



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions (1 - 20): 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. More than one girl of this batch (A) / have taken the interview for one (B) / of the most coveted and prestigious government jobs. (C) / No error (D).
2. Most of the fund allocated for the empowerment of women (A) / and to make them self-dependent (B) / have been misused by the concerned department. (C) / No error (D).
3. I has bought (A) / four dozens of bananas and hundreds of apples (B) / for the children of the orphanage. (C) / No error (D).
4. It is very easy to clear this exam, (A) / so I believe that either of the candidates can do it (B) / without burning the midnight oil. (C) / No error (D).
5. I am enough fortunate to (A) / get such loving parents who support me (B) / at every crucial and precarious phase of my life. (C) / No error (D).
6. I want to know the names of all the boys who have (A) / made her to cry, (B) / in spite of the fact that she always helps each and every student. (C) / No error (D).
7. Earlier man lived in caves and ate the flesh of animals (A) / for which they had to (B) / hunt from morning till evening. (C) / No error (D).
8. He would have not died, (A) / if the medical help came on time (B) / and provided all necessary medicines. (C) / No error (D).
9. Your dog differs with chihuahua (A) / not only in colour but also (B) / in looks. (C) / No error (D).
10. Will you let me know (A) / how long you will take to reach (B) / to my house tomorrow? (C) / No error (D).
11. According to the Bible (A) / it is meek and humble (B) / who shall inherit the earth. (C) / No error (D).
12. I will drop you a line, (A) / as soon as I will (B) / reach Mumbai and find some suitable flat for us. (C) / No error (D).
13. They exclaimed with joy (A) / that it was a wonderful experience (B) / and said that they have never come across such a feeling of relief in their whole life. (C) / No error (D).
14. She had offered a temporary (A) / job but she turned it (B) / down saying that she would accept only a permanent one. (C) / No error (D).
15. The society (A) / can classify into two categories; (B) / have and have nots. (C) / No error (D).
16. Students after students (A) / came forward and claimed that exam would not (B) / be held in September. (C) / No error (D).
17. They now say that (A) / they would have helped us (B) / if we would have told them that we were starving. (C) / No error (D).
18. A few word of gratitude (A) / are enough to express (B) / your feelings of appreciation. (C) / No error (D).
19. On discovering that it was a forged document (A) / he torn up the papers. (B) / he had signed. (C) / No error (D).
20. (A) I am very shocked / (B) to hear that / (C) he has resorted to sharp practices to amass wealth. / (D) No Error.

Directions(21-30): In these questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

21. Our actions are **in character with** the upbringing that we have been given.
(A) found to be good
(B) found to be peculiar
(C) found to be in keeping with
(D) found to be familiar with
22. I **blazed a new trial** when I started working regardless of the monetary gain I received.
(A) walked in the right path
(B) gave up her job
(C) did something for the first time and showed other how to do it
(D) changed her old way of life
23. You cannot expect me to **make bricks without straw**.
(A) cheat
(B) do the impossible
(C) do the right thing
(D) make hollow bricks
24. L.K Advani is **as fit as a fiddle**.
(A) as slim as a fiddle
(B) good at fitting up fiddles
(C) extremely healthy
(D) of the fiddling type



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25. It is a good rule **to go by**.
(A) to throw away (B) to disobey
(C) to be guided by (D) to avoid
26. The **rank and file** turned up to witness the king's coronation.
(A) the upper class.
(B) the rich.
(C) ordinary folk.
(D) one section of people.
27. They **tyed the culprit in knots** questioning him about the missing jewellery.
(A) they tied him with a rope.
(B) they tied his limbs and interrogated him.
(C) they bewildered him to a great extent.
(D) they beat him in the joints.
28. There is no need to **get into a stew** without any rhyme or reason.
(A) to get into trouble.
(B) to take shelter.
(C) to run into danger.
(D) to have an anxious state of mind.
29. **Have the last laugh**
(A) Be of a cheerful nature.
(B) To laugh after everyone has laughed.
(C) To be victorious at the end of an argument.
(D) To crack the final joke.
30. **Make a clean breast of**.
(A) confessed (B) took off his shirt
(C) suffered (D) spoke ill

Directions (31-40): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

31. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one.
(A) Euphemism (B) Truism
(C) Favouritism (D) Altruism
32. Although **unwilling to do** so initially, he ultimately conceded to our demands.
(A) reluctant (B) inadvertent
(C) willful (D) involuntary
33. All the members of the jury were **of one mind** on the issue of the rarity of the crime.
(A) anonymous (B) unanimous
(C) universal (D) similar
34. A person or a thing which is unrivalled.
(A) Nonpareil (B) Nincompoop
(C) Niggardly (D) Non sequitur
35. A group of stars forming a pattern in the sky.
(A) Galaxy (B) Constellation
(C) Orbit (D) Stele
36. Swelling from abnormal growth in some part of the body.
(A) Graft (B) Ulcer
(C) Hemorrhage (D) Tumour

37. One who is fond of good food and drinks.
(A) Fastidious (B) Drunkard
(C) Glutton (D) Epicure
38. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other.
(A) Marriage (B) Equipage
(C) Lineage (D) Concubinage
39. A pen for small animals.
(A) Hutch (B) Lair
(C) Den (D) Cage
40. One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs.
(A) Imagist (B) Misanthropist
(C) Iconoclast (D) Masochist

Directions [Q. No. 41 to 55]: Sentences are given with underlines to be corrected with an appropriate alternative. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

