) expletive (D) implicate
23. Man is essentially a _____animal and tends to associate with others.
(A) selfish (B) perverse
(B) sentimental (D) gregarious
24. Why do we always have to submit _____ his authority ?
(A) for (B) to
(C) under (D) with
25. The master assured her_____success in the examination.
(A) for (B) with
(C) of (D) in

Directions : In questions no. 26 to-28, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given Word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

26. Espionage
(A) lineage (B) spying
(C) planning (D) pioneering
27. Enigma
(A) difficulty (B) puzzle
(C) truth (D) fear
28. Concurrence
(A) currency (B) agreement
(C) occurrence (D) conquest

Directions : In questions no. 29 to 31, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

29. Sacred
(A) profound (B) profane
(C) profuse (D) prolific
30. Foment
(A) control (B) quell
(C) repulse (D) cease
31. Tardy
(A) late (B) quick
(C) prompt (D) gradual

Directions : In questions no. 32 to 34, there are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

32. (A) scholarship
(B) partnarship
(C) entrepreneurship
(D) leadeship
33. (A) passimism
(B) optemism
(C) consumerism
(D) comunism
34. (A) announcment
(B) committment
(C) commencement
(D) establishment

Directions : In questions no. 35 to 44, four alternatives are given for the idiom /phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom /phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

35. Reena is a kind of person who wears her heart on her sleeve.
(A) suppresses here emotions openly
(B) suppresses her excitement sparingly
(C) expresses her emotions freely
(D) expresses her emotions curbingly
36. I hope to talk him over to our view.
(A) convince (B) support
(C) oppose (D) analyze
37. Fresh out of college, Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was wet behind the ears.
(A) unhealthy (B) irresponsible
(C) unsuitable (D) inexperienced
38. The officer kicked up a row over the issue
(A) avoided the issue
(B) gave strict orders
(C) gave a kick in the air
(D) made a great fuss
39. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will send him packing," said the manager
(A) serve him a notice
(B) terminate his services
(C) send him to packing department
(D) give him a warning
40. Sarala is always ready to eat anyone's salt.
(A) an infectious disease
(B) to deceive someone
(C) to be one's guest
(D) to cook tasty dishes



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41. He will certainly come to grief if he does not leave his present friends.
(A) suffer (B) enjoy
(C) addicted (D) go upto the extreme
42. If you develop friendship with an individual, you must stand by him through thick and thin.
(A) to accompany through a thick forest
(B) in day and night
(C) to think about his/her welfare
(D) under all circumstances
43. Nowadays, one gets good literary books once in a blue moon.
(A) when moon gives blue light
(B) rarely
(C) from renowned publisher
(D) at very low cost
44. He decided to bury the hatchet.
(A) to fool someone
(B) to bury the wealth
(C) to keep a secret
(D) to make peace
- Directions : In questions no. 45 to 64, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence / paragraph are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence paragraph is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence / paragraph and find out which of the four combinations is correct and mark it in the Answer Sheet.**
45. 1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational Tears of specific objects or situations.
P. But there is no objective danger.
Q. For example when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is applied to the person's fear and avoidance.
R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational.
S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of.
6. But he cannot control it.
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) SQPR (D) RSQP
46. 1. In this life there are no gains without pains.
P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy
Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties.
R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last.
S. Gains lose their best if there is no real struggle.
6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.
(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) QRSP (D) RSPQ
47. 1. One botany professor always tried to convince his student that his branch of biology is superior to all the others.
P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during laboratory session.
Q. And they don't eat very much.
R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen.
S. Plants he noted never run away or bite.
6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said,
(A) PRSQ (B) SQPR
(C) PSRQ (D) SQRQ
48. 1. The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"
P. "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?"
Q. "Yes", said the peasant.
R. "Go right down the road and turn to the left."
S. "Yes", replied the traveller.
6. "Thank a lot."
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) SPQR (D) QSRP
49. 1. Money is not the root of all evils.
P. Or. what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes?
Q. Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.
R. For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.
S. The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.
6. No. we can only say that money is the root of some evils.
(A) QRPS (B) SPQR
(C) RSPQ (D) QPRS
50. 1. Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.
P. Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.
Q. An ant. or a gnat, for example, is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.
R. Even a mole has cells making up its skeletal structure.
S. It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.
6. The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvellous, isn't it?
(A) SRQP (B) QRSP
(C) SQPR (D) QPRS



