



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. (A) A slight blunder / (B) while driving a car can cause / (C) a serious accident. / (D) No Error.
2. (A) The thief was caught red-handedly / (B) by the police / (C) in the crowded market. / (D) No Error.
3. (A) The news of his father's sudden demise / (B) came as a (C) bolt from the sky. / (D) No Error.
4. (A) We must be economical / (B) and cut our shirt according / (C) to the cloth. / (D) No Error.
5. (A) He brought two pianoes, / (B) one for his son and / (C) one for his daughter. / (D) No Error.
6. (A) Hitler enjoyed to persecute / (B) the Jews / (C) who lived in his country. / (D) No Error.
7. (A) It was me / (B) who helped Rahul in setting up / (C) his business. / (D) No Error.
8. (A) My friend keeps himself / (B) away from bad company / (C) lest he become dipsomaniac. / (D) No Error.
9. (A) She should avail of this / (B) golden opportunity / (C) if she wants to get success in her life. / (D) No Error.
10. (A) Her handwriting is definitely / (B) more beautiful / (C) than your. / (D) No Error.
11. (A) As per my frank opinion / (B) you are as better / (C) an orator as he. / (D) No Error.
12. (A) A number of my friends / (B) feels that they are not properly paid / (C) for the work they do. / (D) No Error.
13. (A) Little water / (B) that was in the pot evaporated / (C) due to the heat of the sun. / (D) No Error.
14. (A) The rice does not grow in Rajasthan / (B) due to the shortage of / (C) sufficient water for irrigation / (D) No Error.
15. (A) Jayaparkash Narayan was (B) / considered to be second Gandhi / (C) by his followers. / (D) No Error.
16. (A) How fine / (B) actor Sanjeev Kumar / (C) was! / (D) No Error.
17. (A) Let us do nothing / (B) but to wait and see / (C) for the time being. / (D) No Error.
18. (A) Rita dares not take / (B) money from / (C) her mother's purse. / (D) No Error.
19. (A) He presented / (B) a glass American

cigar / (C) to his father on his birthday. / (D) No Error.

20. (A) Half of us are free on tuesdays / (B) and other half / (C) on thursdays. / (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. **All and sundry**
(A) Everybody without distinction
(B) Only rich person
(C) Together
(D) Selected people
22. **Beat a retreat**
(A) To leave in haste
(B) To face the enemy
(C) To object
(D) Feel greatly
23. **In the arms of Morpheus**
(A) Sound asleep (B) Waking
(C) Reprimand (D) Be submissive
24. **Go to the dogs**
(A) Go to ruin (B) Go to heaven
(C) Be ashamed of (D) To resign
25. **A queer fish**
(A) A big catch (B) A strange person
(C) A respectable person
(D) A rich person
26. **A cat's paw**
(A) To be used as a tool
(B) To cooperate
(C) Become reconciled
(D) To understand
27. **Can't see the wood for the trees**
(A) Silly person
(B) Unable to see
(C) Unable to see the main point
(D) To encourage
28. **To cast a slur upon**
(A) To discuss
(B) Assume responsibility
(C) To get rid of
(D) To bring disrepute
29. **To pay the piper**
(A) To bear the expenses of an undertaking
(B) Just right
(C) Capsize
(D) To reject
30. **To reckon with**
(A) Take up time
(B) Make an inventory
(C) To deal with
(D) Submit to punishment



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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. On who entertains his guests well
(A) Inhospitable (B) Incognito
(C) Parasitic (D) Hospitable
32. One who has exaggerated anxiety about one's health
(A) Pediatric (B) Hypochondriac
(C) Mentally sick (D) Petrify
33. That which can be reduced to dust or powder
(A) Impregnable (B) Soft
(C) Aristocrat (D) Pulverizes
34. A person of a material outlook and indifferent to culture
(A) Philistine (B) Barbarous
(C) Nomad (D) Anarchist
35. One who is well versed in the science of languages
(A) Philosopher (B) Theologies
(C) Philologist (D) Zoologist
36. A child born after the death of his father
(A) Premature (B) Posthumous
(C) Consort (D) Censer
37. That which can be easily carried
(A) Portable (B) Impregnable
(C) Carriable (D) Apostate
38. Hackneyed phrases or stereo-typed phrases
(A) Dessert (B) Cliché
(C) Creche (D) Bullion
39. Unintentional misuse of a word or phrase that makes it humorous
(A) Dead language (B) Illegal
(C) Stored (D) Malapropism
40. An admirer of fine arts
(A) Dilettante (B) Flamboyant
(C) Fatalist (D) Evasive

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

41. He does not like me coming so late.
(A) my coming so late
(B) I coming so late
(C) me come late
(D) No improvement
42. Of the two candidates, I think he is best suited.
(A) he is suited best
(B) he is better suited
(C) he is good suited
(D) No improvement
43. Now I must beg leave from you.
(A) beg your leave
(B) beg of your leave
(C) beg off your leave
(D) No improvement

