



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

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

1. They are all there but she, (A)/should go and call her as soon as possible (B)/because she has to preside over the meeting(C)/No error(D).
2. It is him (A) / who takes the decisions (B) / in our office. (C) /No error (D)
3. It is a long way home, (A) / so let's have some rest here (B) / or we will get tired soon. (C) /No error (D).
4. I am a telephone operator in a factory (A) / and is looking for a job (B) / that is less noisy. (C) / No error (D)
5. "Why you don't (A) / read the book (B) / and then talk about it?" (C) /No error (D)
6. Vijay could not scarcely conceal (A) / his happiness (B) / at my resignation. (C) / No error (D)
7. You are expected to (A) / carry off the orders (B) / of the officers. (C) /No error (D)
8. She is too weak that she cannot walk, (A) / so let's give her some rest here (B) / for some more time. (C) / No error (D).
9. Please allow Venkat and I (A) / to represent the company (B) / at the conference. (C) / No error (D)
10. The king (A)/as well as his bodyguard (B) / were slain.(C)/No error (D)
11. She is wearing (A)/necklace(B)/and a crown. (C)/No error (D)
12. When the coach (A) / was not alert (B) / the boys jumped in the well. (C)/No error (D)
13. India is enough prepared to host any kind of game, (A)/however, the Olympic Committee (B)/has several misgivings about the feasibility.(C)/No error (D).
14. The great poet and dramatist (A) / the Shakespeare (B) / never had any university education. (C) / No error (D)
15. Many a sailor (A) / were drowned (B) / in the accident.(C) / No error (D)
16. It was a windy night (A)/and raining hard (B) / so he cannot go out.(C)/No error (D)
17. The examinations were (A)/preponed (B)/ by one week.(C) /No error (D)
18. Churchill was (A) / a great orator (B) / and a great politician of his time. (C) / No error (D)
19. The Vaidya's (A) / have been living here (B) / for about a decade. (C) / No error (D)

20. Now we have to adopt this strategy, (A) / because there (B) / is no alternative of it.(C)/No error (D).

Directions (Q. 21 to 25) : 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 the appropriate option in the Answer-Sheet.

21. Because of the bad weather, we had to our picnic.
(A) put away (B) put aside
(C) put off (D) put out
22. The Ford Theatre where Lincoln was shot must
(A) restored (B) restore
(C) be restoring (D) have been restored
23. We have practicals on days.
(A) intervening (B) alternate
(C) alternative (D) alternating
24. The examiner made us our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
(A) to show (B) showing
(C) show (D) showed
25. He insisted my being there.
(A) for (B) of
(C) on (D) at

Directions—(Q. 26 to 28) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

26. **Fiasco**
(A) Control (B) Concern
(C) Failure (D) Calamity
27. **Opportune moment**
(A) Decisive (B) Dangerous
(C) Unexpected (D) Favourable
28. **Chaos**
(A) Calamity (B) Pandemonium
(C) Unfair (D) Unruly

Directions—(Q. 29 to 31) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

29. **Gregarious**
(A) Shy (B) Serious
(C) Solitary (D) Reticent
30. **Deference**
(A) Reference (B) Allegiance
(C) Defiance (D) Veneration
31. **Abstinence**
(A) Passion (B) Satisfaction
(C) Self-indulgence (D) Excitement



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Directions—(Q. 32 to 34) : 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.

32. (A) Echieve (B) Acheive
(C) Achieve (D) Acheave
33. (A) Committe (B) Comittee
(C) Commitee (D) Committee
34. (A) Liutenant (B) Lieutenant
(C) Leutenent (D) Leutenant

Directions—(Q. 35 to 44) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

35. **Let sleeping dogs lie.**
(A) I will take you in the afternoon.
(B) Don't talk about it as it might instigate trouble.
(C) Let her dog sleep so that we can go.
(D) We should go and talk immediately.
36. **To be one's bottom dollar.**
(A) To be quite certain about something.
(B) To be doubtful about something.
(C) To spend all the money in betting.
(D) To be very casual in life.
37. **Dime a dozen.**
(A) Creating a lot of difficulties.
(B) Abundantly available.
(C) about twelve of them.
(D) Very few in number.
38. **Asleep at the wheels.**
(A) Troublesome for others.
(B) In attentive when vigilance is required.
(C) Very attentive to issues around.
(D) Unable to drive.
39. **A tall story.**
(A) That which is difficult to believe.
(B) To give a long speech.
(C) To be a travel writer.
(D) To have a very successful past.
40. **Against the clock.**
(A) To waste time.
(B) To give up.
(C) As fast as possible.
(D) To be a late riser.
41. **I can't thank you enough.**
(A) What can I do for you.
(B) However, I can't thank you.
(C) Words cannot express my gratitude to you.
(D) You must be expecting something.
42. **A chip off the old block.**
(A) To return to one's hometown after a long time.
(B) Similar in character to one's father or mother.
(C) To be very loyal to one's school.
(D) To hold a grudge against someone for a

long time.