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51. 1. Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.
P. But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.
Q. Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.
R. They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary movement of men and materials.
S. These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.
6. Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase,
(A) SPRQ (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) SRQP
52. 1. Judo champ, Tamura, doesn't look or act tough.
P. At 4 feet 9 Tamura is the shortest woman in the lightweight class (106 pounds).
Q. Fans know her affectionately as "Yawara-chan" after a spunky cartoon character.
R. She wears a lucky pink ribbon and at 20, still grins like a carefree teen and gushes about ice-cream.
S. No wonder the Japanese go wild when she tosses opponents, many of whom tower over her.
6. Tamura has become a national idol in Japan,
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) SRQP (D) QPRS
53. 1. It's only in the last three years that we have seen the rebirth of T.B.
P. What bothers experts is the emergence of particularly patent strains of the T.B. bacteria that are resistant to two or more anti-T.B. drugs.
Q. This is compounded by the fact that the symptoms disappear in about two months.
R. Three or four anti-T.B. drugs are available at no cost in Government clinics.
S. Yet, the long period of treatment leads to a high rate of noncompliance with the treatment.
6. In such cases, a relapse occurs and the bacteria appear in more virulent and drug-resistant form.
(A) PQRS (B) SRQP
(C) QPRS (D) RSPQ
54. 1. 'Acu' means needles in Latin.
P. The needles stimulate specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.
Q. Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.
R. Acupuncture also stimulates the release of chemical substances from the brain centres and pituitary glands.
S. These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.
6. Known as endorphins and encephalins, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain-relief mechanism.
(A) SPRQ (B) RSQP
(C) PQRS (D) QSPR
55. 1. When a light passenger plane flew off the course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
P. Snow lay thick on the ground.
Q. It was the middle of winter.
R. The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.
S. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
6. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find,
(A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) SQPR (D) RSPQ
56. 1. The lead story
P. at 4 AM
Q. in tonight's news
R. concerns the fire
S. which engulfed the Columbia College
6. this morning.
(A) RSPQ (B) QRSP
(C) QRPS (D) RPSQ
57. 1. In less than a week
P. the processor controlled exchange
Q. have restored the functioning of
R. which had suffered
S. the telecommunication people
6. a major disaster
(A) PRSQ (B) SRPQ
(C) PQSR (D) SQPR
58. 1. As my jogging-enthusiast sister
P. was often bothered by neighbourhood dogs
Q. stick in hand
R. her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,
S. on her daily run
6. to ward off any attackers,
(A) SPQR (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) PRSQ



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59. 1. An electrical circuit
P. which is
Q. of wires
R. designed to
S. is a circle
6. carry electricity
(A) SQPR (B) QPRS
(C) RQSP (D) PRSQ
60. 1. We have pleasure
P. a double room with bath
Q. for five days from Sept. 4 to Sept. 8
R. that we have reserved
S. in informing you
6. both days inclusive
(A) RQPS (B) SRPQ
(C) RPSQ (D) PQSR
61. 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
62. 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.
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
63. 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
64. 1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.
P. Abraham was very fond of books.
Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over, he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.
R. She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.
S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.
6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.
(A) QSRP (B) SPRQ
(C) PSRQ (D) PRSQ

Directions: In questions no. 65 to 76, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