41. Rote learning **had little valued** now as better understanding of the syllabus is essential.
(A) had belittled value
(B) had little value
(C) has little value
(D) no correction required
42. The U.S **had decided for normal** its relation with China.
(A) has decided to normal
(B) has decided to normalise
(C) have decided normalisation
(D) No Correction Required
43. **Directly the meeting commenced then** the Board called for strict action against the union leader.
(A) No sooner had the meeting commenced than
(B) As soon as the meeting commenced when
(C) Hardly did the meeting commence
(D) No correction required
44. The two robbers distributed the loot **between themselves**.
(A) among themselves
(B) amongst themselves
(C) with themselves
(D) No improvement
45. The **decent** from the mountain peak was faster than the ascent.
(A) descent (B) decline
(C) decrease (D) No improvement
46. If the Government loses confidence motion, it will have direct impact **over the economy** of the country.
(A) In the economy (B) On the economy
(C) In economy (D) No improvement



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47. It was **she, not me**, who created chaos and confusion.
(A) she, not I, (B) her, not me
(C) her, not I, (D) No improvement
48. Our organization has **many large number** of skilled workers.
(A) a large number
(B) large numbers
(C) very large number
(D) No correction required
49. Due to the prolonged illness of his father, he **appears very much disturbed** these days.
(A) Appeared very much disturb
(B) Appears very much to disturb
(C) Appeared to be very much disturbing
(D) No correction required
50. The Municipal Department **were never bothering to** curb rising cases of Malaria.
(A) Was never bothered to
(B) Never bothered to
(C) Was never bothering to
(D) No correction required
51. **Finishing his breakfast**, he started working on the project that needed immediate action.
(A) His breakfast finished
(B) His breakfast having finished
(C) Having finished his breakfast
(D) No correction required
52. I was **too overwhelmed to** speak anything.
(A) too much overwhelm to
(B) so overwhelmed to
(C) quite overwhelming to
(D) No correction required
53. We must choose the alternative that **is viable and consumes less** time and energy.
(A) is viable and consuming lesser
(B) being viable and consumes less
(C) has viable and consuming less
(D) No correction required
54. I, with heavy heart, pen these few lines to **condole for you on** the death of your beloved mother.
(A) condole upon you on
(B) condole with you on
(C) condole for you with
(D) no correction required
55. The urchin died **from** cancer.
(A) with (B) of
(C) by (D) No improvement

Directions : (56 -70) In these questions, each given passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are marked 1 and 6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labeled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper-sequence of the four sentences from the given options (A), (B), (C) and (D) :

56. 1. But it is in the sea that nature shows her most magical effects.
P. As if by magic, their place is taken by vertical stripes. shining and waving
Q. When it is swimming in the water, its body shows horizontal, waving bands of light and dark colour, producing exactly the effect of water in motion
R. A sea animal called the squid can change its 'make up' as quickly as any actor on the stage.
S. As the animal comes to rest, these horizontal bonds disappear.
6. The motionless squid seems to have turned into a bed of gently waving weeds.
(A) QRPS (B) SPRQ
(C) RQSP (D) PSQR
57. 1. When a satellite is launched, the rocket begins by going slowly upwards through the air.
P. However, the higher it goes, the less air it meets
Q. As the rocket goes higher, it travels faster
R. For the atmosphere becomes thinner
S. As a result there is less fristing
6. Consequently, the rocket still does not become too hot.
(A) QPRS (B) QSPR
(C) PQRS (D) PQSR
58. 1. Charles Lamb wrote with infinite charm and gentle humour.
P. Lamb gently pulled the knife out of her hand and led her to the asylum for the mentally ill
Q. But his personal life was tragic
R. One day, on returning home from office he found that his sister Mary had murdered their mother
S. His sister Mary, whom he loved very much, suffered from bouts of insanity
6. It was this gentle love and care that bound brother and sister together for life.
(A) RSQP (B) QSRP
(C) QRSP (D) RPSQ



