



# PARAMOUNT

## Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.

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**Centres at:** ★ MUKHERJEE NAGAR ★ MUNIRKA ★ UTTAM NAGAR ★ DILSHAD GARDEN ★ ROHINI ★ BADARPUR ★ JAIPUR ★ GURGAON ★ NOIDA  
★ MEERUT ★ VARANASI ★ ROHTAK ★ PANIPAT ★ SONPAT ★ BHADURGARH ★ AGRA

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

**Direction (1 - 20) : A sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (A), (B) and (C) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D). Blacken the appropriate oval in the answer-sheet.**

1. Hundreds of Yajidis have been killed by the genocide.  
(A) from (B) in  
(C) with (D) No improvement
2. We must put off your shoes before entering a place of worship.  
(A) put out (B) put away  
(C) take off (D) No improvement
3. Between the high-income groups, a difference set of values exists very much different from ours.  
(A) into (B) in  
(C) among (D) No improvement
4. As far as I am concerned, I fall in neither of these classes.  
(A) on (B) with  
(C) into (D) No improvement
5. Nothing in his life is more worth than taking care of the old and ailing parents.  
(A) worthy (B) worthless  
(C) worth while (D) No improvement
6. His ambition rose high and high and so did his sharp practices.  
(A) highest and highest  
(B) high and higher  
(C) higher and higher  
(D) No improvement
7. The reasoning in the article that I am reading is so coherent that I cannot understand the head or tail of it.  
(A) skeptical (B) abstract  
(C) cogent (D) No improvement
8. Ratan Tata made many charitable benedictions.  
(A) benediction (B) benefactors  
(C) trusts (D) No improvement
9. After reading this Novel return the same to me.  
(A) that (B) it back  
(C) it (D) No improvement
10. The village pond and the nearby well abounds by frogs.  
(A) at (B) in  
(C) on (D) No improvement
11. I arrived with India after a month long vacation..  
(A) for (B) in  
(C) at (D) No improvement
12. He got angry from his children.  
(A) with (B) by  
(C) of (D) No improvement
13. The property is to be divided between the three brothers and the two sisters.  
(A) for (B) from  
(C) among (D) No improvement
14. We must not jump on conclusions lest we should fall prey to misunderstanding.  
(A) for (B) to  
(C) in (D) No improvement
15. Old habits die hardly.  
(A) hard (B) tough  
(C) harder (D) No improvement
16. Her hairs are all grey.  
(A) hair has (B) hairs is  
(C) hair is (D) No improvement
17. He is as well as you is to blame.  
(A) as (B) is  
(C) and (D) No improvement
18. This is not your sari, This is somebody else's.  
(A) that (B) it  
(C) they (D) No improvement
19. I shall take revenge from you.  
(A) At (B) on  
(C) with (D) No improvement
20. While strolling, I chanced to meet one European.  
(A) No improvement (B) a  
(C) an (D) the

**Directions (21 to 40) : Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has error and blacken the oval corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the answer sheet.**

21. (A) Bangalore is far better / (B) than any metropolitan city of India / (C) as far as climate is concerned. / (D) No error
22. (A) The police asked / (B) her that where and at what time the chain snatching / (C) had taken place. / (D) No error
23. (A) Rohit and Shobhit both are diligent / (B) but the later is more laborious / (C) than the former. / (D) No error
24. It seems to me (A) / that neither of the boys are going to participate (B) / in this Mr. India contest. (C) / No error (D).
25. More than one successful candidate of Paramount (A) / have taken the mock test (B) / of more than one exam. (C) / No error (D).



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26. Although our Prime Minister has promised a complete makeover and transformation of India, (A) / there have been much restlessness (B) / in the various strata of the society. (C) / No error (D).
27. Neither Sanjay nor I are (A) / leaving for Mumbai within coming weeks (B) / for this project (C) / No error (D).
28. All the family members living (A) / in the villa including the driver (B) / was suspected. (C) / No error (D).
29. The gentry of Mumbai (A) / does not feel so elated as we do (B) / when they see the film stars. (C) / No error (D).
30. My mother gave me (A) / several pieces of advice when I was a kid (B) / which has really been an elixir to me. (C) / No error (D).
31. The High Court of Delhi has issued (A) / five summons against him (B) / so far, but he has responded to none of them. (C) / No error (D).
32. They are all there but she, (A) / and we need to go and call her immediately (B) / as the meeting is about to begin. (C) / No error (D).
33. Everyday a pack of dogs (A) / wait for him as (B) / he feeds them twice a day. (C) / No error (D).
34. Nothing but record books (A) / were set on fire in the building (B) / and other things remained intact and hence we smell something fishy. (C) / No error (D).
35. Only fewer books are required (A) / to master the important rules (B) / of English Grammar but no book can teach you accent, intonation, pronunciation and confidence. (C) / No error (D).
36. The interviewer asked the candidate (A) / what state he came from (B) / and what are the problems of his native village. (C) / No error (D).
37. He pretends to be superior and more (A) / learned than all the (B) / other students of his class. (C) / No error. (D)
38. Shakespeare and Kalidas (A) / are two great literary wizards (B) / but I love the last most as I can relate myself easily with his works. (C) / No error (D).
39. I requested the bank manager for a loan of fifty thousands rupees, (A) / but the turned a deaf ear and pretended as I don't (B) / exist for him. (C) / No error (D).
40. The unreasonable behaviour of (A) / the manager was thoroughly upset (B) / the staff members (C) / No error (D).