43. **A taste of one's own medicine**
(A) To be very generous.
(B) To give a wrong advise.
(C) To help the sick people.
(D) To get the same treatment.
44. **Have an ace up your sleeve.**
(A) To have an advantage that other people do not know.
(B) To have a shocking secret about the past.
(C) To collect rare materials as a hobby.
(D) To be calculative while spending money.

Directions—(Q. 45 to 64) : The 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

45. 1. The Great Lakes are a group of
P. Superior is so called not because it is the largest,
Q. on the border between the USA and Canada.
R. five freshwater lakes in North America
S. but because it is higher upstream than the others.
6. Huron takes its name from the name French settlers gave it.
(A) SPRQ (B) QPSR
(C) PRQS (D) R Q P S
46. 1. The role of modern youth
P. as they have to not only
Q. than that of their forefathers
R. keep the torch of freedom aloft
S. is far more challenging
6. but also keep it always lit.
(A) SRPQ (B) RSPQ
(C) SQPR (D) PRSQ
47. 1. Modern education is bookish
P. the harsh realities of life.
Q. imparted in schools and colleges
R. and divorced from
S. The so called liberal education
6. does not help students earn their livelihood,
(A) RPSQ (B) PRSQ
(D) RPQS (D) QSPR
48. 1. Youths are the assets and hope of a nation.
P. in making India a great
Q. steeped in old cultural values
R. They can play a vital role
S. democratic, progressive and prosperous country
6. but equipped with modern scientific look.



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- (A) RPSQ (B) QPRS
(C) SPRQ (D) PRSQ
49. 1. Porcelain became popular at the beginning of the 19th century.
P. in a kiln at more than 2372 degrees Fahrenheit.
Q. refer to both China and Bisque dolls.
R. Porcelain is made by firing special clays
S. Porcelain is used generically to
6. Only a few types of clays can withstand such high temperatures.
(A) RPQS (B) SQRP
(C) PSQR (D) QRSP
50. 1. Human behaviours are regulated by their
P. a person's working pattern as well as living style.
Q. between these selves has an adverse effect upon
R. work done is the self-portrait
S. real self and social self.
6. of the person who did it.
(A) QRSP (B) PQRS
(C) RPQS (D) SQPR
51. 1. India is a democratic country
P. at the hands of our representatives
Q. but frequent elections
R. Who play political games
S. make it a mockery.
6. at the cost of the nation.
(A) PRSQ (B) SRPQ
(C) PSRQ (D) QSPR
52. 1. Plato's 'Republic' has exercised tremendous influence
P. He states that statesmen should
Q. on human thought and intelligence.
R. integrity because he felt that, only such men
S. be men of supreme intelligence and impeccable
6. could enlighten the darker side of human nature into a positive one.
(A) RSQP (B) QPSR
(C) RPSQ (D) SQPR
53. 1. India has a vibrant space science programme
P. The Indian space science programme has been working
Q. formulating an industrial participation policy to
R. covering astronomy, astrophysics and space science.
S. with cooperative Indian industries and has been
6. aid the growth of space industry in India.
(A) SQPR (B) PQRS
(C) QPRS (D) RPSQ
54. 1. Shaw read the first few lines of the
P. and was at once convinced
Q. he sent a few copies of the book to well known
R. that he was reading good poetry, so
S. poem
6. critics, and awaited their reaction.
(A) PQSR (B) SRQP
(C) SPRQ (D) QPRS
55. 1. New industries
P. interests, usually
Q. supported by foreign
R. to their employees at all
S. offer better salaries
6. levels of responsibility.
(A) PSRQ (B) SRQP
(C) PQRS (D) QPSR
56. 1. Both plants and animals
P. changes in form, structure, growth habits
Q. in becoming adapted to different climatic
R. of many sorts show remarkable
S. and even mode of reproduction
6. environment, types of food supply or mode of living
(A) SRPQ (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) RPSQ
57. 1. As heart disease continues
P. increasingly interested in identifying the
Q. to be the number one killer
R. researchers have become
S. in the United States,
6. potential risk factors that trigger heart attack.
(A) SPRQ (B) QSRP
(C) PRSQ (D) RQSP
58. 1. Those clouds promise rain;
P. before we get caught in a flash flood
Q. or else we will never be able to find our way home
R. we should hurry
S. and would be stuck here
6. for a considerable period of time.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ
59. 1. Rohan steered the jeep
P. the path to which muddy and bumpy,
Q. making it a difficult drive, and
R. down the muddy road to the camp site,
S. he discovered after a few miles
6. that it was the wrong road.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ
60. 1. If he changes his mind,
P. and he will not commit
Q. Joe has learned his lesson,
R. the same mistake again,
S. we shall know for sure that
6. but only time will tell.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ



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61. 1. A number of linguists
P. of languages spoken by
Q. the world's five billion people
R. contend that all of the thousands
S. can be traced back to a common root language
6. and have a common origin.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ
62. 1. Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport is the only one in the country to have runways equipped with a CAT IIIB Instrument Landing System.
P. This technology guides pilots to land even when visibility is cut to 50 metres.
Q. This is because
R. Finding an explanation for such failure won't be easy.
S. However, it fails to operate often.
6. the issue involves multiple stakeholders and a web of unclear briefs.
(A) PQRS (B) PRSQ
(C) PSRQ (D) PQSR
63. 1. The Australians were very proud and felt privileged
P. in their country
Q. to host the Olympics 2000
R. as it elevated their stature
S. in the eyes of the world
6. at the threshold of the new millennium.
(A) QPRS (B) PRQS
(C) SPQR (D) RQSP
64. 1. Ram has an important examination to sit for in a few weeks time.
P. But he could not concentrate.
Q. What he saw was not very nice. He was very pale.
R. He sat down to prepare for it.
S. After a while he looked at himself in the mirror.
6. He said to himself, "What I need is fresh air".
(A) PQRS (B) RPSQ
(C) QSPR (D) SQPR

Directions—(Q. 65 to 76) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

65. One who writes with both his hands—
(A) Ambiskilled (B) Amphibious
(C) Ambiguous (D) Ambidexterous
66. One who writes dictionaries—
(A) Composer (B) Interpreter
(C) Lexicographer (D) Philologist
67. A small flowing waterfall—
(A) Trickle (B) Cascade
(C) Ascend (D) Break flow
68. Study of statistics of population and births, deaths, diseases etc.
(A) Demography (B) Census
(C) (Official) Counting (D) Headcount

69. Someone who studies the improvement of hereditary qualities of a race or breed.
(A) Genetics (B) Cardiologist
(C) Endocrinologist (D) Eugenist
70. Someone who hates mankind.
(A) Questioner (B) Skeptic
(C) Mosogynist (D) Misanthrope
71. Words inscribed on a tomb—
(A) Epilogue (B) Cenotaph
(C) Epitaph (D) Epithet
72. Pertaining to tasting—
(A) Gustatory (B) Auditory
(C) Olfactory (D) Sensory
73. Someone who knows many foreign languages—
(A) Polyglot (B) Linguist
(C) Polygyny (D) Polygenta
74. A type of mental illness in which one desires to steal—
(A) Klebsiella (B) Hyponamia
(C) Clephomania (D) Kleptomania
75. Murder of one's father—
(A) Patricide (B) Matricide
(C) Patriarchal (D) Slaughter
76. Someone who collects and studies coins and medals—
(A) Numerologist (B) Philatelic
(C) Bibliophile (D) Numismatist

Directions—(Q. 77 to 96) : A sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

77. Thick clouds have overcast the sky.
(A) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds.
(B) The sky overcast by thick clouds.
(C) The sky has been overcasted by thick clouds.
(D) The sky is being overcast by thick clouds.
78. Where did you buy this pen ?
(A) Where shall you buy this pen ?
(B) Where is this pen bought by you ?
(C) Where was this pen bought ?
(D) Where will you buy this pen ?
79. He abandoned his medical studies.
(A) His medical studies had abandoned.
(B) His medical studies are abandoned.
(C) His medical studies have been abandoned.
(D) His medical studies were abandoned.
80. Gagan Narang and Vijay won bronze medals in the London Olympics.
(A) Bronze medals won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
(B) Bronze medals had been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London



