



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

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

- 1.. (A) The two ministers shouted / (B) at one another / (C) in public. / (D) No error.
2. (A) My father / (B) has left / (C) for Bombay last Saturday. / (D) No error.
3. (A) Don't think / (B) you can deceive me / (C) like you did my mother. / (D) No error.
4. (A) After you will return / (B) from Mumbai / (C) I will come to meet you. / (D) No error.
5. (A) Scenes from the film / (B) had to be censured / (C) before it was released. / (D) No error.
6. (A) When my sister was ill, / (B) I went to see her / (C) on alternative days. / (D) No error
7. (A) The beautiful / (B) surrounding of the place / (C) enchanted me. / (D) No error.
8. (A) As no Porter was available, / (B) I carried / (C) all my luggages myself. / (D) No error.
9. (A) He will not able / (B) to cope up with / (C) the problems. / (D) No error.
10. (A) Lasers are / (B) indispensable tools / (C) for delicate eyes surgery. / (D) No error.
11. (A) Sometimes / (B) I get angry / (C) on her. / (D) No error.
12. (A) I use to study / (B) till 10 pm and / (C) and then I go to bed. / (D) No error.
13. (A) Neither of the two children / (B) said their prayer / (C) before going to bed. / (D) No error.
14. (A) I don't / (B) want to / (C) loose it. / (D) No error.
15. (A) Good heavens, / (B) How has he / (C) misbehaved ! / (D) No error.
16. (A) The doctor advised Mr. Mehta that, / (B) because of his back ache, / (C) he should lay in the bed for a few days. / (D) No error.
17. (A) A variety of pleasant items in the shop / (B) attract / (C) everybody. / (D) No error.
18. (A) The table's legs / (B) have been / (C) elaborately carved. / (D) No error.
19. (A) The sceneries / (B) of Kashmir / (C) is very charming. / (D) No error.

20. (A) I would appreciate if readers / (B) would write to me / (C) about how they meditated. / (D) No error.

Directions [Q. No. 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 blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

21. The head master made the students _____ all the answerd ten times.
(A) write (B) to write
(C) wrote (D) would write
22. He shows great ability _____ English.
(A) at (B) for
(C) about (D) in
23. There _____ any message from my friend since she moved to Dubai.
(A) isn't (B) wasn't
(C) hasn't been (D) hadn't been
24. May I give you _____ advice ?
(A) an (B) some
(C) little (D) one
25. She has been supporting her family _____ her father's death.
(A) on (B) at
(C) from (D) since

Directions [Q. No. 26 to 30]: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

26. Zeal
(A) disinterest (B) apathy
(C) carelessness (D) hatred
27. Desecration
(A) consecration (B) discouragement
(C) despondency (D) expectation
28. Shimmering
(A) gloomy (B) glimmering
(C) refreshing (D) ripening
29. Farfetched
(A) wise (B) prudent
(C) familiar (D) realistic
30. Takes off
(A) travels (B) falls
(C) explodes (D) lands

Directions: [Q. No. 31 to 35] Out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Knave
(A) emperor (B) enchanter
(C) soldier (D) scoundrel



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32. Prodigious
(A) huge (B) prodigious
(C) enormous (D) wasteful
33. Rout
(A) death (B) defeat
(C) loss (D) crass
34. Coarse
(A) academic (B) grain
(C) rough (D) training
35. Forgo
(A) abstain from (B) disown
(C) leave (D) accumulate

Directions [Q. No. 36 to 40]: 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.

36. (A) embenkment (B) deliberately
(C) preceding (D) proleferous
37. (A) inexplicable (B) inevitable
(C) inextinguishable (D) inexpressable
38. (A) representasion (B) verification
(C) amplefication (D) liberalisetion
39. (A) refference (B) preference
(C) differance (D) performence
40. (A) agreably (B) cruelly
(C) doubtfully (D) fataly

Directions [Q. No. 41 to 50]: four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrases underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer-sheet.

