



PARAMOUNT

Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.

An ISO 9001: 2008 Certified Company

Centres at: ★ MUKHERJEE NAGAR ★ MUNIRKA ★ UTTAM NAGAR ★ DILSHAD GARDEN ★ ROHINI ★ BADARPUR BORDER

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions (1-15) : In the following questions the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.
R. So the problems of India should not be viewed in isolation.
Q. Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at time.
R. India is a multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual country.
S. But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.
6. And India is poised for success in all fields.
(A) PSRQ (B) QSPR
(C) SRQP (D) RQSP
2. 1. My friend went to live in a village.
P. But it was a very slow animal.
Q. So my friend bought a donkey for Rs. 500.
R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
S. Every family there had a donkey.
6. It did not like to work.
(A) RSQP (B) PQRS
(C) SRQP (D) QRSP
3. 1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.
P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.
Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the instrument to count the heart-beats of their patients.
R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse-beats.
S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.
6. Today it has many other uses.
(A) PQRS (B) QRPS
(C) SPQR (D) RPQS
4. 1. People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.
P. No, this is not true.
Q. And old people die more often than the young.
R. There are more old people in Japan.
S. The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.
6. So it is very high in Japan.
(A) QRPS (B) SPRQ
(C) PRQS (D) RQSP
5. 1. Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.
P. Air pollution has very harmful effects.
Q. They pollute the air and the atmosphere.
R. It is making the environment, water and air dirty.
S. Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases.
6. People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.
(A) PSQR (B) RPSQ
(C) QPSR (D) SPQR
6. 1. The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time.
P. She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat it because the beaker was very high.
Q. The crane could not eat the dishes because of its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.
R. But the fox wanted to show that he was clever than the crane.
S. So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.
6. The fox put down its head in shame and went away.
(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) RSQP (D) PSQR
7. 1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.
P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.
Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.
R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.
S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.
6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.
(A) RSPQ (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) QPSR
8. 1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.
P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.
Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.
R. He grows food for the whole country.
S. It is our duty to improve his lot.
6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.
(A) RPQS (B) RSPQ
(C) SRPQ (D) SPQR



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9. 1. Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.
P. She was shown the corner where gum bottle was kept.
Q. The woman behind the counter said it was Registration counter and directed her to the last counter.
R. She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.
S. She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the extreme left and got the stamps.
6. She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.
(A) PSRQ (B) RPQS
(C) SQPR (D) QSRP
10. 1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
R. They cannot.
S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
(A) RQPS (B) PSRQ
(C) SQPR (D) QSRP
11. 1. The greatest defect
P. is that
Q. what to do
R. of our civilization
S. it does not know
6. with its knowledge.
(A) RSQP (B) SPQR
(C) PRSQ (D) RPSQ
12. I. Einstein said
P. although more than 900 books had been written
Q. his theory of relativity
R. who understood
S. that there were only twelve people
6. attempting to explain it.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) RQPS (D) SRQP
13. 1. The term 'desert'
P. an uninhabited 'deserted' place
Q. regions characterised by meagre rainfall, scanty vegetation and
R. is now commonly applied to
S. once simply used for
6. limited human use.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) SPRQ (D) RQPS
14. 1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.
P. All valuable were smashed or stolen.
Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds.
R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.
S. The house had been completely ransacked.
6. She stood at the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back here tears.
(A) PQRS (B) PRQS
(C) SPRQ (D) RSQP
15. 1. Freedom is first of all a personal matter.
P. A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon or engineer or golfer or executive.
Q. Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.
R. We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequence.
S. We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.
6. Nature, moreover, binds us by arbitrary limits of mind and body; we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.
(A) QRSP (B) RSPQ
(C) PQRS (D) SRQP
- Directions : In questions no. 16 to 25, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom /Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.**
16. **A man of straw**
(A) stupid person
(B) a weak person
(C) unimportant person
(D) intelligent person
17. **To beat about the bush**
(A) to beat a bush
(B) to talk irrelevantly
(C) to talk loudly
(D) to talk madly
18. **To fight shy**
(A) to arrange
(B) to avoid
(C) to be shy
(D) to fight with someone
19. **To do yeoman's service**
(A) to render valuable service
(B) to render value judgement
(C) to render bad service
(D) to create a bad impression



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20. **To cut a sorry figure**
(A) to cut into pieces
(B) to be sorry to cut something
(C) to get bad results
(D) to create a bad impression
21. He **brought to light** the mystery behind the incident.
(A) concealed (B) revealed
(C) disposed (D) destroyed
22. He **looks up** to his father.
(A) respects (B) obeys
(C) looks away from (D) Detached
23. His success in the last examination is nothing but a **flash in the pan**.
(A) an expected triumph.
(B) an unexpected triumph.
(C) a welcome triumph.
(D) the final triumph.
24. Ram always **stands up** for a just cause.
(A) supports (B) resents
(C) admires (D) understands
25. He had to **pay through his nose** to get the job done.
(A) undergo the treatment of his nose.
(B) be led by the nose.
(C) be hit on the nose.
(D) pay an excessive amount of money.