44. The two thieves 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 slow and painful.
(A) descent (B) decline
(C) decrease (D) No improvement
46. The war has had a negative impact over the economy of the country.
(A) In the economy (B) On the economy
(C) In economy (D) No improvement
47. It was she, not me, who put forth the attractive.
(A) she, not I, (B) her, not me
(C) her, not I, (D) No improvement
48. Bogus social workers have been preying over old people living alone.
(A) Preying with (B) Preying at
(C) Preying on (D) No improvement
49. The news is certainly too good to have been true.
(A) to be true
(B) to become true
(C) having been true
(D) No improvement.
50. The death toll due the cyclone went to several thousand.
(A) increased (B) rose to
(C) spread to (D) No improvement
51. Knowing very little English, it was difficult to converse with the foreigner.
(A) I found it difficult to converse
(B) To converse was difficult
(C) Conversing was difficult
(D) No improvement
52. He is quite well now, expect a slight cold.
(A) expect for a slight cold
(B) excepting a slight cold
(C) except have slight cold
(D) No improvement
53. The higher you climb a Himalayan peak, the more cold you feel.
(A) the colder (B) the most cold
(C) colder (D) No improvement
54. It is well acclaimed principle that one should hold fast to his beliefs.
(A) hold fast to others beliefs
(B) hold fast to their beliefs
(C) hold fast to one's beliefs
(D) No improvement
55. Apollo was worshipped as long as the Roman Empire continued.
(A) was continued (B) ruled
(C) lasted (D) No improvement



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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 : In 1945, America faced two powerful enemies in the world war.

P : America found conventional weapons insufficient to crush them.

Q : These were Germany and Japan who posed strong opposition to America.

R : The result of this was the production of the atom bomb.

S : The government ordered scientists to conduct research and produce a new, deadly weapon.

6 : This was the weapon that ended the Second World War.

(A) Q P S R (B) P Q R S

(C) Q P R S (D) P Q S R

57. 1 : Advertising is also advantageous to the consumer in that if it increases the sale of goods, industry prospers and prices may be reduced.

P : There is no obvious connection, for example, between a picture of a smiling girl and a certain brand sweets.

Q : The advertiser's assumption is that by looking at such pictures, the consumer would be influenced to buy his products.

R : On the other hand, much of the canvassing of which the consumer is the object does not convey information but endeavors merely to draw the public attention to certain products.

S : But most people like looking at pictures of pretty girls.

6 : Advertising of this particular kind is planned to stimulate new wants or to induce buyers to change their habits.

(A) R Q S P (B) S P R Q

(C) R P S Q (D) S Q R P

58. 1 : We are living in an age in which technology has suddenly annihilated distance.

P : We have never been so conscious of our variety as we are now that we have come to such close quarters.

Q : Physically we are now all neighbours, but psychologically we are still strangers to each other.

R : Are we going to let this consciousness of our variety make us fear and hate each other ?

S : How are we going to react?

6 : In that event, we should be dooming ourselves to wipe each other out.

(A) Q P S R (B) Q P R S

(C) P R Q S (D) S R P Q

59. 1 : Mom was pleased to receive your wishes on her birthday

P : Girl ! Wishes are more powerful than anything in the world.

Q : Both of us had forgotten the day.

R : Your letter holds a proof of it.

S : It was your letter and the card which reminded us of it.

6 : Your Mom has forgotten all the bitterness and sends her blessings to you.

(A) P S Q R (B) Q R S P

(C) R Q S P (D) Q S P R

60. 1 : A century ago, the cinema was just a mechanical toy.

P : Thus it gained respectability and acceptance.

Q : It gradually came to be considered as an form of the new era.

R : By the 1920s, even its worst critics had to take it seriously.

S : Later it was viewed as an extension of photography.

6 : Finally it has evolved as the century's most potent and versatile art form.

(A) P Q R S (B) S Q R P

(C) S P Q R (D) Q R S P

61. 1 : His wrist watch had gone out of order.

P : He took it to a watch repairer.

Q : He gave an idea of the likely cost of the replacement based on the examination of the watch.

R : He found that some parts needed replacement.

S : The repairer opened the outer case and checked the parts.

6 : His estimate appeared reasonable.

(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P

(C) P S R Q (D) R P S Q

62. 1 : Now-a-days, soap is going almost out of use as a washing agent.

P : they produce lather due to the presence of calcium salts in water.

Q : Its place has been occupied by a new range of chemicals, called detergents.

R : So they are called soapless soap.

S : Detergents are not soap because they are not sodium or potassium derivatives of fatty acids, as normal soap is.

6 : There are better washing agents than soap, but scientists are not yet sure if their use is harmless to man.