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59. 1. When God first created the world, there was no desert.
P. God created man and said to him, "Every time you commit a sin, there will be a speck of sand falling on the ground."
Q. The whole world was filled With fertile buds full of beautiful gardens.
R. He started committing sins and specks of sand started falling on the ground.
S. Man thought, "What harm will a speck of sand do ? Let me live as I please."
6. And the effect is that today there are many deserts around us.
(A) PQRS (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) SRQP
60. 1. Thus I claim I am not an enemy of Higher Education.
P. Under it we should have an army of chemists, engineers and other experts who will be real servants of the nation and answer the varied and growing requirements of a people who are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights and wants.
Q. Under my scheme, there will be more and better libraries, more and better laboratories, more and better research institutes.
R. And all the experts will speak not a foreign language, but the language of the people.
S. But I am an enemy of Higher Education as it is given in this country.
6. The knowledge gained by them will be the common property of the people.
(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) RQPS (D) SQPR
61. 1. Many kinds of ants are blind.
P. For these blind ants, the senses of touch and smell are of help.
Q. As they run along the ground, small humps of earth keep them from seeing land marks.
R. The sense of smell is located in the antennae or feelers.
S. Do you know how they find their way home.
6. You could have noticed that these feelers are always moving.
(A) SQPR (B) RQPS
(C) PRQS (D) SPRQ
62. 1. Once A.G. Gardiner got into a railway carriage and started reading a book seriously.
P. The passenger left the carriage thinking that he had enlightened everybody in the carriage.
Q. A couple of men got into the carriage, one of them started talking incessantly.
R. He had to shut up his book and was forced to listen.
S. As he was trying to concentrate on his book, the stranger's voice rose like a gale.
6. The passenger had good intentions, yet Gardiner says he was not a clubbable man.
(A) OPRS (B) RSPQ
(C) PSQR (D) QSRP
63. 1. Most important, celebrities must deal with the stress of being in constant danger.
P. Worst of threats can turn into deeds.
Q. They often get strange letters from people who become obsessed with their idols or from people who threaten to harm them.
R. The friendly grabs, hugs, and kisses of enthusiast fans can quickly turn into uncontrolled assaults on a celebrity's hair or car.
S. The attempt to kill Ronald Reagon came about because two unbalanced people tried to transfer the celebrity's fame to themselves.
6. Famous people must live with the fact that they manhandling is never out of season.
(A) SQPR (B) PQRS
(C) RQPS (D) QRSP
64. 1. We can appreciate
P. if we understand that chemistry is
Q. the importance of chemistry
R. an experimental science
S. which has the task of
6. investigating materials out of which the things in the universe are made.
(A) PRQS (B) QPRS
(C) QSRP (D) PSQR
65. 1. The animals chased the bad farmer out.
P. Neither would anyone live in the frightening farm house.
Q. Under this government, all the animals were to be equal.
R. They then set up a special new form of government.
S. No one would walk on two legs like the farmer.
6. Things went well for some time after that.
(A) SRPQ (B) QSPR
(C) PSRQ (D) RQSP



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66. 1. In the early 19th century, there was no free education.
P. By the time he was 27, he had completed his medical missionary training.
Q He worked 14 hours a day in a cotton mill.
R So David Livingstone went to work when he was only 10 years old.
S By the time he was 20, he had made up his mind to train as a doctor.
6. About that time, he met Dr. Moffat who persuaded him to come to Africa as a medical missionary.
(A) SQPR (B) PSQR
(C) QSRP (D) RQSP
67. 1. Many people lose a great deal of time by laziness.
P. and that it will do as well another time.
Q tell themselves
R They loll and yawn in a great chair,
S that they have no time to begin anything then
6. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
(A) QSRP (B) SRQP
(C) RQSP (D) QRPS
68. 1. The Election Commission announced the dates for filing nomination papers.
P. The Election Commission scrutinized the nomination papers.
Q The candidates filed their nomination papers.
R The commission announced the date for withdrawal as well.
S Some candidates withdrew from the contest.
6. Then the commission published the final list.
(A) RSPQ (B) PSQR
(C) QPRS (D) SQRP
69. 1. Alexander Graham Bell felt a need for someone to help him.
P. They believed that failures are stepping stones to success.
Q So he engaged Thomas Watson as his assistant
R When one of them took rest, the other did the work.
S Both of them worked steadily and continuously.
6. At last, they succeeded in bringing forth a telephone.
(A) RPQS (B) QRPS
(C) QPSR (D) SPRQ

70. 1. At about 12.30 p.m., Rajat went to the State Bank near his house on his scooter.
P. He was shocked to find that his scooter was missing.
Q It took him about half an hour to finish his work in the bank.
R He parked and locked his scooter outside the bank.
S He made enquiries from the nearby shops but none had any clue.
6. He went to the Police Station and lodged an FIR for his stolen scooter.
(A) PQRS (B) SQPR
(C) RQPS (D) QPRS

Directions : (71-95) In the following passage, at certain numbered points, you are given a choice of words marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the best suited word out of these four :

Cloze Test- I

We have the example of a unique culture in an island in the eastern part of Indonesia. When a woman here ...(71)... for a husband, it is the size of his sweet potato that ...(72)... In this island a ceremonial farming competition is ...(73)... every year, where every man strives for the ...(74)... of excellent gardener. Winning the competition is ...(75)... prestigious for men as it is a way of ...(76)... women. A woman will feel ...(77)... with a great farmer as a husband as it means she will never ...(78)..., hungry. While women also ...(79)... sweet potatoes and participate in the competition, the best varieties are ...(80)... controlled by men. The villagers say that the largest sweet potato ever grown in the area had a circumference of about seven feet.

71. (A) tries (B) looks
(C) seeks (D) hunts
72. (A) matters (B) declares
(C) declaims (D) judges
73. (A) staged (B) projected
(C) evolved (D) held
74. (A) glory (B) achievement
(C) title (D) esteem
75. (A) specially (B) especially
(C) practically (D) strictly
76. (A) affecting (B) attracting
(C) charming (D) pleasing
77. (A) sure (B) happy
(C) secure (D) satisfied
78. (A) go (B) feel
(C) remain (D) keep
79. (A) cultivate (B) grow
(C) develop (D) evolve
80. (A) but (B) singly
(C) since (D) still



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Cloze Test – II

Gandhiji once said, "I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be ...(81)... more India. Her own mission in the world will get ...(82)... The ...(83)... of the village is possible only when it is no more ...(84)... Industrialization on a mass scale will ...(85)... lead to passive or active exploitation of the villagers as the problems ...(86)... competition and marketing come in. Therefore, we have to ...(87)... on the village being self-contained, manufacturing mainly for use. Provided this character of the village industry is ...(88)... there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they can make and ...(89)... to use. Only, they ...(90)... not be used as a means of exploitation of others."