41. Once the scam was unearthed, he had no option but to come clean.
(A) to deny the crime
(B) to confess to the crime
(C) to accuse someone else of the crime
(D) to apologize for the crime
42. He kept us in the dark about the latest developments.
(A) were informed after office hours
(B) were informed when it was too late
(C) were given secret information
(D) were not informed at all
43. When a problem crops up, everyone starts passing the buck.
(A) analyses the problem
(B) prepares to resign
(C) pays a bribe
(D) blames someone else
44. Since he had taken the decision without consulting anyone, he had to face the music.
(A) to take the blame
(B) to see the positive side of things
(C) to explain in detail
(D) to entertain the customers

45. He felt like a fish out of water when he moved from Kolkata to Delhi.
(A) uncomfortable (B) exhausted
(C) energetic (D) nervous
46. The problem has been sorted out.
(A) revised (B) supported
(C) resolved (D) changed
47. The police officers carried out the minister's order.
(A) exited (B) executed
(C) supported (D) applied
48. They set off by car for Patna yesterday.
(A) started (B) left
(C) entered (D) resonated
49. When the Principal entered the class room, the students shook in their shoes.
(A) stamped the ground with their shoes
(B) showed signs of anger
(C) trembled with fear
(D) stood up to salute
50. In high spirits
(A) full of hope and enthusiasm
(B) under tremendous stress
(C) under the influence of liquor
(D) mentally deranged

Directions [Q. No. 51 to 70] the first and last parts of the paragraph/sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining part of the paragraph/sentence is split into four parts and named p, q, r and s.. The correct order of the sentences/parts is your answer. Choose from the four alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and make it as your answer on the Answer Sheet.

51. 1. There are many roads into the world of books, but the way of fiction is probably the most common.
P. Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is primitive and strong.
Q. The reason is plain.
R. They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.
S. The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modern reader than any other form of contemporary writing.
6. Mankind's delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.
(A) Q S R P (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) P R S Q



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| <p>52. 1. The works of William Shakespeare
P. have provided us
Q. that have become
R. such common expressions
S. with a number of phrases
6. that few realize their source.
(A) RQSP (B) SQRP
(C) PSQR (D) QPSR</p> <p>53. 1. The ever spiralling costs
P. to take another look
Q. at the plant remedies
R. of modern synthetic drugs
S. may force western medicine,
6. used by the Third World Countries.
(A) QRSP (B) PSRQ
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ</p> <p>54. 1. Very many people
P. from those
Q. spend money in
R. that their natural
S. ways quite different
6. tastes would enjoin.
(A) PSQR (B) QSPR
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ</p> <p>55. 1. Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.
P. Gradually drinking becomes a habit.
Q. The person becomes an addict.
R. When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.
S. A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.
6. If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.
(A) S P R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P R S</p> <p>56. 1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.
P. So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.
Q. If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.
R. Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.
S. In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.
6. By taking such steps, spread of diseases can be checked.
(A) Q P S R (B) S Q P R
(C) Q S P R (D) S R P Q</p> | <p>57. 1. The pen
P. which has helped man
Q. is the vehicle of
R. to rise above
S. thought and ideas
6. purely savage conditions.
(A) QSPR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPQR (D) PRQS</p> <p>58. 1. India is mostly the land of villages.
P. India was very backward before independence.
Q. But after independence India has made tremendous progress.
R. Most of the people live in villages.
S. Agriculture is the main occupation of these people.
6. Today India exports many industrial goods all over the world.
(A) SRQP (B) RSPQ
(C) PRQS (D) QPRS</p> <p>59. 1. The eyes of seeing persons
P. to the routine of their surroundings
Q. and they actually see
R. soon become accustomed
S. only the startling and spectacular
(A) PQSR (B) PRSQ
(C) RPQS (D) QPSR</p> <p>60. 1. Though he was a man
P. when there
Q. who held all life sacred,
R. he did not hesitate to kill
S. and loved all forms of life
6. was no choice
(A) RPQS (B) PSQR
(C) QSRP (D) SQPR</p> <p>61. 1. For a moment
P. that I am terribly old
Q. since I
R. and that it is a very long time ago
S. I forget.
6. was a child
(A) QPRS (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) SPRQ</p> <p>62. 1. A few days later
P. when my friend
Q. that night
R. I was working on a report
S. that had to go
6. walked into my office.
(A) PRQS (B) RQSP
(C) QPSR (D) RSQP</p> |
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63. 1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.
P. The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
Q. The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
R. The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
S. He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.
(A) PRQS (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RQPS
64. 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, 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) PRQS (D) Q S R P
65. 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) SQPR (B) RSQP
(C) PRQS (D) QSRP
66. 1: In 1668 an important discovery was made.
P: He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them.
Q: When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but no maggots developed on the meat.
R. In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs.
S. An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat.
6. That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals.
(A) PQSR (B) S P R Q
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S
67. 1. There is no sound more familiar in Calcutta than the clanking of its tramcars,
P. For a growing body of opinion in the city, trams are a symbol of urban blight.
Q. It is also an irritant.
R. All day and late into the night the trundling roll of a tram has become a symbol, a portent.
S. Slow, overcrowded and unwieldy, they are thought of as obstructionist and outmoded.
6. Their progress is regarded with the mixture of dread and embarrassment reserved for the approach of a cantankerous old aunt.
(A) RQPS (B) RQSP
(C) QSPR (D) PSRQ
68. 1. In England, yesterday, villagers were amazed to see a number of youths floating over a field.
P. One boy let go his umbrella and landed on a cow from a height of about ten feet.
Q. Luckily, there were not as many casualties as there might have been.
R. Another ended up in a pond.
S. The youths, it appeared had inflated their fathers' umbrellas with hydrogen and as a result were borne skywards.
6. The others, however, returned safely to earth by puncturing their umbrellas before they had risen very far.
(A) QSPR (B) PQSR
(C) SQPR (D) PQRS
69. 1. A recent survey reveals that Indian Engineers play an immensely significant role in the American software industry.
P. Not only this, the Indian Americans own almost 25% of the small information technology firms in the U.S.
Q. And then, over 28% of these hold a Ph.D. the highest percentage among all ethnic groups involved in the software industry.