(A) S Q R P (B) Q S R P

(C) S Q P R (D) Q P R S



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63. 1 : Our house is high up on the Yorkshire coast, and close to the sea.
P : One is called the North split and one the South.
Q : The sand hills here run down to the sea, and end in two stretches of rock, sticking out opposite each other.
R : This one leads through a dark plantation of fir-trees, and brings you out between low cliffs to the loneliest and ugliest little bay on all our coast.
S : There are beautiful walls all around us in every direction except one.
6 : Between the two, shifting backwards and forwards at certain seasons of the year, lies the most horrible quicksand on the shores of Yorkshire.
(A) S Q R P (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P S R (D) S R Q P
64. 1 : Unhappiness and discontent spring not only from poverty.
P : Man is a strange creature, fundamentally different from other animals.
Q : If they are undeveloped and unsatisfied, he may have all the comforts of the wealth, but will still feel that life is not worthwhile.
R : He has far horizons, invariable hopes, spiritual powers.
S : What is missing in our age is the soul, there is nothing wrong with the body.
6 : We suffer from sickness of spirit and hence we should discover our roots in the eternal.
(A) P R Q S (B) S P R Q
(D) S P Q R (D) P R S Q
65. 1 : Before we left Bareilly jail, a little incident took place which moved me then and is yet fresh in my memory.
P : He told me the packet contained old German illustrated magazines.
Q : The Superintendent of Police of Bareilly, an Englishman, was present there, and as I got into the car, he handed to me rather shyly a packet.
R : I had never met him before, nor have I seen him since, and I do not even know his name.
S : He said that he had heard that I was learning German and so he had bought these magazines for me.
6 : This spontaneous act of courtesy and the kindly thought that prompted it touched me and I felt very grateful to him.
(A) R Q R S (B) Q P S R
(C) Q P R S (D) R Q S P
66. 1 : Society in every country shapes itself out of its own initiative.
P : No one can or ought to do this for them.
Q : Our part of duty lies in imparting true education to all men and women in society.
R : Woman must be put in a position to solve their own problems in their own way.
S : It will not be then necessary to pull down or set up anything in society by coercion.
6 : And our Indian women are as capable of doing it as any in the world.
(A) S R Q P (B) Q R S P
(C) Q S R P (D) S R P Q
67. 1 : Many people believe that it is cruel to make use of animals for laboratory studies,
P : They point out that animals too have nervous systems like us and can feel pain.
Q : These people, who have formed the Anti-vivisection Society, have been pleading for a more humane treatment of animals by scientists.
R : Monkeys, rabbits, mice and other mammals are used in large numbers by scientists and many of them are made to suffer diseases artificially produced in them.
S : We can avoid such cruelty to animals if we use alternative methods such as tissue culture, gas chromatography and chemical techniques.
6 : It is in view of these facts that the Government of India has banned the export of monkeys to America.
(A) Q P R S (B) P R Q S
(C) Q R S P (D) P S Q R
68. 1 : A spider's web, after a shower of rain, is a very beautiful thing.
P : This explains partly why spiders are thoroughly disliked.
Q : But no poet has ever sung of the beauty of the spiders, for most spiders are not beautiful
R : On the contrary, most of them are rather unattractive, if not ugly !
S : Poets have sung about the beauty of the spider's webs, comparing the water drops on them to ropes of pearls.
6 : They are also feared because their bites may have unpleasant effects, like a rash on the skin.
(A) S P Q R (B) Q S R P
(C) Q R S P (D) S Q R P



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69. 1 : We are what our thoughts have made us.

P : And so take care of what you think. Every man's character is determined by the sum total of these impressions.

R : Every work we do, every thought that we think, leaves an impression on the mind stuff.

S : Thoughts live, they travel far.

6 : If good impressions prevail, the character becomes good, if bad, it become bad.

(A) S P R Q (B) R Q S P

(C) P R S Q (D) R Q P S

70. 1 : As matter of fact', said the boy modestly, 'I'm a spaceman.'

P : 'You can't see it from here'

Q : 'From another planet.'

R : 'I'm a spaceman', he said again.

S : George and Cathy stared at the boy.

6 : Cathy gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.

(A) E S R Q (B) Q P S R

(C) R Q P S (D) S R Q P

Directions : (71-100) 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

Our scientific spirit must be shocked not only by the ...71...of fabulous...72...and ...73...poverty, but also by those of intense holiness and ...74...superstition. In our relations with one another, we have...75...to apply scientific and social wisdom. The failure is ...76... large... 77...our society. Some social...78...like untouchability are...79...simply because the spirit in us is oppressed by the force of ...80...These are practised by...81...kindly persons, who have ceased to feel and whose understanding is ...82...any tradition. There are millions in our country today who use scientific ...83...and yet...84...superstition as mystical revelation and adhere to absurd social customs ...85...the name of tradition.

71. (A) phenomenon (B) contrasts
(C) existence (D) comparison

72. (A) property (B) prosperity
(C) resources (D) wealth

73. (A) common (B) rampant
(C) grovelling (D) growing

74. (A) religious (B) blind
(C) popular (D) prevailing

75. (A) attempted (B) refused
(C) succeeded (D) failed

76. (A) writ (B) written
(C) wrought (D) wrapped

77. (A) in (B) on
(C) among (D) for

78. (A) abuses (B) ceremonies
(C) function (D) obligations

79. (A) allowed (B) approved
(C) tolerated (D) resisted

80. (A) opinion (B) habit
(C) society (D) custom

81. (A) fairly (B) very
(C) otherwise (D) somewhat

82. (A) stupefied (B) sanctified
(C) subsidized (D) substantiated

83. (A) discoveries (B) devices
(C) apparatus (D) machines

84. (A) consider (B) decry
(C) declare (D) revere

85. (A) on (B) for
(C) in (D) with

Cloze Test - II

There was an old penguin, that began to walk slowly towards the sea and Peterkin took it into his head that he would try to stop it, so he ran ...86.... it and the sea and...87.... his stick ...88.... its face. But ...89.... act proved to be ...90.... The old bird would not go ...91.... in fact, it would not ...92..... to advance, but 93.....with Peterkin bravely and94.... him forward more and more ...95.... it reached the sea ...96.... Peterkin used his stick, he could have ...97.... killed it, no doubt; but ...98.... he had no wish to do so cruel an act ...99.... out of sport, he ...100.... the bird escape.

86. (A) after (B) between
(C) for (D) before

87. (A) lifted (B) raised
(C) waved (D) lowered

88. (A) over (B) in
(C) on (D) behind

89. (A) its (B) that
(C) this (D) these

90. (A) determined (B) crazy
(C) foolish (D) wise

91. (A) back (B) on
(C) forth (D) around

92. (A) stop (B) stay
(C) cease (D) walk

93. (A) battled (B) struggled
(C) threatenec (D) attacked

94. (A) pushed (B) forced
(C) drove (D) chase

95. (A) till (B) until
(C) when (D) unless

96. (A) Were (B) Had
(C) Would (D) before

97. (A) easily (B) instantly
(C) certainly (D) before

98. (A) if (B) as
(C) though (D) before

99. (A) only (B) simply
(C) merely (D) however

100. (A) made (B) let
(C) allowed (D) prevented



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Directions In [Q. No. 101 to 105] 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.