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- Olympics.
- (C) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
- (D) Bronze medals have been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
81. The scheme permits investors to buy the shares from foreign companies.
- (A) Under the scheme the investors may be permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (B) Under the scheme the investors have been permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (C) Under the scheme the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (D) Under the scheme the investors were permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
82. Rosemary was moved to tears at the sight of the miserable beggar.
- (A) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears.
- (B) The sight of the miserable beggar has moved Rosemary to tears.
- (C) The sight of the miserable beggar moves Rosemary to tears.
- (D) The sight of the miserable beggar had moved Rosemary to tears.
83. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.
- (A) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
- (B) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
- (C) A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
- (D) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.
84. Cigarettes cannot be sold here.
- (A) Nobody sold cigarettes here.
- (B) Nobody could sell cigarettes here.
- (C) Nobody can sell cigarettes here.
- (D) Anybody can't sell cigarettes here.
85. A big variety store was inaugurated by Sachin.
- (A) Sachin inaugurated a big variety store.
- (B) Sachin had inaugurated a big variety store.
- (C) Sachin has inaugurated a big variety store.
- (D) Sachin inaugurate a big variety store.
86. When did he finish this work ?
- (A) When this work was finished by him ?
- (B) When was this work finished by him ?
- (C) When will this work be finished by him ?
- (D) When he finished this work ?
87. I was given a watch by my father.
- (A) My father give me a watch.
- (B) My father has given me a watch.
- (C) My father had given me a watch.
- (D) My father gave me a watch.
88. Who helps you in your daily chores ?
- (A) By who are you helped in your daily chores ?
- (B) By whom are you helped in your daily chores ?
- (C) By who you are helped in your daily chores ?
- (D) By whom you were helped in your daily chores ?
89. Jane Austen devoted her whole life to her numerous nieces and nephews.
- (A) Jane Austen's whole life is devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
- (B) Jane Austen's whole life had been devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
- (C) Jane Austen's whole life was devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
- (D) Jane Austen's whole life has devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
90. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
- (A) Shakespeare has written Hamlet.
- (B) Shakespeare had written Hamlet.
- (C) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
- (D) Shakespeare writes Hamlet.
91. They are looking after the child jointly.
- (A) The child is being looked after by them jointly.
- (B) The child is looked after by them jointly.
- (C) The child was being looked after by them jointly.
- (D) The child had been looked after by them jointly.
92. How many languages are spoken in India ?
- (A) How many languages Indians are speaking in India ?
- (B) How many languages Indians speak ?
- (C) How many languages do Indians speak ?
- (D) How many languages did Indians speak ?
93. Everyone admires our principal.
- (A) Our principal has been admired by everyone.
- (B) Our principal was admired by everyone.
- (C) Our principal is being admired by everyone.
- (D) Our principal is admired by everyone.



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94. The Manager granted me two day leave.
(A) I had been granted two day leave by the Manager.
(B) I have been granted two day leave by the Manager.
(C) I granted two day leave by the Manager.
(D) I was granted two day leave by the Manager.
95. They should shoot the terrorists dead.
(A) The terrorists been shot dead by them.
(B) The terrorists should have been shot dead.
(C) The terrorists should be shot dead.
(D) The terrorists have been shot dead.
96. Honey is made by bees.
(A) Bees makes honey.
(B) Bees made honey.
(C) Bees are making honey.
(D) Bees make honey.
- Directions: (Q. 97 to 118) : A part of the sentence is bold letter. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).**
97. How's your brother Suresh ? He hasn't changed a bit. He never does **some** work.
(A) more (B) a lot of
(C) any (D) No improvement
98. You can give the money to **whoever** you like.
(A) who (B) whomever
(C) whom (D) No improvement
99. When you have a **selection**, you should choose the simpler word rather than the harder one.
(A) reason (B) choice
(C) way (D) No improvement
100. During the Indo - Pak talks, the main **focus** was on Kashmir.
(A) attention (B) problem
(C) observation (D) No improvement
101. It's six months since I **haven't heard** from you last.
(A) have heard (B) heard
(C) had heard (D) No improvement
102. He rarely, wears a tie in summer but he **wears** one today.
(A) has been wearing (B) were
(C) is wearing (D) No improvement
103. The chairman being absent, the meeting was **cancelled** sine die.
(A) put off (B) advanced
(C) adjourned (D) No improvement
104. The lady was so **economic** that she was, able to live within her limited means.
(A) spendthrift (B) miserly
(C) economical (D) No improvement
105. Religion is **dependent** on faith while science relies on reason, cause and effect.
(A) based (B) followed
(C) conditioned (D) No improvement
106. She promised she **shall not** leave the hospital till she was better.
(A) will not (B) can't
(C) would not (D) No improvement
107. The amendment was **invoked** because it has no relevance today.
(A) provoked (B) evoked
(C) revoked (D) No improvement
108. The mother has no control **on** her children.
(A) for (B) over
(C) regarding (D) No improvement
109. When 1 was on a holiday in Mysore last month, 1 happened to meet Kamal Hassan. It was an **automatic** meeting.
(A) unavoidable (B) accidental
(C) anticipated (D) No improvement
110. The place is infested **by** poisonous snakes.
(A) with (B) in
(C) from (D) No improvement
111. A word processor is **more easier** to use than a type writer.
(A) more easy (B) easiest
(C) easier (D) No improvement
112. We **explained** about all your demands at the meeting.
(A) discussed (B) described
(C) talked (D) No improvement
113. Bill Gates is a **very rich** person in the world.
(A) the most rich (B) the richest
(C) a richest (D) No improvement
114. I **know** Mr. Raj for the past five years.
(A) have known (B) am knowing
(C) had known (D) No improvement
115. Tight security arrangements **being made** for the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister.
(A) are made (B) were made
(C) can be made (D) No improvement
116. No sooner **than it stopped raining** the children went out.
(A) did it stop raining than
(B) had it stopped raining when
(C) did it stopped raining than
(D) No improvement
117. The mayor was admitted to the hospital for a minor Surgery and was **released** on Friday.
(A) relieved (B) returned
(C) discharged (D) No improvement
118. Yesterday **I had gone** all the way to Gurgoan to meet my friend but she was not at home.
(A) have gone (B) went
(C) was going (D) No improvement



