



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS (Q. NO. 1 to 20): Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has error and blacken the oval corresponding to the appropriate to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

1. (A) Since most of the / (B) employee were in / (C) good mood, the programme was a great success. / (D) No error
 2. (A) The Reserve Bank of India is / (B) responsible for ensuring / (C) that the banking sector function effectively. / (D) No error
 3. (A) There is a shortage / (B) of qualified staffs / (C) in many software companies in India. / (D) No error
 4. (A) According to a survey / (B) much than forty percent / (C) of Indians do not have access to banks. / (D) No error
 5. (A) To improve its efficiency / (B) all income tax officers / (C) will be provided with laptops by next year. / (D) No error
 6. (A) He was not a / (B) good manager because / (C) he did not know to react in a crisis. / (D) No error
 7. (A) Ram will be suspended / (B) because he drafted the status report / (C) without obtaining none of the necessary documents. / (D) No error
 8. (A) Mr Bajaj has resigned / (B) from the post of Director / (C) which he holds for over ten years. / (D) No error
 9. (A) In spite of living / (B) in Kerala for two years / (C) he yet does not speak Malayalam. / (D) No error
 10. (A) Mr Patil has approached / (B) me for / (C) a loan to finance his son college education. / (D) No error
 11. (A) During the recent flood / (B) Shilpa's colleagues / (C) prayed / (D) her safety. / (E) No error
 12. (A) Everyone admires Deepa / (B) because of her ability / (C) to generate so good ideas. / (D) No error
 13. (A) The company has announced / (B) a bonus for all employee / (C) who achieve their sales targets. / (D) No error
 14. (A) The Cashier cannot / (B) give no explanation / (C) for the money that is missing. / (D) No error
 15. (A) The manager has / (B) confidence in the engineer / (C) ability to design the new software. / (D) No error
 16. (A) He has been assigned / (B) with that team / (C) because he is well qualified and experienced. / (D) No error
 17. (A) The new project / (B) cannot be launched / (C) unless the approval of the Board. / (D) No error
 18. (A) Instead criticizing / (B) why don't / (C) you help her with the presentation? / (D) No error
 19. (A) Mr Sethi was / (B) not given a promotion / (C) because he is frequent absent. / (D) No error
 20. (A) In spite of / (B) many hardships / (C) Amar has managed to success. / (D) No error
- Directions (Q. No. 21 to 30):** Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.
21. If we wish to _____ democracy, we must _____ fast to our constitutional norms.
(A) engage, stick (B) rule, access
(C) absorb, work (D) maintain, hold
 22. Mass education system _____ lot of _____ on teaching and very little on learning.
(A) claims, regard (B) teaches, elements
(C) lays, stress (D) finds, shortcomings
 23. When they _____ that the commodities were very _____, they gave up the idea to buy them for want of adequate money.
(A) saw, good (B) realized, cheap
(C) noticed, attractive (D) found, expensive
 24. Two _____ guide the judge's _____ : justice and fairness.
(A) advocates, court
(B) principles, decision
(C) members, sentences
(D) officials, cases
 25. Hardly _____ he reached the jetty _____ the boat sank.
(A) did, than (B) as, when
(C) had, when (D) when, than
 26. He tends to _____ to any suggestion I make in meetings.
(A) differ (B) agree
(C) accept (D) act
 27. We were shocked by the young man's _____ for money.
(A) greed (B) acumen
(C) versatility (D) projection



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28. Let us cultivate a strong will, a _____ mental desire and determination to achieve our ideals.

- (A) tall (B) sure
(C) sardonic (D) keen

29. He _____ children to open their eyes and ears to the beauty of life.

- (A) admonished (B) promised
(C) exhorted (D) complemented

30. We must work hard towards the _____ of the underprivileged people of our country.

- (A) proliferation (B) emancipation
(C) contribution (D) association

Directions (Q. No. 31 to 35): Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. **EXASPERATING**

- (A) soothing (B) successful
(C) annoying (D) distressing

32. **EMACIATED**

- (A) healthy (B) luxurious
(C) intelligent (D) sympathetic

33. **ABERRATION**

- (A) regularity (B) commonality
(C) particularity (D) normality

34. **AFFABLE**

- (A) pleasant (B) surly
(C) weak (D) unknown

35. **RUEFULLY**

- (A) cheerfully (B) regretfully
(C) thoughtfully (D) hopefully

Directions (36-40) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

36. **CONTROVERT**

- (A) subvert (B) indict
(C) contradict (D) confuse

37. **VIRULENT**

- (A) defunct (B) deadly
(C) daring (D) deceptive

38. **SPIRITED**

- (A) admirable (B) adaptable
(C) advanced (D) ardent

39. **EXECRATE**

- (A) curse (B) deplore
(C) denounce (D) desecrate

40. **PERQUISITE**

- (A) incentive (B) privilege
(C) bonus (D) reward

Directions (Q. No. 41 to 45): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

41. (A) agnostik (B) accomplice
(C) advercity (D) acrimonous
42. (A) dysentery (B) momentary
(C) cemetary (D) comentary

43. (A) ebulent (B) jubilant

(C) iminent (D) tolerent

44. (A) malaign (B) arraign

(C) asigne (D) degine

45. (A) harrassment (B) embarrasment

(C) fulfilment (D) denoument

Directions (Q. No. 46 to 55): four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrases underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer-sheet.