Directions : In questions no. 26 to 30, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

26. (A) receipient (B) receppient
(C) recipient (D) recieipient
27. (A) labyrinth (B) lebyrinth
(C) labirynt (D) laberynth
28. (A) symetry (B) simmetry
(C) symmetry (D) symmetry
29. (A) vaccum (B) vacume
(C) vacumme (D) vacuum
30. (A) pseudoname (B) psudonym
(C) psudoname (D) pseudonym

Directions (31-40): In each of the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

31. Additional paragraph, especially at the end of a letter after the signature
(A) Post script (B) Topograph
(C) Epilogue (D) Emblem
32. To give one's authority to another
(A) Authorisation (B) Powerful
(C) Attorney (D) Delegate
33. Notice of death, especially in a newspaper
(A) Condolence (B) Obituary
(C) Obesity (D) Funeral

34. Speech made to oneself when one is alone
(A) Soliloquy (B) Oratory
(C) Monologue (D) Stoicism
35. To give up the throne or other office of dignity
(A) Abdicate (B) Dethrone
(C) Denounce (D) Accelerate
36. Having a common centre:
(A) Eccentric (B) Chronic
(C) Concentric (D) Circular
37. An expert in the scientific study of birds.
(A) Zoologist (B) Ornithologist
(C) Astrologer (D) Keeper
38. A place where foodgrains are stored.
(A) Aviary (B) Grocery
(C) Granary (D) Museum
39. One who believes that events are decided by destiny.
(A) Egoist (B) Atheist
(C) Numerologist (D) Fatalist
40. Like an ape or a monkey.
(A) Avian (B) Simian
(C) Arboreal (D) Feline

Directions : In questions no. 41 to 45, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

41. Implore

- (A) Request (B) Rebuke
(C) Command (D) Advise

42. Mundane

- (A) Monotonous (B) Moral
(C) Arcane (D) Worldly

43. Devious

- (A) Difficult (B) Short-cut
(C) Straight (D) Complicated

44. Infallible

- (A) Unerring (B) Incessant
(C) Undeniable (D) Inexpressible

45. Histrionic

- (A) Historical (B) Theatrical
(C) Hierarchical (D) Antique

Directions : In questions no. 46 to 50, choose the opposite word in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

46. Indigenous

- (A) Fearful (B) Foreign
(C) Adequate (D) Adjacent

47. Belligerent

- (A) Intelligent (B) Peaceful
(C) Average (D) Faithful



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48. **Benediction**

- (A) Donation (B) Appraisal
(C) Curse (D) Imperfection

49. **Lavish**

- (A) Parsimonious (B) Squander
(C) Prolific (D) Unlimited

50. **Demure**

- (A) Arrogant (B) Deadly
(C) Dastardly (D) Dogged

Directions : In questions no. 51 to 60, sentences are given with blanks to be filled 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.

51. Proper grammar, spelling and punctuation _____ essential.

- (A) is (B) was
(C) much (D) are

52. Let us not go on foot _____ it is already late.

- (A) so (B) for
(C) until (D) when

53. I have been waiting for you _____ nine o'clock.

- (A) on (B) at
(C) till (D) since

54. The quality of the construction work is _____

- (A) abysm (B) abyssal
(C) abysmal (D) abyss

55. Today, the standard of education has _____ a lot.

- (A) deteriorates (B) deteriorated
(C) deteriorate (D) will deteriorate

56. As soon as we hear from the suppliers we will let you know when the goods _____ in stock.

- (A) will be (B) are
(C) have been (D) has

57. I have been waiting _____ over half an hour.

- (A) from (B) since
(C) in (D) for

58. The author's love for democracy came _____ in the novel.

- (A) up (B) through
(C) about (D) on

59. He pronounced Corbett as 'Carpet' that was the way in the Kumaon district.

- (A) it (B) as
(C) which (D) then

60. Do not forget that you have to _____ for your hideous deeds.

- (A) wither (B) struggle
(C) punish (D) atone

Directions (61-80): A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part as (a), (h) and (C), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D) and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