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Directions—(Q. 119 to 145) : 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.

119. The Traveller enquired of the police man if he could tell him the way to the nearest hotel.
(A) The traveller said to the police man "can you tell me the nearest hotel?"
(B) The traveller said to the policeman, "which is the way to the nearest hotel?"
(C) The traveller said to the policeman "can you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?"
(D) The traveller said to the policeman "where is the nearest hotel?"
120. Red Riding Hood's mother said, "You are going alone, my child. Be careful yes, and don't talk to any strangers on the way."
(A) Her mother advised her that she is going alone. She told her not to talk to strangers.
(B) Her mother gave her advice that you are going alone. You should be careful to not to talk to strangers.
(C) Her mother advised her to be careful as she was going alone. She told her not to talk to strangers.
(D) Her mother warned her that be careful when she is alone. She must not talk to strangers.
121. She said "If he arrives before I get back, give him something to drink."
(A) She asked me to give him something to drink if he arrived before she gets back
(B) She said that if he arrives before she got back give him something to drink
(C) She asked me to give him something to drink if he arrived before she got back
(D) She asked me to give him something to drink if he arrives before she gets back
122. She said, "I am taking lessons in music".
(A) She said that she had been taking lessons in music
(B) She said that she was taking lessons in music
(C) She said that she is taking lessons in music
(D) She says that she is taking lessons in music
123. Ram said to Mohan, "Let's go out for a walk."
(A) Ram advised Mohan that they should go for a walk.
(B) Ram said to Mohan that they go out for a walk.
(C) Ram suggested to Mohan that they

- should go out for a walk.
(D) Ram requested Mohan that should they go out for a walk.
124. Where have your friends gone ? "The teacher said to him".
The teacher asked him—
(A) where his friends have gone
(B) where have his friends gone
(C) where have her friends gone
(D) where his friends had gone
125. "Leave your keys on the desk, please," the receptionist told us.
(A) The receptionist commanded us to leave the keys on the desk
(B) The receptionist demanded that our keys should be left on the desk
(C) The receptionist told us that the keys should be kept on the desk.
(D) The receptionist requested us to leave the keys on the desk
126. He said, "I have arrived here just now."
(A) He informed them of his arrival
(B) He said that he arrived there just then
(C) He said he had just arrived then
(D) He said that he had arrived there just then
127. "GET OUT!"
(A) She said that you get out
(B) She ordered her to go out
(C) She told her to go out
(D) She said to her to please go out
128. The lecturer said, "Akbar won the respect of all races and classes by his justice."
(A) The lecturer told Akbar that he has won the respect of all races and classes by his justice.
(B) The lecturer said that Akbar had won the respect of all races and classes by his justice.
(C) The lecturer said that Akbar has won the respect of all races and classes by his justice.
(D) The lecturer had said that Akbar won the respect of all races and classes by his justice.
129. "Don't spend too much money on holidays", my father said to me,
(A) My father said to me to not spend too much money on holidays.
(B) My father advised me not to spend too much money on holidays.
(C) My father suggested that I should not spend too much money on holidays.
(D) My father said to me that I don't spend too much money on holidays.
130. The teacher said, "Our country became independent in 1947!"
(A) The teacher told that our country becomes independent in 1947