46. **a damp squib**

- (A) rainy weather
(B) a disappointing result
(C) a skirt in a laundry
(D) None of the above

47. **A bolt from the blue**

- (A) a delayed event
(B) an inexplicable event
(C) an unexpected event
(D) an unpleasant event

48. **Cold comfort**

- (A) absurdity (B) deception
(C) slight satisfaction (D) foolish proposal

49. **Yeoman's service**

- (A) medical help (B) excellent work
(C) social work (D) hard work

50. **Status quo**

- (A) unchanged position
(B) excellent place
(C) unbreakable statue
(D) long queue

51. It is high time he **came out of his shell**.

- (A) appeared suddenly
(B) became more sociable
(C) became a loser
(D) removed his clothes

53. Every political party is at present **playing to the gallery**.

- (A) adopting cheap tactics
(B) befooling the common man
(C) fighting for votes
(D) appeasing the masses

54. His **blood ran cold** when he heard his uncle was murdered.

- (A) He was frightened
(B) He was horrified
(C) He was disgusted
(D) He was depressed

55. **Kid glove**

- (A) With special consideration
(B) With childish consideration
(C) With no consideration
(D) With due consideration



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Directions (Q. No. 56 to 75) the first and last parts of the paragraph/sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining part of the paragraph/sentence is split into four parts and named p, q, r and s.. The correct order of the sentences/parts is your answer. Choose from the four alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and make it as your answer on the Answer Sheet.

56. 1. There are many roads into the world of books, but the way of fiction is probably the most common.
P. Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is primitive and strong.
Q. The reason is plain.
R. They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.
S. The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modern reader than any other form of contemporary writing.
6. Mankind's delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.
(A) QSRP (B) SRPQ
(C) RSQP (D) PRSQ
57. 1. Love is one of the earliest of human passions.
P. It is also one of the sweetest.
Q. Love should be directed towards a worthy object.
R. But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.
5. Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.
6. Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation.
(A) RQPS (B) PRQS
(C) PQSR (D) QRPS
58. 1. A rocket burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.
P. Ordinary fuel will burn only in air, because it needs the oxygen in the air.
Q. A rocket can therefore travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.
R. This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.
5. However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.
6. In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.
(A) QSRP (B) RPSQ
(C) SQPR (D) PRQS

59. 1. The internet has given
P. to keep in touch with friends
Q. and even allowed them
R. students access to reams of information,
S. made it cheaper
6. to attend universities remotely.
(A) RPSQ (B) RSPQ
(C) SRPQ (D) PRSQ
60. 1. But at that moment I glanced round at the crowd that had followed me.
P. It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.
Q. They were watching me as they would watch a conjurer about to perform a trick.
R. I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes — faces all happy and excited over his bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.
S. It blocked the road for a long distance on either side.
6. They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands, I was momentarily worth watching.
(A) RPQS (B) QSRP
(C) SRPQ (D) PSRQ
61. 1. An observation home is called a fornicarium.
P. Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.
Q. You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.
R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.
S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.
6. Carefully place them all in the formicarium
(A) RPQS (B) PQSR
(C) PSQR (D) RPSQ
62. 1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.
P. He rushed back/to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.
Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.
R. He went to Cambridge to study.
S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.
6. Till the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.
(A) RSQP (B) SRQP
(C) PQRS (D) SRPQ



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| <p>63. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
5. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(A) SRPQ (B) PQRS
(C) SQRP (D) SPQR</p> <p>64. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
Q. He would practise yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
(A) SRQP (B) RQPS
(C) QRSP (D) PRSQ</p> <p>65. 1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible from the tyranny of the here and the now.
P. If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.
Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.
R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.
S. This is of course a matter of degree.
6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.
(A) QRSP (B) RQPS
(C) SRPQ (D) PRSQ</p> | <p>66. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
5. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
(A) PRSQ (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RPQS</p> <p>67. 1. All of a sudden they came upon a strange sea.
P. However, the ships cut their way through the sea-weed.
Q. This sea of Sea weed was the Sargassa sea.
R. Its surface was thick with sea weed.
S. Seeing it the sailors were terrified.
6. The sailors then took heart again.
(A) SRQP (B) RQSP
(C) QSRP (D) PQSR</p> <p>68. 1. What are the Indians like ?
P. The same foreigners who become annoyed by any number of Indian habits can also be passionately in love with India.
Q. It can only be personal.
R. No answer can be complete or fair.
S. Some people say 'they are easier to love than to like'
6. The Indians are mercurial people, quickly elated, quickly depressed
(A) RQSP (B) PSQR
(C) QPSR (D) SPRQ</p> <p>69. 1. Banks play a vital role in the functioning of any economy.
P. They are also assured of a good return and wise management.
Q. To the millions of selfemployed persons, a bank can be a source of credit.
R. To those who have money to spare, banks are the custodians of their savings.
S. Even established trade or industry cannot function or expand without adequate bank credit.
6. For our growing number of educated youth, banks offer an opportunity for employment.
(A) SQPR (B) RPQS
(C) PRQS (D) PQRS</p> |
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70. 1. To forgive an injury is often considered to be a sign of weakness.
P. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of vengeance.
Q. It is really a sign of strength.
R. It takes a strong character to restrain these natural passions.
S. The man who forgives an injury proves himself to be the superior to the man who wronged him and puts the wrong doer to shame
6. Forgiveness may even turn a foe into a friend.
(A) PRSQ (B) PQRS
(C) RPQS (D) QPRS
71. 1. The power of observation is one that must be acquired.
P. Unless a man has trained himself to observe his eyes will be blind to the usual.
Q. As we grow older, our eyes become duller.
R. He will notice only what is striking and unusual.
S. All boys have it but many men lose it.
6. A man will walk past a house four five years and not notice it, but if it is on fire, he will notice it.
(A) SPRQ (B) SQPR
(C) PSQR (D) PQRS
72. 1. Superstition and
P. the supposed powers
Q. thrive on
R. magical practices
S. of dreams to
6. foretell the future.
(A) SPQR (B) PSQR
(C) RSQP (D) RQPS
73. 1. The stronger
P. the phosphorous
Q. the more light
R. of electrons
S. the beam
6. gives out.
(A) RPQS (B) SQRP
(C) SRQP (D) RQPS
74. 1. There are thousands of us
P. former school and college friends
Q. by some of our
R. at the careers chosen
S. who are surprised
6. and their success in these fields.
(A) SRQP (B) RQSP
(C) PQSR (D) SPQR