**Directions: (41 to 65) in the following passage there are ten blanks each numbered find the right choice from the given alternatives. Each blank number corresponds to same numbered questions.**

### PASSAGE 1

Gandhi founded the Sabarmati ashram near a cremation ground on the bank of the river to assert his (41) for outcastes. But frustrated with the attitude of upper-caste Gujarati society, he (42) set foot there after 1931. In contrast, he visited Sodepur - which he in fact called his second home - a number of (43) between 1938 and 1947, the most turbulent and decisive phase of the independence movement.

The ashram was (44) in 1921 by Satish Chandra Dasgupta, who quit his job at Bengal Chemicals, enthused by Gandhian philosophy and nationalist (45). In 1939, the ashram witnessed a historic meeting between Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose, after the March (46) of the Tripuri Congress. Barun Dasgupta, Satish Chandra's nephew, has a boyhood memory of Nehru and Bose (47) an animated discussion outside the room adjacent to Gandhi's. When Gandhi passed them by after a visit to the bathroom, he said "You, my old enemies, follow me everywhere", making (48) both smile. Soon after, Bose was forced to resign as Congress president, owing to severe (49) with Gandhi. Bose may have felt the sting in that remark was (50) for him alone.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 41. (A) hatred      | (B) anguish      |
| (C) love            | (D) attraction   |
| 42. (A) never       | (B) always       |
| (C) ever            | (D) forever      |
| 43. (A) ways        | (B) times        |
| (C) style           | (D) forms        |
| 44. (A) erected     | (B) framed       |
| (C) built           | (D) elevated     |
| 45. (A) favour      | (B) fervour      |
| (C) colour          | (D) attire       |
| 46. (A) month       | (B) ahead        |
| (C) phase           | (D) session      |
| 47. (A) had         | (B) being        |
| (C) doing           | (D) having       |
| 48. (A) him         | (B) us           |
| (C) them            | (D) me           |
| 49. (A) differences | (B) contract     |
| (C) consent         | (D) consequences |
| 50. (A) preserved   | (B) reserved     |
| (C) given           | (D) accepted     |

### PASSAGE -2

A mobile phone is no (51) a simple device to make calls. It has (52) the hub for all your activities, from e-mailing and browsing to paying bills and transferring money. Banks may have been the first to (53) their feet into this technological pool, but telecom companies have (54) to catch up. The RBI's step to remove the 50,000 cap that it had (55) earlier on daily mobile transactions has also provided the much-needed (56) to mobile banking.



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Mobile banking (57) you to conduct financial transactions on your phone just as you would at a bank branch or through Net banking. Banks are now evolving this facility as they launch innovative products. For (58), a bank's cash-to-mobile service (59) customers to transfer money to anybody, including those who do not have a bank account. A bank customer can download the bank's application on his phone and then put in the phone number of the person to whom he wants to send the money, along with the transaction amount. The bank will send a message to the remitter and the beneficiary along with different PINs to each. The remitter will have to message his PIN to the beneficiary, who can then use both PINs and his mobile number to withdraw cash from the respective Bank ATM. The service is (60) but operator charges will apply. Also, the sender will need a Java-enabled handset.

51. (A) longer (B) much  
(C) anymore (D) doubt
52. (A) become (B) been  
(C) changed (D) transformed
53. (A) dip (B) stand  
(C) wash (D) touch
54. (A) try (B) not  
(C) begun (D) made
55. (A) sanctioned (B) festered  
(C) imposed (D) cooked
56. (A) breaking (B) fact  
(C) pushed (D) boost
57. (A) forces (B) places  
(C) remits (D) allows
58. (A) examples (B) instance  
(C) together (D) now
59. (A) permit (B) suggests  
(C) facilitated (D) enables
60. (A) expensive (B) there  
(C) costly (D) free

### PASSAGE -3

An old man was moving along the road with (61). The wind blew his cap off. Two school boys were passing by that way. The old man said to them, "The wind has (62) my cap. Kindly catch it, otherwise I shall remain without a cap." The boys, without taking any (63) of what he was saying, enjoying themselves, laughed. In the (64) a girl named Lila, who studied in the same school, passed by that way. She ran, caught the cap, dusted it with her cloth, wiped it and handed it (65) to the old man.

61. (A) difficulty (B) happy  
(C) speed (D) trouble
62. (A) blown off (B) taken off  
(C) snatched away (D) thrown away
63. (A) attention (B) need  
(C) care (D) heed

64. (A) meantime (B) meanwhile  
(C) moment (D) way
65. (A) on (B) over  
(C) down (D) for

**Directions( 66 to 85): The first and last parts of the Paragraph are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining part of the paragraph is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. The correct order of the sentences is your answer. Choose from the four alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and make it as your answer on the answer sheet.**

66. 1. It is evident  
P. having only a seasonal rainfall  
Q. in a particular season  
R. that in a country  
S. that is, an immense quantity of rainwater  
6. brings many more problems with it  
(A) R S P Q (B) R Q S P  
(C) R P Q S (D) R P S Q
67. 1. I asked him  
P. for I realized how silly it was  
Q. who obviously  
R. to ask someone such a question  
S. if he was fond of reading and blushed as I spoke  
6. did not have the means to buy books  
(A) S P Q R (B) S Q R P  
(C) S R Q P (D) S P R Q
68. 1. One day a lame sailor was sitting on the way which led to a village.  
P. The weather was extremely hot and that lame man was unable to move on because his crutch had broken.  
Q. He was sitting in the hope that if a cart passed that way, the cart driver would give him a lift and he would reach his village.  
R. In the meanwhile, a cart arrived there.  
S. He requested the cart-driver to give him a lift but the cart man demanded fare.  
6. He had nothing to pay, therefore he could not go. For a long time no other cart arrived, therefore, he slept under a tree.  
(A) P Q R S (B) Q S P R  
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P S R
69. 1. I do not see why  
P. read what  
Q. anybody should not read  
R. nor why anybody should  
S. what he likes  
6. he does not like  
(A) Q S R P (B) Q S P R  
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P S R