101. Only when _____ failed, the police resorted to _____
(A) efforts, power
(B) arrests, imprisonment
(C) persuasions, force
(D) power, punishment
102. Though he is reputed for his technical _____, his books were sadly _____ of the works of others as he lacked originality.
(A) advice, unconscious
(B) skill, independent
(C) knowledge, ignorant
(D) expertise, derivative
103. We cannot _____ such a/an _____ act of violence.
(A) tolerate, insipid
(B) consider, important
(C) commit, magnificent
(D) pardon, egregious
104. It is indeed _____ that fifty years after independence, we have failed to _____ a suitable education or examination system.
(A) bad, produce
(B) improper, create
(C) sad, evolve
(D) objectionable, present
105. It is _____ for every tax payer to _____ the tax returns to the Income Tax Department.
(A) necessary, lodge
(B) binding, pay
(C) obligatory, submit
(D) possible, remit

Directions [Q. No. 106 to 110]: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

106. **KINDRED**
(A) Family (B) Industrial
(B) Sharp (D) Stranger
107. **KOOK**
(A) Peculiar (B) Foolish
(C) Sane (D) Illiterate
108. **LICENTIOUS**
(A) Libertine (B) Restrained
(C) Aggravated (D) Oppressive
109. **LIGHT-HEADED**
(A) Cumbersome (B) Expensive
(C) Profligate (D) Serious
110. **LIMBER**
(A) Flexible (B) Expensive
(B) Unbending (D) Pliable

Direction : (111-145) Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

PASSAGE - 1

Many people believe that science and religion are contrary to each other. But this notion is wrong. As a matter of fact, both are complementary to each other. The aim of both these institutions is to explain different aspects of life, universe and human existence. There is no doubt that the methods of science and religion are different. The method of science is observation, experimentation and experience. Science takes its recourse to progressive march towards perfection, the rules of religion are faith, intuition and spoken word of the enlightened, in general, while science is inclined towards reason and rationality, spiritualism is the essence of religion.

In earlier times when man appeared on earth, he was over-awed at the sight of violent and powerful aspects of nature. In certain cases, the usefulness of different natural objects of nature overwhelmed man. Thus began the worship of forces of nature-fire, the sun, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, the snakes, etc. The holy scriptures were written by those who had developed harmony between external nature and their inner self. Their object was to ennoble, elevate and liberate the human spirit and mind. But the priestly class took upon itself the monopoly of scriptural knowledge and interpretation to its own advantage. Thus the entire human race was in chains. Truth was flouted and progressive, liberal and truthful ideas or ideas expressing doubt and skepticism were suppressed and their holders punished. It was in these trying circumstances the science emerged as a saviour of mankind. But its path was not smooth and safe. The scientists and free thinkers were tortured. This was the fate of Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno and others. But, by and by science gained ground.

111. Why does, according to the passage, man worship the force of nature?
(A) The holy scriptures advocate the worship of forces of nature
(B) The worship elevates and liberates the human spirit and mind.
(C) The worship makes man believe in faith and intuition.
(D) None of these



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112. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
- (A) Science and religion are not antagonistic to each other.
 - (B) Science encourages worshipping of nature.
 - (C) Religion is essential for external peace and harmony
 - (D) Religion was replaced by scientific principles.
113. According to the passage science and religion both:
- (A) Rely on the spoken word of the enlightened.
 - (B) Emerged out of the fear of man.
 - (C) Employ different methods of enquiry.
 - (D) Work at the cross-purpose of each other
114. Why is it said in the passage that, 'science emerged as a saviour of mankind'?
- (A) Many great thinkers contributed to the progress of science.
 - (B) Science takes recourse to progressive march towards perfection.
 - (C) Science is inclined towards reason and rationality
 - (D) Man was bound in chains by religious orthodoxy
115. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (A) Man worship the forces of nature.
 - (B) Methods of science and religion are different.
 - (C) Regimental religion got degenerated into orthodoxy.
 - (D) Galileo and Bruno were disciples of Copernicus.
116. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'flouted' as used in the passage:
- (A) Mocked (B) Nourished
 - (C) Expressed (D) Concealed
117. According to the passage science and religion:
- (A) are contrary to each other
 - (B) have the same origin
 - (C) are supportive of each other
 - (D) have the same aim of controlling universe
118. According to the passage, at the present juncture, there is a need to:
- (A) encourage spiritualism as much as possible.
 - (B) teach people to worship the forces of nature.
 - (C) explain to the people different aspects of life and universe.
 - (D) judiciously mix the principles of science and true spirit of religion.

119. What was the object of the authors of the holy scriptures?
- (A) To teach man the methods of worshipping nature.
 - (B) To advocate the progressive and liberal ideas.
 - (C) To educate and raise the human spirit and mind.
 - (D) To develop harmony between external nature and their inner self.
120. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word "enlightened" as used in the passage:
- (A) Uninformed (B) Derogatory
 - (C) Downtrodden (D) Educated

PASSAGE - 2

In modern time, Abraham Lincoln stands as the model of a compassionate statesman. He showed this quality not only in striving for the emancipation of the American blacks but in the dignity with which he conducted the American Civil War.

Lincoln did not fancy himself as a liberator. He thought it would be better for all if emancipation was a gradual process spread over many years. He proposed compensation for slave-owners in US, grants for the rehabilitation of blacks freed from 'colonisation' as they called it. But fate was to deem otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected, perhaps more than most men of his time he had thought through the issue of slavery. 'We must free the slaves, he said, 'or be ourselves subdued'. 'Before reading the first draft of the proclamation of emancipation, he told his colleagues. 'In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free'.