61. Having betrayed by a friend, he went into depression.

- (A) Been betrayed
(B) Being betrayed
(C) Having been betrayed
(D) No improvement

62. They had to face a lot of problems due to mismanagement on the behalf of the organisers.

- (A) They had to face a lot of problems due to mismanagement in the hand of the organisers.
(B) They had to face a lot of problems due to mismanagement on the part of the organisers.
(C) They had to face a lot of problems due to mismanagement under no control of the organisers.
(D) No improvement

63. Wandering in the woods, the princess was abducted by a gang of robbers.

- (A) Wandering in the woods, a gang of robbers abducted the princess.
(B) A gang of robbers wandering in the woods abducted the princess.
(C) A gang of robbers abducted the princess who was wandering in the woods.
(D) No improvement

64. Money does not grow on bushes.

- (A) plants (B) shrubs
(C) trees (D) No improvement

65. The three men kidnapped the girl, but released her after they received the ransom.

- (A) releases her (B) will release her
(C) release her (D) No improvement

66. The sun blazed down at the hunter as he took up position behind the boulder.

- (A) against the hunter
(B) down upon the hunter
(C) on the hunter
(D) No improvement



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67. We must have serious reading for the mind as we need wholesome and nutritious food for the body.
(A) like we need (B) like as we need
(C) just as we need (D) No improvement
68. I came up these old photographs when I was cleaning the cupboard.
(A) came with (B) came across
(C) came at (D) No improvement
69. The government gave a gift of Rs. 10,000 to the engine driver who averted a major accident.
(A) ex gratia (B) in camera
(C) in absentia (D) No improvement
70. Poets often use archaic words that are no longer in use for the sake of greater effect.
(A) that are not any longer used
(B) that are used no longer
(C) that no longer are used
(D) No improvement
71. The gentry of the town was invited.
(A) is invited (B) has been invited
(C) were invited (D) No improvement
72. After the written exam, you will also have an oral exam.
(A) practical (B) viva voce
(C) vocal (D) No improvement
73. If you were the Prime Minister of India what steps would you have taken to end unemployment ?
(A) will you take (B) will you be taking
(C) would you take (D) No improvement
74. The regular use of alcohol, only in small quantities, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.
(A) though in small quantities
(B) even in a little quantity
(C) even in small quantities
(D) No improvement
75. A high school student is not even understanding the basics of Chemistry and Physics.
(A) does not understand even
(B) was not even understanding
(C) has even not understood
(D) No improvement
76. The traveller commanded of the peasant he would tell him the way to the nearest village.
(A) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
(B) enquired of the peasant if he could
(C) replied of the peasant whether he will
(D) No improvement
77. As I am new to the place I felt like a fish in water.
(A) felt like a fish in the water
(B) felt like a fish with water
(C) felt like a fish out of water
(D) No improvement
78. He comes often to our house.
(A) come often
(B) often comes
(C) often come
(D) No improvement
79. The flood-affected people are looking forward with the visit of the Governor.
(A) looking forward to
(B) looking forward on
(C) looking forward for
(D) No improvement
80. I have seen the flat and she also has.
(A) has also
(B) has too
(C) too has
(D) No improvement
- Directions (81-100): A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.**
81. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
(A) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination
(B) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination
(C) His teacher congratulated him on his success
(D) His teacher congratulated him
82. People value money more than man.
(A) Money is valued more than man.
(B) Money is valued more than man by people.
(C) Money was valued more than man.
(D) Money is value more than man.
83. Who gave you permission to enter?
(A) By whom were you given permission to enter?
(B) By whom was you given permission to enter?
(C) By whom you were given permission to enter?
(D) By whom given you permission to enter?
84. The Principal has granted him two-day leave.
(A) Two-day leave has granted to him by the Principal
(B) He has been granted two-day leave by the Principal
(C) He has granted two-day leave by the Principal
(D) Two-day leave was granted to him by the Principal