65. A shy look that is lustful
(A) Leer (B) Lore
(C) Lark (D) Littoral
66. A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes
(A) Wile (B) Yokel
(C) Wag (D) Aeon
67. Deep in thought
(A) Meditation (B) Pensive
(C) Pesky (D) Purloin
68. Without risk of punishment
(A) Impudent (B) Impunity
(C) Inexorable (D) Imperturbable
69. Excessive preoccupation with one's health
(A) Hypochondria (B) Malaise
(C) Disaffected (D) Malinger
70. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one
(A) Euphemism (B) Truism
(C) Favouritism (D) Altruism
71. The murder of parent
(A) Patricide (B) Parricide
(C) Matricide (D) Homicide
72. Animals who live in herds
(A) Sociable (B) Gregarious
(C) Carnivorous (D) Social
73. A broad road bordered with trees
(A) Boudoir (B) Boulevard
(C) Avenue (D) Facade
74. Violation of something holy or sacred
(A) Profanity (B) Sedition
(C) Sacrilege (D) Slander
75. Simple, fast-spreading plant, without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease
(A) Bacteria (B) Amoeba
(C) Virus (D) Fungus
76. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler
(A) Colony (B) Dominion
(C) Country (D) Municipality

Directions : In questions no. 77 to 96, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of four the alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

77. 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



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78. We found the lock broken last night.
(A) The lock was found by us breaking last night
(B) The lock was found by us broken last night
(C) The lock was broken by us last night
(D) The broken lock we found last night
79. 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 by them.
(D) The traitor is shot by them
80. 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
81. Mr. Sen asked him a question.
(A) He was asked a question Mr. Sen
(B) He was asked a question to Mr. Sen
(C) He was asked a question by Mr. Sen
(D) A question was being asked by Mr. Sen
82. People speak English all over the world.
(A) English is spoken all over the world
(B) English was spoken all over the world
(C) English was spoken by people
(D) English is spoken by people
83. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.
(A) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher
(B) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework
(C) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher
(D) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher
84. The Principal has granted to him a scholarship.
(A) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal
(B) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal
(C) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal
(D) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal
85. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
(A) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall
(B) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall
(C) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall
(D) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall
86. Don't speak, until someone speaks to you.
(A) Don't speak until you are spoken to
(B) Don't speak until someone is spoken to
(C) Don't speak until you have been spoken to
(D) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to
87. Did the noise frighten you?
(A) Did you frighten the noise
(B) Was the noise frightened by you
(C) Were you frightened by the noise
(D) Were you frighten by the noise
88. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
(A) This exercise is ended by us.
(B) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
(C) This is our end to the exercised.
(D) The exercise has reached its end by us.
89. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.
(A) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.
(B) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset
(C) You are expected to complete this work before sunset
(D) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset
90. The storm did much damage.
(A) Much damage was done by the storm.
(B) The storm damaged much.
(C) Much damage did the storm.
(D) The storm was damaged.
91. Why haven't they allowed you to go?
(A) Why you haven't been allowed to go
(B) Why haven't you been allowed to go
(C) Why were you not allowed to go
(D) Why you were not allowed to go
92. I expected him to give us financial aid.
(A) It was expected of him to give us financial aid.
(B) Let it be expected that he would give us financial aid.
(C) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid.
(D) He may be expected to give us financial aid.
93. Tobacco manufactures are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.
(A) Considerable effect, are being made by tobacco manufactures to gain new clients.
(B) Considerable efforts were being made by tobacco manufactures to gain new clients.
(C) Considerable efforts are made by tobacco manufactures to gain new clients.
(D) To gain new clients by tobacco manufactures considerable efforts are being made.



