



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 letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the answer sheet.

1. (A) He did / (B) no work / (C) since yesterday. / (D) No error.
2. (A) She / (B) is working here / (C) since 1990. / (D) No error.
3. (A) Amitabh Bacchan is having / (B) a large / (C) fan following. / (D) No error.
4. (A) I remember / (B) meet him / (C) many years ago. / (D) No error.
5. (A) He asked / (B) that how long / (C) I would be away from Delhi. / (D) No error.
6. (A) Everybody in the office / (B) has left early / (C) hasn't he? / (D) No error.
7. (A) The teacher told them that / (B) the students should have gone to the library / (C) instead of having wasted their time / (D) No error.
8. (A) He is / (B) one of the tallest boy / (C) in the class / (D) No error.
9. (A) The reason why / (B) he was rejected / (C) was because he was too young / (D) No error
10. (A) The Management requires / (B) a number of critereons / (C) for this post. / (D) No error.
11. (A) The Municipality has made / (B) littering public places / (C) a punished offence. / (D) No error.
12. (A) On last Monday / (B) I came across a / (C) book on black magic. / (D) No error.
13. (A) He thinks / (B) himself / (C) as a great and charismatic leader. / (D) No error.
14. (A) I like / (B) the poetries / (C) of only a few great poets. / (D) No error.
15. (A) Unless / (B) you will not work hard and adopt right strategy / (C) you cannot pass. / (D) No error.
16. (A) The Principal as well as staff / (B) are waiting for / (C) the chief guest. / (D) No error.
17. (A) Sheela doesn't usually / (B) wear jewellery but last night / (C) she wore ring. / (D) No error.
18. (A) The organization / (B) is running a vocational course / (C) since 1998. / (D) No error.
19. (A) Neither Rahul nor Ravi / (B) has submitted / (C) their homework in time. / (D) No error.
20. (A) There is a surprise party / (B) for him / (C) at 7 p.m. this evening. / (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. I made him _____ his homework
(A) finish (B) finished (C) finishing (D) to have finished
22. The impresario *was* wondering _____
(A) when to brush his teeth (B) what to prepare for the important dinner
(C) how to wash the dishes (D) how to make the opera a hit
23. This is a good _____ for the school.
(A) sight (B) cite (C) site (D) spot
24. I _____ rather die than beg.
(A) could (B) should (C) would (D) can
25. The bus can't start because the battery has _____.
(A) run over (B) run up (C) run down (D) run into

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

26. **Gingerly**
(A) crafty (B) lightly (C) carefree (D) carelessly
27. **Nebulous**
(A) plain (B) light (C) clear (D) dull



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28. **Skinflint**
(A) clean (B) loyal (C) wasteful (D) reverent
29. **Ostentatious**
(A) old (B) ordinary (C) classic (D) rational
30. **Innovate**
(A) sell (B) buy (C) choose (D) copy

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. **Dessert**
(A) wasteland (B) abandon (C) sweet-dish (D) broth
32. **Verbatim**
(A) at will (B) in secret (C) word for word (D) full of words
33. **explicit**
(A) clear (B) obvious (C) cautious (D) exorbitant
34. **diligent**
(A) intelligent (B) energetic (C) modest (D) industrious
35. **Protagonist**
(A) prophet (B) convert (C) central character (D) trivial

Directions [Q. No. 36 to 45]: Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

36. (A) Precarius (B) Precede (C) Premier (D) Preperation
37. (A) Corespondent (B) Commandent (C) Superintendent (D) Attendent
38. (A) Imaginery (B) Dictionary (C) Itinerery (D) Stationerry
39. (A) Pronounciation (B) Repercution (C) Rehabilitation (D) Tution
40. (A) Columen (B) Autumn (C) Condamn (D) Symptem
41. (A) rumble (B) rumbble (C) stummbles (D) jumble
42. (A) separate (B) sepearate (C) sepearait (D) separete
43. (A) grammatic (B) gremmatic (C) gramatic (D) grematic
44. (A) omitted (B) ommitted (C) ommitted (D) omited
45. (A) priveiege (B) familiar (C) usualy (D) unisence

Directions [Q. No. 46 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.

46. She made up her mind that she would get the work done by hook or by crook.
(A) by compromising or other responsibilities
(B) by impressing the interviewers
(C) by any means, right or wrong
(D) by becoming a specialist in the field
47. In a debate, the students are not allowed to sit on the fence.
(A) to avoid taking sides (B) to insult a speaker
(C) to relax while others speak (D) to agree with everyone
48. The students have made a laughing stock of the braggart.
(A) foolish (B) laugh
(C) laughing store-house (D) look ridiculous
49. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.
(A) A good done to others does not go unnoticed
(B) Do or say a thing which may bring severe punishment
(C) Prevention is better than cure
(D) See no evil and do no evil
50. The two famous actors crossed swords with each other on every occasion.
(A) Fought physically (B) Crossed the road on meeting
(C) Took different routes (D) Disagreed



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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.]