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70. 1. One day Vishwanath  
P. that he had read in a newspaper  
Q. happened to mention a story  
R. about a haunted house  
S. that was situated  
6. near our school  
(A) Q P R S (B) Q P S R  
(C) R S P Q (D) P R Q S
71. 1. An outstanding feature of this century has been  
P. living conditions of the  
Q. the improvement of the income and  
R. greater security and education which  
S. working man leading to  
6. has meant greater political power.  
(A) P S Q R (B) R S P Q  
(C) Q P S R (D) S R Q P
72. 1. Raman  
P. when he spent the night  
Q. was returning home from a journey  
R. all alone  
S. a farmer in the district of Thanjavur  
6. in an old temple  
(A) Q P R S (B) S Q P R  
(C) P R S Q (D) R Q P S
73. 1. Moisture is continuously lost  
P. and as result of the stresses  
Q. as part of a natural process  
R. and strains of daily life  
S. leading to a dull, dry and  
6. lifeless complexion  
(A) S Q P R (B) P R S Q  
(C) R S Q P (D) Q P R S
74. 1. People  
P. their minds  
Q. can be readily persuaded  
R. to change  
S. who are indecisive  
6. and then they can become puppet in the hands of others.  
(A) S R Q P (B) S P Q R  
(C) S Q R P (D) S Q P R
75. 1. At the rear of the procession  
P. were carrying a gigantic flag  
Q. each of which flashed like lightning  
R. a number of men  
S. which consisted of separate streamers  
6. which was a proud proclamation of their independence  
(A) R P S Q (B) R P Q S  
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R P S
76. 1. He went  
P. through the window  
Q. and together they looked out  
R. at the rain  
S. inside  
6. and suddenly the lightening flashed blinding them for a while  
(A) S R Q P (B) S Q R P  
(C) P S Q R (D) R Q P S

77. 1. They chopped the logs of wood  
P. and made the job  
Q. so rapidly and perfectly  
R. seem attractive  
S. that it fascinated me and all viewers  
6. and worth trying  
(A) Q P R S (B) P Q R S  
(C) Q S P R (D) P R Q S
78. 1. We decided  
P. in the valley, near a stream  
Q. on building a cottage  
R. which flows from a fountain  
S. and is extremely beautiful  
(A) P S R Q (B) Q S P R  
(C) Q P R S (D) R S P Q
79. 1. Dancing on the streets  
P. of the traffic by one's  
Q. is not a crime in itself but  
R. is it is apt to destroy  
S. the peace of the locality and smooth flow  
6. display of unrestrained glee  
(A) P R S Q (B) Q S R P  
(C) P Q R S (D) Q R S P
80. 1. Studies are a cure  
P. just as bowling is good for kidneys,  
Q. shooting for the lungs,  
R. walking for the digestion  
S. for mental deficiency or disease  
6. and riding for the head  
(A) S P Q R (B) P Q R S  
(C) S Q R P (D) P S Q R
81. 1. Students are under an impression  
P. fetch more marks  
Q. but the reality is that  
R. they end up becoming bookworm  
S. that rote learning  
6. and fail to explore the world  
(A) S P Q R (B) P Q R S  
(C) S Q R P (D) P S Q R
82. 1. Though  
P. he could not make much headway  
Q. in the project that he recently got through a draw  
R. he struggled hard and left no stone unturned  
S. because of dearth of finances  
(A) P Q R S (B) R P Q S  
(C) P R Q S (D) R S P Q
83. 1. Guard dogs  
P. were expert  
Q. where the soil  
R. had been disturbed  
S. at finding places  
6. and possibly had the dead bodies buried underneath  
(A) P Q R S (B) P Q S R  
(C) P S Q R (D) R S Q P





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84. 1. My father was  
P. always remaining cheerful,  
Q. as far as I knew him  
R. and was very calm by nature  
S. a kind man  
6. and never losing his temper  
(A) Q R P S (B) S Q R P  
(C) S Q P R (D) Q P S R
85. 1. It must be remembered that  
P. to foresee and  
Q. no animal on this earth  
R. has the power  
S. except man, the supreme being  
6. plan a better future for the coming generations.  
(A) Q R S P (B) S Q P R  
(C) Q S R P (D) S P Q R

**Direction (86-95) : Out of the four alternative choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase in the following questions:-**

86. A person who relies on reasons as the basis for the establishment of truth and religion  
(A) Philatelist (B) Rationalist  
(C) Atheist (D) Theist
87. Bringing about gentle and painless death from incurable disease  
(A) Suicide (B) Euphoria  
(C) Gallows (D) Euthanasia
88. A man of lax morals  
(A) Ruffian (B) Licentious  
(C) Pirate (D) Vagabond
89. A small enclosure for cattle, sheep, poultry etc.  
(A) Cellar (B) Sty  
(C) Pen (D) Lair
90. To cause troops etc. to spread out in readiness for battle  
(A) Align (B) Collocate  
(C) Deploy (D) Disperse
91. List of headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting  
(A) Schedule (B) Agenda  
(C) Proceedings (D) Excerpts
92. A process involving too much official formality  
(A) Nepotism (B) Diplomacy  
(C) Red-tapism (D) Bureaucracy
93. Person who brings suit into a court  
(A) Plaintiff (B) Litigant  
(C) Deponent (D) Defendant
94. The short remaining end of a cigarette  
(A) Stump (B) Stub  
(C) Rag (D) Scrap
95. The place where public, government or historical records are kept  
(A) Coffar (B) Pantry  
(C) Scullery (D) Archives

