



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

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

1. One of my eyes (A) / were injured (B) / when I lit crackers during Diwali. (C) / No error (D)
2. I have (A) / few money (B) / but lots of friends. (C) / No error (D)
3. Supposing if (A) / you don't get 96% marks (B) / will you study physics ? (C) / No error (D)
4. We have seen (A) / Three Idiots at Metro (B) / yesterday afternoon. (C) / No error (D)
5. I think (A) / Sholay is preferable (B) / than the film called Don. (C) / No error (D)
6. The assassin was convicted (A) / and ordered to be hung (B) / even though the defence lawyer handled the case efficiently. (C) / No error (D)
7. Being unable to (A) / cope up with the syllabus (B) / he discontinued the course. (C) / No error (D)
8. If I was told earlier (A) / I would have (B) / certainly helped you. (C) / No error (D)
9. Alms (A) / are given (B) / to the poors. (C) / No error (D)
10. We have to (A) / insure that members (B) / fulfill the requirements. (C) / No error (D)
11. The earth's atmosphere (A) / comprises of (B) / numerous gases. (C) / No error (D)
12. This happened (A) / just exactly (B) / five years ago. (C) / No error (D)
13. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (A) / his hard early years (B) / and his long road to success. (C) / No error (D)
14. Good heavens ! (A) / How has she (B) / behaved with her parents ! (C) / No error (D)
15. The doctor advised Mr. Murugan that, (A) / because of his severe cramps, (B) / he should lay in the bed for a few days. (C) / No error (D)
16. It was he who (A) / came running in the house (B) / with the news about the earthquake. (C) / No error (D)
17. Her mother does not approve of (A) / her to go to the party (B) / without dressing formally. (C) / No error (D)
18. Riding across the battle field (A) / the famous Bhishm (B) / saw a large number of dead warriors. (C) / No error (D)

19. My Aunt (A) / was first (B) / to get a degree. (C) / No error (D)
20. Padmini had not rarely missed (A) / a dance performance or festival since (B) / she was eight years old. (C) / No error (D)

Directions—(Q. 21 to 30) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

21. Each of the children given a miniature flag on National Day.
(A) has (B) have
(C) was (D) were
22. No one at home when the robbery took place.
(A) has (B) have
(C) was (D) were
23. All the sugar been used up to bake the cake.
(A) is (B) have
(C) are (D) has
24. Most of the food prepared by Mrs. Patel.
(A) is (B) are
(C) have (D) has
25. Fortunately, nobody bitten by the poisonous snake.
(A) was (B) were
(C) has (D) have
26. Nadheeka was musing memories of the past.
(A) over (B) about
(C) on (D) from
27. On my return from a long holiday, I had to with a lot of work.
(A) catch on (B) catch up
(C) make up (D) take up
28. We must avail ourselves every opportunity that comes our way;
(A) of; in (B) on; in
(C) against; for (D) to; to
29. When the thief entered the house, the inmates in the hall.
(A) were slept (B) were sleeping
(C) slept (D) had been sleeping
30. 700 men worked for 10 years to the Borobudur temple in Java to its former glory.
(A) restore (B) give
(C) create (D) revive



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Directions—(Q. 31 to 35) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

31. **Collusion**

- (A) Disagreement with
- (B) Outburst of anger
- (C) Secret understanding
- (D) Show favour to

32. **Shortcomings**

- (A) Regular late coming
- (B) Taking short intervals
- (C) Weaknesses
- (D) Strong points

33. **Clemency**

- (A) Empathy
- (B) Kindness
- (C) Sympathy
- (D) Forgiveness

34. **Acumen**

- (A) Intelligence
- (B) Insight
- (C) Wisdom
- (D) Knowledge

35. **Commended**

- (A) Abused
- (B) Praised
- (C) Honoured
- (D) Liked

Directions—(Q. 36 to 40) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

36. **Opaque**

- (A) Dim
- (B) Transparent
- (C) Filmy
- (D) Muddy

37. **Intentional**

- (A) Purposely
- (B) Mediated
- (C) Accidental
- (D) Calmly

38. **Harmony**

- (A) Destruction
- (B) Conformity
- (C) Discord
- (D) Reconciliation

39. **Mutilate**

- (A) Instruct
- (B) Induct
- (C) Conduct
- (D) Mend

40. **Capricious**

- (A) Firm
- (B) Fickle
- (C) Indefinite
- (D) Defiant

Directions (Q. 41 to 50): Four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

41. The sudden change in government policy was **a bolt from the blue**.

- (A) a complete surprise
- (B) an unexpected difficulty
- (C) an unexpected disaster
- (D) a streak of lightning

42. To make her listen to reason in like **banging one's head against a wall**.

- (A) trying to do something impossible
- (B) injuring oneself in the attempt
- (C) getting frustrated and tired
- (D) showing one's helplessness

43. He was **pulled up** for indiscipline.

- (A) scolded
- (B) punished
- (C) pampered
- (D) expelled

44. Animals cannot **put up with** the sound of crackers during Diwali.

- (A) respond to
- (B) bear
- (C) hear
- (D) fight with

45. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the government has decided not to **give in**.