On September 22, 1862 Lincoln set his hand on the Proclamation of Emancipation declaring that on the first day of January 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state 'shall be then, and forever free.'

Lincoln's revolution for slavery left him without any moral indignation or passion against the slave-owners. The guilt of the slave-owners, he felt, should be shared by the whole country the North and the South, for it seemed to him that everyone in the nation was an accomplice in perpetuating that system. To have whipped up any hatred against slave-owners would, to him, have been an act of malice.

'I shall do nothing in malice', he wrote, 'what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing'. As the Civil War was coming to a successful conclusion, a Northerner demanded of Lincoln : 'Mr. President, how are you going to treat the Southerners when the war is over? Lincoln



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replied : 'As if they never went to war ?'

When the news came of the Victory of the Northern against the Confederate forces, someone suggested that the head of the confederation Administration, Jefferson Davies, really ought to be hanged. 'Judge not, that ye be not judged', Lincoln replied, as to the demand for the prosecution of rebels, Lincoln replied : 'We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'. This was his last recorded utterance.

121. The sentence: 'In giving freedom to the slave free' (last sentence of para 2) means :

- (A) by freeing slaves, we are honouring the concept of freedom.
- (B) by freeing slaves, we are safeguarding our own interests.
- (C) if we give freedom to the slaves, they will serve us better.
- (D) if we do not give freedom to the slaves, they will free themselves.

122. What came in Lincoln's way of carrying out emancipation as a gradual process?

- (A) The haste of the South to break away from the Union with the North.
- (B) The inadequate compensation given to slave-owners.
- (C) His own over-enthusiasm to complete the process fast.
- (D) His proposition to give grant for the rehabilitation of slaves.

123. Which of the following makes Abraham Lincoln a compassionate Statesman?

- (A) His hesitation in striving for emancipation of American blacks.
- (B) His indifference in conducting the American Civil War .
- (C) His efforts to force out the American blacks from slavery.
- (D) His efforts to conclude the American Civil War without dignity.

124. The term 'colonisation' as used in passage means :

- (A) making separate dwelling arrangements for slave-owners .
- (B) rehabilitation arrangements made for slave-owners.
- (C) efforts made by American blacks to free themselves.
- (D) handing over slaves to the slave-owners

125. The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was

- (A) not a firm administrator.
- (B) afraid of the majority of slaves.
- (C) unduly concerned for the safety of the rebels.
- (D) sympathetic and kind-hearted

statesman.

126. The author of the passage seems to be
(A) a staunch and biased critic of Abraham Lincoln.

- (B) an advocate of the system of slavery.
- (C) Impressed with Lincoln's good qualities
- (D) indifferent to Lincoln's remarkable achievements impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.

127. According to Lincoln, the culprits of the system of slavery were:

- (A) the slave-owners alone.
- (B) the slaves alone.
- (C) both the slaves and the slave-owners.
- (C) all the people in the country

128. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (A) Lincoln hated the demand of hanging Jefferson Davies
- (B) Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels
- (C) Lincoln wondered how mere compassion could lead to harmony
- (D) The Civil War was fought by the Northerners and Southerners against the enemies

129. Lincoln didn't have any hatred for the slave-owners because

- (A) they were in a vast majority.
- (B) they all belonged to upper caste.
- (C) they would have treated him with malice.
- (D) None of these

130. Lincoln's reply to the Northerner's question regarding the treatment to Southerners proves that:

- (A) the Southerners were wicked in their dealings.
- (B) Lincoln did not have revengeful attitude towards the Southerners.
- (C) the Northerners were in favour of the Southerners.
- (D) Lincoln did not like the Southerner's act of breaking away from the Union with the North.

PASSAGE - 3

Are the 1980s and 1990s the era of colour? According to some people, they are. Now you can buy radios and electric fans in lavender and pink. Restaurants have an emphasis on flowers and colorful plates. Cars are coming out in pink and aqua. Even bathroom fixtures are being made in 'honeydew' and 'blond'. Part of the importance of the colour of an object is that the colour affects the way one feels about it. You want a vacuum cleaner to look light and easy, which is why it may be coloured in pastels and light colors. But for gardening equipment and athletic equipment,



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you want to look powerful. You would never find a lawn mower in pink, but red would be fine. Not very long ago, sheets were always white and refrigerators commonly came in colours like 'old gold' 'avocado green' and 'coppertone'. Now those are thought of as old-fashioned. Popular colours change because fashion influences everything. In fact, new colours often spring from the fashion industry. It's a lot cheaper to make a blouse or skirt than a sofa. After people get used to seeing new colours on clothing or towels, they are ready to accept those colours in carpeting, refrigerators, or cars. Colour-analysis consultants have been very successful in recent years. People want to choose the most flattering colours for make up and clothing. Some car designers are even saying that people may begin buying cars of the colour that goes with their skin colour. This sounds too extreme. It's hard to believe that people are that impressionable.

131. The main subject of the passage is :
(A) Popular colours today.
(B) Colour consultants.
(C) The influence of colour.
(D) Colours that flatter people.
132. The word "era" in line 1 could best be replaced by which of the following words:
(A) Season (B) Age
(C) Epic (D) Generation
133. According to the author which of the following is not popular now?
(A) Coppertone.
(B) Colourful cars.
(C) Pastels.
(D) Colourful bathroom fixtures.
134. According to the author, why would red be a good colour for a lawn mower ?
(A) Because it is strong.
(B) Because it is cheap.
(C) Because it is light.
(D) Because it is pastel.
135. In this passage, which of the following are not used as names for colours :
(A) fruit (B) Hair colour
(C) Minerals (D) Drinks

PASSAGE - 4

A great deal of the world's work is neither producing material things nor altering the things that nature produces, but doing services of one sort or another.