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85. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.
(A) During festivals people throng the shops
(B) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.
(C) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
(D) The shops are thronged by people making purchases.
86. Do you understand what has been written?
(A) What is written is that understood by you?
(B) Was what is written understood by you?
(C) Is what has been written understood by you?
(D) What is written is understood by you?
87. Whom does he look for?
(A) He is looked after for whom?
(B) Who is looked after for him?
(C) Who is looked for by him?
(D) He is looked after by whom?
88. They say that stars have life on them.
(A) It is said that stars have life on them.
(B) It was said that stars have life on them.
(C) It is said that stars had life on them.
(D) It has said that stars have life on them.
89. I am doing my home work.
(A) My home work are done by me.
(B) My home work is being done by me.
(C) I must be doing my home work.
(D) My home work must be done by me.
90. The noise of the traffic disturbed us.
(A) We were disturbed by the noise of the traffic.
(B) The traffic disturbed us by the noise.
(C) We disturbed due to the noise of the traffic.
(D) We remained disturbed by the noise of the .
91. How can anyone do what he has done?
(A) What has been done can be done by anyone.
(B) What has been done could be done by anyone.
(C) How can anyone do what has been done by him?
(D) How has what he has done done by anyone?
92. I will not do social service.
(A) Social service will not do.
(B) I will not be doing social service.
(C) Let social service not be done by me.
(D) Social service will not be done by me.
93. They are not laying down arms.
(A) Arms are not being laid down by them.
(B) Arms have not been laid down by them.
(C) Arms are not laid down by them.
(D) Arms will not be laid down by them.
94. They have painted the house green.
(A) The house green was painted.
(B) The house has painted green.
(C) The house has been painted green by them.
(D) The house had been painted green.
95. They visited the mall last week.
(A) The mall had visited them last week.
(B) The mall was visited by them last week.
(C) Last week they had visited the mall.
(D) Last week the zoo had been visited by them.
96. The boy has rung the bell.
(A) The bell has been rung by the boy
(B) The bell was being rung by the boy
(C) The bell was rung by the boy
(D) The bell has been being rung by the boy
97. He likes people to call him Boss.
(A) He likes to be called Boss .
(B) He likes to be call Boss by people
(C) He likes people who call him Boss
(D) To call him Boss is liked by people
98. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
(A) The money was added up and found to be correct.
(B) Correct it was found and the money was added up.
(C) The money added up by us and it was correctly found.
(D) The money added up by us found it was correct.
99. We serve hot meals till 10.30; guests can order coffee and sandwiches upto 11.30.
(A) Hot meals are serving till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches are ordering by guests till 11.30.
(B) Hot meals are being served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11.30.
(C) Hot meals are served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.
(D) Hot meals will be served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches will be ordered upto 11.30.
100. Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.
(A) You are face-down, arms are to be outstretched
(B) You should be lying face-down, with arms outstretched
(C) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out
(D) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out



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Directions (101-125): In questions a sentence has been given in direct form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

101. "What did you eat for breakfast today?" the doctor asked the patient.
(A) The doctor asked the patient whether he had eaten breakfast that day
(B) The doctor asked the patient what he had eaten for breakfast that day.
(C) The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast that day.
(D) The doctor asked the patient whether he was eaten breakfast that day.
102. The employer said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow."
(A) The employer said that he shall pay your wages the next day.
(B) The employer told him that he would pay his wages the next day.
(C) The employer said that I shall pay my wages the next day.
(D) The employer said that he shall pay his wages the next day.
103. "Why are you looking through the key hole?" I said.
(A) I asked him why he was looking through the key hole.
(B) I said to him why he is looking through the key hole.
(C) I said to him that why he was looking through the key hole.
(D) I asked you why you are looking through the key hole.
104. "How cruel the boss is!" said the clerk.
(A) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel
(B) The clerk said that the boss is very cruel
(C) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel
(D) The clerk exclaimed that the boss is very cruel
105. My husband said to me, "Wait for me outside."
(A) My husband told me to wait for him outside.
(B) My husband said that I have to wait for him outside.
(C) My husband wanted me to wait for him only outside.
(D) My husband angrily asked me to wait outside.
106. The boy said, "Bravo! You have performed well."
(A) The boy said that he had performed well.
(B) The boy exclaimed that he had performed well.
(C) The boy applauded him, saying that he had performed well.
(D) The boy said bravo he had performed well.
107. I said to my sister, "I brought you a dress yesterday."
(A) I told my sister that I brought you a dress the previous day
(B) I told my sister that I had brought her a dress the previous day
(C) I told my sister that I had brought her a dress yesterday.
(D) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.
108. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."
(A) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
(B) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.
(C) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
(D) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.
109. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
(A) They said that they lived there for a long time.
(B) They said that they lived here for a long time.
(C) They said that they had lived there for a long time.
(D) They said they have lived for a long time
110. "Would you open the door please?"
(A) She asked me to please open the door.
(B) She requested me to open the door.
(C) She requested me to please open the door.
(D) She requested me to please open the door.
111. The teacher said, "Robots cannot think like man."
(A) The teacher said that robots cannot think like man.
(B) The teacher says that robots could not think like man.
(C) The teacher said that robots cannot thought like man.
(D) The teacher will say that robots cannot think like man.
112. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"
(A) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class.
(B) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class.
(C) The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class.
(D) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class.