- (A) accede
- (B) yield
- (C) oblige
- (D) conform

46. **To get one's own back**

- (A) To get one's revenge
- (B) To get control over someone
- (C) To get one's position back
- (D) To get hold of someone

47. I think it is **a square deal**.

- (A) a fair bargain
- (B) a decent sale
- (C) an unfair sale
- (D) an unfair bargain

48. Ever since the Sinhas moved to their new flat, they've **tended to put on airs**.

- (A) play a lot of music
- (B) use the fan a great deal
- (C) behave as if they're better than they really are
- (D) become very argumentative and opinionated

49. **To run one down**

- (A) To be in a hurry
- (B) To be weak and tired
- (C) To disparage someone
- (D) To run down a lane

50. Some of the text books are not available and I cannot be expected to **make bricks without straw**.

- (A) cheat
- (B) do the impossible
- (C) do the right thing
- (D) make hollow bricks

Directions—(Q. 51 to 70) : A part of the sentence is bold. 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) .

51. He does not like **me coming so late**.

- (A) my coming so late
- (B) you coming so late
- (C) me come so late
- (D) No improvement

52. If you **would have remembered** to bring the map, we would not have lost our way.

- (A) had remembered
- (B) were remembering
- (C) remembered
- (D) No improvement



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53. The climate of Mumbai is somewhat **like Chennai**.
(A) like Chennai's (B) as Chennai's
(C) as Channai is (D) No improvement
54. Of the two candidates I think **he is the best suited**.
(A) he is suited best
(B) he is better suited
(C) he is best suited
(D) No improvement
55. **I have to cut down** my expenses, due to my falling income.
(A) I have to cut off (B) I have to cut out
(C) I have to cut up (D) No improvement
56. Most of the participating members at the fair, which was organised by the students, were **Mathematics teacher's**.
(A) Mathematic teachers
(B) Mathematics teachers
(C) teacher in Mathematics
(D) No improvement
57. Americans do not object **my calling them** by their first names.
(A) my calling the
(B) to my calling them
(C) been called
(D) No improvement
58. This building at New York City is **as high as every other building** in the United States of America.
(A) high than every other building
(B) as high as every other building
(C) higher than any other one
(D) No improvement
59. But here again, there are allegations of indiscriminate **reclamations and acquisition to the farmland** by the Adanis.
(A) reclamations and also acquisition by the farmland
(B) reclamation as well as acquisition of farmland
(C) reclamation and acquisition of farmland
(D) No improvement
60. It is **a three-years degree course**.
(A) an three-years degree course
(B) a three-year degree course
(C) a three years degree course
(D) No improvement
61. As soon as winter sets in, **the number of tourists start increasing** suddenly.
(A) the number of tourists are increased
(B) the amount of tourists start increasing
(C) the number of tourists increases
(D) No improvement
62. Is respect really **preferable than money** ?
(A) preferable to money ?
(B) preferred, or money
(C) preferable than money ?
(D) No improvement
63. His speech **was marked by disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position**.
(A) is being marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position
(B) was marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position
(C) was marked by disagreement and scorn for his opponents position
(D) No improvement
64. Channu is as **tall if not, taller than** Chulbul.
(A) as tall, if not, taller than
(B) as tall as, if not taller to
(C) as tall as, if not taller than
(D) No improvement
65. The bigger dilemma facing these mega stores is how to retain customers after the novelty **wear thin**.
(A) wears thin (B) cools down
(C) wears off (D) No improvement
66. Do you **appraise** any difficulty in your neighbourhood after the recent theft ?
(A) apprise (B) approach
(C) apprehend (D) No improvement
67. The driver drove slowly **so as not to overturn his load**.
(A) in order that not to overturn his load
(B) that he may not overturn his load
(C) not to overturn his load
(D) No improvement
68. A bird in **a hand** is wroth two in the bush.
(A) hands (B) hand
(C) the hand (D) No improvement
69. He **nobly acquitted himself** in the battle.
(A) acquitted himself nobly
(B) nobly acquitted
(C) acquitted nobly
(D) No improvement
70. While at Mumbai I stayed in a hotel and much of my **time was spent** in interviewing people.
(A) spent much of my time
(B) I had spent much of my time
(C) much of my time had been spent
(D) No improvement
- Directions—(Q. 71 to 80) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.**
71. A form of government in which a single person has a voice in the exercise of power—
(A) Autocracy (B) Democracy
(C) Hypocrisy (D) Theocracy
72. Belonging to a group having a common cultural tradition—
(A) Groupism (B) Social
(C) Ethnic (D) Communal