81. (A) certainly (B) scarcely
(C) much (D) no
82. (A) lost (B) extension
(C) elevated (D) flourished
83. (A) rehabilitation (B) pruning
(C) revival (D) devastation
84. (A) denuded (B) exploited
(C) contaminated (D) populated
85. (A) passionately (B) surprisingly
(C) scarcely (D) necessarily
86. (A) forming (B) enhancing
(C) between (D) of
87. (A) concentrate (B) ponder
(C) imagine (D) ensure
88. (A) regained (B) neglected
(C) maintained (D) thwarted
89. (A) prepare (B) afford
(C) hesitate (D) propose
90. (A) can (B) could
(C) need (D) should

Cloze Test – III

There has been quite some talk in recent times about the status of women in our society, some of it sentimental and some of it, angry. But the status of women

91. (A) can be improved
(B) shall
(C) should
(D) need
- only if we join 92. (A) ourselves
(B) heads
(C) hands
(D) groups
- earnestly to achieve the desired 93. (A) goal
(B) intention
(C) wish
(D) path
- Obviously, it cannot be done merely through 94. (A) enforcing
(B) enacting
(C) passing
(D) presenting
- legislation. It requires an intelligent and sympathetic 95. (A) presentation
(B) understanding
(C) vision
(D) feel
- of their problems.

Directions In [Q. No. 96 to 100] questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by marking the appropriate option in the Answer Sheet.

96. Her memory remains as.....as dew in my mind as I miss her a lot.
(A) past (B) fresh
(C) recent (D) fond
97. They need to work round the clock to the demands of the consumers.
(A) to meet with (B) to meet
(C) to cope with (D) to cope up with
98. I decided to stay at a small hotel. I would have gone for a comfortable one if I so hard up.
(A) wasn't
(B) wouldn't have been
(C) had not been
(D) were not
99. The right kind of education should the spirit of free thinking.
(A) foster (B) involve
(C) establish (D) form
100. The jurors were told to
(A) talk all they wanted.
(B) be just and punish the guilty.
(C) show us where to sit.
(D) cook delicious dishes.

Directions [Q. No. 101 to 105]: Choose the word similar in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

101. **Tramp**
(A) Wanderer (B) Cheat
(C) Traveller (D) Pilgrim
102. **Enliven**
(A) Dampen (B) Cheer
(C) Depress (D) Subdue
103. **Parable**
(A) Idioms (B) Comparisons
(C) Stories (D) Examples
104. **Satiate**
(A) Satisfy (B) Dissatisfy
(C) Nullify (D) Millify
105. **Iniquity**
(A) Hostility (B) Speed
(C) Imbalance (D) Wickedness



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Direction : (106-145)Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

PASSAGE – 1

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few, even as late as the nineteenth century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate masses as in China, for whom life, except for sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly departmentalized. The idea of vacations, as we conceive it must be incomprehensible to primitive peoples. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organise it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays, feast days, were sufficient.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the useless quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

106. The author's main purpose in this passage is to—
(A) explore the history of vacations.
(B) tell why vacations have become more common.
(C) contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
(D) demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary.
107. According to the passage, we need vacations now more than ever because we have—
(A) a more carefree nature.
(B) much more free time.
(C) little diversity in our work.
(D) a higher standard of living.
108. It is implied in the passage that our lives are very—
(A) habitual (B) patriotic
(C) varied (D) independent
109. As used in the passage the word 'Prerogative' (line 1) most nearly means
(A) Habit (B) Privilege
(C) Request (D) Hope
110. The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs ?
(A) A penny saved is a penny earned.
(B) The devil finds work for idle hands.
(C) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
(D) Many hands make light work.

PASSAGE – 2

Regularity and routine are of the utmost importance in early childhood, and most of all in the first year of life. With regard to sleep, food, and education, regular habits should be formed from the start. Moreover, familiarity of surroundings is very important mentally. It teaches recognition, it avoids overstraining oneself and it produces a feeling of safety. I have sometimes thought that belief in the uniformity of nature, which is said to be a postulate of science is entirely derived from the wish for safety. We can cope with the expected, but if the laws of nature were suddenly changed, we would perish. The infant, because of its weakness, has a need for reassurance, and it will be happier if everything that happens seems to happen according to invariable laws, so as to be predictable. In later childhood, the love of adventure develops, but in the first year of life everything unusual tends to be alarming. Do not let the child have a sense of fear if you can possible help it. If it is ill, and you are anxious, hide your anxiety very carefully, lest it should pass on to the child by suggestion. Avoid everything that may produce excitement. Even if the child is unable to sleep or eat, the parents should not force the child just to assert his/her authority.

111. The feeling of safety is safeguarded by—
(A) a postulate of science.
(B) uniformity of nature.
(C) the wish for safety.
(D) None of the above.
112. Which of the following about the laws of nature is not desirable ?
(A) Predictability (B) Invariability
(C) Sudden change (D) Changelessness
113. Familiarity of surroundings does **not** offer—
(A) recognition (B) overstrain
(C) feeling of safety (D) relief
114. The parent can help the child by—
(A) making the child eat and sleep anyway.
(B) not asserting his/her authority by making the child eat and sleep.
(C) forcing the child to eat and sleep.
(D) None of the above.
115. A parent should—
(A) let the child know the parent's anxiety.
(B) be anxious.
(C) avoid anxiety.
(D) hide the anxiety carefully.