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113. The lady said to the servant. "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."
(A) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if he didn't wash the clothes properly.
(B) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work.
(C) The lady cautioned the servant that he must wash the clothes properly.
(D) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly
114. "There are ceremonies going on", he said to me.
(A) He told me that there were ceremonies going on.
(B) He told that there have been ceremonies going on.
(C) He told that there had been ceremonies going on.
(D) He told that there are ceremonies going on.
115. He said to Manoj, "May you prosper."
(A) He wished that Manoj should prosper.
(B) He wished that Manoj may prosper.
(C) He wished that Manoj might prosper.
(D) He wished Manoj to prosper.
116. His mother said, "Men will be men"
(A) His mother said that men will be men.
(B) His mother said that men would be men.
(C) His mother said men will be men.
(D) His mother said that men will be men.
117. My Daddy always says, "Getting up early in the morning is a good habit."
(A) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit.
(B) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit.
(C) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit.
(D) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit.
118. The mother says to the child. "The Sun rises in the East."
(A) The mother tells the child that the Sun rose in the East.
(B) The mother says the child that the Sun rises in the East.
(C) The mother tells the child that the Sun rises in the East.
(D) The mother informs the child that the Sun rose in the East.
119. He said, "She does not ask any question." He said that
(A) she does not ask any question.
(B) she did not ask any question.
(C) she asked no question.
(D) she did not asked any question.
120. I said to him, "How do you know me?"
(A) I asked him how I knew me.
(B) I asked him that how he knew me.
(C) I told him how I knew him.
(D) I asked him how he knew me.
121. He said, "Man proposes and god disposes."
(A) He said that man proposed and god disposes
(B) He said that man proposes and god disposes.
(C) He said that man proposes and god disposed.
(D) He said that man propose and god dispose.
122. "I lost my bag last night", she said to her teacher.
(A) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her bag the previous night.
(B) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her bag the previous night.
(C) She admitted losing her bag to her teacher last night.
(D) She said to her teacher that I have lost my bag the previous night.
123. Do you want help ?" asked my friend.
(A) My friend asked me if I want help.
(B) My friend said to me if I wanted help.
(C) My friend asked me whether I wanted help.
(D) My friend asked me that I wanted help.
124. "I have seen the film before" Seema says.
(A) Seema said that she had seen the film before.
(B) Seema says that she has seen the film before.
(C) Seema said that the film was seen by her before.
(D) Seema said that she saw the film earlier told."
125. She said to the girl, "Did you do this?"
(A) She asked the girl that she did that.
(B) She asked the girl if she did that.
(D) She asked the girl if she had done that.
(D) She told the girl that she had done that.
- Directions : In questions no. 126 to 145, some part of the sentences has errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval (●) corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, G). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.**
126. My brother and I / have been living here /
(A) (B)
since two years. / No error.
(C) (D)
127. I have kept / all my luggages /
(A) (B)
in the cloak room. / No error.
(C) (D)



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128. Would you / get me / little sugar ? / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
129. He who is assiduous / in his work /
(A) (B)
is sure of win. / No error.
(C) (D)
130. Some of the books / prescribed for study
(A) (B)
this year / has been out of print. / No error.
(C) (D)
131. A simple sentence, also called an
(A)
independent clause / contains a subject
(B)
and a verb, /and it expresses a complete
(C)
thought. / No Error.
(D)
132. The teacher told that / I should improve /
(A) (B)
my hand-writing and spelling. /No Error.
(C) (D)
133. You do not know / of him / leaving the
(A) (B) (C)
town. / No Error.
(D)
134. Janu has lots of friends /beside her roommate /
(A) (B)
in the hotel. / No Error.
(C) (D)
135. The number of people /which asked for
(A) (B)
the discount was low /but grew during
(C)
the summer period. / No Error.
(D)
136. I went there / with a view to survey /
(A) (B)
the entire procedure. / No Error.
(C) (D)
137. He was present / in the court / to give witness /
(A) (B) (C)
No Error.
(D)
138. He laughed / on her / as she fell off the
(A) (B) (C)
tree. / No Error.
(D)
139. When one hears of the incident /about
(A)
the plane crash /he feels very sorry./
(B) (C)
No Error.
(D)
140. It had laid / in the closet /for a week
(A) (B)
before we found it. / No Error.
(C) (D)
141. A city dweller finds it difficult/ to pass
(A) (B)
away the time / in a village, / No error
(C) (D)
142. Visitors / were not permitted /
(A) (B)
entering the park after dark. / No error
(C) (D)
143. The fifth and final act / of Macbeth
(A) (B)
contain / the sleepwalking scene. /No
(C) (D)
error .
144. One of the terrorists / of the Kashmir
(A) (B)
valley / are shot dead. / No error.
(C) (D)
145. Ten kilometres / is (/ a long distance
(A) (B) (C)
to walk. / No error
(D)