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73. A speech made without any preparation on the spur of the moment—
(A) Elocution (B) Extempore
(C) Monologue (D) Oration
74. The art practised by statesmen and ambassadors—
(A) Aristocracy (B) Clemency
(C) Plebiscite (D) Diplomacy
75. Property inherited from one's father—
(A) Harmony (B) Alimony
(C) Patrimony (D) Matrimony
76. One who possesses many talents—
(A) Dexterous (B) Versatile
(C) Gifted (D) Exceptional
77. One who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others—
(A) Recluse (B) Hedonist
(C) Sadist (D) Maniac
78. A person who rides horses in races as an occupation—
(A) Equestrian (B) Horseman
(C) Horse-racer (D) Jockey
79. A widely accepted rule of conduct or general truth briefly expressed—
(A) Maxim (B) Tenet
(C) Syllogism (D) Doctrine
80. Someone who scientifically studies the birds—
(A) Entomologist (B) Orthopaedic
(C) Orthodontist (D) Ornithologist

Directions—(Q. 81 to 105) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

When I opened it, I could not help laughing. It ...(81)... a birthday gift from my father who was an ...(82)... in the U.S.A. It contained a ...(83)... of sweet-scented flowers. Besides, on a ...(84)... white paper my father had given an ...(85)... of love through a cartoon. In my heart of ...(86)... I realised that the gift sent ...(87)... my father was the most valuable one, as it ...(88)... my heart with love and caused the ...(89)... of sudden emotions which made me burst into ...(90)... I kissed the light pink flowers and put it into my bag as it was the gift from my very best friend.

81. (A) were (B) was
(C) had (D) is
82. (A) emigrant (B) native
(C) immigrant (D) inhabitant
83. (A) bunch (B) bundle
(C) group (D) packet
84. (A) black (B) lined
(C) pure (D) grey

85. (A) sample (B) specimen
(C) illustration (D) example
86. (A) hearts (B) love
(C) feelings (D) emotions
87. (A) with (B) by
(C) from (D) for
88. (A) overwhelmed (B) saturated
(C) overcame (D) moved
89. (A) volcano (B) blast
(C) force (D) eruption
90. (A) smile (B) tears
(C) crying (D) weeping

PASSAGE 2

The League of Nations was ...(91)... in 1919. It became ineffective and the UNO began to ...(92)... from October 24th, 1945. The Second world war ...(93)... in 1939. It caused great ...(94)... to human lives and property. As a ...(95)... of use of atom bombs, many people were ...(96)... and many others became ...(97)... The world leaders feared that another world war would ...(98)... the entire world. It was a question of the ...(99)... of mankind. To ensure peace and ...(100)... the world leaders established a world organisation, the UNO.

91. (A) male (B) opened
(C) created (D) formed
92. (A) function (B) commence
(C) start (D) operate
93. (A) broke into (B) broke up
(C) broke in (D) broke out
94. (A) loss (B) disturbance
(C) wastage (D) calamity
95. (A) reason (B) matter
(C) result (D) cause
96. (A) mutilated (B) disabled
(C) destroyed (D) killed
97. (A) unfit (B) handicapped
(C) disabled (D) disadvantaged
98. (A) jeopardize (B) destroy
(C) perish (D) demolish
99. (A) presence (B) existence
(C) continuity (D) survival
100. (A) safety (B) order
(C) tranquility (D) security

PASSAGE 3

Auctions are public ...(101)... of goods, conducted by an ...(102)... auctioneer. He encourages buyers to ...(103)... higher prices and finally names the ...(104)... bidder as the buyer of a goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for when the bidding ends the auctioneer ...(105)... a small hammer on a table in front of him.

101. (A) sale (B) marketing
(C) promotion (D) viewing
102. (A) authoritative (B) allowed



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- (C) authentic (D) approved
103. (A) bid (B) buy
(C) get (D) bargain
104. (A) smartest (B) highest
(C) biggest (D) strongest
105. (A) bangs (B) thrashes
(C) smashes (D) hits

Directions—(Q. 106 to 125) : In the sentences have been given a Active / Passive Voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

106. They pick the flowers fresh every morning.
(A) The fresh flowers are picked every morning by them.
(B) The flowers are fresh and picked every morning by them
(C) The flowers are picked fresh every morning by them.
(D) The picked flowers are fresh every morning by them.
107. Everyone looked up to him.
(A) He was looked up to by everyone.
(B) He was looked up by everyone
(C) He is looked up by everyone.
(D) He looks up by everyone.
108. Tell him to get out of our house.
(A) He is told to get out of our house.
(B) Let him be told to get out of our house.
(C) He might be told to get out of our house.
(D) He should be told that he may get out of our house.
109. Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.
(A) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
(B) Good marks are seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
(C) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
(D) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
110. Has the price-rise affected all the people ?
(A) Have all the people been affected by the price-rise ?
(B) Are all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
(C) Had all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
(D) Are all the people affected by the price-rise ?
111. I expected him to give us some expert advice.
(A) It was expected of him to give us some expert advice.
(B) Let it be expected that he would give us some expert advice.
(C) It was expected by me that he will give us some expert advice.
(D) He may be expected to give us some expert advice.