75. 1. Ramani is a student of medicine.
P. The hopes of millions of cancer patients and doctors rest on his research.
Q. But, of late he has become a drug addict.
R. He is doing research in cancer.
S. He has already done very useful work in this field, and is hopeful of finding a solution to this disease.
6. This addiction has been increasing day by day, and has started affecting his work.
(A) QPSR (B) RSPQ
(C) SRPQ (D) RSQP

Directions : [Q. No. 76 to 85] Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and blacken the appropriate rectangle [] in the Answer Sheet.

76. Going on in spite of difficulties
(A) delirious (B) desirous
(C) perseverance (D) pervasive
77. A number of ships, vehicles etc. travelling together under escort
(A) retinue (B) fleet
(C) posse (D) convoy
78. An instrument for measuring wind pressure.
(A) Manometer (B) Micrometer
(C) Temperature (D) Barometer
79. To destroy completely
(A) Annihilate (B) rehabilitate
(C) incapacitate (D) dislocate
80. To die in water or any other liquid because one is unable to breathe.
(A) sink (B) drown
(C) flounder (D) founder
81. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
(A) Curmudgeon (B) Money-grabber
(C) Scrimp (D) Niggard
82. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
(A) Constriction (B) Consternation
(C) Concentration (D) Contraction
83. A person who is fluent in two languages
(A) Versatile (B) Linguist
(C) Bilingual (D) Polyglot
84. One who eats human flesh.
(A) Maneater (B) Cannibal
(C) Beast (D) Savage
85. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
(A) assertive (B) bossy
(C) aggressive (D) lordy



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Directions: (Q. No. 86 to 105) A sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). Blacken the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

86. We have **reliably inform** that the new branch will not open till next year.
(A) reliably to inform
(B) reliable information
(C) informed reliability
(D) No correction required
87. The appointment to these posts **were temporarily** so we shall have to apply to other companies.
(A) is temporary
(B) being temporarily
(C) will be temporarily
(D) No correction required
88. In anticipation of the transport strike we have decided **for delayed** our vacation.
(A) to delay
(B) on delay
(C) in delaying
(D) No correction required
89. You cannot dismiss him **unless you had** a good reason.
(A) until having
(B) without
(C) except you have
(D) No correction required
90. In our opinion Mr Dayal's son has **carry forward** the business well in his absence.
(A) carried through
(B) been carried out
(C) carried on
(D) No correction required
91. The newly appointed Chairman has **recent visited** all our branches.
(A) on a recent visit
(B) recently visit to
(C) recently visited
(D) No correction required
92. Mr Sen's colleagues asked him **that he planned** to do after his retirement.
(A) when he planned
(B) that his plans
(C) what he planned
(D) No correction required
93. The Minister denied reports that prices **will rose after** the budget.
(A) would rise after
(B) will now rise
(C) is rising up
(D) No correction required
94. They decided to begin the meeting **till he arrive**.
(A) since he arrives
(B) when he arrived
(C) on arrival
(D) No correction required
95. The employees successfully **carried out** the manager's instructions.
(A) carried on
(B) carried of
(C) carry
(D) No correction required
96. Fishing and swimming are two different activities, **independence of one another**.
(A) independent of one another
(B) independence of the other
(C) independent of each other
(D) No correction required
97. An early action on our suggestion, preferably before the elections are announced, **will be appreciative**.
(A) would be appreciate
(B) would have been appreciate
(C) will be appreciated
(D) No correction required
98. He is the man whose **advice is difficult in following**.
(A) advise is difficult to follow
(B) advice is difficult to follow
(C) advise has difficult to follow
(D) No correction required
99. He **told me that he only had a little** money.
(A) tells me that he only has a little
(B) told me that only he has a little
(C) told me that he had only a little
(D) No correction required
100. You must ensure that I get **my cheque encash** before Saturday.
(A) my cheque cashed
(B) cash my cheque
(C) my cheque cash
(D) No correction required
101. He persevered and succeeded **to the face of all** obstacles.
(A) in facing all the
(B) to all the face of
(C) by the face of all
(D) No correction required
102. The quality of services provided by them **has not been effectively monitored**.
(A) has not being effective in monitoring
(B) have not been effectively monitored
(C) has not being effectively monitored
(D) No correction required



