



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

**Directions (Q. 1 to 20) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.**

1. Lack of winter rains have delayed the  
(A) (B)  
sowing of wheat crop in this area.  
(C)  
No error.  
(D)
2. The teacher let the boy off with a warning  
(A) (B)  
though he was convinced with his guilt.  
(C)  
No error.  
(D)
3. Our first trip was the most interesting one,  
(A)  
but our second one was even more  
(B) (C)  
interesting. No error.  
(D)
4. He has been going to the office for a year  
(A) (B)  
now, and he even can't understand its  
(C)  
working. No error.  
(D)
5. He boasts of having visited Europe many  
(A)  
times but he can neither speak English  
(B)  
nor he can speak French. No error.  
(C) (D)
6. Whenever possible, one should avail the  
(A)  
opportunity that come one's way if one  
(B)  
wants to achieve success in life. No error.  
(C) (D)
7. When my friends came to visit us at the  
(A)  
railway station they left some of their  
(B) (C)  
luggages. No error.  
(D)
8. As an officer he not only was competent  
(A) (B)  
but also honest. No error.  
(C) (D)
9. If you will come tomorrow we can go to the  
(A) (B)  
market and do our own shopping  
(C)  
together. No error.  
(D)
10. If we exercise regularly we will be more  
(A) (B)  
healthier. No error.  
(C) (D)
11. News travel very fast today due to  
(A) (B)  
advancement in technology. No error.  
(C) (D)
12. The Chairman made it clear at the meeting  
(A)  
that he will not step down from his position  
(B) (C)  
as chairman. No error.  
(D)
13. We had lot of difficulty in finding the way  
(A) (B) (C)  
here. No error.  
(D)
14. Just as he was driving along the road,  
(A)  
a bus pulled up and the driver asked him  
(B)  
if he has seen a briefcase on the road.  
(C)  
No error.  
(D)
15. Experience has taught me not to ignore  
(A)  
any man, high or low. not to ignore anything.  
(B) (C)  
great or small. No error.  
(D)
16. I have spent most of my money, so I can  
(A) (B)  
travel only by bus. No error.  
(C) (D)
17. When he asked me as to why I had not  
(A)  
finished my work in time, I felt confused.  
(B) (C)  
No error.  
(D)
18. The Foreign Minister said there was no  
(A)  
use to criticize the policy of non-alignment  
(B)  
hich had stood the test of time. No error.  
(C) (D)
19. The train should arrive at 7.30 in the  
(A) (B)  
morning but it was almost an hour late.  
(C)  
No error.  
(D)
20. I went around the garden to pick the most  
(A) (B)  
beautiful flowers and make a bouquet.  
(C)  
No error  
(D)



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**Directions—(Q. 21 to 50) : You have brief passage with questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.**

### Passage I

A well-dressed young man entered a big textile shop one evening. He was able to draw the attention of the salesmen who thought him rich and likely to make heavy purchases. He was shown the superior varieties of suit lengths and sarees. But after casually examining them, he kept moving to the next section where readymade goods were being sold and further on to the hosiery section. By then, the salesmen had begun to doubt his intentions, and drew the attention of the manager. The manager asked him what exactly he wanted and he replied that he wanted courteous treatment. He explained that he had come to the same shop in casual dress that morning and drawn little attention. His pride was hurt and he wanted to assert himself. He had come in good dress only to get decent treatment, not for getting any textiles. He left without making any purchase.

21. The young man was well dressed because  
(A) it was his habit to dress well  
(B) it was his wedding day  
(C) he wanted to meet the manager of the shop  
(D) he wanted to impress the salesmen
22. The salesmen in the shop are described as people who pay attention to  
(A) only young men and women  
(B) pretty women  
(C) only rich customers  
(D) regular customers
23. The manager asked the young man what he wanted because  
(A) he would give him exactly what he was looking for  
(B) the salesman had drawn his attention to the indifferent attitude of the young man  
(C) he thought they could do more business with him that way  
(D) he thought the visitor was dissatisfied
24. The young man moved away to the hosiery section because he  
(A) was not interested in purchasing anything now  
(B) did not like the readymade clothes  
(C) wanted better clothes  
(D) was restless

25. The young man left without making purchases because he  
(A) did not have money  
(B) could not find any item of his choice  
(C) had come only to make a point about the indifferent attitude of the salesmen towards casually dressed customers  
(D) decided to come to make the purchases later on

### Passage II

The prisoner awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet, and worse still the mental strain of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the cell and ran into the courtyard. It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to clamber over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the prisoner felt he had paid for his crime, for the man he had robbed three years ago was still a millionaire.

26. For what crime had the prisoner been punished ?  
(A) Murder  
(B) Arson  
(C) Robbery  
(D) Kidnapping
27. When had the crime been committed ?  
(A) Just before the escape  
(B) Three years earlier  
(C) Long ago  
(D) Day earlier
28. Who slumped forward with a dull thud ?  
(A) The millionaire  
(B) The warden  
(C) The prisoner  
(D) Prisoner's accomplice
29. What did the prisoner suffer the most during imprisonment ?  
(A) Poor health  
(B) Mental strain  
(C) Physical torture  
(D) Absence from his family

### Passage III

Nationalism is only a curse when it becomes narrow and fanatical. Like so many other things available to man, say, religion, it can easily lead men astray. Nationalism can lead people into thinking only of themselves, of their



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own struggles, of their own misery. It can also cause a nation to become suspicious and fearful of its neighbours, to look upon itself as superior, and to become aggressive. And it is when nationalism impels a state to become expansionist and seek domination over others that it becomes a positive curse and harmful internationally.