112. Multinational companies are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.
(A) Considerable efforts are being made by Multinational companies to gain new clients.
(B) Considerable efforts were being made by Multinational companies to gain new clients.
(C) Considerable efforts are made by Multinational companies to gain new clients.
(D) To gain new clients by Multinational companies considerable efforts are being made.
113. They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
(A) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days
(B) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage
(C) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days
(D) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level
114. What one must do, one must do properly.
(A) What must be done, must be done properly
(B) It must be done properly what one must do
(C) It must be done what one must do properly
(D) One must do properly what has to be done
115. It is your duty to make tea at eleven O'clock.
(A) You are asked to make tea at eleven O'clock
(B) Your are required to make tea at eleven O'clock
(C) You are supposed to make tea at eleven O'clock
(D) Tea is to be made by you at eleven O'clock
116. Who taught you this language ?
(A) You were taught this language by who ?
(B) By whom was this language taught to you ?
(C) By whose language you were taught ?
(D) You taught this language by whom?
117. We were paid a visit by Mr. Banerjee.
(A) Mr. Banerjee had visited us.
(B) Mr. Banerjee visited us.
(C) Mr. Banerjee had paid us a visit.
(D) Mr. Banerjee paid us a visit.



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118. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice ?
(A) Why not brought the matter to my notice by you ?
(B) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice by you ?
(C) Why did the matter not brought to my notice by you ?
(D) Why was the matter done and brought to my notice by you ?
119. You are requested to join the culinary club.
(A) You should join the culinary club.
(B) Please join the culinary club.
(C) You must join the culinary club.
(D) Join the culinary club.
120. We shall pardon her.
(A) Pardon her we shall.
(B) She deserves to be pardoned by us.
(C) She will be pardoned by us.
(D) She must be pardoned by us.
121. The particular Amendment Bill will be vehemently opposed by various NGOs.
(A) Various NGOs will vehemently oppose the particular Amendment Bill.
(B) Various NGOs will be vehemently opposing the particular Amendment Bill.
(C) Various NGOs have vehemently opposed the particular Amendment Bill.
(D) Various NGOs vehemently oppose the particular Amendment Bill.
122. You should take care when working with electrical equipments.
(A) Care shall be taken when working with electrical equipments.
(B) Care should have been taken when working with electrical equipments.
(C) Care should be taken when working with electrical equipments.
(D) Care is to be taken when working with electrical equipments.
123. Only the BBC is broadcasting the extraordinary news.
(A) The extraordinary news are being broadcast only by the BBC.
(B) The extraordinary news is being broadcasted by the BBC only.
(C) The extraordinary news is being broadcast only by the BBC.
(D) The extraordinary news have been broadcasted only by the BBC.
124. Can our souls be vanquished by pain ?
(A) Can pain be vanquish our souls ?
(B) Can pain vanquish our souls ?
(C) Do our souls vanquish pain ?
(D) Are our souls vanquished by pain ?
125. Preparations were made for the event.
(A) They were making preparations for the event.
(B) They made preparations for the event.
(C) The event was prepared by them.
(D) They were preparing for the event
- Directions—(Q. 126 to 130) : Do as directed.**
126. She has been a long way. (Change into negative)
(A) She hasn't been a long way.
(B) She hasn't been a far way.
(C) She hasn't been far.
(D) She hasn't been a far away.
127. We must stay here now. (Change into negative)
(A) We mustn't stay here now.
(B) We needn't stay here now.
(C) Must we not stay here now.
(D) We couldn't stay here now.
128. Why waste time in wailing for the rains ? (Change into assertive)
(A) It is not wise in waiting for the rains.
(B) It is foolish to waste time in waiting for the rains.
(C) It is wise to waste time in waiting for the rains.
(D) It shall never be wise to waste time.
129. No other boy in the class is so wise as Sunil. (Use superlative degree)
(A) No other boy in the class is wiser than Sunil.
(B) Sunil is the wisest boy in the class.
(C) Sunil is the wisest of all the boys in the class.
(D) Sunil is wisest boy.
130. Sheela is more beautiful than Garima. (Use positive degree)
(A) Sheela is not so beautiful as Garima.
(B) Garima is not so beautiful as Sheela.
(C) Garima is rather beautiful than Sheela.
(D) Garima and Sheela are not so beautiful.
- Directions—(Q. 131 to 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 and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.**
131. The boy said, "I have been working very hard since last night."
(A) The boy said that he have been working very hard since the previous night.
(B) The boy said that he has been working very hard since last night.
(C) The boy said that he had been working very hard since the previous night.
(D) The boy said that I have been working very hard since yesterday night.