**Direction (96-105): Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrases underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.**

96. **To catch a tarter**  
(A) To trap wanted criminal with great difficulty  
(B) To catch a dangerous person  
(C) To meet with disaster  
(D) To deal with a person who is more than one's match
97. **To drive home something**  
(A) To find one's roots  
(B) To return to place of rest  
(C) Back to original position  
(D) To emphasise
98. He could have been easily arrested because the police were **tipped off** in advance.  
(A) Toppled over  
(B) Bribed  
(C) Given advance information  
(D) Threatened
99. I met him after a long time, but he **gave me the cold shoulder**.  
(A) Scolded me (B) Insulted me  
(C) Abused me (D) Ignored me
100. He **passed himself off** as a noble man.  
(A) Was regarded as  
(B) Pretended to be  
(C) We thought to be  
(D) Was looked upon
101. In the armed forces, it is considered a great privilege to **die in harness**.  
(A) A keen contest  
(B) A huge attraction  
(C) A huge attraction  
(D) A game without any result
102. Although he has failed in the written examination, he is using **backstairs influences** to get the job.  
(A) Political influence  
(B) Backing influence  
(C) Deserving and proper influence  
(D) Secret and unfair influence
103. Companies producing goods **play to the gallery** to boost their sales.  
(A) Advertise  
(B) Cater to the public taste  
(C) Attempt to appeal to popular taste  
(D) Depend upon the public for approval
104. Since he knew what would happen, he should **be left to stew in his own juice**.  
(A) Make a stew  
(B) Boil  
(C) Suffer in his own juice  
(D) Suffer for his own act



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105. In the organized society of today no individual or nation can **plough a lonely furrow.**

- (A) remain unaffected
- (B) do without the help of others
- (C) survive in isolation
- (D) remain non-aligned

**Directions: In questions no. 106 to 125, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**

106. He said, "I am your teacher and you must respect me".

- (A) He said that he was their teacher and they must respect him.
- (B) He said that he were their teacher and they must respect him.
- (C) He said that he was their teacher and they must have respected him.
- (D) He told that he was their teacher and they must respect him.

107. He said, "I am all set to go".

- (A) He said that he were all set to go.
- (B) He said that he was all set to go.
- (C) He said that he is all set to go.
- (D) He told that he was all set to go.

108. He said, "I have been testing your patience".

- (A) He said that he has been testing my patience.
- (B) He said that he had been testing my patience.
- (C) He said that he had been testing his own patience.
- (D) He told me that he had been testing my patience.

109. He says, "I am the son of the rich man".

- (A) He says that he is the son of a rich man.
- (B) He says that he was the son of a rich man.
- (C) He says if he is the son of a rich man.
- (D) He says whether he is the son of a rich man.

110. He said, "Man is the deadliest of all the creatures".

- (A) He said that man was the deadliest of all the creatures.
- (B) He said that man is the deadliest of all the creatures.
- (C) He said that man has been the deadliest of all the creatures.
- (D) He said man is the deadliest of all the creatures.

111. He said, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned".

- (A) He said that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.
- (B) He said that hell had no fury like a woman scorned.
- (C) He said that hell does have no fury like a woman scorned.
- (D) He said, hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.

112. He said, "I didn't adopt any fraudulent means till now".

- (A) He said that he hadn't adopted any fraudulent means till now.
- (B) He said that he hadn't adopted any fraudulent means till then.
- (C) He said that he hasn't adopted any fraudulent means till then.
- (D) He told that he hadn't adopted any fraudulent means till then.

113. The teacher said to me, "The stars too die and what we see might be the ghost stars".

- (A) The teacher told me that the stars too died and what we see might be the ghost stars.
- (B) The teacher told me that the stars too die and what we saw might be the ghost stars.
- (C) The teacher told to me that the stars too die and what we see might be the ghost stars.
- (D) The teacher told me that the stars too die and what we see might be the ghost stars.

114. He said to me, "what expectations do you have from this company ?"

- (A) He asked me what expectations we had from that company.
- (B) He asked me what expectations did we have from that company.
- (C) He asked me what expectations we had had from that company.
- (D) He asked me what expectations we had from this company.

115. The Magistrate said, "you will be hanged till death for this heinous crime".

- (A) The Magistrate said that he will be hanged till death for this heinous crime.
- (B) The Magistrate said that he would be hanged till death for this heinous crime.
- (C) The Magistrate said that he would be hanged till death for that heinous crime.
- (D) The Magistrate said that he would be hung till death for that heinous crime.