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- R. Some dollars might be flowing back but the best of brains are surely being lost to the nation.
S. What catches the attention at the very outset is the number—over a million Indians work in the American software industry.
6. It is high time the leaders addressed themselves to this issue seriously.
(A) PQSR (B) SQPR
(C) SQRP (D) SPQR

70. 1. Every today
P. many superstitions exist
Q. by a great many people
R. and are believed in
S. among the
6. most civilized nations
(A) SPRQ (B) PSQR
(C) SQPR (D) PRQS

Direction [Q. No. 71 to 80] : Out of the four alternative choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase in the following questions:-

71. The Police set the bait to arrest the notorious criminal.
(A) laid the trap
(B) announced the reward
(C) set the record
(D) put the bet
72. When I had no other alternative, I decided to give it a shot.
(A) click a picture
(B) try it once.
(C) pose for a picture
(D) injure someone
73. He turned a blind eye to his her wife's misdemeanour.
(A) pretended not to notice
(B) paid special attention to
(C) covered up for
(D) punished severely
74. All the schemes to defeat the cricket team of England ended in smoke.
(A) fructified gradually
(B) came to nothing
(C) were discarded
(D) were partially carried out
75. This fashion of sandblasted jeans will run its course.
(A) continue for a long time
(B) become very popular
(C) develop and then come to its usual end
(D) end very soon

76. Some people love to drink life to the lees.
(A) to have the best of fun and fortune
(B) to enjoy a life of drinking and dancing
(C) to have a life full of adventures
(D) to have the best of life
77. The lawyer advised his junior to pore over the case thoroughly.
(A) Go through (B) Go down
(C) Go off (D) Go out
78. In childhood Mahatma Gandhi could not measure up to his parents' expectation.
(A) Reach the level
(B) Work as hard
(C) Assess the amount
(D) Increase her height
79. Sunidhi Chauhan with her superb performance stole the show.
(A) Stole something from the show
(B) Crept into the show
(C) Won everybody's praise
(D) Disappeared from the show
80. The corrupt ministers are in good terms with the corrupt leaders of the Opposition.
(A) Kept terms and conditions
(B) are friendly
(C) Followed the rules
(D) Agreed with them

Directions : [Q. No. 81 to 90] Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and blacken the appropriate rectangle [] in the Answer Sheet.

81. Organized opposition to authority
(A) Rebellion (B) Mutiny
(C) Revolt (D) Anarchy
82. A voice that cannot be heard
(A) Unheard (B) Faint
(C) Audible (D) Inaudible
83. High sea waves caused by underwater earthquake
(A) Tsunami (B) Tornado
(C) Hurricane (D) Cyclone
84. To give one's authority to another
(A) Assign (B) Delegate
(C) Represent (D) Designate
85. One who knows a lot about art, food etc
(A) Neutral (B) Intermediary
(C) Judge (D) Connoisseur
86. Boundary of an area
(A) Porch (B) Periphery
(C) Balcony (D) Verandah
87. Smuggled goods
(A) Calligraphy (B) Contraband
(C) Cavalry (D) Crusade



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88. The Government by a small group
(A) Bureaucracy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Autocracy (D) Oligarchy

89. To praise in public
(A) Hail (B) Hide
(C) Hoard (D) Horde

90. Study of plant's or animal's body function
(A) Biology (B) Ecology
(C) Psychology (D) Physiology

Directions: [Q. No. 91 to 100] A sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). Blacken the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