Directions : In questions no. 146 to 175 you have a passages with questions, Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer Sheet.

Passage - I

Once upon a time, there was an ugly girl. She was short and dumpy, had one leg a bit shorter than the other, and her eyebrows met in the middle. The ugly girl gutted fish for a living, so her hands smelt funny and her dress was covered in scales. She had no mother or brother, no father, sister, or any friends. She lived in a ramshackle house on the outskirts of the village, and she never complained.

One by one, the village girls married the local lads, and up the path to the church they'd prance, smiling all the way. At the weddings, the ugly girl always stood at the back of the church, smelling slightly of brine. The village women gossiped about the ugly girl. They wondered what she did with the money she earned. The ugly girl never bought a new frock, never made repairs to the house, and never drank in the village tavern. Now, it so happened that outside the village, in a great damp swamp, lived an old basket-maker who was famed for the quality of his work. One day the old basket-maker heard a knock on his door. When he opened it, the ugly girl stood



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there. In her hand, she held six gold coins. 'I want you to make me a husband,' she said. 'Come back in a month,' he replied. Well, the old basket-maker was greatly moved that the ugly girl had entrusted him with such an important task. He resolved to make her the best husband he could. He made the wicker husband broad of shoulder and long of leg, and all the other things women like. He made him strong of arm and elegant of neck, and his brows were wide and well-spaced. His hair was a fine dark brown, his eyes a greenish hazel. When the day came, the ugly girl knocked on the basket-maker's door. 'He says today is too soon. He will be in the church tomorrow, at ten,' said the basket-maker. The ugly girl went away, and spent the day scraping scales from her dress.

Later that night, there was a knock on the door of the village tailor. When the tailor opened it, the wicker husband stood outside. 'Lend me a suit,' he said. 'I am getting married in the morning, and I cannot go to church naked.' 'Aaaaaaargh!' yelled the tailor, and ran out the back door. The tailor's wife came out, wiping her hands. 'What's going on?' she said. 'Lend me a suit,' said the wicker husband. 'I am getting married tomorrow, and I cannot go to my wedding naked.' The tailor's wife gave him a suit, and slammed the door in his face. Next, there was a knock on the door of the village shoe-maker. When the shoe-maker opened it, the wicker husband stood there. 'Lend me some shoes,' he said. 'I am getting married in the morning, and I cannot go to church barefoot.' 'Aaaaaaargh!' yelled the shoe-maker, and he ran out the back door. The shoe-maker's wife came out, her hands trembling. 'What do you want?' she said. 'Lend me some shoes,' said the wicker husband. 'I am getting married in the morning, and I cannot go to my wedding barefoot.' The shoe-maker's wife gave him a pair of shoes, and slammed the door in his face. Next, the wicker husband went to the village inn. 'Give me a drink,' said the wicker husband. 'I am getting married tomorrow, and I wish to celebrate.' 'Aaaaaaargh!' yelled the inn-keeper and all his customers, and out they ran. The poor wicker husband went behind the bar, and poured himself a drink. When the ugly girl got to church in the morning, she was mighty pleased to find her husband so handsome, and so well turned-out.