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PASSAGE - 3

Power of concentration is a very valuable quality, which few people acquire except through education. It is true that it grows naturally, to a considerable extent as young people get older; very young infants seldom think of any one thing for more than a few minutes but with every year that passes their attention grows less volatile until they are adult. Nevertheless, they are hardly likely to acquire enough concentration without long period of intellectual education. There are three qualities which distinguish perfect concentration. It should be intense, prolonged and voluntary. Intensity is illustrated by the story of Archimedes, who is said to have never noticed when the Romans captured Syracuse and came to kill him, because he was absorbed in a mathematical problem. To be able to concentrate on the same matter for a considerable time is essential for difficult achievement and even to the understanding of any complicated or abstruse subject, a profound spontaneous interest brings this about naturally, so far as the object of interest is concerned. Most people can concentrate on a mechanical puzzle for a long time; but this is not in itself very useful. To be really valuable, the concentration must also be within the control of the will.

116. Which of the following is not a characteristics of concentration according to the passage ?
(A) Intelligence (B) Intensity
(C) Self-motivation (D) Duration
117. Who should have mastery over concentration ?
(A) Education (B) Will
(C) Interest (D) Knowledge
118. Which of the following is a false one ?
(A) Small children cannot concentrate for a long time
(B) Young infants can only concentrate for a short while
(C) Young infants never fail to concentrate on any thing
(D) Young infants seldom concentrate for a long time
119. Which of the following statements is a correct one ?
(A) Concentration grows naturally with age.
(B) Few people acquire concentration.
(C) Concentration is acquired through education.
(D) Young people get concentration when they get older.
120. Which of the following helps the growth of concentration ?
(A) Attention
(B) Mathematical problem
(C) Intensity
(D) Education

PASSAGE - 4

For the past several years, scientists have issued ominous warnings about the future of the Earth's climate. Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored. Compelling scientific evidence strongly suggests that world climate patterns, previously regarded as reliably stable, could be thrust into a state of turmoil. Emissions of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. The projected impacts of this world-wide climatic disruption dwarf many of the environmental problems of the past.

121. That world climate patterns will change drastically is:
(A) Probable (B) Improbable
(C) Possible (D) Impossible
122. The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that increases
(A) Emission of natural gas.
(B) Emission of heat.
(C) Production of heat.
(D) Retention of heat.
123. What can no longer be ignored?
(A) Dramatic atmospheric change.
(B) Dumping of industrial by-products.
(C) Productions of global change.
(D) Massive forest loss.
124. "Projected" in the last sentence means
(A) Expected (B) Proposed
(C) Stated (D) Apprehended
125. 'Ominous' in line 1 means:
(A) Clear (B) Inauspicious
(C) Detailed (D) Frequent

PASSAGE - 5

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one-half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only after two days at sea and more than half-way between England and its New York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors.



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The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of New-foundland where it lies today.

126. All of the following are true except that—
(A) Only a third of those aboard perished.
(B) The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
(C) The S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
(D) The S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.
127. All of the following contributed to the large death toll except—
(A) Panic (B) Fire
(C) Speed (D) The Carpathia
128. How many days was the S. S. Titanic at sea before sinking ?
(A) Two (B) Four
(C) Six (D) Twelve
129. "Maiden voyage" is closest in meaning to—
(A) Inaugural (B) Most elegant
(C) Longest (D) Final
130. What does this passage convey ?
(A) The S. S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912.
(B) Attempts to rescue the S. S. Titanic's survivors were not successful.
(C) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel.
(D) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship.

PASSAGE -6

No one has ever suggested that grinding pauperism can lead to anything else but moral degradation. Every human being has a right to live and therefore to find the wherewithal to feed himself and where necessary to clothe and house himself. But for this very simple performance we need no assistance from economists or their laws. 'Take no thought for the morrow' is an injunction which finds an echo in almost all the religious scriptures of the world. In a well ordered society the securing of one's livelihood should be and is found to be the easiest thing in the world. Indeed, the test or orderliness in a country is not the number of millionaires it owns but the absence of starvation among its masses. The only statement that has to be examined is: whether it can be laid down as a law of universal application that material advancement means moral progress.

Now let us take a few illustrations. Rome suffered moral fall when it attained high material affluence. So did Egypt and perhaps most

countries of which we have any historical record. The descendants and kinsmen of the royal and divine Krishna too fell when they were rolling in riches. We do not deny to the Rockefellers and the Carnegies possession of an ordinary measure of morality, but we gladly judge them indulgently. I mean that we do not even expect them to satisfy the highest standard of morality. With them material gain has not necessarily meant moral gain. In South Africa, where I had the privilege of associating with thousands of our countrymen on most intimate terms, I observed almost invariably that the greater the possession of riches, the greater was their moral turpitude.

131. Grinding pauperism means:
(A) oppression.
(B) extreme poverty.
(C) mental suffering.
(D) agony.
132. In the context of the passage, pauperism and moral degradation have:
(A) cause and effect relationship.
(B) are two sides of the same coin.
(C) have a recursive relationship.
(D) are independent of each other.
133. The right to live implies:
(A) freedom from anxiety.
(B) moral and material progress.
(C) the right to food, clothing and house.
(D) all the above.
134. According to the passage, the phrase 'No thought for the morrow' means:
(A) think of the present.
(B) freedom from worry.
(C) absence of starvation.
(D) orderliness.
135. Test of orderliness, in the context of the passage, means:
(A) moral upgradation.
(B) employment for all.
(C) absence of diseases.
(D) freedom from starvation.
136. The phrase 'material affluence' means:
(A) power of money.
(B) possession of riches.
(C) above the poverty line.
(D) addiction to wealth.
137. The opposite of 'rolling in riches' is
(A) grinding pauperism.
(B) possession of riches.
(C) Material comforts.
(D) poverty.
138. The passage seems to be a chapter from
(A) a history book.
(B) a religious discourse.
(C) an autobiography.
(D) an article from a literary journal.