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- (B) The teacher said that our country had become independent in 1947
(C) The teacher said that our country has become independent in 1947
(D) The teacher said that our country became independent in 1947
131. "Work hard and be regular in your studies," the teacher said to the students.
(A) The teacher advised the students to work hard and be regular in their studies.
(B) The teacher said to the students to work hard and be regular in their studies.
(C) The teacher ordered the students to work hard and be regular in their studies.
(D) The teacher said to the students that they should work hard and be regular in their studies.
132. "Come back at once", said mother.
(A) Mother at once asked us to come back
(B) Mother asked us to come back immediately
(C) Immediately mother asked us to come back
(D) At once mother asked us to come back
133. Our geography teacher said to us, "The earth moves round the sun".
Our geography teacher taught us that
(A) the earth moves round the sun
(B) the earth was moving round the sun
(C) the earth moved round the sun
(D) the earth is moving round the sun
134. The hostess said to me, "Do you like non-vegetarian dishes ?"
The hostess asked me—
(A) whether she liked non-vegetarian dishes
(B) if I like non-vegetarian dishes?
(C) whether if I liked non-vegetarian dishes
(D) if I liked non-vegetarian dishes
135. The traffic policeman said, "Don't break the rule again."
(A) The traffic policeman warned him that don't ever break the rule again.
(B) The traffic policeman warned him that don't break the rule again.
(C) The traffic policeman warned him not to break the rule again.
(D) The traffic policeman warned him that not to break the rule again.
136. The teacher said to me where were you?
(A) The teacher said if where I had been.
(B) The teacher asked where you were.
(C) The teacher asked me where I had been.
(D) The teacher said where you have been.
137. "Have you heard the news ?" Cried the boy.
(A) The boy was to ask whether we had heard the news
(B) The boy cried when he heard the news
(C) The boy cried out to hear the news
(D) The boy asked me whether we'd heard the news
138. "Are you taking back all your money ?" The clerk said to the man.
(A) The clerk said to the man if he is taking back all his money
(B) The clerk asked the man are you taking back all your money
(C) The clerk asked the man whether he was taking back all his money
(D) The clerk asked the man if he had taken back all his money
139. "Is the flight delayed ?" The lady asked the superintendent.
(A) The lady questioned whether the flight was delayed
(B) The lady questioned the superintendent if the flight was delayed
(C) The lady asked from the superintendent if the flight was delayed
(D) The lady enquired from the superintendent if the flight was delayed
140. Anita said, "I have failed in my duty of looking after my parents."
(A) Anita said that she fails in her duty of looking after her parents.
(B) Anita said that she had failed in my duty to look after my parents.
(C) Anita said that she had failed in her duty of looking after her parents.
(D) Anita said that she failed in her duty of looking after her parents.
141. "Will you stand still ?" he shouted angrily.
(A) Still he shouted angrily at you to stand still
(B) Angrily he shouted to stand still
(C) He shouted angrily whether I would stand still
(D) He angrily shouted at him to stand still
142. "I haven't taken the money", she said.
(A) She denied she had taken the money
(B) She denied I haven't taken the money
(C) She denied having taken the money
(D) She denied she has taken the money
143. His mother said to his father, "Please give the child what he wants."
His mother—
(A) asked his father to give her what she wanted
(B) requested his father to give him what he wants
(C) ordered his father to give him what he wanted
(D) implored his father to give the child what he wanted



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144. "Can I open the window, please?"
(A) She said that can I open the window
(B) She asked her to open the window
(C) She asked whether she could open the window
(D) She wanted that please open the window
145. "May God bless you!" said the old gentleman to the little boy.
(A) The old gentleman prayed that God might bless the little boy
(B) The old gentleman prayed that the God may bless the little boy.
(C) The old gentleman asked the God to bless the little boy.
(D) The old gentleman prayed that the God should bless the little boy

Directions—(Q. 146 to 170) : In the following three passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE - I

Women have ...(146)... made ...(147)... in the corporate work place, but certainly not as much as they had ...(148)... We have new laws, rules and ...(149)... relating to women in the work place, but what we have not changed much is male ...(150)... Women have fallen short in their goals because we ...(151)... the potency of the male need to ...(152)... their power. If we can abide ...(153)... by the laws and rules we create in order to ...(154)... women an equal opportunity in the corporate workplace then we can still ...(155)... the problems that have denied women their fair share of space in the world.

146. (A) undoubtedly (B) seldom
(C) perhaps (D) optimistically
147. (A) efforts (B) progress
(C) attempts (D) decisions
148. (A) encompassed (B) prescribed
(C) expected (D) informed
149. (A) cases (B) problems
(C) activities (D) policies
150. (A) behaviour (B) achievements
(C) patterns (D) population
151. (A) underestimate (B) respect
(C) retaliate (D) minimise
152. (A) absolve (B) maintain
(C) evolve (D) diminish
153. (A) scrupulously (B) occasionally
(C) partially (D) excessively
154. (A) deprive (B) assure
(C) deny (D) share
155. (A) overcome (B) emphasize
(C) explore (D) judge

PASSAGE - II

Smoking is the biggest preventable ...(156)... to mankind. Many serious ...(157)... including lung-

cancer, bronchitis and heart attack are ...(158)... to smoking habits. Smoking in any form whether cigarette, cigar, pipe, bidi or tobacco chewing has been ...(159)... as a major ...(160)... factor for heart attack. A recent Soviet study has shown that smoking ...(161)... a man's life span by 2250 days(over 6 years). The increasing ...(162)... of heart attacks in India, fast ...(163)... among the younger generation has been largely ...(164)... to smoking habits. Nearly 30 million people in the country are estimated to be ...(165)... of heart disease.