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94. Has anybody done all the work?
(A) Have all the work been done by somebody
(B) Somebody has done all the work
(C) The work has been done by somebody
(D) Has all the work been done by somebody
95. Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
(A) Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
(B) Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.
(C) Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.
(D) Two million deaths have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.
96. He was obliged to resign.
(A) He was made to resign
(B) To resign was his obligation
(C) Circumstances obliged him to resign
(D) Resignation obliged him
- Directions: In questions no. 97 to 118, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).**
97. In the desert, the sun is the master, all else resigns before its merciless rays.
(A) collapses (B) falls
(C) retires (D) No improvement
98. I intend to learn French next year.
(A) learning (B) learn
(C) have learnt (D) No improvement
99. The police needed him for aimed robbery.
(A) liked (B) was after
(C) were looking to (D) No improvement
100. There is no more room for you in this compartment.
(A) no more seat
(B) no more space
(C) no more accommodation
(D) No improvement
101. It is easy to see why cities grew on the river banks.
(A) along the river banks
(B) in the river banks
(C) upon the river banks
(D) No improvement
102. He declined all the allegations against him.
(A) spurned (B) refused
(C) refuted (D) No improvement
103. It is time we leave.
(A) left (B) have to leave
(C) would leave (D) No improvement
104. We spent an hour discussing about his character.
(A) on his character (B) of his character
(C) upon his character (D) his character
105. After the letter reached me, I shall know the result.
(A) After the letter reaches
(B) After the letter will reach
(C) After the letter has reached
(D) No improvement
106. I have returned library books yesterday.
(A) had returned
(B) have had returned
(C) returned
(D) No improvement
107. How long are you working here ?
(A) have you been working here?
(B) you are working here?
(C) were you working?
(D) No improvement
108. The officer asked his secretary to remember him about the meeting.
(A) recall (B) remind
(C) recollect (D) No improvement
109. I acquainted him about the facts of the case.
(A) with (B) on
(C) to (D) No improvement
110. He denied to be a party to the deal.
(A) refused (B) disagreed
(C) rejected (D) No improvement
111. It is necessary to consider separately these problems, is not it?
(A) is that it? (B) isn't it?
(C) are they? (D) No improvement
112. While crossing the road a snake was seen.
(A) a snake was moving
(B) he saw a snake
(C) a snake was observed
(D) No improvement
113. If you have studied hard, you would have got a first class.
(A) If you studied hard
(B) If you had studied hard
(C) If you would study hard
(D) No improvement
114. The new Sultan has been able to bear up all opposition,
(A) bear off (B) bear down
(C) bear out (D) No improvement
115. The watchman was on alert all night.
(A) was on the alert
(B) was off the alert
(C) was alert
(D) No improvement



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116. Rice is to the Japanese while potatoes are to many Europeans.
(A) which (B) that
(C) what (D) No improvement
117. It's long time since you didn't come to see me.
(A) came to (B) came out
(C) come to (D) No improvement
118. The enemy, beaten at every point, fled from the field,
(A) having been beaten (B) was beaten
(C) to be beaten (D) No improvement
- Directions (119-145): 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.**
119. "Please could you tell me the way?" he said.
(A) He asked me please could I tell him the way
(B) He asked me to please tell him the way
(C) He requested me to tell him the way, please
(D) He requested me to tell him the way.
120. They said to him, "we will destroy your homestead".
(A) They said to him they will destroy his homestead
(B) They told him they would destroy their homestead
(C) They told him that they can destroy his homestead
(D) They told him that they would destroy his homestead
121. "You can phone from my office," he said.
(A) He said that he could phone from his office
(B) He said you could phone from his office
(C) He said that I can phone from your office
(D) He said I can phone from my office
122. "Please sit down," he said.
(A) He asked her to sit down
(B) He said that she could sit down
(C) He told her that sit down
(D) He said her to sit down
123. Keats wrote "a thing of beauty is a joy forever".
(A) Keats wrote that a thing of beauty is a joy forever
(B) Keats wrote that a thing of beauty was a joy forever
(C) a thing of beauty was a joy forever is written by Keats
(D) Keats has written that a beautiful thing is always joyful
124. My friend said, "I am leaving today."
(A) My friend said that he is leaving today
(B) My friend said that he was leaving today
(C) My friend said that he leaves today
(D) My friend said that he was leaving that day
125. Mukta said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook."
(A) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook
(B) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook
(C) Mukta told to Puneet that her mother is a good cook
(D) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook
126. The commander said to the army, "March forward".
(A) The commander asked the army march forward
(B) The commander ordered the army to march forward
(C) The commander requested the army to go forward
(D) The army requested the commander to march
127. He promised, "I will do it tomorrow."
(A) He promised that he will do it tomorrow
(B) He promised that he will do it the next day
(C) He promised that he would do it tomorrow
(D) He promised that he would do it the next day
128. Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately."
(A) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately
(B) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately
(C) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately
(D) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately
129. She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late!"
(A) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late
(B) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late
(C) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late
(D) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late
130. She said to me, "What can I do for you ?"
(A) She asked me what she could do for me
(B) She asked me what can she do for me
(C) She asked me what she can do for me
(D) She asked me whether she can do anything for me