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103. We appreciate your resourcefulness in effectively handling **considerable difficult** exercises.
(A) considerable difficulty
(B) considerably difficult
(C) considered difficulty
(D) No correction required
104. The Chairman approved the recommendations of the committee **with partiality modifications**.
(A) by partially modified
(B) with partial modifications
(C) with partial modifies
(D) No correction required
105. The possible market where the **product can sold** depends upon several considerations including the tastes, likes, dislikes, etc of the inhabitants.
(A) produce can sold
(B) product can sale
(C) product can be sold
(D) No correction required

Directions: (Q. No. 106 to 130) 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.

106. The boxes were put aside by him and were never reopened.
(A) He put the boxes aside and they were never reopened.
(B) He put aside the boxes and never reopened them.
(C) He put aside the boxes were never reopened by him.
(D) He put aside the boxes and never re opened.
107. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.
(A) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given
(B) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government
(C) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval
(D) The new drug was not approved by the government
108. End the war now !
(A) Now must the war be ended.
(B) The war must be ended now.
(C) You must end the war now.
(D) Must the war be ended now.
109. I was constantly being asked for money
(A) I was constantly asking for money
(B) They constantly asked me for money.
(C) I constantly asked them for money
(D) They were constantly asking me money.

110. How much a month are you paid ?
(A) How much a month do you pay?
(B) In a month how much do you pay?
(C) How much a month do they pay you?
(D) How much a month they pay you ?
111. They have made a film .
(A) A film was made.
(B) A film have been made .
(C) A film has been made.
(D) A film has being made.
112. The doctor operated on me at home.
(A) I was operated on at home by the doctor.
(B) I had to be operated on at home.
(C) I was operated at home by the doctor.
(D) I operated on at home.
113. Why did he deprive you of the rights?
(A) Why you were deprived of the rights ?
(B) Why were you deprived of the rights by him ?
(C) Why was he deprived of the rights?
(D) Why were you deprived of the rights by him ?
114. The news has been brought to us by him.
(A) He brought us the news.
(B) He has brought us the news.
(C) He was brought the news to us.
(D) We brought the news to him.
115. She found the documents missing.
(A) The documents were found missing .
(B) The documents were being found missing .
(C) The documents had been found missing .
(D) The documents was found missing .
116. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.
(A) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
(B) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
(C) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
(D) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
117. Has anybody answered your question ?
(A) Your question has been answered ?
(B) Any body has answered your question?
(C) Has your question been answered ?
(D) Have you answered your question?
118. They have published all the details of the invention.
(A) All the details of the invention have been published by them
(B) The publication of the details of invention was done by them
(C) All the details have been invented by the publishers
(D) All the inventions have been detailed by them



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119. Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.
(A) You are face down, arms are to be outstretched
(B) You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.
(C) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.
(D) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.
120. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.
(A) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.
(B) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
(C) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.
(D) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.
121. The curd smelt sour
(A) The curd is sour when smelt
(B) The curd was sour when it was smelling
(C) The curd was sour when it was smelt
(D) The curd is sour when it was smelt
122. People are not going to tolerate Government's despotism.
(A) Government's despotism is not going to be tolerated by people.
(B) Government's despotism was not going to be tolerated by people.
(C) Government's despotism is not being tolerated by people.
(D) Government's despotism is not to be tolerated by people.
123. He was refused admittance
(A) The guards refuse him admittance.
(B) The guards refused him for admittance.
(C) The guards have refused him admittance.
(D) The guards refused him admittance.
124. Why are you raising a hue and cry?
(A) Why are a hue and cry being raised by you?
(B) Why is a hue and cry being raised by you?
(C) Why a hue and cry are being raised by you?
(D) Why a hue and cry is being raised by you?
125. They say that people live on distant planets.
(A) It was said that people live on distant planets.
(B) It is being said that people live on distant planets.
(C) It is said that people live on distant planets.
(D) It is saying that people live on distant planets.
126. Are they not cheating us?
(A) Are we not being cheated?
(B) Are not we being cheated?
(C) Are we being not cheated?
(D) Are we being cheated?
127. A bullet in the chest is adored by none but the brave
(A) None but the brave adores a bullet in the chest
(B) None but the brave adore a bullet in the chest
(C) None but the brave adored a bullet in the chest
(D) None but the brave have adored a bullet in the chest
128. The case is being investigated by the police
(A) The police are investigating the case
(B) The police is investigating the case
(C) The police was investigating the case
(D) The police were investigating the case
129. Help others but do not expect anything in return
(A) You are advised to help others and expect anything in return
(B) Let others be helped and expect nothing in return
(C) You were advised to help others and expect anything in return
(D) You are advised to help others but forbidden to expect anything in return
130. Shut the door and leave
(A) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave.
(B) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave.
(C) Let the door be shut and you be left.
(D) Let be the door shut and you are ordered to leave.
- Directions (Q. No. 131-150): 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.**
131. "What a fool you are !" He said.
(A) She exclaimed that what a fool he was
(B) She exclaimed that he was a very big fool
(C) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so fool
(D) She asked him what a fool he was
132. He said to the student, "Work hard."
(A) He ordered the student to work hard
(B) He ordered the student that he should work hard
(C) He told the student that he work hard
(D) He ordered to the student to work hard