30. From the passage, which of the following statements most correctly reflects the opinion of the author ?  
(A) Nationalism makes people self-centered and self-conceited  
(B) It helps a nation to become superior to other nations  
(C) It regulates international relationships  
(D) It helps a nation to expand its territories and become powerful
31. Which of the following phrases most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage ?  
(A) Nationalism and religion  
(B) Nationalism as an inspiration for development  
(C) Nationalism as a cause of war  
(D) Evils of narrow and aggressive nationalism
32. From the passage which of the following statements can be assumed to be most likely to be true ?  
(A) The author believes that nationalism is always a curse  
(B) He believes that it is possible for men to misuse religion  
(C) He thinks that religion always leads men astray  
(D) He pleads for a mix-up of religion and nationalism

#### Passage IV

Brown and his men, huddling round a fire, ate the last of the food that Kassim had brought them that day. Cornelius sat among them, half-asleep. Then one of the crew remembered that some tobacco had been left in the boat, and said he would go and fetch it. He didn't think there was any danger in going to the creek in the dark. He disappeared down the hillside, and a moment later he was heard climbing into the boat and then climbing out again.

33. Consider the following statements :  
1. Brown and Cornelius sat round the fire.  
2. Cornelius lay half-asleep at a little distance from the fire.  
3. All the people sat round the fire.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only  
(C) 3 only (D) 1 and 3

34. One of them disappeared down the hill implies that  
(A) the slope of the hill was slippery  
(B) he fell from the edge of the hill  
(C) there was suddenly a sea beside the hill  
(D) he walked down the hill
35. "He didn't think.. .....in the dark". This sentence actually implies that he  
(A) was bold and adventurous  
(B) was addicted to smoking  
(C) would face some trouble  
(D) was the only person who knew where in the boat tobacco was
36. What does the word "huddling" imply ?  
(A) Moving around  
(B) Falling into a slumber  
(C) Being close together  
(D) Merrymaking

#### Passage V

As soon as I saw the elephant I knew with perfect certainty that I ought not to shoot him. It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant — it is comparable to destroying a huge and costly piece of machinery — and obviously one ought not to do it if it can possibly be avoided. And at that distance, peacefully eating, the elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow.

37. The writer was against shooting the elephant because  
(A) he suspected it to be a wild one and was afraid of it  
(B) his heart was full of compassion for animals  
(C) he was certain that the elephant was innocent  
(D) it would amount to avoidable waste of useful property
38. The author compares the elephant to a costly machine because  
(A) ivory is very expensive  
(B) it can do as much work as an expensive machine  
(C) elephants look like big machines  
(D) elephants and machines have similar prices
39. The elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow because  
(A) it was quietly doing its work  
(B) unlike lions, it is a vegetarian animal  
(C) its tusks resemble the cow's horns  
(D) cows can be very dangerous sometimes



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### Passage VI

I was very fond of the old soldier in our little town. He had only one leg, having lost the other somewhere in Assam in 1942. He used to tell me about his adventures. He told me that he had run away from home to join the army. He had experienced his first battle in the Libyan desert. Out of his dozens of war stories, the one I liked best was the one of his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp in Burma. He told me again and again how he walked two hundred miles in two weeks. On the way he was bitten on the toe by a poisonous snake and he had to cut off part of the toe in order to survive. But by the time he got to an Indian camp the wound had turned septic and the leg had to be amputated. He is, however, quite contented with his lot.

40. The author was very fond of the old soldier because  
(A) He had lost one of his legs in war  
(B) he used to tell the author about his adventures  
(C) he was contented with his lot  
(D) he had been to many countries
41. Why did the old soldier repeatedly tell that he walked two hundred miles ?  
(A) He ran away from home to join the army  
(B) He had to cross the Libyan desert  
(C) He had to escape from a prison-of-war camp  
(D) He was a strong soldier
42. The story, of the old soldier that the author liked most was that about  
(A) his running away from home to join the army  
(B) his first battle in the Libyan desert  
(C) the loss of his leg in Assam  
(D) his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp
43. The old soldier, according to the author, was  
(A) unhappy about his life  
(B) satisfied with his lot  
(C) angry about his fate  
(D) disgusted with his misfortune
44. The soldier's leg had to be amputated because  
(A) he had walked two hundred miles in two weeks  
(B) he was wounded in war  
(C) the wounded toe turned septic  
(D) he was shot in the leg while escaping from the Japanese camp

### Passage VII

A large number of people had come to attend the meeting to be addressed by the gifted speaker. The organizers had a difficult time keeping the assembled people quiet as the meeting did not commence at the scheduled time. After some time the people lost their patience and began to shout and heckle. The organizers had great difficulty in assuaging the anger of the crowd when they were forced to cancel the meeting as the speaker had to be hospitalized due to sudden illness.