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132. "Can you come for an interview at my office?" said the Director.
(A) The Director questioned whether I would go for an interview at his office.
(B) The Director has invited me for an interview at his office.
(C) The Director invited me for an interview at his office.
(D) The Director enquired whether I would go for an interview at his office.
133. I said, "When did he come back from Mumbai?"
(A) I asked him when he came back from Mumbai.
(B) I told him when he had come back from Mumbai.
(C) I asked him when you came back from Mumbai.
(D) I asked him when he had come back from Mumbai.
134. The father said, "Well done, Son. I am proud of you."
(A) The father said his son had done well and that he was proud of him.
(B) The father appreciated his son saying that he had done well and that he was proud of him.
(C) The father told his son that he was proud of him as he had done well.
(D) The father said to his son that he was proud of him for doing very well.
135. The teacher said, "Students, you have to attend the lecture tomorrow."
(A) The teacher told that students had to attend the lecture tomorrow.
(B) The teacher told the students not to attend the lecture.
(C) The teacher asked the students if they could attend the lecture.
(D) The teacher told the students that they had to attend the lecture, the next day.
136. Anil said that Raju had taken his book with him.
(A) Anil said, "Raju, why have you taken my book with you?"
(B) Anil said to Raju, "You have taken my book with you."
(C) Anil told to Raju, "You have taken my book with you."
(D) Anil said to Raju, "He has taken my book with him."
137. The teacher said that water boils at 100°C.
(A) The teacher said, "Water will boil at 100°C."
(B) The teacher said, "Water boils at 100°C."
(C) The teacher says, "Water boils at 100°C."
(D) The teacher said, "Water boiled at 100°C."
138. She said to me, "Don't work very hard."
(A) She told me to not work very hard.
(B) She asked me not to work very hard.
(C) She begged me not to work very hard.
(D) She asked me to not to work very hard.
139. We said to the teacher "We have completed the assignment".
(A) We asked the teacher whether we had completed the assignment.
(B) We told the teacher that we had completed the assignment.
(C) We said to the teacher we have completed the assignment.
(D) We requested the teacher we had completed the assignment.
140. The principal asked me why I was late.
(A) The principle said to me, "Why you were late?"
(B) The principal said to me, "Why you are late?"
(C) The principal said to me, "Why were you late?"
(D) The principal said to me, "Why are you late?"
141. Gabriela said, "I can't possibly finish my work by five o'clock".
(A) Gabriela said that she can't, possibly finish her work by five o'clock.
(B) Gabriela said that she won't, possibly finish her work by five o'clock.
(C) Gabriela said that she couldn't, possibly finish her work by five o'clock.
(D) Gabriela said that she hadn't, been able to finish her work by five o'clock.
142. Tom said, "I went to Vietnam to visit my family".
(A) Tom said that he went to Vietnam to visit his family.
(B) Tom said that he had gone to Vietnam to visit his family.
(C) Tom said that he is going to Vietnam to visit his family.
(D) Tom said that he was going to Vietnam to visit his family,
143. The girl said, "How beautiful the rainbow is!"
(A) The girl asked how the rainbow was beautiful.
(B) The girl exclaimed that the rainbow was very beautiful.
(C) The girl said the rainbow is beautiful.
(D) The girl asked why the rainbow was beautiful.



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144. Laura said to me, "Who is the woman in the red dress ?"
- (A) Laura asked me who the woman in the red dress could be.
- (B) Laura asked me who is the woman in the red dress.
- (C) Laura asked me who is the red dressed woman.
- (D) Laura asked me who the woman in the red dress was.
145. Samira asked me, "Can I borrow your English dictionary ?"
- (A) Samira asked me if she may borrow my English dictionary.
- (B) Samira asked me if she could borrow my English dictionary.
- (C) Samira asked me if I could borrow my English dictionary.
- (D) Samira asked me if I had borrowed my English dictionary.
146. "Be patient at the interview", she said to him.
- (A) She advised him to be patient at the interview.
- (B) She advised him, be patient at the interview.
- (C) She told him to be patient.
- (D) She asked him to be patient.
147. "Mahendran would come again soon", I assured them.
- (A) I assured Mahendran would come again soon.
- (B) I assured them that Mahendran would come again soon.
- (C) I assured them that Mahendran will be coming soon.
- (D) I assured them Mahendran would come again come.
148. "Take care on the steps", said the guide to the tourists.
- (A) The guide asked the tourists that they should mind their steps.
- (B) The guide warned that they should mind their steps.
- (C) The guide warned the tourists to take care on the steps.
- (D) The guide requested the tourists to take care on the steps.
149. They exclaimed with joy that they had won that match.
- (A) They said, "Hurrah ! We had won this match".
- (B) They said, "Hurrah ! We won this match".
- (C) They said, "We have won this match".
- (D) They said, "Hurrah ! We have won this match".