Thoughtless people are apt to think a brick maker more of a producer than a clergyman. When a village carpenter makes a gate to keep cattle out of a field of wheat, he has something solid in his hand which he can claim for his own until the farmer pays him for it. But when a village boy makes a noise to keep the birds off, he has nothings to show, though the noise is just

as necessary as the gate. The postman does not make anything The policeman does not make anything.....The doctor makes pills sometimes; but that is not his real business, which is to tell you when you ought to take pills, and what pills to take, unless indeed he has the good sense to tell you not to take them at all, and you have the good sense to believe him, when he is giving you good advice instead of bad. The lawyer does not make anything substantial.....They are all in service.

136. Thoughtless people think a brick maker more of a producer than a clergyman because :
(A) a clergyman is an idler
(B) a brick maker produces something solid which he can keep with him till he gets its price.
(C) a brick maker, being physically stronger than a clergyman, can naturally produce more.
(D) he cannot understand the philosophical lectures of the clergyman.
137. According to the author of the passage, a large number of persons :
(A) are producing material things.
(B) are altering the things that nature produces.
(C) are doing nothing in particular.
(D) offer services.
138. The writer thinks that:
(A) both the doctor and the patient are sensible when one makes pills and the other buys them.
(B) the doctor is sensible and the patient is insensible.
(C) the doctor is insensible and the patient is insensible.
(D) both the doctor and the patient make sense when one offers and the other receives a service.
139. The writer's description of the doctor's business :
(A) strengthens the main argument of the passage because the doctor's business is to make pills.
(B) is irrelevant to the main argument of the passage.
(C) weakens the main argument of the passage.
(D) illustrates the difference between producing something, and offering a service.

PASSAGE - 5

The conservative is not an extreme individualist. He may be willing to concede numerous arguments of the unqualified individualists, for his own respect for the dignity



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of the individual is not surpassed by that of any man. Yet he cannot agree to the full implications of individualism, which is based, so he thinks, on an incorrect appraisal of man, society, history, and government. In his own way, the individualist is as much a perfectionist as the socialist, and with perfectionism, the conservative can have no truck.

In particular, the conservative refuses to go all the way with economic individualism. His distrust of unfettered man, his recognition to groups, his sense of the complexity of the social process, his recognition of the real services that government can perform; all these sentiments make it impossible for him to subscribe to the dogmas and shibboleths of economic individualism; like-laissez-faire, the negative state, enlightened self-interest, the law of supply and demand, the profit motive. The conservative may occasionally have kind word for each of these notions, but he is careful to qualify his support by stating other, more important social truths. For example, he does not for a moment deny the prominence of the profit motive, but he insists that it be recognized for the selfish thing it is and be kept within reasonable, socially imposed limits.

140. The conservative is :
(A) a perfectionist (B) an Economist
(C) a socialist (D) none of above
141. The conservative is against Economic Individualism for all the following reasons except:
(A) he does not trust free men.
(B) he believes in the authority of the government.
(C) he believes in groups.
(D) he feels that social processes are important.
142. The author mentions all the following catchwords of economic individualism except:
(A) free trade
(B) the profit motive
(C) balance of trade
(D) the negative state
143. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word 'truck' :
(A) dealing (B) Bargain
(C) debate (D) transport
144. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The socialist and the individualist tend to be broadly similar in their views.
(B) The conservative believes that profit motive originates in selfishness.
(C) The conservative is also an extreme

individualist.

(D) None of the above

145. Which of the following could be an appropriate title for the passage?

(A) Anarchy and Freedom.
(B) Progress and the Conservation.
(C) A Conservative Apology.
(D) The Conservative Stand.

Directions (146-150): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

146. **DUBIOUS**

(A) Doubtful (B) Disputable
(C) Duplicate (D) Dangerous

147. **FLABBERGASTED**

(A) Scaled (B) Embarrassed
(C) Dumbfounded (D) Humiliated

148. **EVANESCENT**

(A) Short-lived (B) Immeasurable
(C) Prolonged (D) Perpetual

149. **MINISCULE**

(A) Authentic (B) Legitimate
(C) Reliable (D) Minute

150. **LIBERTINE**

(A) Indecent (B) Incorrigible
(C) Ridiculous (D) Intolerable

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

151. (A) Lapped (B) Murmured
(C) Deterred (D) Worshipped
152. (A) Sergeant (B) Silhouette
(C) Session (D) Somnambulist
153. (A) Facade (B) Inept
(C) Quotation (D) Pursuasive
154. (A) Demeanour (B) Deodorize
(C) Dcmonstretor (D) Demoralize
155. (A) Courageous (B) Outrageous
(C) Languoreous (D) Spacious

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. You must switch off the electricity supply while changing the fuse.
(A) The electricity supply must be switch off while the fuse is being changed.
(B) The electricity supply must be switched off while the fuse is changed.
(C) The electricity supply must be switched off while the fuse being changed.
(D) The electricity supply must switched off while the fuse is being changed.