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131. He said, "Alas! I am undone!"
(A) He said that it was his undoing
(B) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone
(C) He stated that he was undone
(D) He cried that he was being undone
132. "I shall unlock the secrets of their success," he said.
(A) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success
(B) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success
(C) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success
(D) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success
133. "I wonder what he wants of us." said Quint.
(A) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them
(B) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of us
(C) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them
(D) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them
134. Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."
(A) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days
(B) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days
(C) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days
(D) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days
135. He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."
(A) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight
(B) He said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night
(C) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night
(D) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight
136. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."
(A) He said that the Sun rised in the east
(B) He said that the Sun rises in the east
(C) He said that the Sun will rise in the east
(D) I le said that the Sun may rise in the east
137. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"
(A) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day
(B) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day
(C) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day
(D) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before
138. He said, "What a fool Tom is!"
(A) He exclaimed that he was a big fool
(B) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool
(C) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was
(D) He claimed that Tom was a big fool
139. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
(A) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/ she had
(B) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/ she has
(C) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/ she is having
(D) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/ she was having
140. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
(A) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest
(B) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest
(C) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest
(D) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest
141. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."
(A) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother
(B) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother
(C) Mini said she has bought that flat for her mother
(D) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother
142. He said, "I will come again."
(A) He said that he will come again
(B) He says he is coming again
(C) He says he'll come again
(D) He said that he would come again
143. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.
(A) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest
(B) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest
(C) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest
(D) Her mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had a rest



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144. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.
(A) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this
(B) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this
(C) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that
(D) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this
145. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
(A) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow
(B) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow
(C) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test
(D) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day

Directions: In questions no. 146 to 170, you have the following three brief passages with 5 questions in passage I and 10 questions in passages II and III. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

PASSAGE I (Questions no. 146 - 150)

New York's tallest building is the Empire State Building, which stands on Fifth Avenue, New York, between 33rd Street and 34th Street. It was 146 on the site of the Waldorf-Astoria

Hotel and took 410 days at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ floors a week 147 complete. The building was opened on 1 May 1931 by remote control, when President Herbert Hoover 148 a button in Washington DC. The Empire State Building towers 381 m above ground and measures 443.2 m to the top of the TV tower. A further 16.7 m is below ground. The spire on top was designed as an airship mooring mast, but after a German airship, the Hindenburg, burned at its mooring mast in New Jersey in 1937, the mast was 149 used. For more than 40 years, the Empire State held the 150 as the world's tallest office or apartment building.

146. (A) built (B) build
(C) building (D) erected
147. (A) for (B) to
(C) from (D) into
148. (A) pressing (B) press
(C) prest (D) pressed
149. (A) always (B) never
(C) frequently (D) often
150. (A) position (B) place
(C) record (D) title

PASSAGE II (Questions no. 151 - 160)

Those who are in the habit of remarking on such matters must have noticed the 151 of an English landscape on 152. The clacking of the 153, the regularly recurring stroke of the flail, the 154 of the blacksmith's 155, the whistling of the ploughman, the rattling of the 156 and all other sounds of 157 labour are suspended. The very dogs bark less 158, being less disturbed by passing 159. At such times I have almost 160 the wind sunk into quiet.

151. (A) quite (B) quiet
(C) sound (D) sense
152. (A) a dry day (B) Monday
(C) Sunday (D) Tuesday
153. (A) mail (B) mill
(C) hill (D) bill
154. (A) din (B) dirt
(C) don (D) done
155. (A) scale (B) scythe
(C) hammer (D) axe
156. (A) car (B) cart
(C) horse (D) mare
157. (A) urban (B) rural
(C) city (D) town
158. (A) frequently (B) rarely
(C) little (D) least
159. (A) trams (B) travellers
(C) transits (D) trustees
160. (A) fancied (B) glanced
(C) gleaned (D) glued

PASSAGE III (Questions no. 161 - 170)

My aunt Myra is strangely like a thunderstorm when she is angry. Like a bright, sunny day that is usually the 161 to a storm, her normal 162 suddenly begins to cloud. As the day 163 and a few thunderclaps roll out she also darkens and begins to 164. The bolts get more and more 165 until finally the rain begins. With aunt Myra, however, it is a 166 of words punctuated with frequent 167 of thunder. The end of her 168 like the end of a 169 is usually sudden. The words end abruptly; the clouds 170 for a while; then the sky clears.