150. The teacher advised Raghu to work hard from that day.
- (A) The teacher said to Raghu, "Work hard from today".
- (B) The teacher commanded Raghu, "Work hard from that day".
- (C) The teacher ordered Raghu, "Work hard from today".
- (D) The teacher said to Raghu, "Work hard from that day".

Directions—(Q. 151 to 185) : You have brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE - I

"People very often complain that poverty is a great evil and that it is not possible to be happy unless one has a lot of money. Actually, this is not necessarily true. Even a poor man, living in a small hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, may be quite contented with his lot and achieve a measure of happiness. On the other hand, a very rich man, living in a palace and enjoying everything that money can buy, may still be miserable, if, for example he does not enjoy good health or his only son has taken to evil ways. Apart from this, he may have a lot of business worries which keep him on tenterhooks most of the time. There is a limit to what money can buy and there are many things which are necessary for a man's happiness and which money cannot procure.

Real happiness is a matter of the right attitude and the capacity of being contented with whatever you have is the most important ingredient of this attitude".

151. Which of the following is the most appropriate title to the passage ?
- (A) Money and contentment
- (B) Poverty, a great evil
- (C) The key of happiness
- (D) Contentment, the key to happiness
152. Which of the following statement is true ?
- (A) A poor but contented man is always happy
- (B) Only a poor but contented man can be happy
- (C) A poor but contented man can never be happy
- (D) A poor but contented man can be happy
153. It is true that-
- (A) money alone cannot give happiness
- (B) money alone can give happiness
- (C) money always gives happiness
- (D) money seldom gives happiness



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154. A rich man's life may become miserable if he—
(A) has business worries and his only son has taken to evil ways
(B) has evil son, bad health and business worries
(C) does not enjoy good health
(D) has business worries
155. The phrase 'on tenterhooks' means—
(A) in a state of forgetfulness
(B) in a state of thoughtfulness
(C) in a state of anxiety
(D) in a state of sadness

PASSAGE - II

The problem of water pollution by pesticides can be understood only in context, as part of the whole to which it belongs—the pollution of the total environment of mankind. The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from reactors, laboratories, and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories. To these is added a new kind of fallout the chemical sprays applied to crop lands and gardens, forests and fields. Many of the chemical agents in this alarming mélange initiate and augment the harmful effects of radiation, and within the groups of chemicals themselves, there are sinister and little-understood interactions, transformations, and summations of effect.

Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification has become complex and the danger to users of water has increased. As we have seen, the production of these synthetic chemicals in large volume began in the 1940's. It has now reached such proportion that an appalling deluge of chemical pollution is daily poured into the nation's waterways. When inextricably mixed with domestic and other wastes discharged into the same water, these chemicals sometimes defy detection by the methods in ordinary use by purification plants. Most of them are so complex that they cannot be identified. In rivers, a really incredible variety of pollutants combine to produce deposits that sanitary engineers can only despairingly refer to as 'gunk'.

156. The word 'gunk' in the last line refers—
(A) to the domestic water supplies
(B) to the waste products deposited by sanitary engineers.
(C) to the debris found in rivers
(D) to unidentifiable chemicals found in water

157. The main argument of paragraph I is—
(A) that pesticides are dangerous
(B) that there are sinister interaction in the use of chemistry
(C) that there are numerous reasons for contamination of water supplies.
(D) that there are many dangers from nuclear.
158. All the following words mean 'Chemicals' except—
(A) Deposits (B) Sands
(C) Substances (D) Pesticides
159. Water contamination has become serious—
(A) since businessmen authorised the use of chemicals
(B) since water pollution was difficult to assess
(C) since nature has taken hand in pollution
(D) since chemists began to use new substances.
160. Water pollution can only be understood—
(A) in relation to the number of pesticides that exist
(B) in relation to world contamination
(C) by the whole human race
(D) in context

PASSAGE-III

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we, in India, have been falling short of.

We are very individualistic, and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom do we actually go out and do something, which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves, as individuals. And this is another thing that must be built into the education system.

Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have, that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor, as Gandhiji said.

India, today, is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology, to high technology, new methods, new types of employment, and a new dynamism in our economic growth.

But while we look ahead, we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology, when we look at science, when we look at development, our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India—the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targetted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak, the deprived and the depressed.