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133. He said, "We are all sons of God."
(A) He said that we are all sons of God.
(B) He asked that we are all sons of God.
(C) He said that we were all sons of God.
(D) He asked that are we all sons of God.
134. She said to me "I cooked and he cleaned"
(A) She said that she cooked and he cleaned.
(B) She told me that she cooked and he cleaned.
(C) She said that she had cooked and he had cleaned.
(D) She told that she cooked and he cleaned.
135. "Get out of my office," said the manager to the clerk. "You will soon get your relieving order."
(A) The manager had ordered the clerk to get out of his office and had told him that he would soon get his relieving order.
(B) The manager told the clerk to get out of his office and said to him that he would soon get his relieving order.
(C) The manager ordered the clerk to get out of his office and told him that he would soon get his relieving order.
(D) The manager said to the clerk to get out of his office and told him that he would soon get his relieving order.
135. The kidnapper said to the businessman over the phone, "If you don't pay the ransom at once, I will kill your son."
(A) The kidnapper has threatened the businessman over the phone that he would kill his son if he did not pay the ransom at once.
(B) The kidnapper told the businessman over the phone that he would be killing his son if he did not pay the ransom at once.
(C) The kidnapper threatened the businessman over the phone that he would kill his son if he did not pay the ransom at once.
(D) The kidnapper said to the businessman over the phone that he will kill his son if he did not pay the ransom at once.
136. "Please help me to put back the box," said Veena to them.
(A) Veena told them to help her to put back the box."
(B) Veena requested them to help her to put back the box.
(C) Veena inquired whether they could put back the box.
(D) Veena asked for help in putting back the box.
137. He said to her, "I'll surely take you to the movie tomorrow."
(A) He promised her that he would surely take her to the movie the next day.
(B) He told her that he could surely take her to the movie the next day.
(C) He promised to her that he will surely take her to the movie the next day.
(D) He promised to her that he can surely take her to the movie the next day.
138. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
(A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
(B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day
(C) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow
(D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day
139. "Run away, children quickly" said the teacher.
(A) The teacher asked the children if they run away quickly.
(B) The teacher asked the children whether they could run away quickly.
(C) The teacher asked the children to run away quickly.
(D) The teacher asked the children to run away.
140. He said to his daughter, "Do you have fever ?"
(A) He told his daughter whether she had fever.
(B) He questioned his daughter about the fever.
(C) He asked his daughter if she had fever.
(D) He asked his daughter did she have fever.
141. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night ?"
(A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
(B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen me cricKet match on television the earlier night
(C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night
(D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night



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142. The mother said to the son, "Why didn't you write to me often ? I was so worried."
(A) The mother asked the son why had he not written to her often and that she was so worried.
(B) The mother asked the son why had he not written to her often and that she had been so worried.
(C) The mother asked the son why didn't he write to her often and that she was so worried.
(D) The mother asked the son why he had not written to her often and that she had been so worried.
143. He said to me, "I want you to read the book now."
(A) He told that he wanted me to read the book then.
(B) He told me that he wanted me to read the book then.
(C) He said that I wanted him to read the book now.
(D) He said that he wanted to read the book to me then.
144. "Where did you go last night?" My friend asked.
(A) My friend enquired where had I gone last night.
(B) My friend wanted to know where I did go the previous night.
(C) My friend said where I went last night.
(D) My friend asked me where I had gone the previous night.
145. Reema said, "I have been studying the whole day."
(A) Reema said that she had been studying the whole day.
(B) Reema stated she has been studying the whole day.
(C) Reema told him she was studying the whole day.
(D) Reema said she was studying the whole day.
146. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening ?"
(A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening
(B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening
(C) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening
(D) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening

147. "Have you seen my spectacles, Sam ?" asked his mother.
(A) The mother said to Sam and asked if he has seen her spectacles.
(B) The mother asked Sam if he had seen her spectacles.
(C) The mother said to Sam if he had seen her spectacles.
(D) The mother told Sam if he had seen her spectacles.
148. "It is an excellent essay." the teacher said.
(A) The teacher remarked that it had been an excellent essay.
(B) The teacher remarked that it has been an excellent essay.
(C) The teacher remarked that it is an excellent essay.
(D) The teacher remarked that it was an excellent essay.
149. Jim said, "Sally, I have finished the job."
(A) Jim told Sally that I had finished the job.
(B) Jim told Sally that he had finished the job.
(C) Jim told Sally that he has finished the job.
(D) Jim told Sally that he finished the job.
150. The lady said, "Can you please help me to cross the road ?"
(A) The lady requested me to help her cross the road.
(B) The lady requested me to helped her cross the road.
(C) The lady insisted that I help her cross the road.
(D) The lady exclaimed that I helped her cross the road.