51. 1. Long ago in a Danish kingdom
P : would nightly roam the countryside and
Q : then would stalk the king's high hall and there
R : who rising from his marshy home
S : lived a gruesome monster named Grendel
6. kill as many people as he could lay his hands on.
(A) R P S Q (B) S Q P R (C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q
52. 1. Tourists are flooding into
P : about the dream trip they would
Q : remote parts of the earth;
R : and adventurous people are thinking
S : what used to be considered
6. like to take to these places.
(A) R S P Q (B) S Q R P (C) Q R S P (D) R P Q S
53. 1. Bernard Shaw's first play was presented in 1892.
P : Then came a series of plays.
Q : It received wide acceptance.
R : It was enacted to a packed audience in London.
S : Finally, in 1905, he emerged as the best playwright with 'Man and Superman'.
6. Critics hailed him as the greatest playwright of the 20th century.
(A) R P Q S (B) Q P S R (C) P Q S R (D) R Q P S
54. 1. The system of Sati prevailed among upper caste Hindus in the 19th century.
P : However, reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy launched powerful anti-Sati campaign.
Q : Between 1815 and 1818 in Bengal alone, 800 women became Satis.
R : The British did not take any legal action against this practice.
S : They feared a backlash from orthodox elements.
6. Lord William Bentinck was responsible for passing a law abolishing Sati.
(A) P Q R S (B) Q R P S (C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q
55. 1 : Ants seem to be able to do everything but think.
P : An ant has very little individuality and is not beset by any anti-social urges or desires as men and women so often are.
Q : When an individual ant is subjected to any kind of intelligence test it generally comes out of it rather badly.
R : Any food an ant finds is shared and it will unhesitatingly sacrifice itself if the nest is threatened.
S : There are no equivalents of police in an ant's nest because there would be nothing for them to do.
6 : All the work it does is done for the community
(A) Q P S R (B) P Q R S (C) Q R S P (D) S P R Q
56. 1 : Now Kannan shook the box, held the slit up to light and tried to find out how much it contained.
P : The blacksmith had made a good job of it—the slit was exactly of the thickness of a coin, which could go one way through it.
Q : But not one coin came out of it.
R : He held the box upside down and shook it violently till he felt deaf with the clanging of coins.
S : No power on earth could shake a coin out of it again.
6 : After a while he put it down and looked about for something with which to widen the slit.
(A) P Q R S (B) R Q P S (C) P S R Q (D) S P Q R
57. 1 : The Bhagavadgita recognises the nature of man and the needs of man.
P : All these aspects constitute the nature of man.
Q : It shows how the human being is a rational one, an ethical one and a spiritual one.
R : More than all, it must be a spiritual experience.
S : Nothing can give him fulfillment unless it satisfies his reason, his ethical conscience.
6 : A man who does not harmonise them, is not truly human.
(A) P S R Q (B) R S P Q (C) Q P S R (D) P S Q R