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139. The closing sentence of the passage:
(A) illustrates the first sentence.
(B) logically concludes the passage.
(C) is the key sentence.
(D) contradicts the first opening sentence.
140. The message implied in the passage is :
(A) spiritual advancement and materialism go hand in hand.
(B) material gains and moral gains are antagonistic.
(C) the evils of materialism.
(D) riches lead to discontentment.

PASSAGE - 7

If life exists on Mars, it is most likely to be in the form of bacteria buried deep in the planet's permafrost or lichens growing within rocks, say scientists from NASA. There might even be fossilised Martian algae locked up in ancient lake beds, waiting to be found.

Christopher McKay of NASA's Research Centre in California said that exobiologists, who look for life on other planets, should look for clues among the life forms of the Earth's ultra-cold regions, where conditions are similar to those on Mars.

Lichens, for example, are found within some Antarctic rocks, just beneath the surface where sunlight can still reach them. The rock protects the lichen from cold and absorbs water, providing enough for the lichen's needs, said McKay.

Bacteria have also been found in 3-million-year-old permafrost dug up from Siberia. If there are any bacteria alive on Mars today, they would have had to have survived from the time before the planet cooled more than 3 billion years ago. Nevertheless, McKay is optimistic: "It may be possible that bacteria frozen in to the permafrost at the Martian South Pole, may be viable.

McKay said algae are found in Antarctic lakes with permanently frozen surfaces. Although no lakes are thought to exist on Mars, they might have existed long ago. If so, the dried-out Martian lake beds may contain the fossilised remains of algae. On Earth, masses of microscopic algae form large, layered structures known as stromatolites, which survive as fossils on lake beds, said Jack Farmer, one of McKay's colleagues.

The researchers are compiling a list of promising Martian lake beds to be photographed from spacecraft, said Farmer. Those photographs could help to select sites for landers that would search for signs of life, past or present. "If we find algae on Mars, I would say the Universe is lousy with algae," McKay said, "intelligence would be another question."

141. The passage is primarily concerned with :
(A) the possibility of life on Mars.
(B) selecting sites for landers on Mars.
(C) research on Mars.
(D) findings of Christopher McKay.
142. Lichens survive in the extreme cold conditions of Antarctica on earth for all the following reasons, except:
(A) some Antarctic rocks protect lichens beneath their surface.
(B) bacteria in the Antarctic frost protect lichen from the residual cold after the rock absorbs water.
(C) sunlight penetrates the surface of the Antarctic rock where lichen grows.
(D) the Antarctic rocks protect the lichen from cold by absorbing water and leaving enough for the lichen's needs.
143. Which of the following statements is not true?
(A) If any bacteria are alive today on Mars, they must have survived from the time before the planet cooled.
(B) Space photographs of Martian craters should reveal to the explorers signs of life there.
(C) Bacteria frozen into permafrost at the Martian South Pole may be viable.
(D) On digging up, more than 3 million years old Siberian permafrost has revealed bacteria.
144. The most primitive forms of life likely to exist on Mars are all the following except:
(A) Villus and spare
(B) Bacteria
(C) algae
(D) lichen
145. Exobiologists might find on Mars algae similar to stromatolites on earth because :
(A) On our planet, stromatolites are formed by microscopic algae.
(B) Martian lake beds may contain fossilized remains of algae similar to stromatolites on earth.
(C) There is evidence that photosynthesis which takes place in earth's algae can be found in Martian algae too.
(D) All the above.

Directions [Q. No. 146 to 150]: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

146. **Ratification**
(A) Disapproval (B) Disagreeable
(C) Denial (D) Disturbing
147. **Concurrent**
(A) Subsequent (B) Consequent
(C) Resultant (D) Recent



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148. **Assuage**

- (A) Wane (B) Belie
(C) Worsen (D) Presume

149. **Apocryphal**

- (A) Authentic
(B) Dubious
(C) Unsubstantiated
(D) Fictitious

150. **Parochial**

- (A) Narrow (B) International
(C) Global (D) World wide

Direction (151—155): In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is RIGHTLY spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word and indicate your correct sequence.

151. (A) Entirty (B) Gratious
(C) Discern (D) Contestent
152. (A) Neccessary (B) Temparary
(C) Itinerary (D) Sanguinery
153. (A) Receprocate (B) Recieve
(C) Recetation (D) Receipt
154. (A) Ingeneous (B) Inflecsion
(C) Ingenuous (D) Iniquituos
155. (A) Camoflage (B) Tabuleau
(C) Milieu (D) Miraze

Directions: (156 to 175) 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.

156. Mt. Everest climbers had cut steps in the ice and fixed a rope.
(A) Steps were cut in the ice and a rope was fixed by Mt. Everest climbers.
(B) Steps have been cut in the ice and a rope fixed by Mt. Everest climbers.
(C) Steps had been cut in the ice and a rope had been fixed by Mt. Everest climbers.
(D) Steps were cut in the ice and a rope was fixed.
157. What accounts for a popularity of Emotional atyachaar ?
(A) What is the popularity of Emotional atyachaar accounted for ?
(B) By what the popularity of Emotional atyachaar accounted for ?
(C) By what is the popularity of Emotional atyachaar to be accounted for?
(D) By what the popularity of Emotional atyachaar is to be accounted for?