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116. He said to me, "Please help me or I will die".  
(A) He requested me to help him or he would die.  
(B) He told me to help him or he would die.  
(C) He asked me to help him or he would die.  
(D) He requested me to help him or he will die.
117. My son said to me, " Mommy, do you know that the Earth is a planet?"  
(A) My son asked me whether I know that the earth is a planet.  
(B) My son asked me whether I knew that the earth was a planet.  
(C) My son asked me if I knew that the earth is a planet.  
(D) My son asked to me whether I am knowing that the earth is a planet.
118. He said to me, "Some people turn a deaf ear to the plight of the downtrodden".  
(A) He told me that some people turn a deaf ear to the plight of the downtrodden.  
(B) He told to me that some people turn a deaf ear to the plight of the downtrodden.  
(C) He told me that some people turned a deaf ear to the plight of the downtrodden.  
(D) He told that some people turn a deaf ear to the plight of the downtrodden.
119. He said to me, "When I saw him, he was playing".  
(A) He told to me that when he saw him, he was playing.  
(B) He told me that when he saw him, he was playing.  
(C) He told me that when he had seen him, he had been playing.  
(D) He said to me that when he saw him, he was playing.
120. He said, "May the soul rest in peace!"  
(A) He prays that the soul might rest in peace.  
(B) He prayed that the soul may rest in peace.  
(C) He prayed that the soul might rested in peace.  
(D) He prayed that the soul might rest in peace.
121. He said to me, "Please think before you leap".  
(A) He advised me to think before I leap.  
(B) He advised me to think before I leap.  
(C) He advised me to think before I leapt.  
(D) He advised me that I thought before I leap.
122. Govind said to me, " Veena is running an NGO these days".  
(A) Govind said to me to Veena is running an NGO these days.  
(B) Govind told that Veena was running an NGO those days.  
(C) Govind told to me that Veena is running an NGO these days.  
(D) Govind told me that Veena was running an NGO those days.
123. He said, "People have chosen a wise leader this time."  
(A) He said that people have chosen a wise leader this time.  
(B) He said that people had chosen a wise leader this time.  
(C) He said that people had chosen a wise leader that time.  
(D) He said people have chosen a wise leader this time.
124. He said to me, "Your mother came here yesterday at this time."  
(A) He told me that my mother came there the previous day at that time.  
(B) He told me that my mother came there the previous day at this time.  
(C) He told to me that my mother came there the previous day at that time.  
(D) He told me that my mother came there yesterday at that time.
125. He said, "May he live hundred years!"  
(A) He prayed that he might lived hundred years.  
(B) He pray that he might live hundred years.  
(C) He prayed that he might live hundred years.  
(D) He prayed that he might live a hundred year.
- Direction: (126 to 145): The sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice and mark it in the answer-sheet**
126. They are buying new trousers.  
(A) New trousers are being bought by them.  
(B) New trousers is being bought by them.  
(C) New trousers are bought by them.  
(D) New trousers are been bought by them.
127. They are taking their cattle to the fair.  
(A) Cattle are been taken to the fair  
(B) Cattle is being taken to the fair  
(C) Cattle are being taken to the fair  
(D) Cattle are taken to the fair.



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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 128. The village threw him as well as his parents out of the village.<br>(A) He as well as his parents was thrown out of the village.<br>(B) He as well as his parents was been thrown out of the village.<br>(C) He as well as his parents were thrownd out of the village.<br>(D) He as well as his parents were thrown out of the village. | 135. Inhale fresh air.<br>(A) Let fresh air be inhaled.<br>(B) Let fresh air be inhale.<br>(C) Let fresh air inhaled.<br>(D) Let fresh air to be inhaled.  |
| 129. The work was being done by him along with his colleagues.<br>(A) He along with his colleagues was doing the work.<br>(B) He along with his colleagues were doing the work.<br>(C) He along with his colleagues did the work.<br>(D) He along with his colleagues has done the work.  | 136. Why do you waste your time and energy over trifles ?<br>(A) Why is time and energy wasted by you over trifles ?<br>(B) Why are time and energy wasted by you over trifles ?<br>(C) Why is time and energy wasted with you over trifles ?<br>(D) Why time and energy are wasted by you over trifles ?  |
| 130. Let us finish this task tonight.<br>(A) Let the task be finished by we tonight.<br>(B) Let the task be finished by us tonight.<br>(C) Let the task be finished by us that night.<br>(D) Let the task be finish by we tonight.  | 137. Help the needy.<br>(A) The needy should be help.<br>(B) The needy should helped.<br>(C) The needy should have been helped.<br>(D) The needy should be helped.   |
| 131. They had felt the problem a long time back.<br>(A) The problem had been felt a long time back.<br>(B) The problem has been felt a long time back.<br>(C) The problem had felt a long time back.<br>(D) The problem had being felt a long time back.  | 138. The Persians expected to defeat the Athens easily.<br>(A) It was expected that the Persians would defeat the Athens easily.<br>(B) It was expected by the Persians that they would defeat the Athens easily.<br>(C) It was expected that the Persians will defeat the Athens easily.<br>(D) It was expected that the Persians would have defeated the Athens. |
| 132. Did you notice the changes in the groom ?<br>(A) Was the changes in the groom noticed by you ?<br>(B) Were the changes in the groom noticed by you ?<br>(C) Was the changes in the groom notice by you ?<br>(D) The changes in the groom were noticed by you ?   | 139. Rain spoilt the whole fun.<br>(A) The whole fun was spoilt by the rain.<br>(B) The fun was spoilt by the rain.<br>(C) The whole fun were spoilt by the rain.<br>(D) The whole fun was spoil by the rain.  |
| 133. She will not think of her past now.<br>(A) Her past will not be thought of by her now.<br>(B) Her past would not be thought of by her now.<br>(C) Her past will not be think of by her now.<br>(D) Her past will not be thought by her now.  | 140. He has been taken to the jail.<br>(A) The police have taken him to jail.<br>(B) The police has taken him to jail.<br>(C) The police have been taken him to jail.<br>(D) The police have took him to jail.   |
| 134. Who knows such obsolete rules of grammar?<br>(A) To whom are such obsolete rules of grammar known to ?<br>(B) To whom such obsolete rules of grammar are known to ?<br>(C) To whom are such obsolete rules of grammar known ?<br>(D) By whom are such obsolete rules of grammar known ?  | 141. They did not know me.<br>(A) I was not known by them.<br>(B) I was not known to them.<br>(C) I was not knewn by them.<br>(D) I was not being known by them.   |
|   | 142. No part of my book can you reproduce.<br>(A) No part of my book could be reproduced.<br>(B) No part of my book can be reproduce.<br>(C) No part of my book can be reproduced.<br>(D) No part of my book can't be reproduced.  |
|   | 143. Beware of pickpockets.<br>(A) You are requested to beware of pickpockets<br>(B) You are requested to be beware of pickpockets<br>(C) You are advised to be beware of pickpockets<br>(D) You are adviced to be beware of pickpockets   |





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144. One must keep one's word.  
(A) One's word must be kept by one.  
(B) One's word must be kept .  
(C) Word must be kept .  
(D) One's word must kept by one.
145. He always feigns illness.  
(A) Illness is always feigned by him.  
(B) Illness was always feigned by him.  
(C) Illness is always feign by him.  
(D) Illness is always been feigned by him.