91. Neither of them went to school today.
(A) Both of them did not go
(B) Both did not go
(C) Neither went
(D) No improvement
92. I used to have many friends when I was in school.
(A) use to have (B) used to having
(C) used to had (D) No improvement
93. It was mere affection that stopped him from beating his son.
(A) great (B) much
(C) filial (D) No improvement
94. The British superiority all over India drained out our wealth.
(A) domicile (B) residence
(C) dominion (D) No improvement
95. Did you pay your fee yet?
(A) Had you paid.
(B) Haven't you paid
(C) Would you pay
(D) No improvement
96. I'll come to meet you as soon, as I'll reach Delhi.
(A) I would reach (B) I can reach
(C) I reach (D) No improvement
97. How are you going to have your house painted? I am going to have it black painted.
(A) paint it red
(B) have it painted black
(C) paint
(D) No improvement
98. He is one who gives money or helps others who works for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden
(A) a philosopher (B) a philatelist
(C) a philanthropist (D) No improvement

99. The job wasn't interesting, but on the contrary it was well-paid.

- (A) on the whole
(B) on the other side
(C) on the other hand
(D) No improvement

100. The maid comes twice a day, don't she?
(A) doesn't she (B) does she
(C) do she (D) No improvement

Directions: [Q. No. 101 to 125] the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

101. I give wages to the labourers on sundays.
(A) Wages are given to the labourers by me on sundays.
(B) Wages is given to the labourers by me on sundays.
(C) Wages were given to the labourers by me on sundays.
(D) Wages has been given to the labourers by me on sundays
102. God rewards the honest.
(A) The honest are rewarded by God.
(B) The honest is rewarded by God.
(C) The honests are rewarded by God.
(D) The honest were rewarded by God.
103. I haven't read God of small things.
(A) God of small things have not been read by me.
(B) God of small things has not been read by me.
(C) God of small things has been not read by me.
(D) God of small things has not been readed by me.
104. I am going to buy new trousers tomorrow.
(A) New trousers are going to be bought by me tomorrow.
(B) New trousers is going to be bought by me tomorrow.
(C) New trousers are being bought by me tomorrow.
(D) New trousers are to be bought by me tomorrow.
105. We use scissors to cut things.
(A) Scissors are use by us to cut things.
(B) Scissors are used by us to cut things.
(C) Scissors is used by us to cut things.
(D) Scissors are being used by us to cut things.



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| <p>106. The court send summons.
(A) Summons are sent by the court.
(B) Summons were sent by the court.
(C) Summons is sent by the court.
(D) Summons are being sent by the court.</p> <p>107. Have the car painted black.
(A) Paint the car black.
(B) I have painted the car black.
(C) Get someone to paint the car black.
(D) Black has been painted by the car.</p> <p>108. Who has stolen my spectacles?
(A) By whom my spectacles have been stolen?
(B) By whom have my spectacles been stolen?
(C) By whom has my spectacles been stolen?
(D) By whom my spectacles has been stolen?</p> <p>109. He has been arrested and sent to jail.
(A) The police arrested him and the court sent him to jail
(B) The police has arrested him and the court have sent him to jail
(C) The police have arrested him and the court has sent him to jail
(D) The police has arrested him and the court has sent him to jail</p> <p>110. Anna and his team hope to finish corruption with Jan Lokpal Bill.
(A) It is being hoped by Anna and his team that they would finish corruption with Jan Lokpal Bill
(B) To finish corruption is been hoped by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill
(C) To finish corruption was being hoped by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill
(D) To finish corruption is being hoping by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill</p> <p>111. He sold his cattle.
(A) Cattle is sold by him.
(B) Cattle were sold by him.
(C) Cattle are sold by him.
(D) Cattle have been sold by him.</p> <p>112. Rome was not built in a day.
(A) They did not build Rome in a day.
(B) They could not build Rome in a day.
(C) The Romans did not build Rome in a day.
(D) They have not built Rome in a day.</p> <p>113. The ship has been anchored.
(A) The Captain has anchored the ship.
(B) The Captain are anchoring the ship.
(C) The people have anchored the ship.
(D) The Captain anchored the ship.</p> | <p>114. Strong Anti-Corruption law is liked by neither the Central Government nor the State Governments.
(A) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments likes strong Anti-Corruption law.
(B) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments like strong Anti-Corruption law.
(C) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments liked strong Anti-Corruption law.
(D) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments are liking strong Anti-Corruption law.</p> <p>115. If you cannot change the master, you cannot change the destiny.
(A) The destiny cannot be changed if masters cannot change.
(B) The destiny could not be changed if masters cannot be changed.
(C) The destiny cannot change if masters cannot be changed.
(D) The destiny cannot be changed if masters cannot be changed.</p> <p>116. The curd smelt sour.
(A) The curd is sour when smelt
(B) The curd was sour when it was smelling
(C) The curd was sour when it was smelt
(D) The curd is sour when it was smelt</p> <p>117. People are not going to tolerate Government's despotism.
(A) Government's despotism is not going to be tolerated by people.
(B) Government's despotism was not going to be tolerated by people.
(C) Government's despotism is not being tolerated by people.
(D) Government's despotism is not to be tolerated by people.</p> <p>118. He was refused admittance.
(A) The guards refuse him admittance.
(B) The guards refused him for admittance.
(C) The guards have refused him admittance.
(D) The guards refused him admittance.</p> <p>119. Why are you raising a hue and cry?
(A) Why are a hue and cry being raised by you?
(B) Why is a hue and cry being raised by you?
(C) Why a hue and cry are being raised by you?
(D) Why a hue and cry is being raised by you?</p> |
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120. They say that people live on distant planets.
(A) It was said that people live on distant planets .
(B) It is being said that people live on distant planets .
(C) It is said that people live on distant planets .
(D) It is saying that people live on distant planets .
121. Are they not cheating us?
(A) Are we not being cheated?
(B) Are not we being cheated?
(C) Are we being not cheated?
(D) Are we being cheated?
122. A bullet in the chest is adored by none but the brave
(A) None but the brave adores a bullet in the chest
(B) None but the brave adore a bullet in the chest
(C) None but the brave adored a bullet in the chest
(D) None but the brave have adored a bullet in the chest
123. The case is being investigated by the police
(A) The police are investigating the case
(B) The police is investigating the case
(C) The police was investigating the case
(D) The police were investigating the case
124. Help others but do not expect anything in return
(A) You are advised to help others and expect anything in return
(B) Let others be helped and expect nothing in return
(C) You were advised to help others and expect anything in return
(D) You are advised to help others but forbidden to expect anything in return
125. Shut the door and leave
(A) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave.
(B) Let the door be shutted and you are ordered to leave.
(C) Let the door be shut and you be left.
(D) Let be the door shut and you are ordered to leave.