Directions : In questions no. (151 to 175): you have the given passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate oval in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-1

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are. If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.



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And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

151. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
(A) he/she is very creative
(B) he/she loves nature
(C) he/she writes poetry on paper
(D) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
152. A cloud and the paper inter-are means
(A) both are very important
(B) both exist because of the other; they are inter-related
(C) a cloud exists on its own
(D) everything in this world is separate
153. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
(A) He will *die* without food
(B) He can't grow wheat
(C) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
(D) There won't be enough trees to cut
154. The theme of the comprehension is
(A) Everything co-exists in nature
(B) Don't harm anybody
(C) Inter-are and inter-be
(D) Very confusing
155. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?
(A) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
(B) Because he is a linguist
(C) Because he is interested in new words
(D) Because our very existence is defined by this term.

PASSAGE-2

Politicians and generals talk of military strategies and manouvres but something completely different is needed. Stability will come only when economic opportunities exist, when youth can find jobs and support families rather than seeking their livelihood in violence. Peace can only be achieved with a withdrawal of foreign troops, sanctions and peacekeepers and the arrival of jobs, productive farms and factories, healthcare and schools. Repeatedly, the fragile peace in impoverished countries has broken down because of the lack of economic follow-up. Despite promises of aid, the actual record of international aid to post-war reconstruction is deficient.

Once the war ends, agencies involved in post-war relief efforts fail to understand how to start or restart economic development in a low income setting. They squander time, surplus aid funds and opportunities because they are not familiar with local conditions and do not understand their point of view. There are distinct phases of outside help to end a conflict. In the first phase focus is on providing food, water, shelter and medicine to refugees, i.e. humanitarian. In the second, emphasis is on the refugees returning home while in the last phase long-term investments and strengthening of courts is the main focus.

However, once a conflict is over, aid agencies sanctioned by the World Bank send study groups instead of requisite personnel. There is a gap of several years before moving from humanitarian relief to economic development. By the time such help arrives the war has restarted. It is possible to restart economic development through targeted "quick impact" initiatives. Most economies in post-conflict countries are based on agriculture. Providing free packages of seeds, fertilizers and low-cost equipment quickly will ensure that former soldiers will return to their farms and establish their livelihood. But the window of opportunity closes quickly and one has to implement these measures almost immediately.

156. Which of the following is a reason why post-conflict reconstruction efforts have failed?
(A) Aid organizations do not understand issues from the perspective of the poor.
(B) Rapid economic development in low-income countries.
(C) World Bank studies are not valid.
(D) International aid organizations become too involved in reconstruction efforts.
157. Where does the problem lie in implementing post-war relief measures?
(A) Aid agencies fail to study the situation.
(B) Economic development measures are too rapid.
(C) Focus on economic development not humanitarian aid.
(D) Lack of essential and qualified personnel.



158. According to the author, how can political stability be achieved?
- (A) Increasing the number of foreign troops in areas of conflict
 - (B) Depending more on foreign aid
 - (C) Following recommendations given by the World Bank
 - (D) Providing economic opportunities
159. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (A) Focus in the first phase of a war is on providing humanitarian aid.
 - (B) Sanctions are not a means to ensure peace.
 - (C) Adequate time must be taken to plan and implement quick impact strategies.
 - (D) Providing employment to the younger generation will prevent wars.
160. How can economic development be restarted in an impoverished country?
- (A) Long-term studies should be commissioned.
 - (B) Retaining soldiers in the army to ensure law and order
 - (C) Restrict number of aid agencies to avoid waste
 - (D) Focusing on agricultural initiatives

PASSAGE-3

Though the Cold War has ended, selective tactics are still continuing for ensuring the military and economic dominance of developed countries. Various types of technology denial regimes are still being enforced which are now being mainly targeted against developing countries like India.

Today, we in India encounter twin problems. On one side there is a large-scale strengthening of our neighbours through supply of arms and clandestine support to their nuclear and missile programmes and on the other side all efforts are being made to weaken our indigenous technology growth through control regimes and dumping of low-tech systems, accompanied with high commercial pitch in critical areas. Growth of indigenous technology and self-reliance are the only answer to the problem.

Thus in the environment around India, the number of missiles and nuclear powers are continuously increasing and destructive weapons continue to pile up around us, in spite of arms reduction treaties.

To understand the implications of various types of warfare that may affect us, we need to take a quick look at the **evolution** of war weaponry and the types of warfare. I am highlighting this point for the reason that in less than a century we could see change in the nature of warfare and its effects of society.

In early years of human history it was mostly direct human warfare. During the twentieth century up to about 1990, the warfare was weapon-driven. The weapons used were guns, tanks, aircraft, ships, submarines and the nuclear weapons deployed on land/sea/air and also reconnaissance spacecraft. Proliferation of conventional nuclear and biological weapons was at a peak owing to the competition between the superpowers.

The next phase, in a new form, has just started from 1990 onwards. The world has graduated into economic warfare. The means used is control of market forces through high technology. The participating nations, apart from the USA, are Japan, the UK, France, Germany, certain South-East Asian countries and a few others. The driving force is the generation of wealth with certain types of economic doctrine. The urgent issue we need to address collectively as a nation is, how do we handle the tactics of economic and military dominance in this new form coming from the backdoor? Today technology is the main driver of economic development at the national level. Therefore, we have to develop indigenous technologies to enhance our competitive edge and to generate national wealth in all segments of economy. Therefore, the need of the hour is: *arm India with technology*.