45. What was the actual reason for the organizers to have a difficult time ?  
(A) a large number of people had come to the meeting  
(B) the organizers could not make proper arrangements the meeting could not be started in time  
(C) the meeting could not be started in time  
(D) the speaker was ill
46. What does the word "assuaging" imply ?  
(A) accepting (B) tolerating  
(C) reducing (D) removing
47. Further delay resulted in the people  
(A) leaving the place  
(B) fighting with the organizers making noise  
(C) making noise  
(D) making the speaker ill

### PASSAGE - VIII

If this is so, if to read a book as it should be read calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, insight and judgement. You may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that it is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers, we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics.

48. What is the opinion of most of the people about literature ?  
(A) That it is not an easy one to contribute anything  
(B) That it is to some extent difficult to understand  
(C) That no contribution is necessary for literature  
(D) That it is very easy to understand
49. According to the author—  
(A) It is not possible for most of us to contribute anything for criticism  
(B) It is possible to do something  
(C) It is not even easy to understand literature  
(D) Most of the people can contribute to criticism of literature
50. What are the qualities required for reading a book ?  
(A) Proper judgement  
(B) Imagination  
(C) Imagination, insight and judgement  
(D) None of the above





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**Directions : (51-70) 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) :**

51. 1 : Her sisters recognized her at once.  
P : She embraced them, telling them she forgave them with all her heart.  
Q : Then she departed with the herald to the King's palace.  
R : They were not in the least surprised, for everybody believed in fairies, and everybody longed to have a fairy godmother.  
S : She told her whole story to His Majesty and the royal family.  
6 : As for the young prince, he found her more lovely and lovable, than ever, and insisted upon marrying her immediately.  
(A) R S Q P (B) Q P S R  
(C) P Q S R (D) P S Q R
52. 1: No daily paper has ever found its way into this village.  
P : These travellers come from distant places.  
Q : On their return journey they have news from the hills.  
R : The only news the inhabitants get is from travellers.  
S : On their way into the hills they bring news from distant plains and cities of India.  
6 : They carry this with them to the trading centres in the plains and cities.  
(A) P Q S R (B) R P S Q  
(C) Q S P R (D) R Q P S
53. 1 : A stag was drinking water at a pool.  
P : He was admiring his shadow in the water.  
Q : All of a sudden some hunters came to the pool.  
R : From what he saw, he liked his horns, but he was rather unhappy about his legs.  
S : His legs helped him in getting away from the hunters, but his horns were caught in a bush.  
6 : He was thus caught by the hunters.  
(A) Q P R S (B) P Q R S  
(C) P R Q S (D) R P Q S

54. 1: The wise men laughed at Galileo for presuming to differ from the great Aristotle.  
P : He then climbed to the top, carrying with him a ten-pound shot and a one-pound shot.  
Q : So one morning he took some students and teachers to the base of the famous Leaning Tower.  
R : Balancing them on the edge of the tower, he let them fall together.  
S : But Galileo said he could prove his statement.  
6 : Both struck the ground together, as he had asserted that they would.  
(A) S Q P R (B) Q P S R  
(C) P R S Q (D) R S Q P
55. 1: The earth was initially very hot and without an atmosphere.  
P : The atmosphere came from the emission of gases from the rocks.  
Q : Because it contained no oxygen.  
R : In the course of time it cooled and acquired an atmosphere.  
S : This early atmosphere was not one in which we could have survived.  
6 : But it contained a lot of other gases that are poisonous to us.  
(A) R P S Q (B) P S R Q  
(C) S P Q R (D) Q R P S
56. 1: When Madhu opened the living-room, an extraordinary sight met her eyes.  
P : She soon returned home in a police car with two policemen.  
Q : A strange man was fast asleep in an armchair.  
R : Madhu left the house immediately and went to the police station.  
S : But it was now too late, the man had disappeared.  
6 : Hurrying upstairs, she went to her dressing table but to her relief found that the man had taken only an imitation diamond necklace.  
(A) R P Q S (B) Q R P S  
(C) P Q R S (D) S Q R P
57. 1 : When Galileo was young, people believed that the earth was the centre of the Universe.  
P : But Galileo began to argue that it was not so.  
Q : This belief was supported by the State and the Church.  
R : He said that the Earth and other planets moved round the sun.  
S : He was imprisoned for voicing this unorthodox view.  
6 : But time has proved that Galileo's view was right.  
(A) P Q R S (B) Q P R S  
(C) Q P S R (D) P S R Q