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161. The author says that India—
(A) wants to acquire new technology
(B) does not want new technology
(C) already has sufficient new technology
(D) can export technology to other countries
162. The author suggests that—
(A) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology
(B) the poor and the weak produce new technology
(C) the new technology must help the rich
(D) the new technology is useless to the poor and the weak
163. What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?
(A) Individuals must work for themselves
(B) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits
(C) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals
(D) Side-benefit is a must for any social work
164. According to the author, the Indian people—
(A) are socially very responsible
(B) lack social responsibility
(C) have several responsibilities
(D) are highly irresponsible
165. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless —
(A) there is a benefit for themselves
(B) it involves personal sacrifices
(C) other individuals are benefited
(D) the whole society benefits by it

PASSAGE-IV

In Padua, a beautiful city of Italy there once lived a rich gentleman called Baptista. He had two daughters, the gentle and beautiful Bianca and Katherine. Katherine was as beautiful as her sister, but she had such an ungovernable temper that she was always known as Katherine the Shrew. Everyone was afraid of her angry tongue and in spite of her beautiful face she had no admirers.

Katherine was Baptista's elder daughter and he began to fear that she would never find a husband. Many wanted to marry Bianca but no one was willing to risk marriage with the bad tempered Katherine. At last Baptista decided on a plan. He announced that Katherine must be married before Bianca, as it was the elder sister's right. Bianca's admirers at once began to look around for a man who would be brave enough to marry this wild cat.

Now in Verona, another Italian town, there lived a rich young man called Petruchio. His father had recently died and left him plenty of money and Petruchio now wished to see the world and find a wife. So he went to Padua and there he met a friend, Hortensis, one of the young men who wanted to marry Bianca. Petruchio told him that he too was looking for a wife and Hortensis at once thought of Katherine the Shrew. Petruchio was a strong willed young man, surely he would be able to make Katherine obey him. He was merry and good tempered too and clever and amusing. Altogether he was wise young man and would know how to tame an ill-tempered wife.

166. When Petruchio's father died—
(A) he inherited his father's wealth
(B) he wanted to see the world
(C) he wanted to go in search of a wife
(D) All of the above
167. Hortensis, a friend of Petruchio, wanted to marry—
(A) Bianca
(B) Katherine
(C) Katherine's friend
(D) None of the above
168. Katherine was as beautiful as her sister but—
(A) she had good temper
(B) she had an uncontrollable temper
(C) she sometimes could not control her temper
(D) None of these
169. Everyone was afraid of Katherine because—
(A) she had a beautiful face
(B) she had no admirers
(C) she had a sharp angry tongue
(D) None of these
170. Baptista decided on a plan because—
(A) it was difficult for Bianca to find a lover
(B) Katherine did not want to marry
(C) he could not get Katherine married
(D) None of these

PASSAGE-V

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities). We see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organized purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfill his plans the other his willingness



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to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focussed, more planned than ever before.

171. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of—
(A) our ability to experiment
(B) man's organized purposefulness
(C) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities
(D) desire to fulfil our plans
172. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in—
(A) technological revolutions
(B) political revolutions
(C) his social conscience
(D) his play instinct
173. Technological revolutions reveal man's—
(A) aggressive side of his nature
(B) assertive side of his nature
(C) his play instinct
(D) psychological maturity
174. Man's willingness to sacrifice or fulfill his plans are attributed to—
(A) his organized purposefulness
(B) his kind nature
(C) his sense of responsibility
(D) his ability to go where he has never gone
175. A striking contrast is established in the passage between—
(A) mankind's capacities and possibilities
(B) man's maturity and irresponsibility
(C) political and technological revolutions achieved by man
(D) peculiar successes and special problems of our time

PASSAGE - VI

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind.

Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is

no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and mountains.

But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and judgement for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

176. According to the passage, Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile—
(A) without love of sports
(B) without adventure
(C) without good health
(D) without good mental faculties
177. If a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will—
(A) improve physically and mentally
(B) deteriorate physically and mentally
(C) improve physically but deteriorate mentally
(D) improve mentally but deteriorate physically
178. Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage ?
(A) Fighting
(B) Seek inward happiness
(C) Live a life of luxury
(D) Climb hills and mountains
179. War nowadays stimulates—
(A) noble qualities of mankind
(B) man's virility
(C) bestial qualities of mankind
(D) man's fight for survival
180. What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer ?
(A) Art of Planning
(B) Thinking ahead
(C) Responsibility towards companions
(D) Contact with the beauties of the universe

PASSAGE - VII

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs—whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the



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others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of endorphine was given to them, the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important: When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend - it may come to pass.