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157. The Government is spending too much money on Pulse Polio.
(A) Too much money is spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
(B) Too much money is being spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
(C) Too much money is spend by the Government on Pulse Polio.
(D) Too much money is been spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
158. In the sixteenth century they could make history by building monuments.
(A) In the sixteenth century history can be made by building monuments.
(B) In the sixteenth century history could have been made by building monuments.
(C) In the sixteenth century history could be maded by building monuments.
(D) In the sixteenth century history could be made by building monuments.
159. It surprised me to hear that you had been robbed.
(A) I surprised to hear that someone has robbed you.
(B) I was surprised to hear that someone had robbed you.
(C) I was surprised to hear that you robbed .
(D) I was surprised to hear that someone has been robbed .
160. Anger provokes many people to take hasty decisions which they later regret very much.
(A) Many people provoked by anger to take hasty decisions which they later regret very much.
(B) Many people are provoked by anger to take hasty decisions which they later regretted very much.
(C) Many people are provoked by anger to take hasty decisions which they have later regretted very much.
(D) Many people are provoked by anger to take hasty decisions which they later regret very much.
161. Has someone made necessary arrangements for your stay?
(A) Have necessary arrangements been made for your stay?
(B) Has necessary arrangements been made for your stay?
(C) Have been necessary arrangements made for your stay?
(D) Have necessary arrangement being made for your stay?
162. Your kindness will never be forgotten by me.
(A) I will never forget your kindness.
(B) I ill never forget your kindness.
(C) I will never forgot your kindness.
(D) I will never forget your kind.
163. Let not the poor be insulted.
(A) Do insult the poor.
(B) Do not insult the poor.
(C) You are ordered not to insult the poor.
(D) You are expected not to insult the poor.
164. We were shocked at the news of his untimely demise.
(A) The news of his untimely demise shocks us.
(B) The news of his untimely demise shocked us.
(C) The news of his untimely demise has shocked us.
(D) The news of his untimely demise has been shocked us.
165. God helps those who help themselves.
(A) Those who help themselves are helped by God.
(B) Those who helps themselves are helped by God.
(C) Those who help themselves were helped by God.
(D) Those who help themselves are helping God.
166. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
(A) Stones should not be thrown at others by those who live in glass houses.
(B) Stones should be not thrown at others by those who live in glass houses.
(C) Stones should not be thrown at others by those who lives in glass houses.
(D) Stones should not be thrown at others by those who lived in glass houses.
167. It is time to say our prayers.
(A) It is time for our prayers to be said.
(B) It was time for our prayers to be said.
(C) It is time for our prayers to said.
(D) It is time for our prayers to be told.
168. The criminal has been shot down .
(A) The police has shot down the criminal .
(B) The police have shot down the criminal
(C) The police shoot down the criminal.
(D) The police shoot down the criminal .
169. I know all the respectable people of this town.
(A) All the respectable people of this town are known by me.
(B) All the respectable people of this town is known by me.
(C) All the respectable people of this town are been known by me.
(D) All the respectable people of this town are known to me.



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170. Everyone worships the rising sun.
(A) The rising sun is being worshipped by everyone.
(B) The rising sun was worshipped by everyone.
(C) The rising sun is worship by everyone.
(D) The rising sun is worshipped by everyone.
171. He is being rewarded by the Central as well as the State Governments.
(A) The Central as well as the State Governments was rewarding him.
(B) The Central as well as the State Governments were rewarding him.
(C) The Central as well as the State Governments is rewarding him.
(D) The Central as well as the State Governments are rewarding him.
172. He is blamed by his wife and not by his parents.
(A) His wife and not his parents blames him.
(B) His wife and not his parents blame him.
(C) His wife and not his parents blamed him.
(D) His wife and not his parents is blaming him.
173. Loud speakers have been banned by the gentry .
(A) The gentry has banned loud speakers.
(B) The gentry have banned loud speakers.
(C) The gentry banned loud speakers.
(D) The gentry ban loud speakers.
174. Friend Brutus' attacks felled the great Ceaser.
(A) The great Caesar was felled by friend Brutus' attacks.
(B) The great Caesar is felled by friend Brutus' attacks.
(C) The great Caesar was fallen by friend Brutus' attacks.
(D) The great Caesar is fallen by friend Brutus' attacks.
175. They will lay down their weapons now.
(A) Weapons will be lain down bt them .
(B) Weapons will be laid down bt them .
(C) Weapons will be lay down bt them .
(D) Weapons will be lied down bt them .
176. We have already done the exercise.
(A) Already, the exercise has been done by us.
(B) The exercise has already been done by us.
(C) The exercise had been already done by us.
(D) The exercise is already done by us.
177. The main skills we seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
(A) The main skills sought by us to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(B) The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(C) The main skills that we are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
(D) The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas which are sought by us to develop
178. Who can question Gandhi's integrity?
(A) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned?
(B) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned?
(C) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom?
(D) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity?
179. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.
(A) A bouquet is presented to me on my birthday by him.
(B) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him.
(C) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him.
(D) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him.
180. This material feels rough.
(A) This material is felt rough.
(B) This material is rough when it is felt.
(C) This material when felt is rough.
(D) This material is rough as felt.
- Directions : (181-200) 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.**
181. "I shall meet you before I go to Delhi", she said.
(A) She said that she would meet me before she went to Delhi.
(B) She said that she would met me before she went to Delhi.
(C) She said that she would meet me before she had gone to Delhi.
(D) She said that she will meet me before she went to Delhi.
182. The station master master said to the passenger, "You are very late. It is one full hour since the train left."
(A) The station master said the passenger that he was very late and added that it was one full hour since the train had left.
(B) The station master told the passenger that he was very late and added that it was one full hour since the train had left.
(C) The station master told the passenger that he was very late . It was one full hour since the train had left.
(D) The station master told the passenger he was very late and added that it was one full hour since the train had left.