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58. 1. Until the hospital could be built there was no surgery available for patients.  
P: But there were disadvantages.  
Q: Schweitzer therefore started his medical treatment in an open space outside his house.  
R: Moreover, there was a storm almost every evening, when everything had to be dragged hurriedly to the shelter of the verandah.  
S: Working in the sun was very tiring.  
6: After a short time an emergency hospital was created from a rough fowl-house.  
(A) Q R P S (B) Q P S R  
(C) R P S Q (D) P R S Q
59. 1: In 1739, Nadir Shah, the mighty king of Iran, invaded India.  
P: After a stay of two months, Nadir Shah went back to Iran.  
Q: He defeated the Mughal army in the battle at Karnal.  
R: He took with him immense wealth as well as the Koh-i-noor diamond.  
S: This was followed by the cruel massacre and reckless plunder of Delhi.  
6: Another trophy he took with him was the Peacock Throne built by Shah Jahan.  
(A) Q S P R (B) R Q P S  
(C) P R Q S (D) S P R Q
60. 1: It was a very pleasant walk along the banks of the river.  
P: The buffalo had huge horns.  
Q: A kind of unknown calm and peace seemed to slide into my soul.  
R: What delighted me most was the sight of a little boy sitting on the last buffalo in the herd.  
S: I saw a herd of buffaloes swimming across the river.  
6: It charmed me beyond measure.  
(A) S R P Q (B) Q S R P  
(C) P Q R S (D) R P Q S
61. 1: A reporter is someone who gathers and writes news.  
P: An editor is someone who prepares all the news for printing in the newspaper.  
Q: A reporter cannot do a good job unless he has a good understanding of the requirements of the editor of his newspaper.  
R: The editor decides how important each news story is and where it should be placed.  
S: Many editors are former reporters.  
6: The reporter and the editor are both called newsmen.  
(A) Q P R S (B) Q R S P  
(C) P R Q S (D) R S P Q
62. 1: Of men's earliest inventions we know very little.  
P: Man used stick and stone long before he dared to meddle with fire.  
Q: The first was to use a stone to crack a nut.  
R: The next was the use of, a stick, to strike an enemy.  
S: It was only a step, further that he made a rude weapon by fastening a stone to the end of a stick.  
6: Once man had fire, he was the master of all lower creatures.  
(A) P Q R S (B) Q R S P  
(C) S P R Q (D) S R Q P
63. 1: The detective walked into the dark room alone.  
P: It was later that he found the gun lying under a chair.  
Q: First he fell for the switch and turned on the light.  
R: The furniture was smashed and the curtains torn.  
S: At once he saw the disorder and confusion in the room.  
6: He carefully picked up the gun making sure not to smudge the fingerprints.  
(A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S  
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q
64. 1: Last night I was very tired and I dropped off to sleep.  
P: I thought I heard somebody move outside.  
Q: All of a sudden, a slight noise disturbed my sleep.  
R: I got out of bed quietly and peeped out of the window.  
S: I was frightened.  
6: A goat was chewing up my rose plants.  
(A) Q P R S (B) Q S P R  
(C) S P Q R (D) R S P Q
65. 1: The parents of Bose wanted him to become an I.C.S. Officer.  
P: But his heart was not for government service.  
Q: He studied zealously and got through the I.C.S examination in the fourth rank.  
R: Soon he resigned from the I.C.S. to the bewilderment of all.  
S: Very much against his will, he was sent to England.  
6: His resignation showed that his country's freedom was more important to him than his personal ambitions.  
(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q  
(C) S Q P R (D) P S Q R



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66. 1 : The train was running fast and the next station was nearly an hour ahead.  
P : The children were pestering their aunt with embarrassing questions.  
Q : The occupants of the first carriage among others were a tall girl, a little girl and a little boy.  
R : Luckily an ice cream vendor came to the rescue of the aunt.  
S : Their aunt was occupying a corner seat.  
6 : She bought four cups of ice cream and all of them became busy with eating.  
(A) P Q R S (B) Q S P R  
(C) R P Q S (D) S R Q P
67. 1 : One winter afternoon she had been buying something in a little antique shop in Curzon Street.  
P : Therefore she visited this shop once again.  
Q : It was a shop she always liked to visit.  
R : He beamed whenever she came in.  
S : And the man who kept it was very fond of serving her.  
6 : He clasped his hands; he was so gratified he could scarcely speak.  
(A) P S Q R (B) Q P S R  
(C) P R Q S (D) Q S P R
68. 1 : My friend Todd owes me a dollar.  
P : Whenever I meet him he does not show any indication that he owes me a dollar.  
Q : My dollar has gone out of his mind.  
R : Thus he meets me in the same frank friendly way as always.  
S : He has owed it to me for twelve months, and I fear there is little prospect of his ever returning it.  
6 : I see that I shall never get it back.  
(A) R S P Q (B) S Q P R  
(C) S P R Q (D) R Q S P
69. 1 : The fire  
P : before any serious damage was done  
Q : by volunteers  
R : was controlled  
S : in the  
6 : godown.  
(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q  
(C) R Q P S (D) Q R S P
70. 1 : Some educationists  
P : should not be exposed to  
Q : believe that  
R : young children  
S : too much  
6 : television viewing.  
(A) R S P Q (B) Q P R S  
(C) Q R P S (D) P Q R S

**Directions (Q. 71 to 80) : Each of the following twenty items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.**

71. **PAINSTAKING**  
(A) Feeling panic  
(B) Thorough and rigorous  
(C) Taking risk  
(D) Painful and sorrowful
72. **SUBSTANTIAL**  
(A) Delicate (B) Graceful  
(C) Sensational (D) Significant
73. **INDOLENT**  
(A) Cautious (B) Lazy  
(C) Unintelligent (D) Stubborn
74. **VEHEMENTLY**  
(A) Devoutly (B) Serenely  
(C) Hysterically (D) Forcefully
75. **OBLIVIOUS**  
(A) Narrow-minded (B) Daring  
(C) Stubborn (D) Unaware
76. **FEIGNED**  
(A) Pretended (B) Played  
(C) Developed (D) Failed
77. **PENURY**  
(A) Poverty (B) Petty  
(C) Phony (D) Pathetic
78. **AFFECTATION**  
(A) Adoration (B) Artificiality  
(C) Appreciation (D) Proficiency
79. **STIFLE**  
(A) Starve (B) Stumble  
(C) Smother (D) Stagger
80. **BESEECH**  
(A) Request (B) Overwhelm  
(C) Bless (D) Promise