181. What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo ?
- (A) They experienced relief after taking the medicine
(B) They felt pain after taking them
(C) Their pain returned after taking these medicines
(D) They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines
182. What does the writer prove ?
- (A) The mind realises what it believes
(B) The mind secretes chemicals
(C) The mind cannot control the body
(D) The body deceives the mind
183. What has the experiment confirmed ?
- (A) Effectiveness of Placebos
(B) Uses of morphine
(C) Effects of endorphine
(D) The power of faith
184. To whom are Placebos administered ?
- (A) To all patients in pain
(B) To some volunteers in pain
(C) To volunteers in good health
(D) To all volunteers in pain
185. Why are Placebos administered ?
- (A) To measure patients' response to experimental drugs
(B) To measure patients' response to Placebos
(C) To measure patients' response to endorphine
(D) To measure patients' response to prayers

Directions—(Q. 186 to 200) : In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate the correct sequence.

186. 1. Most people are afraid of snakes.
P. There may be some truth in this theory, because monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.
Q. But this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.
R. Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.
S. The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.
6. In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.
(A) PQRS (B) QPSR
(C) RQSP (D) QSPR
187. 1. One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.
P. In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woollen clothes which keep the body warm.
Q. Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.
R. In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.
S. The body has to be protected from cold and heat.
6. We can say, therefore, that all our clothes are made from three different materials-animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artificial fibres.
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) QSRP (D) PSRQ
188. 1. A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car.
P. And sooner or later there comes a complete breakdown.
Q. Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds are in need of repair work.
R. For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body.
S. He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he has to put it in order.
6. Man should realise that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) RSQP (D) SQPR



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189. 1. In our home everyone drinks milk atleast once a day.
P. All these we owe to our milkman.
Q. We, the children get milk twice a day.
R. He says, he is 98, but he is not sure.
S. We also eat curd, and enjoy butter-milk.
6. Probably he needs more milk than we.
(A) SRPQ (B) QSPR
(C) PRQS (D) PSRQ
190. 1. One of his greatest successes was to improve the water supply.
P. The lepers could obtain it only by filling a vessel at a mountain stream.
Q. They carried it to the village on their sore covered shoulders.
R. Water was scarce.
S. They had to go some distance to wash their clothes.
6. That was one reason why they remained dirty as often.
(A) RPQS (B) PQRS
(C) QPRS (D) RQPS
191. 1. The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"
P. "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?"
Q. "Yes", said the peasant.
R. "Go right down the road and turn to the left."
S. "Yes", replied the traveller.
6. "Thank a lot."
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) SPQR (D) QSRP
192. 1. Money is not the root of all evils.
P. Or what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes?
Q. Purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.
R. For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.
S. The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.
6. No. we can only say that money is the root of some evils.
(A) QRPS (B) SPQR
(C) RSPQ (D) QPRS
193. 1. Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.
P. Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.
Q. An ant or a gnat, for example, is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.
R. Even a mile has cells making up its skeletal structure.
S. It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.
6. The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvellous, isn't it?
(A) SRQP (B) QRSP
(C) SQPR (D) QPRS
194. 1. When a light passenger plane flew off the course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
P. Snow lay thick on the ground.
Q. It was the middle of winter.
R. The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.
S. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
6. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find,
(A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) SQPR (D) RSPQ
195. 1. the lead story
P. at 4 AM
Q. in tonight's news
R. concerns the fire
S. which engulfed the Columbia College
6. this morning.
(A) RSPQ (B) QRSP
(C) QRPS (D) RPSQ
196. 1. In less than a week
P. the processor controlled exchange
Q. have restored the functioning of
R. which had suffered
S. the telecommunication people
6. a major disaster
(A) PRSQ (B) SRPQ
(C) PQSR (D) SQPR



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197. 1. As my jogging-enthusiast sister
P. was often bothered by neighbourhood dogs
Q. stick in hand
R. her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,
S. on her daily run
6. to ward off any attackers,
(A) SPQR (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) PRSQ
198. 1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and prettier
P. She began to be treated worse than any servant
Q. After household work she would sleep among the cinders.
R. And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her
S. She was compelled to eat scraps of leftovers.
6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.
(A) P Q R S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) P Q S R

199. 1 : Imitation is not civilization.
P : As ass in a lion's skin never makes a lion.
Q : It is verily the sign of awful degradation in a man.
R : Cowardly imitation never makes for progress.
S : When a man has begun to hate himself, then the last blow has come.
6 : When a man has begun to be ashamed of his ancestors, the end has come.
(A) P Q R S (B) S P R Q
(C) P R Q S (D) Q S R P
200. 1 : Democracy, more than any other form of government, needs good citizenship.
P : But it has to be freedom of service self-chosen and sometimes of sacrifice self-imposed.
Q : Under absolutism or dictatorship, men are forced into line.
R : Freedom is the essence of democracy: the more complete the democracy, the more complete the freedom.
S : But in a democracy things are not so simple.
6 : That is not the instinct of the natural man; yet somehow that habit has to be acquired.
(A) S Q P R (B) R S Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) Q S R P