Directions [Q. No. 126-145] 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.

126. "What a clever man you are !" she remarked.
(A) She exclaimed that what a clever man he was
(B) She exclaimed that he was a very clever man
(C) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so clever
(D) She asked him what a clever man he was
127. The master said to the student, "Don't move."
(A) The master ordered the student not to move
(B) The master ordered the student that he should not move
(C) The master told the student that he did not move
(D) The master ordered to the student to not move
128. He said, "I am going to school just now."
(A) He said that he was going to school just now
(B) He asked that he was going to school just then
(C) He said that he was going to school just then
(D) He asked that he was going to school just now
129. The teacher said to the student "Can you explain this principle with examples?"
(A) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this principle with examples.
(B) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that principle with examples.
(C) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this principle with examples.
(D) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that principle with examples.
130. Ramesh said, "I am planning to build a huge house here."
(A) Ramesh said that he planned to build a huge house here
(B) Ramesh said that he is planning to build a huge house there
(C) Ramesh said that his plan is to build a huge house there
(D) Ramesh said that he was planning to build a huge house there.



131. Neena said to Nitin, "Can you solve this problem?"
(A) Neena asked Nitin if could he solve this problem.
(B) Neena asked Nitin if could he solve that problem.
(C) Neena asked Nitin if he could solve this problem.
(D) Neena asked Nitin if he could solve that problem.
132. He said, "How lovely the scenery of Kashmir is!"
(A) He exclaimed that the scenery of Kashmir is very lovely,
(B) He exclaimed that how the scenery of Kashmir was lovely.
(C) He exclaimed that the scenery of Kashmir was very lovely.
(D) He exclaimed that the scenery of Kashmir is indeed lovely.
133. Bunty said, "I am here to help you all."
(A) Bunty said that he is here to help you all.
(B) Bunty said that he was there to help us all.
(C) Bunty said that he was here to help us all.
(D) Bunty said that he is there to help us all.
134. The children shouted, "We love our family."
(A) The children shouted, that they love our family.
(B) The children shouted, that they loved their family.
(C) The children shouted, that they loved our family.
(D) The children were shouting loudly that they loved their family.
135. He said to me, "Please visit my place tomorrow".
(A) He said to me to visit his place tomorrow
(B) He requested me to visit his place tomorrow.
(C) He requested me to visit his place the next day.
(D) He said to me to visit his place the next day.
136. He said, "My relatives are coming tomorrow".
(A) He told that his relatives were coming the next day.
(B) He said that his relatives were coming the next day.
(C) He said that his relatives are coming tomorrow.
(D) He said that his relatives are coming the next day.
137. He said, "How sweet of him!"
(A) He remarked that it was very sweet of him.
(B) He remarked on his great sweetness.
(C) He remark that it was very sweet of him.
(D) He remarked that it is very sweet of him.
138. "How did it come here?" She wanted to know.
(A) She wanted to know how did it come here.
(B) She wanted to know how it had come there.
(C) She wanted to know how did it come there.
(D) She wanted to know how it came there
139. "You are one of God's angels, I presume," he said.
(A) He said that he presumed me One of God's angels
(B) He said that he presumed that I was one of God's angels
(C) He said that he presumed me as one of God's angels
(D) He said that he presumes that I am one of God's angels
140. "Away!" she said to the man, "Do not disturb them anymore".
(A) She asked the man to go away and not to disturb them any more
(B) She asked the man not to disturb them who were away, any more
(C) She asked the man to not disturb them any more and go away
(D) She asked the man to go away and not disturb them any more
141. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the newspaper?"
(A) He asked me whether I had finished reading the newspaper.
(B) He asked me if had I finished reading the newspaper.
(C) He asked me if I have finished reading the newspaper.
(D) He asked me whether I finished reading the newspaper.
142. He said, "We have done our work."
(A) He said that he had done his work
(B) He said that they have done their work
(C) He said that they had done their work
(D) He said that they should do their work



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143. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.
(A) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."
(B) He said, "She has been waiting here for a long time."
(C) He said, "He had been waiting there for a long time."
(D) He said, "I am waiting here for a long time."
144. The visitor said, "Please take me to the officer."
(A) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer.
(B) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.
(C) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.
(D) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.
145. "When did you meet my brother?" She asked me.
(A) She wanted to know when did I meet her brother.
(B) She asked when did I meet my brother
(C) She asked me when I had met her brother.
(D) She wants to know when I had met my brother.

PASSAGE-1

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of a written nature to test bookish, rote memory. All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocle's sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realize their progress by constant

reinforcement they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

146. "Ultimately all these are gone with the wind." The above sentence shows that the writer.

- (A) Enjoys the prevailing situation.
(B) Regrets our ignoring the aims of true education.
(C) Is quite satisfactory about the syllabus.
(D) Makes fun of teachers and their students.

147. According to the passage, the objective of education should be

- (A) To teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
(B) To reduce teacher-pupil ratio.
(C) Not to test bookish, rote memory.
(D) To encourage originality and problem solving ability

148. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (A) Show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
(B) Popularize dance and music among all children.
(C) Congratulate teachers who take good care of their students.
(D) Prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us.

149. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students

- (A) Memory (B) Originality
(C) Aptitude (D) Creativity

150. The passage emphasises the need for

- (A) Making dance and music compulsory in schools
(B) Making examinations an enjoyable experience
(C) Seeking easy questions in the examinations
(D) Warning examiners who harass students in the examinations

PASSAGE 2

In the technological systems of tomorrow fast – fluid and self – regulating – machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across



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the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communication. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronised, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be desynchronised. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology will shift from bureaucracy to Adhocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgements, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationship in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's, compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

151. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by:

- (A) dehumanisation.
- (B) perfection.
- (C) automation.
- (D) unpredictability.

152. The future man, according to this passage, must be:

- (A) most adaptative and intelligent.
- (B) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
- (C) more concerned with the present than the future.
- (D) trained and obedient.

153. 'Near-instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of:

- (A) anachronisation.
- (B) mischronisation.
- (C) desynchronisation.
- (D) synchronisation.

154. If a person believes that 'the price of is mechanical submission to authority', is:

- (A) a believer in devotion to duty.
- (B) a believer in taking things for granted.
- (C) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
- (D) a believer in the honesty of machines.

155. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for:

- (A) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.
- (B) a critical mind having insight into future.
- (C) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.
- (D) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE 3

India records the world's highest per-capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra.

"We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995-96, we found that 9,730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analyzed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed States in India and it may be higher in other States. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

156. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is:

- (A) about half of the households.
- (B) all the households.
- (C) nearly three fourths of the households.
- (D) one fourth of the households.

157. In India the concern for safe- drinking water is:

- (A) very low
- (B) good
- (C) enough
- (D) more than expected.