**Directions (Q. 81 to 90) : Each of the following twenty items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word that is furthest in meaning to the word in capital letters.**

81. **LAUDATORY**  
(A) Laughable (B) Derogatory  
(C) Abusive (D) Detriment
82. **PERTINENT**  
(A) Eloquent (B) Distant  
(C) Relevant (D) Irrelevant
83. **COLOSSAL**  
(A) Fragile (B) Small  
(C) Colourful (D) Impressive
84. **INDISPENSABLE**  
(A) Tolerable (B) Superfluous  
(C) Expensive (D) Hostile
85. **VINDICTIVE**  
(A) Forgiving (B) Humane  
(C) Polite (D) Liberal



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86. **FRIVOLOUS**

- (A) Amusing (B) Serious  
(C) Confusing (D) Teasing

87. **TRANSIENT**

- (A) Lasting (B) Moving  
(C) Persistent (D) Abiding

88. **APPARENT**

- (A) Real (B) Significant  
(C) Unimportant (D) Vague

89. **SLACKEN**

- (A) Weaken (B) Intensify  
(C) Quicken (D) Provoke

90. **ZEAL**

- (A) Intolerance (B) Inefficiency  
(C) Senile (D) Apathy

**Directions—(Q. 91 to 110) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice/Active Voice and indicate your correct alternative.**

91. This train carries goods from Delhi to Bombay.

- (A) This train is carried by goods from Delhi to Bombay.  
(B) The goods carry this train from Delhi to Bombay.  
(C) Goods are carried by this train from Delhi to Bombay.  
(D) The train carried the goods from Delhi to Bombay.

92. The news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections surprised him.

- (A) He was surprised by the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.  
(B) He was surprised with the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.  
(C) He was surprised as a result of the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.  
(D) He was surprised at the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.

93. Finish the work in time.

- (A) Let the work be finished in time.  
(B) Let the work be finished in time by us.  
(C) Let the work be finished by him in time.  
(D) Let me finish the work in time.

94. God helps those who help themselves.

- (A) Those who help themselves must be helped by God.  
(B) Those who help themselves are helped by God.  
(C) Let those who help themselves are helped by God.  
(D) Let those who help themselves be helped by God.

95. Can you memorized this poem ?

- (A) This poem can be memorized by you.  
(B) You are requested to memorize this poem.  
(C) Would this poem be memorized by you ?  
(D) Can this poem be memorized by you ?

96. Nobody has answered my question.

- (A) My question has been answered by somebody.  
(B) My question has not been answered by anybody.  
(C) My question was not answered.  
(D) My question remains unanswered.

97. The judge delivered the sentence at the courtroom yesterday.

- (A) The sentence been delivered yesterday by the judge.  
(B) The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday.  
(C) The sentence was being delivered at the courtroom yesterday by the judge.  
(D) Yesterday, the sentence had been delivered at the courtroom by the judge.

98. Shut all the doors and windows in the night.

- (A) Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night.  
(B) All the doors and windows may be shut in the night.  
(C) Let all the doors and windows remain shut in the night.  
(D) All the doors and windows be shutted in the night.

99. People use computers for various purposes.

- (A) Computers are being used by people for various purposes.  
(B) Computers have been used by people for various purposes.  
(C) Computers are used by people for various purposes.  
(D) Computers will be used by people for various purposes.

100. The problem has been treated by numerous experts.

- (A) Numerous experts have been treating the problem.  
(B) Numerous experts have treated the problem.  
(C) Numerous experts had been treating the problem.  
(D) Numerous experts treated the problem.

101. She always cooks delicious food.

- (A) Delicious food is always cooked by her.  
(B) Delicious food is always being cooked by her.  
(C) Delicious food has been cooked by her.  
(D) Delicious food was being cooked by her.





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102. Mother gave him a little puppy.  
(A) He was given a little puppy by mother.  
(B) A little puppy was being given to him by mother.  
(C) He had been given a little puppy by mother.  
(D) A little puppy is given to him by his mother.
103. The company paid her a meagre salary.  
(A) She was paid a meagre salary by the company.  
(B) A meagre salary has been paid to her by the company.  
(C) She was being paid a meagre salary by the company.  
(D) A meagre salary was to be paid to her by the company.
104. Do not insult him.  
(A) Let he not be insulted.  
(B) Let him not be insulted.  
(C) Let not he be insulted.  
(D) Let not him be insulted.
105. Sameer shut the door with a bang.  
(A) The door was shut with a bang by Sameer.  
(B) The door with a bang shut by Sameer.  
(C) The door shut Sameer with a bang.  
(D) The door had been shut with a bang by Sameer.
106. They brought him home on a litter.  
(A) He was brought home by them on a litter.  
(B) A is brought home by them.  
(C) He brought a litter home from them.  
(D) He brought them home on a litter.
107. Your behaviour has greatly astonished me.  
(A) I had been greatly astonished by your behaviour.  
(B) I am greatly astonished by your behaviour.  
(C) I was greatly astonished by your behaviour.  
(D) I have been greatly astonished by your behaviour.
108. Why should we be suspected by you ?  
(A) Why should you suspect us ?  
(B) Why you should suspect us ?  
(C) Why do you suspect us ?  
(D) Why did you suspect us ?
109. He wants someone to take photographs.  
He wants—  
(A) photographs to be taken by someone.  
(B) photographs to have been taken.  
(C) photographs are taken.  
(D) photographs were taken
110. Is he going to return the papers or not ?  
Are the papers  
(A) returned or not by him ?  
(B) to be returned by him or not ?  
(C) being returned by him or not ?  
(D) going to be returned by him or not ?