**Directions : In Questions No. 146 to 180, you have brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.**

### PASSAGE- 1

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where man is passive and the rest of nature is active. Till quite recently, nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool - using animal in comparatively small number. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world today. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of tonight. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wildlife he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and rest of nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude.

Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like botflies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivores

to death. But, except in case where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly providence.

146. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is  
(A) totally wrong  
(B) somewhat idealistic  
(C) immutable  
(D) indefensible

147. Consider the following statements with regard to the passage:

- (A) Parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of population.  
(B) The elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature.  
(C) Elimination of these insects would require the use of insecticides that kill a wide range of insects.  
(D) All of the above

148. What is the purpose of the last paragraph ?

1. Sum up the main points of the author's arguments.  
2. Qualify the author's definition of an important term.

**With reference to the above question, which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?**

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

149. It can be inferred that the passage is  
(A) part of an article in a scientific journal  
(B) a speech delivered in a court of law  
(C) part of a speech delivered to an educated audience  
(D) extracted from the minutes of a nature club

150. A sanctuary is a place where  
(A) all are active  
(B) man is passive and rest of nature active.  
(C) man is active and rest of nature passive.  
(D) None of the above

### PASSAGE - 2

India has a long coastline of approximately 8000 km. There are two distinct cyclone seasons: pre-monsoon (May-June) and post-monsoon (October-November).

The impact of these cyclones is confined to the coastal districts, the maximum destruction being within 100 kilometres from the centre of the cyclones and on either side of the storm tract. Most casualties are caused due to coastal inundation by tidal waves, storm surges and torrential rains.



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The occurrence of tropical cyclone is almost a common natural phenomenon. The Indian Ocean is one of the six major cyclone prone regions of the world. In India, cyclones from the Indian Ocean usually occur between April and May, and also between October and December.

Eastern coastline is more prone to cyclone than the western one. About 80% of the total cyclones occurring in the region hit the Eastern coast. Out of six cyclones formed every year, two to three may be severe.

151. Consider the following statements with regard to cyclones :

- (A) Most of the cyclones occurs during the months of October, November and December.
- (B) Casualties in a cyclone are caused mainly due to tidal waves.
- (C) Cyclones effect the maximum destruction within a radius of 100 kms from their centre.
- (D) All of the above

152. Consider the following causes of casualties during cyclones :

- (A) Torrential rains causing flooding or damage to buildings.
- (B) Electrocution due to uprooting of electric supply poles.
- (C) Flooding due to tidal waves.
- (D) Storm surges.

153. Which of the following correctly explains the meaning of the sentence, "The occurrence of tropical cyclone is almost a common natural phenomenon" ?

- (A) Cyclones occur here naturally without any cause
- (B) Tropical cyclones occur all over the tropical regions of the world
- (C) Cyclones can occur anywhere
- (D) This area of the world is a perennial cyclone-prone area.

### PASSAGE - 3

Indian democracy over time has shown a resilience that has been marvelled at the world over. Yet, 67 years after its birth, the world's largest democracy is faced with a crisis of faith too scarcely large to be ignored. As the 15th Lok Sabha comes to an ignominious end, it is no longer possible to put off the question : are we a democracy only in name ? Without a proactive course correction, India's robust record in conducting elections could end up being just that - a ritualistic, five-yearly homage to democracy that hides the appalling state of the country's institutions, in particular, the Parliament, which today resembles a wrestling arena. In truth, the comparison would insult the sport of wrestling, which is governed by well laid-out rules and regulations.

154. The Parliament of India cannot be correctly compared with wrestling due to which of the following ?

- (A) Lack of rules and regulations
- (B) The Parliament is governed by the Constitution
- (C) Wrestling is a sport
- (D) The Parliament's sheer magnitude

155. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

- (A) Doubt about the course of correction is required.
- (B) Lack of belief in continuity and rituals.
- (C) Lack of confidence in the people's representatives.
- (D) None of the above

### PASSAGE - 4

The act casts the police in the role of child protectors during the investigative process. Thus, the police personnel receiving a report of sexual abuse of a child are given the responsibility of making urgent arrangements for the care and protection of the child, such as obtaining emergency medical treatment for the child and placing the child in a shelter home, should the need arise. The police are also required to bring the matter to the attention of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) within 24 hours of receiving the report, so the CWC may then proceed, where required, to make further arrangements for the safety and security of the child.

The Act also makes provisions for the medical examination of the child designed to cause them as little distress as possible. The examination is to be carried out in the presence of the parent or other person whom the child trusts, and in the case of a female child, by a female doctor.

The act further makes provisions for avoiding the re-victimisation of the child at the hands of the judicial system. It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in camera, and without revealing the identity of the child, in a manner that is as child-friendly as possible. Hence, the child may have a parent or other trusted person present at the time of testifying and can call for assistance from an interpreter, special educator, or other professional while giving evidence, further, the child is not to be called repeatedly to testify in court and may testify through video-link rather than in the intimidating environs of a courtroom. Above all, the Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offence is reported.