161. (A) epilogue (B) prelude
(C) interlude (D) preface
162. (A) proposition (B) disposition
(C) complexion (D) inclination
163. (A) dawns (B) brightens
(C) darkens (D) advances
164. (A) break (B) shout
(C) scream (D) explode
165. (A) frequent (B) common
(C) rare (D) scarce
166. (A) torrent (B) rain
(C) string (D) tornado
167. (A) screams (B) howls
(C) roars (D) shouts



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168. (A) joy (B) sorrow
(C) wrath (D) despair
169. (A) day (B) thunder
(C) rain (D) storm
170. (A) linger (B) live
(C) brighten (D) glimmer

Directions : In questions no. 171 to 200, you have three passages with 10 questions following passage. Read the passages carefully and choose best answer to each question out of the alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE I (Questions no. 171 - 180)

The great sage once had a group of disciples. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned. There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage pondered over this for a long time. But he also knew that if he did not pass on this secret verse, it could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse or test your powers vainly." He then called all the disciples together and said, "I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things."

So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than the others. As they walked into the forest, they came across a dead tiger on the way. It was huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple stopped and said to the others, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher has taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead." The others would not believe him and he said "I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life." But the other disciples "do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do."

But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples scrambled up to the topmost branches of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe. "Its working," cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him.

The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, "Now you see what can happen if you don't use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you." With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back to life. The sage then taught the verse to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do good. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge and learning only for doing good.

171. Why was the sage proud of his disciples ?
(A) Because they were very obedient
(B) Because they were very brilliant.
(C) Because they never misused their knowledge
(D) Because they were very friendly with each other
172. Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the highest branches of the tree ?
(A) Because they felt their lives were in danger
(B) Because they did not approve of the - behaviour of one of their fellows
(C) Because they did not know the secret verse
(D) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance
173. Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage ?
(A) He did not want to teach them anything more
(B) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely
(C) He wanted them to be eliminated
(D) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse



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174. What is message conveyed in the passage ?
(A) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples
(B) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to others before he dies
(C) Knowledge and learning should never be misused
(D) None of these
175. Why did the sage decide to pass on his secret verse to his disciple ?
(A) He did not want the verse to die with him
(B) So that the cleverest disciple could take his place
(C) So that the cleverest disciple could revive the tiger
(D) He wanted to see if the cleverest disciple abided by his instructions
176. What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse ?
(A) Not to use it to prove his superiority
(B) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse
(C) Not to share it with others
(D) Not to practise it on animals
177. How did the other disciples react when the clever disciple decided to bring the tiger back to life ?
(A) They were quite surprised
(B) They felt quite happy
(C) They tried to deter him from doing so
(D) They remained indifferent
178. Who is referred to as wicked and fierce by the author ?
(A) The sage
(B) The clever disciple
(C) All the disciples
(D) The tiger
179. In the context of the passage, which statement is false ?
(A) The sage brought the clever disciple back to life
(B) The sage taught the secret verse to all his disciples
(C) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple
(D) The sage wanted the disciples to use their learning only for doing good
180. Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger ?
(A) So that the tiger may come back to life
(B) So that he could test the power of the verse
(C) To carry out the instructions of the sage
(D) To flaunt the power of the verse to the other disciples

PASSAGE II (Questions no. 181 - 190)

Oscar Wilde once remarked, "Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." As he so wryly observed, the vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we've been living until now are moulded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum and, is yet to break free.

Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap, here is your likely portrait your religious convictions are those of your parents or community and your political allegiances conform to the party system that society offers.