**Directions—(Q. 111 to 135) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**

**PASSAGE 1**

The human body is a wonderful thing. Fundamentally, all human ...(111)... possess combinations of fixed inherited traits. All men possess the ...(112)... highly developed nervous system, backbones, erect posture, hair, etc. Therefore, ...(113)... among men arise only in ...(114)... changes of this ...(115)...; pattern. Racial ...(116)... represent one of the finest distinctions and are based on certain ...(117)... differences. Two races may be ...(118)... in hair colour, and in eye colour but ...(119)... is stature while two others may be ...(120)... in stature but differ in colour of eyes and hair. This is due to the difference in their gene structure.

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 111. (A) animals     | (B) beings      |
| (C) mind             | (D) society     |
| 112. (A) large       | (B) different   |
| (C) same             | (D) unnatural   |
| 113. (A) sameness    | (B) naturalness |
| (C) artificial       | (D) variations  |
| 114. (A) no          | (B) large       |
| (C) fundamental      | (D) minor       |
| 115. (A) fluctuating | (B) basic       |
| (C) mad              | (D) picturesque |
| 116. (A) differences | (B) clashes     |
| (C) hatred           | (D) tolerance   |
| 117. (A) clear-cut   | (B) minor       |
| (C) unnoticeable     | (D) massive     |
| 118. (A) alike       | (B) different   |
| (C) mismatched       | (D) beautiful   |
| 119. (A) alike       | (B) tall        |
| (C) same             | (D) different   |
| 120. (A) similar     | (B) short       |
| (C) uncouth          | (D) different   |

**PASSAGE 2**

Injuries occur whenever there is human activity. They are as ...(121)... as mankind itself.

First aid in the emergency care of the person who is ...(122)... It is necessary to prevent death or further injury, to ...(123)... pain and to counteract shock when professional medical aid is not ...(124)... Everyone should know ...(125)... and when to administer first aid and should be ...(126)... to give competent ...(127)... to the injured person. A real and applied knowledge of first aid may mean the difference between temporary injury ...(128)... permanent disability because, first aid ...(129)... the patient till the time a professional aid ...(130)... be obtained.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 121. (A) good | (B) old     |
| (C) bad       | (D) ancient |
| 122. (A) hurt | (B) died    |
| (C) injured   | (D) cured   |



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123. (A) relieve (B) release  
(C) cure (D) finish  
124. (A) achievable (B) present  
(C) available (D) attainable  
125. (A) how (B) where  
(C) whom (D) what  
126. (A) active (B) agreed  
(C) prepared (D) sure  
127. (A) resistance (B) persistence  
(C) insistence (D) assistance  
128. (A) and (B) or  
(C) but (D) though  
129. (A) helps (B) cures  
(C) heals (D) protects  
130. (A) couldn't (B) wouldn't  
(C) can't (D) mayn't

### PASSAGE 3

The true elixir of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has ...(131)... a role of vast significance in ...(132)... the course of earth's history and ...(133)..., to play to leading role in the ...(134)... of life on the surface of our ...(135).

131. (A) done (B) played  
(C) created (D) developed  
132. (A) shaping (B) solving  
(C) preventing (D) uplifting  
133. (A) decides (B) continues  
(C) prepares (D) refuses  
134. (A) movement (B) drama  
(C) scene (D) future  
135. (A) star (B) constellation  
(C) planet (D) sea

**Directions—(Q. 136 to 140) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle.**

136. The ..... were arrested for illegally hunting the bears.  
(A) poachers (B) rangers  
(C) soldiers (D) villagers  
137. If you had followed the rules, you ..... disqualified.  
(A) will not be  
(B) would not be  
(C) will not have been  
(D) would not have been  
138. The housewife ..... the cakes burning, and run to switch off the over.  
(A) smell (B) smells  
(C) smelt (D) smelling  
139. .... an old legend, King Shirham lived in India.  
(A) In the event of (B) Due to  
(C) According to (D) In reference to

140. .... you leave now, you will be late.  
(A) Until (B) Till  
(C) Unless (D) Although