Another important provision in the act is that it provides for the special court to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to a child who has been sexually abused, so that this money can then be used for the child's medical treatment and rehabilitation.



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156. Which of the following can be inferred about the Act mentioned in the passage ?
- It aims to protect children from sexual offences
  - It aims to protect children from sex trafficking
  - It aims to protect children from judicial powers
  - It aims to protect Child Welfare Committees
157. There are various provisions in the Act that cater to different aspects of the welfare of sexually abused children. Which of the following benefits can a sexually abused child expect from the Act ?
- Medical check-up involving minimal discomfort
  - Successful resolution of the case in atleast one year
  - Compensation amount that will cover the child's education and living expenses
  - All of the above
158. According to the Act mentioned in the passage, who among the following would be held accountable for violating it ?
- The CWC for not being able to find a sexually abused child within 24 hours
  - A child psychologist who speaks on behalf of the child
  - A judge who orders the child to testify via video link once again to make the case clearer
  - A police officer who does not report a case to the CWC as he is busy hunting down the abuser
159. According to the act, which of the following services can the child avail of once he/she comes to testify in court ?
- The company of a trusted person, if the parent is not available
  - Assistance from a language interpreter
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - None of the above
160. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:
- The provisions listed in the Act make it imperative for the victimized child's parent(s) to be present during each step of the proceedings that leads to the successful resolution of the case.
  - During the medical examination, the sex of the child is taken into account while ensuring that they undergo the same with minimal emotional trauma.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct ?**
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

### PASSAGE - 5

The economy of contemporary India is a great paradox. It is a 'strange combination of outstanding achievements as well as grave failures.

Since independence, India has achieved remarkable progress in overcoming its economic backwardness. From being a very poor country in the 1950s, and a 'basket case' in the mid-1960s, it has emerged as the fourth largest economy in the world (in terms of purchasing power parity). Our economy has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Now, the country is one of the leading players in the world knowledge economy with vast intellectual capital and booming software and Information technology services. While our country has joined the league of the world's top five fastest growing economies, we are in the bottom 20 among all countries in terms of Human Development Index. While the country is celebrating its growth rate and technological wonders, it is witnessing social contradictions and the paradox and ironies of development. Thus, there are two India in contemporary India',

161. Consider the following statements regarding Indian economy :

- It is one of the largest economies with low human development.
- It has scientific achievements with social contradictions.
- It is a leading player in information technology services with low levels of literacy.
- There is poverty amidst plenty in agricultural product.

162. Why is India being referred to as a leading player in the world knowledge economy ?

- India's knowledge base in science and technology is one of the world's best.
- India has huge reserves of human intellectual capital and information technology services.
- India is among the world's five fastest growing economies and technology reserves.
- India has a huge reservoirs of human capital and scientific knowledge export potential

163. What does the author imply by the phrase 'two Indias' ?

- There is the India that has vast intellectual capital and the other that is largely illiterate
- There is the India of burgeoning growth and the India of wide spread want and misery
- There is the India of progressive mindsets and the other who are socially conservative
- There is an India of outstanding achievements combined with gigantic failures





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164. What is meant by 'basket case' ?  
 (A) that can be contained in a basket  
 (B) that is limited  
 (C) something that is in very bad condition and close to failure  
 (D) that is against one's expectation
165. What is the position of India ?  
 (A) We are in the league of the world's top five fastest growing economies as well as in the bottom 20 among all countries in terms of Human Development Index.  
 (B) We are in the league of the world's top five fastest growing economies .  
 (C) We are in the bottom 20 among all countries in terms of Human Development Index.  
 (D) all the above are partially or fully correct

### PASSAGE - 6

The earliest trustworthy account of these diamond mines, according to Mackenzie, was by French jeweller, Jean Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689), who made six journeys to India to purchase precious stones. He recorded that he travelled for a week eastwards from Golconda, crossed the Krishna river and found himself in the mines of "Ganio-Coulour" which was evidently Gani Kollur of Kollur, south of Pulichintala and west of Bellam Konda. Tavernier said that a farmer who found a 25-carrot diamond while sowing millet, found the mine. Many stones weighing 10 to 40 carats and even bigger were found in the mine. The largest diamond to be found at the mine weighed 900 carats. Sixty thousand people were working in the mine when he visited it. According to Mackenzie, many historians of his time thought that the 900-carat diamond found in kollur mine was the Kohinoor. Tavernier recorded that he saw this gem when emperor Aurangzeb granted him audience on November 2, 1665. The French jeweller described it as having been reduced by unskillful cutting to 319.5 ratis equivalent to 218 carats. Mackenzie says that the weight mentioned by Tavernier does not agree with the present weight of the Kohinoor, but Tavernier's carat may have been less than the carat that is being used by the diamond merchants. It is a well-known fact that the size of the diamond was reduced again later. In 1852, under the personal supervision of Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, the diamond was cut from 186.06 carats (37.21 g) to its current 105.602 carats (21.61 g), to increase its brilliance. Albert consulted widely, took enormous pains, and spent some 8,000 pounds on the operation, which reduced the weight of the stone by a huge 42 percent, but nevertheless Albert was still dissatisfied with the result. The stone was mounted in a tiara with more than two thousand other diamonds.