158. We should provide adequate drainage to prevent water logging and breeding of mosquitoes.

- (A) To prevent water-logging and breeding of mosquitoes, we should provide adequate draingage.
(B) Preventing of water-logging and breeding of mosquitoes can be ensured by provision of adequate drainge.
(C) Adequate drainage should be provided to prevent water logging and breeding of mosquitoes .
(D) Provision of adequate drainge will prevent water logging and breeding of mosquitoes.

159. They laughed at his idea and objected to all the reformatory measures.

- (A) His idea was laughed at and all the reformatory measures were objected to.
(B) His idea and all the reformatory measures were laughed at and objected to.
(C) His idea were laughed at and all the reformatory measures were objected.
(D) He was laughed at his idea and objected to all the reformatory measures.

160. Someone is spilling ink on the carpet intentionally.

- (A) Ink is spilt on the carpet intentionally .
(B) The carpet is being spilt by ink intentionally.
(C) Ink is being spilt on the carpet intentionally by someone.
(D) Ink was being spilt on the carpet intentionally.

161. I cannot do anything unless someone gives me the right information.

- (A) Nothing can be done unless someone gives me more information.
(B) Nothing can be done unless the right information is given.
(C) Nothing can be done unless I am given the right information by someone.
(D) Nothing can be done unless I am being given the right information.

162. I like looking at the stars at night.

- (A) The stars at night is liked by me.
(B) Looking at the stars is liked by me at night.
(C) The stars is looked at by me at night.
(D) Looking at the stars at night is liked by me.



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163. He expects me to help him.
(A) He expects that he should be helped by me.
(B) It is expected by him that I should help him.
(C) He expects to be helped by me.
(D) It is expected by him to be helped by me.
164. What do you know about the life of Mahatma Gandhi ?
(A) What has been known to you about the life of Mahatma Gandhi?
(B) What is known by you about the life of Mahatma Gandhi?
(C) What is known to you about the life of Mahatma Gandhi?
(D) What has been known by you about the life of Mahatma Gandhi?
165. Someone seems to have left the tap open.
(A) The tap left open seems to have been made by someone.
(B) It seems that someone has left the tap open.
(C) It seems that the tap has been left open.
(D) The tap left open, so it seems.
166. Has someone given communal colour to her suspension orders ?
(A) Has communal colour been given by someone to her suspension orders ?
(B) Has communal colour given by someone to her suspension orders ?
(C) Have communal colour been given by someone to her suspension orders ?
(D) Has communal colour been given by her suspension orders ?
167. We will know the outcome of these decisions in the coming Lok Sabha election.
(A) The outcome of these decisions will be known in the coming Lok Sabha election.
(B) The outcome of these decision will be known in the coming Lok Sabha election.
(C) The outcome of this decisions will be known in the coming Lok Sabha election.
(D) The outcome of these decisions will known in the coming Lok Sabha election.
168. It is time to take action.
(A) It was time that action was taken.
(B) It is time for action to be taken.
(C) It is time that action should be taken.
(D) It is time that action had been taken.
169. His subject accused him of various atrocities.
(A) His subject accused him of various atrocities.
(B) It was accused by his subject that he had done various atrocities.
(C) His subject accused that he had done various atrocities.
(D) He was accused of various atrocities by his subject.
170. We should adhere to our decisions.
(A) Our decisions should adhere to by us.
(B) Our decisions adhered to by us.
(C) Decisions taken by us should be adhered to by us.
(D) We should be adhered to our decisions.
171. I expect you to complete this project before the next election.
(A) I expect you to be completed this project before the next election.
(B) I am expected you to complete this project before the next election.
(C) You are expected to complete this project before the next election.
(D) You are expected to be completed this project before the next election.
172. We are reaching a dead end.
(A) A dead end is reached by us.
(B) A dead end is being reached by us.
(C) A dead end is reaching by us.
(D) A dead end has been reached by us.
173. The cyclone caused a lot of damage.
(A) A lot of damage was caused by the cyclone.
(B) A lot of damage is caused by the cyclone.
(C) A lot of damage has been caused by the cyclone.
(D) A lot of damage was cause by the cyclone.
174. Did the noise startle you ?
(A) Did you startled the noise ?
(B) Was the noise startled by you ?
(C) Were you startled by the noise ?
(D) Was you startled by the noise ?
175. 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 been spoken to.
(D) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to.
- Directions :(176-200) A sentence has been given in direct/indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct form.**
176. He told us —
(A) that he saw me in his office last week.
(B) that he had seen me in his office last week.
(C) he has seen me in his office last week.
(D) that he would see me in his office last week.
177. I asked him—
(A) what he wants to know.
(B) what he wanted to know.
(C) what he want to know.
(D) that what he wanted to knew.