**Directions—(Q. 141 to 160) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.**

141. He replied, "I have promised to reward my servants."  
(A) He replied that he had promised to reward my servants.  
(B) He promised that he would reward his servants.  
(C) He replied that he had promised to reward his servants.  
(D) He had promised that he would reward his servants.  
142. "This is the best book I've ever read," the professor told the class.  
(A) The professor told the class that that was the best book they could ever read.  
(B) The professor told the class that that was the best book he would ever read.  
(C) The professor told the class that this was the best book he had ever read.  
(D) The professor told the class that it was the best book he had ever read.  
143. "It is a pleasure to do business with you."  
(A) He said that it was a pleasure to do business with me.  
(B) He said that it is a pleasure to do business with you.  
(C) He conveyed the pleasure to do business with you.  
(D) He wondered at the pleasure to do business with you.  
144. The Colonel said to the soldier, "Next month, you will be promoted."  
(A) The Colonel commanded the soldier that he must be promoted.  
(B) The Colonel told the soldier he would be promoted the following month.  
(C) The Colonel promised the soldier that he would promote him next month.  
(D) The Colonel said the soldier will be promoted the following month.  
145. He said to his friends, "Let us go out."  
(A) He requested his friends to go out.  
(B) He proposed to his friends that they should go out.  
(C) He suggested that his friends should go out.  
(D) He proposed for his friends to go out.



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146. The teacher said, "The earth revolves round the sun."  
(A) The teacher told that the earth had revolved round the sun.  
(B) The teacher said that the earth revolves round the sun.  
(C) The teacher informed that the earth revolved round the sun.  
(D) The teacher said that the earth has been revolving round the sun.
147. The boys are sure to say, "We are going by ourselves."  
(A) The boys will say that we are going by ourselves.  
(B) The boys will say that they were going by themselves.  
(C) The boys will say that they are going by themselves.  
(D) The boys will say that they would be going by themselves.
148. My friend said to me, "Beware of cheats."  
(A) My friend assured me to beware of cheats.  
(B) My friend told me to beware of cheats.  
(C) My friend warned me against cheats.  
(D) My friend asked me if I was beware of cheats.
149. Tom said that he had a strange experience the day before.  
(A) Tom said, "I have a strange experience yesterday".  
(B) Tom said, "[ ] have had a strange experience yesterday".  
(C) Tom said, "I had a strange experience yesterday".  
(D) Tom said, "I had had a strange experience yesterday".
150. The teacher said to the boys, "If you do your best your will surely pass".  
(A) The teacher asked the boys to work hard so that they can pass.  
(B) The teacher told the boys that unless they work hard they will not pass.  
(C) The teacher requested the boys that if they work better, they will surely pass.  
(D) The teacher told the boys that if they did their best they would surely pass.
151. The boy pleaded that he had not stolen the book.  
(A) The boy said, "I don't steal the book."  
(B) The boy said, "I didn't steal the book."  
(C) The boy said. "I hadn't stolen the book."  
(D) The boy said, "I haven't stolen the book."
152. Looking at the accident, the passenger said, "What a tragedy it is".  
(A) Looking at the accident, the passenger exclaimed that it was a great tragedy.  
(B) Looking at the accident, the passenger said what a tragedy it was.  
(C) The passenger said it was a tragedy.  
(D) The passenger was surprised at the terrible tragedy.
153. The speaker said to the audience, "Lend me your ears and make note of my speech."  
(A) The speaker ordered the audience to lend their ear to him and make not of his speech.  
(B) The speaker requested the audience to lend him their ears and make not to his speech.  
(C) The speaker told that the audience should lend their ears to him and make note of his speech.  
(D) The speaker wanted he audience to lend their ears and make note of his speech.
154. You said to me last week, "You are my best friend."  
(A) You told me last week that I was your best friend.  
(B) You told me last week he is my best friend.  
(C) You told me last week she is his best friend.  
(D) You told me last week you are my best friend.
155. "I don't know the way. Do you ?" He asked me.  
(A) He said that he didn't know the way and I knew it.  
(B) He told me that he didn't know the way and asked me whether I did.  
(C) He said to me that I should find the way for him.  
(D) He asked me to show the way as he didn't know it.
156. The children's mother warned them not to go near the sea.  
(A) The children's mother said, "Don't go near the sea, children."  
(B) The children's mother asked them "Don't you go near the sea ?"  
(C) The children's mother said to her children, "You should not go near the sea."  
(D) The children's mother ordered them, "You ought not to go near the sea."



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157. The priest asked what the confessions were that he was prepared to make.  
(A) The priest said, "What are the confessions you are prepared to make?"  
(B) The priest said to him, "What confessions are you prepared to make?"  
(C) The priest asked, "What are the confessions you are to make?"  
(D) The priest said, "What confessions are you going to make?"
158. The officer said to the man, "You must show me the papers tomorrow."  
(A) The officer demanded that the man show him the papers the next day.  
(B) The officer wanted to see the papers tomorrow.  
(C) The officer told the man he had seen the papers yesterday.  
(D) The officer ordered the man to show the papers.
159. The fox cried out to the goat, "A thought has just come into my mind."  
(A) The fox cried to the goat that a thought has just come into his mind.  
(B) The fox cried out to the goat that a thought has just gone into his mind.  
(C) Cried the fox to the goat that a thought has come just in my mind.  
(D) The fox cried out to the goat that a thought had just come into his mind.
160. "Have you told your father to meet me?" the Principal asked me.  
The Principal—  
(A) asked me if I had told my father to meet him.  
(B) asked my father if he had told me to meet him.  
(C) asked me to tell my father to meet him.  
(D) expected of me to tell my father to meet him.