158. During rainy season, drinking water should be:
(A) cleaned (B) sanitised
(C) stored (D) used
159. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains _____
(A) impurities (B) chemicals
(C) germs (D) waste matter
160. There is a high level of----to boiling water,
(A) interest (B) indifference
(C) care (D) curiosity

PASSAGE 4

"Keshava, the washerman had a donkey. They worked together all day, and Keshava would pour out his heart to the donkey. One day, Keshava was walking home with the donkey when he felt tired. He tied the donkey to a tree and sat down to rest for a while, near a school. A window was open, and through it, a teacher could be heard scolding the students. "Here I am, trying to turn you donkeys into human beings, but you just won't study!" As soon as Keshava heard these words, his ears pricked up. A man who could actually turn donkeys into humans! This was the answer to his prayers. Impatiently, he waited for school to be over that day. When everyone had gone home, and only the teacher remained behind to check some papers, Keshava entered the classroom.

'How can I help you?' asked the teacher. Keshava scratched his head and said, "I heard what you said to the children. This donkey is my companion. If you make it human, we could have such good time together.' The teacher decided to trick Keshava. He pretended to think for a while and then said, 'Give me six months and it will cost you a thousand rupees.' The washerman agreed and rushed home to get the money. He then left the donkey in the teacher's care.

After the six months were up, Keshava went to the teacher. The teacher had been using the donkey for his own work, Not wanting to give it up, he said, "Oh, your donkey became so clever that it ran away. He is the headman of the next village." When Keshava reached the next village he found the village elders sitting under a tree, discussing serious problems. How surprised they were when Keshava marched up to the headman, grabbed his arm and said, 'How dare you? You think you are so clever that you ran away? Come home at once!'

The headman after hearing the whole incident understood someone had played a trick on Keshava. "I am not your donkey!" he said. 'Go find the sage in the forest.' Keshava found the sage sitting under a tree with his eyes closed, deep in meditation. He crept up and grabbed the

sage's beard. 'Come back home now!' he shouted. The startled sage somehow calmed Keshava. When he heard what had happened, he had a good laugh. Then he told the washerman kindly, 'The teacher made a fool of you. Your donkey must be still with him. Go and take it back from him. Try to make some real friends, who will talk to you and share your troubles. A donkey will never be able to do that!' Keshava returned home later that day with his donkey, sadder and wiser.

161. Which of the following can be said about the teacher?

- (A) He had the ability to transform animals into human beings.
(B) He took advantage of Keshava's simple nature.
(C) He had plotted with the village headman to cheat Keshava.
(D) He enjoyed teaching children though he was poorly paid.
162. Why did Keshava talk to his donkey while working?
(A) He wanted to practice his communication skills because he wanted to make friends.
(B) To entertain himself because he found his work monotonous.
(C) The donkey helped him to find answers to his problems.
(D) He regarded the donkey as his friend and confided in him.
163. How did Keshava get his donkey back?
(A) He threatened to take the teacher to the village elders.
(B) He asked the village headman for help.
(C) The teacher returned it on learning that Keshava had learnt his lesson.
(D) None of these.
164. Why was Keshava keen to meet the teacher one day?
(A) Keshava wanted to the teacher to make his donkey a human being.
(B) He wanted to learn more prayers as he was devout.
(C) He had been reliably informed that the teacher had changed donkeys into human beings.
(D) He heeded the teacher's words of advice and wanted to study.
165. What made Keshava pull the sage's beard?
(A) He wanted to wake up the sage who was sleeping under the tree.
(B) The headman requested him to move the sage from under the tree.
(C) He wanted the sage to explain what had happened to the donkey.
(D) He misunderstood the village headman and took the sage to be his donkey.



166. Why did the teacher ask Keshava to leave the donkey with him for six months?
- (A) He realised that the donkey would require a lot of training.
 - (B) To reduce Keshava's dependence on the donkey.
 - (C) He wanted to rescue the donkey from Keshava who did not know to treat the donkey properly.
 - (D) He took advantage of Keshav's gullibility and fooled him by saying that it would become human in six months.

PASSAGE 5

We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans; we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated, and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

167. On the basis of the passage which of the following statements may be said to be correct?
- (a) The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France.
 - (B) The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war monger
 - (C) The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island.
 - (D) The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land.
168. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because
- (a) he is a raving lunatic
 - (B) he is in a state of utter despair
 - (C) he expects help from other quarters
 - (D) he is the leader of a suicide squad
169. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of speaker ?
- (A) "go on to the end" ; "shall never surrender".
 - (B) "growing confidence" ; "subjugated and starving."
 - (C) "subjugated and starving" ; "fight on the landing ground".
 - (D) "fight in the streets" ; "subjugated and starving."

170. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is that it
- (A) reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech.
 - (B) produces the impression of bad poetry.
 - (C) conveys the speaker's helpless situation.
 - (D) reinforces the speaker's basic intention.

PASSAGE - 6

A male jackdaw's courtship behaviour is astonishingly human. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

171. A 'courtship behaviour' may best be described as
- (A) the behaviour of a jackdaw who shows off his feathers
 - (B) the behaviour of a male bird to attract a female bird
 - (C) the behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird
 - (D) the behaviour of any male to win a female of the same species
172. Which of the phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of consciously strained?
- (A) Proudly reared and exhibited
 - (B) Permanently in a state of display
 - (C) Purposefully put in a state of display
 - (D) Possession of nesting sight
173. The most important 'trick' of the jackdaw to win his female is
- (A) displaying his head and neck
 - (B) to be like a human being
 - (C) to become embroiled with other birds
 - (D) to possess a place for building a nest
174. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because
- (A) he does not respect the senior birds .
 - (B) he wants to fight with his rivals
 - (C) he does not like to be challenged
 - (D) he wants to show off
175. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage?
- (A) The courtship behaviour of birds
 - (B) The similarities between the courtship behaviour of birds and man
 - (C) The astonishing facets about the jackdaw's love life
 - (D) The scientific study of the jackdaw's life



Direction [Q. 176-200]: In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Most of us are **176** of open conflict and avoid it if we can. And there is a **177** in expressing and working through conflict. If the working through involves harsh words and name-calling people feel deeply hurt and relationships can be **178**. Sometimes permanently. Some group members may be afraid that if they really **179** their anger, they may go out of control and become violent, or they may do this. These fears can be very **180** and based on experience. So why take the risk? Why not avoid conflict at all costs? Conflict is rather like disease, **181** is best. That means attending to areas where **182** may occur before they become an issue. If you have not **183** a conflict happening, your next choice is to treat it early, or hope that it goes away. If it goes away over time fine. If it **184** then you will still have to handle (treat) it and it is likely to be more **185**

176. (A) scared (B) careful
(C) reckless (D) aware
177. (A) challenge (B) measure
(C) principle (D) risk
178. (A) established (B) maligned
(C) damaged (D) rebuilt
179. (A) sublimate (B) express
(C) minimize (D) regulate
180. (A) baseless (B) imaginary
(C) exaggerative (D) real
181. (A) cure (B) diagnosis
(C) prescription (D) prevention
182. (A) harmony (B) discomfiture
(C) disagreement (D) consensus
183. (A) expressed (B) prevented
(C) induced (D) seen
184. (A) doesn't (B) won't
(C) don't (D) not
185. (A) credible (B) serious
(C) fraudulent (D) urgent

Several studies have **186** that folks who **187** engage in mentally challenging activities — like reading, doing crossword puzzles or playing chess **188** less likely to **189** dementia later in life. The difficulty comes in figuring out **190** their good fortune is a direct **191** of their leisure activities or whether their continuing pursuit of these pleasures merely **192** good genes for cognitive function.

A 20-year survey of 469 elderly people living in the Bronx, New York, tried to get to the **193** of this chicken-or-egg question by following subjects who **194** no signs of dementia in the first seven years of the study. The results, which were published in 2003, showed that reading and playing board games or a musical instrument was **195** with a decreased risk of Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. **196**, those with the strongest habits **197** the greatest benefits. Participants who solved crossword puzzles four days a week, for instance, had a 47% **198** risk of dementia than those who do the puzzles once a week.

In the same **199**, several studies have suggested that older folks who are socially active **200**, for example, do volunteer work or attend religious services, have a reduced risk of dementia.

186. (A) done (B) performed
(C) found (D) led
187. (A) seldom (B) never
(C) absently (D) regularly
188. (A) seem (B) have
(C) were (D) refrain
189. (A) cure (B) engage
(C) embarrass (D) develop
190. (A) that (B) low
(C) when (D) whether
191. (A) goal (B) result
(C) measure (D) route
192. (A) encourages (B) reflects
(C) enhances (D) endangers
193. (A) height (B) cause
(C) bottom (D) dilemma
194. (A) had (B) conceal
(C) reserve (D) force
195. (A) bereft (B) together
(C) envisaged (D) associated
196. (A) Luckily (B) Certainly
(C) Intriguingly (D) Obviously
197. (A) targeted (B) demonstrated
(C) deserved (D) expected
198. (A) more (B) greatly
(C) sharper (D) lower
199. (A) token (B) way
(C) analogy (D) example
200. (A) they (B) always
(C) same (D) who