166. Which of the following is/are implied by the passage ?  
 (A) The largest diamond was found in Ganikollur in Tavernier's presence during his visit there.  
 (B) Prince Albert was dissatisfied with the Kohinoor being mounted on the tiara along with other diamonds.  
 (C) The farmer whom Tavernier met was one of the 60,000 people working in the mine.  
 (D) None of the above
167. According to the passage, prince Albert spent some 8000 pounds on Kohinoor because  
 (A) It was the cost of consulting widely about the Kohinoor.  
 (B) He wanted to reduce the weight of Kohinoor by 42 percent so that it fit the tiara.  
 (C) He was doing it on the orders of Queen Victoria.  
 (D) He wanted to increase the brilliance of the diamond.
168. Which of the following statements correctly summarises Mackenzie's opinion of Tavernier's account ?  
 1. Tavernier's account was on the whole reliable.  
 2. Tavernier made a mistake in determining the weight of the Kohinoor.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
169. Albert was \_\_\_\_\_ after reducing the diamond by a huge 42%.  
 (A) happy.  
 (B) dissatisfied  
 (C) repentful  
 (D) sad
170. Give a suitable title to the passage  
 (A) The journey of Kohinoor  
 (B) The making of Kohinoor  
 (C) blood money  
 (D) None of the above

### PASSAGE - 7

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind.

Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically





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and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and mountains. .

But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and judgement for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

171. According to the passage, Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile—  
(A) without love of sports  
(B) without adventure  
(C) without good health  
(D) without good mental faculties
172. If a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will—  
(A) improve physically and mentally  
(B) deteriorate physically and mentally  
(C) improve physically but deteriorate mentally  
(D) improve mentally but deteriorate physically
173. Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage ?  
(A) Fighting  
(B) Seek inward happiness  
(C) Live a life of luxury  
(D) Climb hills and mountains
174. War nowadays stimulates—  
(A) noble qualities of mankind  
(B) man's virility  
(C) bestial qualities of mankind  
(D) man's fight for survival
175. What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer ?  
(A) Art of Planning  
(B) Thinking ahead  
(C) Responsibility towards companions  
(D) Contact with the beauties of the universe

### PASSAGE - 8

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs—whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of endorphine was given them, the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important : When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend - it may come to pass.

176. What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo ?  
(A) They experienced relief after taking the medicine  
(B) They felt pain after taking them  
(C) Their pain returned after taking these medicines  
(D) They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines
177. What does the writer prove ?  
(A) The mind realises what it believes  
(B) The mind secretes chemicals  
(C) The mind cannot control the body  
(D) The body deceives the mind
178. What has the experiment confirmed ?  
(A) Effectiveness of Placebos  
(B) Uses of morphine  
(C) Effects of endorphine  
(D) The power of faith
179. To whom are Placebos administered ?  
(A) To all patients in pain  
(B) To some volunteers in pain  
(C) To volunteers in good health  
(D) To all volunteers in pain
180. Why are Placebos administered ?  
(A) To measure patients' response to experimental drugs  
(B) To measure patients' response to Placebos  
(C) To measure patients' response to endorphine  
(D) To measure patients' response to prayers



# PARAMOUNT

## Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.

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**Directions (181 to 190): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the answer-sheet.)**

181. For the last three months, the dengue \_\_\_\_\_ has put southern districts on high alert and has been keeping local administrations and the health department on their \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) outbreak, toes  
(B) fever, hinges  
(C) epidemic, feet  
(D) mosquito, ground
182. The new-age scooter is perfect \_\_\_\_\_ just as a commute option for women but is functional enough for men \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) vehicle, also (B) not, too  
(C) for, well (D) neither, nor
183. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a gang \_\_\_\_\_ in duping telebanking customers and arrested 10 persons.  
(A) told, mastering  
(B) busted, specialised  
(C) seized, innovating  
(D) caught, dealing
184. The arrested persons were \_\_\_\_\_ in court and \_\_\_\_\_ in judicial custody.  
(A) demanded, persuaded  
(B) questioned, sentenced  
(C) produced, remanded  
(D) sent, kept
185. All the school students \_\_\_\_\_ the vicinity will be taken to the nearby theatres \_\_\_\_\_ the festival.  
(A) in, during (B) on, for  
(C) at, in (D) among, at
186. It was said of ancient human beings that they rarely ..... all together as they had to guard themselves against wild animals.  
(A) sleeps (B) is sleeping  
(C) has slept (D) slept
187. They found ..... looking forward to a pleasant and exciting festival season  
(A) they (B) them  
(C) their (D) themselves
188. We must ..... help to the people who have lost everything to the ongoing genocide in Iraq.  
(A) contribute (B) summon  
(C) impart (D) render

189. The trousers and jeans industry ..... always yearn for something new and innovative.  
(A) are (B) is  
(C) was (D) were
190. The temple was ..... and this led to tension.  
(A) unsavoury (B) unsteady  
(C) unsafe (D) unsanctified

**Directions (191 to 192): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is **WRONGLY** spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word and mark your answer in the answer-sheet.**

191. (A) pionear (B) neighbour  
(C) harmony (D) comfortable
192. (A) Compromising (B) enthuciasm  
(C) dislocation (D) matchstick

**Direction (193-196): Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the answer-sheet.**

193. **Echelon**  
(A) Design (B) arrange  
(C) rank (D) stand
194. **Fraternity**  
(A) Closeness (B) relationship  
(C) brotherhood (D) community
195. **Loathe**  
(A) Slow (B) detest  
(C) soaked (D) heavy
196. **Contrite**  
(A) regretful (B) merry  
(C) repentless (D) hopeful

**Direction (197-200) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the answer-sheet.**

197. **Stout**  
(A) Imitative (B) moderate  
(C) humid (D) emaciated
198. **Shrewd**  
(A) Turbid (B) naïve  
(C) muffled (D) mundane
199. **Quavery**  
(A) Urge (B) steady  
(C) shaky (D) cuddle
200. **Past master**  
(A) skilled (B) steady  
(C) unskilled (D) courier