These are desirable choices that hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue. True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look, you'd discover how these basic thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life.

Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain engrained in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions humans have come to call reality. You become one of Oscar Wilde's other people thinking someone else's opinions and assuming they are your own.

This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine.

However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to leave the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living, raising a family or helping their community, than deal with the unsettling; immensity of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.



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181. Which of these is not true in the context of the passage ?
(A) We speak in other people's voices, most of the time
(B) People are genuine in expressing their feelings
(C) We generally imitate others in everything
(D) People are happy to take on others' roles
182. In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means
(A) disapprovingly
(B) unwillingly
(C) repulsively
(D) hesitatingly
183. In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum ?
(A) By giving preference to others' views over one's own views
(B) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality
(C) By using discarded things
(D) By appreciating others ideas
184. What does the expression, 'lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean ?
(A) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition
(B) Lives a duplication feelings a recitation
(C) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing
(D) Lives a sham, feelings a deception
185. 'Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap' implies that one has to be
(A) quite serious to give up the old values
(B) daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others' views
(C) very pretentious to discard one's convictions
(D) coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition
186. To which of the following does the picture presented in the passage, not conform ?
(A) Profess borrowed conviction
(B) Cast themselves according to their own ways
(C) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life
(D) Subscribe to others' views
187. The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will
(A) have the courage to chart their independent course of action
(B) take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values
(C) desire to make these choices which hold the societies together
(D) profess implicit allegiance to social institutions
188. In spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of this epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the
(A) quest for excellence
(B) search for reality
(C) longing for immortality
(D) yearning for utopia
189. The expression 'holographic illusions' means
(A) self created phantasm
(B) artificial images
(C) sense of bewilderment
(D) shady dealings
190. In the context of the passage, children adjust their ideas of reality, so that they
(A) may not be considered arrogant
(B) can use them to their advantage
(C) are in conformity with their beloved ones
(D) can modify them according to the need of the situation

PASSAGE III (Questions no. 191-200)

The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes, of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even, be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and



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maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So as long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such - it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

191. Select the best option to complete the sentence.

Gandhi aimed at _____.

- (A) achieving political freedom
- (B) establishing a non-violent society
- (C) universal brotherhood
- (D) all the above

192. The unfinished task of Mahatma Gandhi was

- (A) achievement of political freedom
- (B) fighting against the foreign power
- (C) establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society
- (D) None of these

193. Answer the following question in the context of the passage.

Why does man value his possessions more than his life ?

- (A) He has the instinct of possession
- (B) Possessions are essential to lead a comfortable life
- (C) To get recognition in society
- (D) To preserve his name even after death through his possessions

194. Egalitarianism means

- (A) suppression
- (B) social and political equality
- (C) violence
- (D) inequality

195. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is false ?

- (A) The instinct of possession causes conflicts
- (B) The instinct of possession can be rooted out completely
- (C) Satisfaction of material needs cannot earn peace and progress
- (D) Conflicts between groups and classes are bound to arise

196. In the passage, the metaphor of 'paradise' has been given for _____.

- (A) taking care of material needs
- (B) acquisitive instinct
- (C) fulfilling spiritual needs
- (D) renunciation of material goods

197. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order

- (A) which is based on coercion and oppression
- (B) which does not satisfy their basic needs
- (C) which is based on conciliation and rapprochement
- (D) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people

198. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true ?

- (A) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of maximum freedom for all
- (B) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists
- (C) It is difficult to change the mindset of people towards property
- (D) In the egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others

199. In the context of the passage, what is meant by adoption of the ideal of trusteeship ?

- (A) To equate peace and progress with material satisfaction
- (B) 'Haves' to adopt the ideal for the benefit of the society
- (C) The privileged class voluntarily renounces the possessive instinct
- (D) Substitution of spiritual values by material values by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction

200. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.

- (A) Material values vs Spiritual values
- (B) Class conflicts in an egalitarian society
- (C) The social order of Gandhiji's vision
- (D) The renunciation of the possessive instinct