146. The house of the girl was
(A) well-built
(B) properly maintained
(C) badly built and maintained
(D) nice and beautiful
147. The girl lived
(A) with her mother
(B) with her father
(B) with her parents
(D) alone
148. The girl was
(A) quarrelsome (B) naughty
(C) polite (D) tricky
149. The girl lived
(A) outside of a town
(B) outside of a village
(C) in a slum
(D) in a flat
150. The girl always remained
(A) unkempt
(B) neat and clean
(C) properly dressed
(D) elegant
151. Who made the husband for the girl?
(A) The villagers
(B) The carpenter
(C) The priest of the Church
(D) The basket-maker
152. For making the husband, the creator asked the girl to come back in a
(A) day (B) week
(C) year (D) month
153. The wicker husband got his suit by
(A) borrowing (B) purchasing
(C) gift (D) theft
154. The wicker husband was
(A) fair and handsome
(B) ugly
(C) dark
(D) miserly
155. Where did the girl find her husband?
(A) In the church
(B) In the village
(C) By the river-side
(D) In the town

Passage -II (Q.No. 156-160)

Tagore had a very healthy contempt for mere agitational politics which he likened to an engine which continually whistles and throws out columns of smoke without ever moving. To the Pilots of India's ship of destiny his advice was, 'Fear not the waves of the sea, but mind the leaks in our own vessel. If we became a subject-people, it was not because



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the British were wicked but because we were weaklings. We had ceased to believe in ourselves. Instead of tapping the sources of our own power, we were content to pick rags from other peoples dust-bins. Unlike Gandhi, Tagore believed in the power and resources of science, though he dreaded the prospect of man becoming the slave of machines instead of machines being the slaves of man. In fact, he dreaded every form of organised power, whether social, political or industrial, which ignored human values and tended to stifle the personality of man.

Though outside India Tagore upheld and interpreted the Indian philosophy of life, in his own country he was the severest critic of its social institutions and religious practices which encouraged superstition and inequality and tolerated injustice.

156. Tagore compared agitational politics with:

- (A) an ever-moving engine eternally spewing smoke.
- (B) an eternally stationary engine that does not make any noise.
- (C) a stationary engine that sometimes breathes smoke and fire.
- (D) an engine that whistles, lets out smoke, but remains stationary.

157. Tagore had a fear of:

- (A) organised social and political power.
- (B) any power that defied human values and stifled man's personality.
- (C) power that was political and industrial.
- (D) organised industrial and social power.

158. According to Tagore his countrymen had become colonial subjects because:

- (A) they were physically weak.
- (B) they did not believe in the resources of science.
- (C) they lacked self-belief.
- (D) the British were wicked.

159. By 'agitational politics' is meant:

- (A) politics that leads to industrial unrest.
- (B) politics of a disruptive nature leading to unrest, political or otherwise.
- (C) non-violent politics
- (D) agitated politics

160. By 'leaks in your own vessel' Tagore means:

- (A) inherent weaknesses
- (B) leaks in a ship
- (C) a ship in distress
- (D) slavery to machines

Passage -III (Q.No. 161-165)

Kitchen garden today is driven by both aesthetics and necessity. A great variety of vegetables are combined with herbs, annual and perennial flowers, and fruit trees in creative ways. The concept of kitchen garden dates back to several thousand years. By 2700 B.C. the Egyptians had a recorded history of growing over 500 herbs, which were used as drugs to cure illness. In today's India herbal (medicinal and aromatic) plants are the new entrants in Indian gardens. As in cities people mostly reside in high rise apartments, kitchen garden in roofs or terraces are coming up where pot culture is the current trend. Today herbs are appreciated for their beauty healthcare. Chefs use herbs to liven them in Indian kitchen garden is coexisting perennial flowers.

161. At present kitchen gardens:

- (A) satisfy our sense of beauty
- (B) fulfil our need
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) supply us with medicines

162. Kitchen gardens have become poor cities as:

- (A) people have no time for man
- (B) there is lack of open space
- (C) roofs/ terraces are better place
- (D) none of the above

163. Chefs use herbs:

- (A) to make food tastier
- (B) for beautification of the kitchen
- (C) to cure illness
- (D) to enliven seasonal flowers

164. The Egyptians used to grow over 500 herbs to

- (A) decorate their houses
- (B) garnish their food
- (C) cure illness
- (D) beautify their kitchens

165. The theme of the passage is :

- (A) Use of herbs
- (B) Pot culture
- (C) Kitchen garden
- (D) Egyptians and medicinal plants

Passage -IV (Q.No. 166-170)

It is not luck but labour that makes me. Luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches. Luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-



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indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

166. '_____ Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence'. What does this statement mean ?

- (A) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
- (B) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
- (C) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
- (D) Labour lays the foundation of the building.

167. Which one of the statements is true about the passage ?

- (A) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
- (B) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
- (C) Luck is necessary for success.
- (D) Success depends only on hardluck.

168. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck ?

- (A) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'.
- (B) 'Luck.....wishes the postman would bring him news'.
- (C) 'Luck.....is ever waiting'.
- (D) 'Luck whines'

169. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?