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183. "What a pleasant surprise!" I said to Rahul, "I never expected to see you in this city."
(A) I said on seeing Rahul that it was a pleasant surprise and I had never expected to see him in that city.
(B) I exclaimed on seeing Rahul that it was a pleasant surprise and I had never expected to see him in that city.
(C) I exclaimed on seeing Rahul that it is a pleasant surprise and I had never expected to see him in that city.
(D) I exclaimed on seeing Rahul that it was a pleasant surprise and I never expected to see him in that city.
184. "How steep the path is!", "The exhausted traveller said, "I am quite tired."
(A) The exhausted traveller said that the path was very steep and that he was quite tired.
(B) The exhausted traveller exclaimed that the path is very steep and that he was quite tired.
(C) The exhausted traveller exclaimed that the path was very steep and that he is quite tired.
(D) The exhausted traveller exclaimed that the path was very steep and that he was quite tired.
185. Ram said to Sheela, "Do not come here again or I shall lodge a complaint against you."
(A) Ram warned Sheela never to come there again or he would lodge a complaint against her.
(B) Ram told Sheela not to come there again or he would lodge a complaint against her.
(C) Ram warned Sheela not to come there again or he would lodge a complaint against her.
(D) Ram warned Sheela not to come there again or he should lodge a complaint against her.
186. The teacher said to the students, "In your life and even in a small act, prove worthy of your Alma Mater."
(A) The teacher exhorted the students to prove worthy of their Alma Mater in their life and even in a small act.
(B) The teacher said the students to prove worthy of their Alma Mater in their life and even in a small act.
(C) The teacher told the students to prove worthy of our Alma Mater in their life and even in a small act.
(D) The teacher advised the students to prove worthy of their Alma Mater in their life and even in a small act.
187. Bunty said, "Father, I want to go abroad after I have finished my studies."
(A) Bunty said that he wants to go abroad after he had finished his studies.
(B) Bunty said that he wanted to go abroad after he had finished his studies.
(C) Bunty said that he wanted to go abroad after he finished his studies.
(D) Bunty told his father that he wanted to go abroad after he had finished his studies.
188. Father said to Bunty, "Why do you want to go abroad when all the good universities are available in this country."
(A) Father asked Bunty why he wanted to go abroad when all the good universities are available in that country.
(B) Father asked Bunty why he wants to go abroad when all the good universities are available in that country.
(C) Father asked Bunty why he wanted to go abroad when all the good universities were available in that country.
(D) Father asked Bunty why he wanted to went abroad when all the good universities are available in that country.
189. "Don't go home now" He said, "Remember, you promised to finish this work today."
(A) He forbid me to go home then and told me to remember that I promised to finish that work that day.
(B) He forbade me not to go home then and told me to remember that I had promised to finish that work that day.
(C) He told me to not go home then and told me to remember that I had promised to finish that work that day.
(D) He forbade me to go home then and told me to remember that I had promised to finish that work that day.
190. He said, "Be true in whatever you do as truth always triumphs."
(A) He advised us to be true in whatever we do as truth always triumphs.
(B) He advised us to be true in whatever we did as truth always triumphed.
(C) He advised us be true in whatever we do as truth always triumphs.
(D) He said us to be true in whatever we do as truth always triumphs.
191. He told us —
(A) that he enjoyed the movie last night.
(B) that he enjoys the movie last night.
(C) he enjoyed the movie the previous night.
(D) that he enjoyed the movie the previous night.



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192. I didn't know——
(A) what he means
(B) what he meant
(C) what he mean
(D) that what he meant
193. "Wow !" she said, "Now that I have passed, I can get a job."
(A) She exclaimed with joy that she can get a job then as she had passed.
(B) She exclaimed with joy that she had passed she could get a job.
(C) She exclaimed with joy that she could get a job then as she had passed.
(D) She said with joy that she could get a job then as she had passed.
194. The little boy said, "I wish it rains hard so that I don't have to go to school."
(A) The little boy earnestly wished that it rained hard so that he would not have to go to school.
(B) The little boy wished it rained hard so that he will not have to go to school.
(C) The little boy wished it rained hard so that he would not have to go to school.
(D) The little boy wished it rained hard so that he would not go to school.
195. He said, "Long live the good samaritans."
(A) He wished that the good Samaritans may live long.
(B) He wished that the good Samaritans might live long.
(C) He said that the good Samaritans might live long.
(D) He wished that the good Samaritans might lived long.
196. He said that he worked hard and she played the whole day.
(A) He said, "I worked hard and she played the whole day."
(B) He said, "I work hard and she played the whole day."
(C) He said, "I had worked hard and she had played the whole day."
(D) He told, "I worked hard and she played the whole day."
197. The visitor said, "Please take me to the officer."
(A) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer .
(B) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.
(C) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.
(D) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.
198. "Don't follow me in the office." She said, "I do not like flatterers."
(A) She warned him not to follow her in the office as she did not liked flatterers.
(B) She warned him not to follow her in the office as she does not like flatterers.
(C) She warned him not to follow her in the office as she did not like flatterers.
(D) She told him not to follow her in the office as flatterers are not liked by her.
199. The visitor said, "Where can I keep my luggage? "
(A) The visitor asked him where he could keep his luggage.
(B) The visitor asked him where he can keep his luggage.
(C) The visitor ask him where he could keep his luggage.
(D) The visitor asked him where could he keep his luggage .
200. "Don't smoke." She said, "I object."
(A) She warned him not to smoke as she objected.
(B) She warned him not to smoke as she objects.
(C) She forbade him not to smoke as she objected.
(D) She warned him not to smoked as she objected.