**Directions—(Q. 161 to 170) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.**

161. A remedy for all diseases—  
(A) Narcotic (B) Antiseptic  
(C) Tonic (D) Panacea
162. The animals of a region—  
(A) Fauna (B) Flora  
(C) Landscape (D) Environment
163. That which is without opposition—  
(A) Unaware (B) Verdict  
(C) Unanimous (D) Spontaneous
164. Strong dislike between two persons—  
(A) Aversion (B) Antipathy  
(C) Apathy (D) Despair

165. A person who thinks only about himself and not about others' needs—  
(A) Egocentric (B) Egomaniacal  
(C) Egoistic (D) Egotistic
166. Something that cannot be explained—  
(A) Inexplicable (B) Unthinkable  
(C) Impregnable (D) Mysterious
167. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate—  
(A) Document (B) Affidavit  
(C) Dossier (D) Voucher
168. A raised place on which offerings to a God are made—  
(A) Mound (B) Rostrum  
(C) Church (D) Altar
169. A guide-post pointing out the way for a place—  
(A) Last-post (B) Finger-post  
(C) Lamp-post (D) Check-post
170. Obsession of something—  
(A) Philia (B) Phobia  
(C) Insomnia (D) Mania

**Directions (Q. 171-180): In each of the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it as your answer**

171. **To have a thick head**  
(A) to have enough memory power  
(B) to ignore trivial issues  
(C) to be dull or stupid  
(D) to have enough courage and stamina
172. **Year in, year out**  
(A) every year without exception  
(B) in the past year  
(C) at uncertain periods of time  
(D) in the coming years
173. **To get somebody wrong**  
(A) To hold somebody guilty  
(B) To catch somebody red-handed  
(C) To make somebody answerable  
(D) To misunderstand somebody
174. **To write something off**  
(A) to write with no sense  
(B) to regard something as a failure  
(C) to write something in a negative manner  
(D) None of these
175. **Give way**  
(A) give passage to others  
(B) give space or room  
(C) make adjustments  
(D) provide help





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176. The young engineer was hauled up for **spilling the beans** about the new project to the competitor.  
(A) suppressing the information  
(B) hiding the details  
(C) revealing the information indiscreetly  
(D) spoiling the plans
177. "I **take thee at the word**", said Romeo to Juliet.  
(A) listen to you carefully  
(B) do not believe you  
(C) feel angry with you  
(D) truly believe you
178. People who do not **lay out** their money carefully, soon come to grief.  
(A) earn (B) spend  
(C) distribute (D) preserve
179. There is a lot of **bad blood** between them.  
(A) jealousy (B) fight  
(C) angry feeling (D) distrust
180. The beleaguered politician was anxious to **set the record straight**.  
(A) give a speech  
(B) win party support  
(C) given a correct account  
(D) make a confession
- Directions—(Q. 181 to 195) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (A) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).**
181. Prasad bowls faster than Srinath, **isn't it** ?  
(A) isn't Prasad ? (B) does he ?  
(C) doesn't he ? (D) No improvement
182. The authorities requested the spectators **to keep with** the track.  
(A) to keep on (B) to keep away  
(C) to keep out of (D) No improvement
183. Hearing **deformity** is one of the most common birth defects in India.  
(A) improvement  
(B) detection  
(C) impairment  
(D) No improvement
184. He **is having** many friends here.  
(A) have (B) has  
(C) will have (D) No improvement
185. The Commissions are set up **to ask** into the incidents.  
(A) inquire (B) demand  
(C) look (D) No improvement
186. I am angry **upon** you.  
(A) against (B) with  
(C) on (D) No improvement
187. Don't stay out late. Come home **soon**.  
(A) quickly (B) fast  
(C) early (D) No improvement
188. The greater is **the** increase in population, the harder it is for people to find adequate housing.  
(A) of (B) is of the  
(C) in the (D) No improvement
189. Sabitha invited all her friends for the wedding but none of them **came to** the function.  
(A) went to (B) attended  
(C) responded (D) No improvement
190. If you had arrived earlier, you **had found** me in the bus.  
(A) will find (B) would have found  
(C) would find (D) No improvement
191. Keep quiet, **we listen** to the Radio.  
(A) are listening (B) listened  
(C) have listened (D) No improvement
192. With her **childish** innocence, she won the hearts of everyone present there.  
(A) impish (B) roguish  
(C) childlike (D) No improvement
193. **Herself** saw the thief.  
(A) She her own self (B) She herself  
(C) Selfsame she (D) No improvement
194. They wanted to have some **onion fresh soup**.  
(A) fresh soup onion (B) fresh onion soup  
(C) soup fresh onion (D) No improvement
195. We were unable to **call on** you because of the rains.  
(A) help (B) invite  
(C) visit (D) No improvement
- Directions—(Q. 196 to 200) : In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate the appropriate answer.**
196. (A) Despondant (B) Detriemental  
(C) Diaphenous (D) Disability
197. (A) Seperate (B) Confidance  
(C) Referance (D) Prosperous
198. (A) Reprimond (B) Resplendant  
(C) Repository (D) Requisite
199. (A) Necter (B) Necassary  
(C) Puntuation (D) Pungent
200. (A) Irrelavance (B) Maintenance  
(C) Exuberance (D) Acquaintence