161. Why do certain countries use selective tactics against developing countries?
- (A) To help developing countries gain military and economic independence
 - (B) To help developing countries govern themselves and be economically independent
 - (C) To ally with developing countries to dominate over other developed countries
 - (D) To curtail their domination over developing countries
162. Which are the issues of great concern that India is facing at present, according to the author of the passage?
- (A) The supply of high-tech weaponry by other countries to India's neighbours who are likely to use the same against India.
 - (B) Other countries secretly helping India's neighbours to strengthen their nuclear might.
 - (C) Obstruction of India's genuine efforts to develop its own nuclear technology.
- (A) (A) & (B) only (B) (B) & (C) only
(C) (A) & (C) only (D) All (A), (B) & (C)



163. Enforcement of technology denial regimes by developed countries implies which of the following?
- (A) Dominance of developing countries over developed ones
 - (B) Exploitation of developing nations by the mightier ones
 - (C) Targeting of developed countries by developing countries
 - (D) Sympathising with underprivileged countries
164. The striking difference in warfare before and after 1990 was the shift from
- (A) guns, tanks, etc to nuclear weapons.
 - (B) ships and submarines to spacecrafts.
 - (C) weaponry to economic warfare.
 - (D) economic forces to high technology-driven warfare.
165. Why, according to the author, is it necessary to examine how weaponry and warfare have evolved?
- (A) To understand their implications for us.
 - (B) To learn the rapid changes that have taken place in weaponry and warfare.
 - (C) To master them and enable us to attack our enemies.
- (A) All (A), (B) & (C) (B) (A) & (B) only
(C) (A) & (C) only (D) (B) & (C) only

PASSAGE-4

Hiero, King of Syracuse, had commissioned from a goldsmith of the town a crown of pure gold, but, having taken delivery of the finished article, he was suspicious. There was reason to believe that the craftsman had mixed with the gold a certain amount of other metal of inferior value. But how to find out? There was no direct evidence, and it was therefore obviously a case for the learned men of the city. And who more learned than Archimedes?

The mathematician was therefore charged with the task which would nowadays be considered a simple one, but was then a matter for serious thought. Nothing known to science could be brought forward to prove fraud or otherwise on the part of the goldsmith.

It is more than probable that the human side of the problem interested Archimedes not at all, but the scientific puzzle worried him intensely. This worry pursued him everywhere he went for days, and persisted through the routine acts of his daily round.

In the normal course of that routine, he went to the public bath. We can imagine him standing at the edge of the bath tub as he prepares to enter it, absently allowing the water to flow until

he cannot help noticing it. Suddenly, he splashed out of his tub, shouting at the top of his voice: "Eureka ! Eureka ! (I have found it! I have found it!)." Without waiting, or even thinking of such a detail as clothes, he tore out of the building and rushed through the streets of Syracuse, still shouting : "Eureka ! Eureka !."

Arriving at his house, the mathematician put his newly found discovery to a practical test, and found indeed that a body plunged in a fluid loses an amount of its weight which is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it. With this as a starting point - as it was to prove the starting point of many subsequent discoveries of importance - Archimedes was able to tell his king how much pure gold was in his crown. Thus was the first fundamental law in hydrostatics **enunciated**.

Archimedes was by this time well known to his fellow townsmen, and his sometimes strange appearance and unusual actions probably met with indulgent smiles. He came from a good family; his father Pheidias was an astronomer; he was on intimate terms with, and - according to some - was even a kinsman of King Hiero himself.

166. Why could the king not punish the fraudulent goldsmith?
- (A) By that time Archimedes had not discovered the law of hydrostatics.
 - (B) The king did not have concrete evidence to prove the fraud.
 - (C) The finishing of the crown was perfect but deceptive.
 - (D) The king had lot of faith in the goldsmith.
167. Why was Archimedes charged with the task of finding out if there was any impurity in the crown?
- (A) Archimedes was famous as the most learned man and mathematician.
 - (B) The king was worried that the goldsmith will tell the truth to Archimedes.
 - (C) The goldsmith was one of the kins of the craftsman.
 - (D) Archimedes was famous for interrogating the criminals and exploring the truth.
168. What was the king's suspicion?
- (A) The goldsmith had made a crown with some inferior metal instead of gold.
 - (B) The craftsman had replaced gold with a cheaper metal.
 - (C) The goldsmith had mixed a cheaper metal with gold in the crown.
 - (D) The finishing of the crown was not up to the mark.



169. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (A) Archimedes' action of running nude through public places was not taken lightly by the onlookers.
- (B) Archimedes' eccentric actions used to create anguish among the public.
- (C) The goldsmith had mixed inferior quality metal in the crown.
- (D) Archimedes could prove that there was no impurity in the gold used by the goldsmith in the crown.
170. When Archimedes was entrusted with the task, he was curious because
- (A) he was thrilled by the human side of the problem
- (B) he used to forget all his routine matters and concentrate on the problem.
- (C) he had never worked on such scientific challenges in the past.
- (D) it was a challenge to unearth a scientific fact.
171. "Eureka! Eureka!", as spelt out by Archimedes, was
- (A) an outburst of unreasonable pride of inventing a novel principle.
- (B) a spontaneous reaction of excitement due to a discovery.
- (C) an immature expression of a half-baked idea.
- (D) an exhibition of encouragement for a useful discovery.
172. What was the impact of Archimedes' tremendous mental involvement in solving the king's riddle?
- (A) He was not able to take care of his daily routine.
- (B) The involvement ultimately led to a failure in completing the assignment.
- (C) He was not able to think of the details of the problem entrusted to him.
- (D) Because of his involvement he forgot to put the discovery to a practical test.
173. A body submerged in a liquid loses its weight equal to
- (A) the weight of the liquid in which it is submerged.
- (B) the volume of the liquid in which it is submerged.
- (C) the weight of the body which is submerged in the liquid.
- (D) the weight of the liquid displaced by it.

174. Which of the following is **FALSE** in the context of the passage?

- (A) Archimedes' father was a relative of King Hiero.
- (B) Before Archimedes' discovery, science had limitation to detect the goldsmith's fraud.
- (C) Archimedes discovered his principle while he was in the tub for bath.
- (A) A and B (B) B and C
- (C) A and C (D) A only

175. **Enunciated** means

- (A) framed (B) lost
- (C) implemented (D) concocted

Direction (Q. 176 -190): In the following three passages, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

PASSAGE-1

Have you ever felt that computers are getting under you skin ? Well, you ain't seen nothing yet. Scientists in the United states are ...**(176)**... computers that are so ...**(177)**... that they can be sewn into the lining of clothes or even ...**(178)**... into the human body.

These are ...**(179)**... as sub-dermal computers, and those who ...**(180)**... them will be able to communicate through radio links to other computer carriers. Initially the ...**(181)**... for this mindboggling micro-technology is ...**(182)**... to be a military one.

Already the US army has developed a computer of the ...**(183)**... of a pill, which can be ...**(184)**... and allow doctors to ...**(185)**... the health of soldiers on training missions.

176. (A) designing (B) developing
- (C) inventing (D) preparing
177. (A) sophisticated (B) perfect
- (C) small (D) cute
178. (A) concealed (B) stitched
- (C) implanted (D) fixed
179. (A) called (B) known
- (C) shown (D) termed
180. (A) wear (B) operate
- (C) carry (D) prepare
181. (A) advantage (B) objective
- (C) promotion (D) use
182. (A) likely (B) seemingly
- (C) obviously (D) patently
183. (A) replica (B) form
- (C) face (D) size
184. (A) gulped (B) swallowed
- (C) tasted (D) seen
185. (A) tackle (B) track
- (C) treat (D) cure



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PASSAGE -2

Our company has set up a foundation which is **(186)** to spreading literacy. To **(187)** this cause the foundation has a project called 'A Library for Every School' through **(188)** the foundation donates books mainly to government school libraries so that children have easy **(189)** to books on a variety of subjects. In my **(190)** as Chairperson of the Foundation I travel **(191)** in rural areas. All this travelling has **(192)** me to understand what children want to read in different parts of the country. **(193)** my travels I frequently stay in the houses of people I meet as **(194)** there are no hotels in small towns and villages that I visit. In India a guest is always treated well; an old Sanskrit saying is Atithi Devo Bhava which **(195)** that God comes in the form of a guest.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 186. | (A) dedicated | (B) responsible |
| | (C) trying | (D) catered |
| 187. | (A) awaken | (B) further |
| | (C) aim | (D) contribute |
| 188. | (A) those | (B) which |
| | (C) whom | (D) where |
| 189. | (A) opportunity | (B) admission |
| | (C) purchase | (D) access |
| 190. | (A) feeling | (B) decision |
| | (C) role | (D) knowledge |
| 191. | (A) extensively | (B) somehow |
| | (C) extremely | (D) hastily |

- | | | |
|------|---------------|--------------|
| 192. | (A) ensured | (B) provided |
| | (C) enabled | (D) deprived |
| 193. | (A) During | (B) Since |
| | (C) From | (D) Through |
| 194. | (A) while | (B) usual |
| | (C) neither | (D) often |
| 195. | (A) threatens | (B) means |
| | (C) fearing | (D) imply |

PASSAGE-3

I have always been nervous and keyed up at onset of any operation. With Louwtzie next to me, I became even more tense. There was a sense of **(196)** between us which did not belong in the theatre. It was something electrical, a sort of involuntary interlocking of our **(197)** selves, which she could not **(198)** any more than I would. Inevitably, this was a **(199)** at the operating table. The ritual of command and interlacing of hands and instruments demand a totally different **(200)**.

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|------|-------------------|------------------|
| 196. | (A) futility | (B) consistency. |
| | (C) hostility | (D) intimacy |
| 197. | (A) projected | (B) protracted |
| | (C) distracted | (D) frustrated |
| 198. | (A) sever | (B) help |
| | (C) solve | (D) suffer |
| 199. | (A) proposition | (B) sufferance |
| | (C) disturbance | (D) contraction |
| 200. | (A) companionship | (B) partnership |
| | (C) relationship | (D) studentship |