156. (A) solace (B) measure
(C) menace (D) tragedy
157. (A) injuries (B) infections
(C) diseases (D) ailments
158. (A) prone (B) caused
(C) traced (D) averse
159. (A) identified (B) developed
(C) explained (D) attributed
160. (A) ailing (B) risk
(C) important (D) critical
161. (A) prolongs (B) extends
(C) reduces (D) compresses
162. (A) quantity (B) amount
(C) quota (D) incidence
163. (A) spreading (B) reaching
(C) inculcating (D) developing
164. (A) extended (B) attributed
(C) related (D) influenced
165. (A) free (B) victims
(C) devoid (D) donors

PASSAGE - III

Marriages were arranged in the ...(166)... Hindu society. These marriages were mostly ...(167)... For, the families of the boys and girls were ...(168)... to each other. They were equal in social and ...(169)... status. Their ...(170)... and outlook on life were common.

166. (A) fashionable (B) rational
(C) modern (D) traditional
167. (A) suitable (B) successful
(C) failures (D) incompatible
168. (A) unfamiliar (B) unknown
(C) known (D) familiar
169. (A) spiritual (B) political
(C) religious (D) economic
170. (A) jobs (B) habits
(C) looks (D) actions

Directions—(Q. 171 to 200) : You have the following three brief passages with 10 questions in each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate oval in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE - I

It may be asked, "In what respect do speeches differ from a pamphlet or magazine



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article?" There is an essential difference. Speech has a human element lacking in the written word, because speech is communication between the speaker and his audience face to face. This fact should be ever present to the speaker's mind both when preparing and delivering the speech. People addressed each other by word of mouth long before they wrote. Speech, therefore, is more primitive and human than written matter. Public speaking not only admits but demands characteristics which would be blemishes in compositions intended to be read. The attention of the audience must be held, arguments repeated, and free use made of analogies and illustrations. For this reason good speakers are often bad writers, while good writers are rarely effective speakers. A speech is a transitory, evanescent, episodic production depending for its immediate effect not only upon the matter but upon the delivery which enables the great speaker to sway his hearers. From their point of view personality is the thing that counts for most. In written compositions it stands for little or nothing. The quality of the written word is the only thing that matters. The author may be repulsive but he is invisible. He looks at you only through the printed page. The speaker is judged by what he is or what he appears to be. No man can achieve wide distinction as a speaker unless he can impress an audience face to face. That is the acid test of oratory, high or low. That is how the speaker makes his reputation.

171. Which part of speech is the italicised word "That is the acid test of oratory"?
- (A) Adverb (B) Verb
(C) Noun (D) Adjective
172. According to the author of the passage, how did primitive people communicate with each other ?
- (A) Sign language (B) By word of mouth
(C) By gestures (D) By writing letters
173. Which of the following is the essential characteristic of public speaking ?
- (A) Repetition of arguments
(B) Giving analogies
(C) Holding the attention of the listeners
(D) All the above
174. Choose the most suitable title for the passage.
- (A) Face to face communication
(B) Oratory
(C) Speech verses Writing
(D) The invisible author
175. What, according to the author, is the difference between speech and written communication ?
- (A) Speech came much later than written communication
(B) Speech is more personalized and human than written communication.

- (C) Speech is more persuasive.
(D) Written communication is less powerful than speech.

176. In the printed page, the author remains—
(A) interactive (B) persuasive
(C) invisible (D) all pervasive
177. In the context of the passage, what is more important for a successful speech ?
(A) Articulation (B) Fluency
(C) Oratory (D) Personality
178. Which of the following statements is not a characteristic of speech ?
(A) Speech has a more long lasting impact than writing
(B) Speech is face to face communication
(C) Speech is transient
(D) Speech has a human element
179. Why are good speakers often bad writers ?
(A) They are not precise and to the point
(B) They do not know how to write
(C) They speak too fast
(D) They repeat arguments
180. In written communication, what matters most is—
(A) vocabulary used
(B) personality of the writer
(C) style
(D) quality of writing

PASSAGE - II

Economists, ethicists and business experts persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps, encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, their pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay.