- (A) Luck is self-indulgent, but labour is selfless.
- (B) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck
- (C) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.
- (D) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.

170. Which pair of words means the same thing ?

- (A) Industry and legacy
- (B) Diligence and legacy
- (C) Legacy and labour
- (D) Labour and industry

Passage - V (Q.No. 171-175)

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid violence as far as possible. In avoiding it, however, one cannot accept a negative attitude of submitting to other and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is the very negative of the spirit of non-violence. The non-violence method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

171. 'Violence without these motives' is possibly only in:

- (A) reality (B) dream
- (C) theory (D) practice

172. 'Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it.' This suggests:

- (A) Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
- (B) Violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
- (C) Violence is basically bad.
- (D) Violence is basically good.

173. The word 'dynamic' in the concluding line of the passage means:

- (A) active
- (B) energetic
- (C) capable of change and progress
- (D) all of the above

174. Non-violence, according to the writer, means:

- (A) violence without the evil motives.
- (B) giving in to the tyranny of the powerful.
- (C) accepting violence as a fact of life.
- (D) none of the above.

175. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) Violence is not inherently evil.
- (B) Violence is a historically accepted fact.
- (C) Violence cannot be ignored.
- (D) Only violence can be used against violence.



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Directions (176—200): 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 Answer Sheet.

CLOZE TEST - I

In earlier days, a handicraftsman, the typical labourer, received a certain....(176)....from the work he did. His efforts were mostly to his own....(177).... He saw the fruits of his own work in the.... (178)....object he produced. Moreover, the....(179)....of this object....(180)....demanded his adaptability or inventiveness to overcome the....(181)....which arose. In a real sense one can speak of his being educated by his....(182).... Today all is....(183).... A standardized job is done in a standardized.... (184)....and a standardized job for a standardized....(185)....

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 176.(A) consolation | (B) satisfaction |
| (C) remuneration | (D) reward |
| 177.(A) betterment | (B) benefit |
| (C) advantage | (D) profit |
| 178.(A) complete | (B) full |
| (C) perfect | (D) whole |
| 179.(A) discovering | (B) creating |
| (C) making | (D) attempting |
| 180.(A) often | (B) generally |
| (C) mostly | (D) invariably |
| 181.(A) riddles | (B) obstructions |
| (C) doubts | (D) difficulties |
| 182.(A) trade | (B) labour |
| (C) talent | (D) attempt |
| 183.(A) disappeared | (B) revolutionized |
| (C) changed | (D) reversed |
| 184.(A) mode | (B) manner |
| (C) method | (D) fashion |
| 185.(A) pay | (B) remuneration |
| (C) salary | (D) wage |

CLOZE TEST - II

Mass communication is the delivery of....(186)...., ideas and entertainment to thousands or millions of....(187)....simultaneously; it is a force with incalculable....(188)....on today's world. The....(189)....of mass communication rests....(190)....the skills of the communicator to....(191)....the recipient's thinking,(192)....stir emotions, to....(193)....him or her to....(194)....Mass communication is the one-to-one impact of one human intelligence upon.. ..(195)....carried on thousand fold simultaneously among individuals who have no direct personal contact.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 186.(A) items | (B) news |
| (C) advertisements | (D) cartoons |
| 187.(A) people | (B) pictures |
| (C) advertisements | (D) items |
| 188.(A) worth | (B) impact |
| (C) force | (D) value |
| 189.(A) dynamism | (B) force |
| (C) success | (D) power |
| 190.(A) against | (B) under |
| (C) to | (D) upon |
| 191.(A) stimulate | (B) agitate |
| (C) understand | (D) minimize |
| 192.(A) for | (B) to |
| (C) with | (D) from |
| 193.(A) encourage | (B) persuade |
| (C) discourage | (D) endanger |
| 194.(A) direction | (B) function |
| (C) action | (D) mission |
| 195.(A) another | (B) people |
| (C) man | (D) women |

CLOZE TEST - III

"Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian.. ..(196).. ..reached its climax. The British were not only....(197)....by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be....(198)....from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most....(199)....rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far....(200)from the world for reasons of military security."

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 196.(A) freedom | (B) patriotism |
| (C) liberation | (D) revolution |
| 197.(A) threatened | (B) inspired |
| (C) attacked | (D) impressed |
| 198.(A) diffused | (B) gauged |
| (C) established | (D) determined |
| 199.(A) trivial | (B) magnificent |
| (C) serious | (D) auspicious |
| 200.(A) excluded | (B) elicited |
| (C) prevented | (D) concealed |



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