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178. "Fi!" she said, "Now it has started stinking."
(A) She exclaimed with disgust that now it had started stinking.
(B) She exclaimed with disgust that then it had started stinking.
(C) She exclaimed with disgust then it had started stinking.
(D) She exclaimed with disgust that then it has started stinking.
179. My mother said, "I wish, you get everything that you desire in your life."
(A) My mother earnestly wished that I got everything I desired in my life.
(B) My mother earnestly wished that I might get everything I desired in my life.
(C) My mother earnestly wished that I get everything I desired in my life.
(D) My mother wished that I got everything I desire in my life.
180. He said, "The brave die but once."
(A) He said that the brave died but once.
(B) He said that the brave dies but once.
(C) He told that the brave die but once.
(D) He said that the brave die but once.
181. He said that he had had a nightmare last night .
(A) He said, "I have a nightmare last night."
(B) He said, , "I have had a nightmare last night."
(C) He said, , "I had a nightmare last night."
(D) He told, , "I had had a nightmare last night."
182. The musician said to me , "Could you make a guitar available to me?"
(A) The musician requested me to make a guitar available to him.
(B) The musician requested me to please make a guitar available to him.
(C) The musician requested me to kindly make a guitar available to him.
(D) The musician requested me if I could make a guitar available to him.
183. "Money is only a means to an end." She said.
(A) She said that money was only a means to an end.
(B) She told that money is only a means to an end.
(C) She said that money has been only a means to an end.
(D) She said that money is only a means to an end.
184. The salesman said, "Where can you find this type of product at such a reasonable rate?"
(A) The salesman asked him where he could find this type of product at such a reasonable rate.
(B) The salesman asked him where he could find that type of product at such a reasonable rate.
(C) The salesman asked him that where he could find this type of product at such a reasonable rate.
(D) The salesman asked him where could he find that type of product at such a reasonable rate.
185. "Don't shout." She said, "I will get you thrown out."
(A) She warned him not to shout else she shall get him thrown out.
(B) She warned him not to shout else she will get him thrown out.
(C) She warned him not to shout else she would get him thrown out.
(D) She warned him not to shout else she would get him thrown out.
186. Neha said, "What a pleasant climate this place has the whole year! !"
(A) Neha exclaimed with joy that that place has a pleasant climate the whole year.
(B) Neha exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant climate the whole year.
(C) Neha exclaimed with joy that place has had a pleasant climate the whole year.
(D) Neha exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant climate that place had the whole year.
187. Aarohi said, "I am late for school today."
(A) Aarohi said that she was late for school that day.
(B) Aarohi said that she is late for school that day.
(C) Aarohi said that she was late for school today.
(D) Aarohi said that she was late for school.
188. Schwag said, "We are practising for 20-20 match."
(A) Schwag said that they are practising for 20-20 match.
(B) Schwag said that they were practising for 20-20 match.
(C) Schwag said that they are being practising for 20-20 match.
(D) Schwag told they were practising for 20-20 match.



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189. He said, "Hurray, I have topped the exam."
(A) He exclaimed with joy that he has topped the exam.
(B) He exclaimed with joy that he had topped the exam.
(C) He exclaimed that he had topped the exam.
(D) He said with joy that he had topped the exam.
190. "Leave this house immediately." Said the angry father .
(A) The angry father asked him to leave the house immediately.
(B) The angry father asked to leave the house immediately.
(C) The angry father asked him to left the house immediately.
(D) The angry father asks him to leave the house immediately.
191. Rose says that she is known for her intelligence.
(A) Rose says, "I am known for my intelligence."
(B) Rose says, "I was known for my intelligence."
(C) Rose says, "You are known for your intelligence."
(D) Rose says, "I know for my intelligence."
192. "What a nonsense!" she remarked.
(A) She exclaimed that what a nonsense.
(B) She exclaimed that it was a nonsense.
(C) She exclaimed that it is a nonsense.
(D) She exclaimed nonsense.
193. The policeman said to the thief, "Throw away your gun or I will shoot you."
(A) The policeman ordered the thief to throw away his gun or he will shoot him.
(B) The policeman ordered the thief to threw away his gun or he will shoot him.
(C) The policeman told the thief to throw away his gun or he would shoot him.
(D) The police ordered to the thief to threw away his gun or he would shot him.
194. He said, "I am having lunch now."
(A) He said that he was having lunch now.
(B) He said that he is having lunch now.
(C) He said that he was having lunch then.
(D) He told that he was having lunch then.
195. "The tutor said to the boy "Learn this by heart."
(A) The tutor told the boy to learnt that by heart.
(B) The tutor said the boy to learn that by heart.
(C) The tutor told the boy to learn this by heart.
(D) The tutor told the boy to learn that by heart.
196. "What a beauty!" I said to my husband, "I never saw such beautiful ranges."
(A) I said on seeing my husband that it was a beauty and I had never expected to see such ranges.
(B) I exclaimed that it was a beauty and that I had never seen such beautiful ranges.
(C) I exclaimed to my husband that it was a beauty and that I had never seen such beautiful ranges .
(D) I exclaimed with joy that it was a beauty and told my husband that I had never seen such beautiful ranges .
197. "How damaged the road is!" The driver said.
(A) The driver said that the road was very damaged.
(B) The driver said that the road was too damaged.
(C) The driver said that the road is very damaged.
(D) The driver said the road was very damaged.
198. Ram said , "Do not show your face again."
(A) Ram warned him never to show her face again.
(B) Ram warned him never to showed her face again.
(C) Ram warned him to never show her face again.
(D) Ram warn him never to show her face again.
199. He said, "Move."
(A) He said me to move.
(B) He told to move.
(C) He said to me to move.
(D) He told me to move.
200. Babli said, "Bunty, together we can make a large fortune."
(A) Babli told Bunty that together they could make a large fortune.
(B) Babli told Bunty that together they can make a large fortune.
(C) Babli told to Bunty that together they could make a large fortune.
(D) Babli told Bunty that together they could made a large fortune.



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