There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference of right over wrong, trust based on such delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and because others respect and believe us.

And due to this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in



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the market place through retaliation and reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximisers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

181. In the context of the passage, which of the following statement is false ?

- (A) All dishonest people are not exposed sooner or later.
- (B) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
- (C) Honesty pays in the long run.
- (D) Honest businessmen command respect in society.

182. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest ?

- (A) Dishonest businessmen succeed only for a short while.
- (B) A businessmen can make more money if they are dishonest.
- (C) Dishonest businessmen cannot stay in business for long.
- (D) Dishonest businessmen have no respect in society.

183. Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to the word 'persuade' in the context of the passage ?

- (A) Try to cheat
- (B) Give an opinion
- (C) Try to convince
- (D) Try to give one's own judgement

184. According to the author, what makes the businessmen to be honest in their dealings?

- (A) Businessmen are afraid of being punished if they are dishonest.
- (B) Businessmen are conscientious.
- (C) Businessmen choose to be honest of their own accord.
- (D) Businessmen are temperamentally honest.

185. According to the author, which of the following is the reason for being honest in business?

- (A) It makes a person self-seeking.
- (B) It satisfies one's ego.
- (C) It makes one famous.
- (D) None of the above.

186. According to the passage, what do economists want us to believe?

- (A) Businessmen should always be honest.
- (B) Businessmen become dishonest at

times.

- (C) Business cannot always be honest.
- (D) Business are rarely honest.

187. What did the author find out about the saying, 'honesty is the best policy' ?

- (A) It is found to be correct only occasionally.
- (B) It is correct on many occasions.
- (C) It is correct for all businessmen.
- (D) It is not a proven theory.

188. In the contest of the passage, what is the material advantage of being honest?

- (A) It makes one have contacts for making profit.
- (B) It makes one undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
- (C) It enables one to make profit,
- (D) It makes one honest for the sake of honesty.

189. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point through the last sentence 'cases that compelling'?

- (A) The contradiction in real life.
- (B) The consequences of dishonesty.
- (C) Theories which seem to be false.
- (D) Economist's predictions are correct.

190. In the context of the passage the sentence, "Therefore profit maximisers are honest men" means—

- (A) Honest people try to maximise their profits.
- (B) The more profit you make the more honest you are.
- (C) Honest people make the most profit.
- (D) All profiteers are honest.

PASSAGE - III

Oscar Wilde once remarked, "Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." As he so wryly observed, the vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we've been living until now are moulded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum and, is yet to break free.

Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap, here is your likely portrait: your religious convictions are those of your parents or community and your political allegiances conform to the party system that society offers.

These are desirable choices that hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue. True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look, you'd discover



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how these basic thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life.

Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain engrained in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions: humans have come to call reality. You become one of Oscar Wilde's other people thinking someone else's opinions and assuming they are your own.

This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine.

However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to leave the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living, raising a family or helping their community, than dealing with the unsettling immensity of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.

191. In spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of this epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the—

- (A) longing for immortality
- (B) yearning for Utopia
- (C) quest for excellence
- (D) search for reality

192. The expression 'holographic illusions' means—

- (A) sense of bewilderment
- (B) shady dealings
- (C) self created phantasm
- (D) artificial images

193. In the context of the passage, children adjust their ideas of reality, so that they—

- (A) are in conformity with their beloved ones
- (B) can modify them according to the need of the situation
- (C) may not be considered arrogant
- (D) can use them to their advantage

194. Which of these is not true in the context of the passage ?

- (A) We generally imitate others in everything
- (B) People are happy to take on others' roles
- (C) We speak in other people's voices, most of the time
- (D) People are genuine in expressing their feelings

195. In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means—

- (A) repulsively
- (B) hesitatingly
- (C) disapprovingly
- (D) unwillingly

196. In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum ?

- (A) By using discarded things
- (B) By appreciating others' ideas
- (C) By giving preference to others' views over one's own views
- (D) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality

197. What does the expression 'lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean ?

- (A) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing
- (B) Lives a sham, feelings a deception
- (C) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition
- (D) Lives a duplication, feelings a recitation

198. 'Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap' implies that one has to be—

- (A) very pretentious to discard one's convictions
- (B) coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition
- (C) quite serious to give up the old values
- (D) daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others' views

199. To which of the following does the picture presented in the passage, not conform ?

- (A) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life
- (B) Subscribe to others' views
- (C) Profess borrowed conviction
- (D) Cast themselves according to their own ways

200. The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will—

- (A) desire to make these choices which hold the societies together
- (B) profess implicit allegiance to social institutions
- (C) have the courage to chart their independent course of action
- (D) take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values



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