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58. 1 : For decades, American society has been called a melting pot.
P. Differences remained – in appearance, mannerisms, customs, speech, religion and more.
Q. The term has long been a cliché, and a half-truth.
R. But homogenization was never achieved.
S. Yes, immigrants from diverse cultures and traditions did cast off vestiges of their native lands and become almost imperceptibly woven into the American fabric.
6. In recent years, such differences – accentuated by the arrival of immigrants from Asia and other parts of the world in the United States – have become something to celebrate and to nurture.
(A) Q R S P (B) S Q R P (C) S Q P R (D) Q S R P
59. 1. The caste system is a unique institution inherent in the Indian culture.
P : It is a successful expression of the ideal 'Unity in Diversity'.
Q : It survived many upheavals in our History.
R : It played an important role in the preservation of our society.
S : Its existence is dated back to the Rig-Veda Age.
6. It is considered to be the strength and weakness of our culture.
(A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S (C) S P R Q (D) Q R P S
60. 1. The teacher had to
P : be specially careful
Q : because he enjoyed
R : about how he faced up to this problem
S : the confidence
6. of all the boys.
(A) P R Q S (B) Q P S R (C) S P R Q (D) P S R Q
61. 1. Movies made in
P : all around
Q : Hollywood in America
R : by people
S : are seen at the same time
6. the globe
(A) Q S R P (B) Q R P S (C) P S R Q (D) Q P S R
62. 1. : Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone.
P : It is necessary had useful for this reason.
Q : Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions.
R : They vary from country to country, from age to age.
S : In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour.
6. : Their purpose, however, is always the same.
(A) S Q R P (B) P Q S R (C) R P S Q (D) S P Q R
63. 1. : No one can seriously pretend to remain unaffected by advertisement.
P : Even in the sanctity of our living rooms advertisers pounce upon their helpless victims as they tune in to their favourite radio or television programmes.
Q : It is impossible to turn a blind eye to the solicitous overtures to buy this or that article that fill our streets, newspapers and magazines.
R : Most often they bank upon our sense of fear for not doing or possessing this or that for our youth, beauty, health and security.
S : No matter how hard we resist, clever little tunes and catch-phrases seep into our subconscious mind and stay there.
6 : Though they seem so varied all these advertisements have one thing in common: they make strong appeals to our emotions.
(A) P Q S R (B) Q R P S (C) R P S Q (D) S Q P R
64. 1 : A great part of Arabia is desert.
P : The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in the day time.
Q : These springs are few and far apart, but wherever these is one, green grass very soon covers that ground all around it.
R : Here there is nothing but sand and rock.
S : Here and there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground.
6 : Such place is called an oasis.
(A) P S R Q (B) R S Q P (C) R P S Q (D) P Q S R



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65. 1. : Many things about Konark seem shrouded in mystery.
P : It is, of course, a religious shrine.
Q : But here there also seems to be a great emphasis on purely human grandeur.
R : Why was it built?
S : Long before the temple was built, sometime in the 13th century, Konark was one of the five holiest places in Orissa.
66. : King Narasimha probably had it built as much as a memorial to himself as he did in honour of the Sun-God.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q (C) S R P Q (D) S P Q R
66. 1 : Most of you probably did not see Gandhiji at close quarters.
P : One of these qualities was that he managed to draw out the good in another person.
Q : But he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good.
R : He had amazing qualities.
S : The other person may have had plenty of evil in him.
6 : The result was that that poor man had to try to be good.
(A) Q P S R (B) R P S Q (C) P R Q S (D) Q S P R
67. 1 : Everybody thinks that this is the Age of Reason.
P : Reason takes a backseat at such times.
Q : The ordinary events of life seem to support this view.
R : We must therefore avoid the development of such situations.
S : But the behavior of people in crises make us doubt this.
6 : Obviously we must re-examine the view that this is the age of Reason.
(A) R Q P S (B) S R Q P (C) P S R Q (D) Q S R P
68. 1 : Our villages are not now as serene and peaceful as they had been twenty five years ago.
P : The village people now seldom live under the overall command of any single powerful headman.
Q : Local political leaders mostly control and command them.
R : Party politics had entered into the peaceful villages forcing the villages to live polarized political lives.
S : One dangerous consequence of this is that they are often dragged into clashes even with their own relations of different political beliefs.
6 : This often vitiates the traditional tranquillity of the rural way of living.
(A) P R S Q (B) R P Q S (C) Q P R S (D) P S R Q
69. 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
70. 1. Brainstorming requires a focus question that is clear and unambiguous.
P: One strategy to implement a brainstorm would be to write down the question.
Q: In fact, participants must be encouraged to suggest any response, however strange.
R: It is important that no value be attached to the responses at this stage.
S : Participants can then document near the question the responses from the group.
6. The aim would be to allow individual ideas to spark off each other.
(A) QRPS (B) RQPS (C) PSRQ (D) QPSR

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. We know that he is the one responsible for the problems but as he is well-connected all we can do is send him to Coventry.
(A) transfer him (B) commend him (C) boycott him (D) dismiss him
72. Our famous leader gave up the ghost.
(A) left the ghost (B) lived like a ghost (C) invited ghost (D) died
73. A Prime Minister cannot ride rough shod over his ministerial colleagues for long.
(A) deal unkindly with (B) take for granted
(C) be high-handed with (D) ignore



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74. He was down in the mouth as he was defeated in the elections.
(A) unable to speak (B) very depressed
(C) very angry (D) very confused
75. You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.
(A) keep faith in (B) remain calm (C) believe in (D) trust others
76. It is clear that the ideas of both parties ran in the same groove.
(A) promoted each other (B) clashed with each other
(C) moved in harmony (D) moved in different directions
77. This place affords a bird's eye view of the village located below.
(A) a beautiful view (B) a narrow view (C) an overview (D) an ugly view
78. He works in fits and starts.
(A) consistently (B) sporadically (C) in high spirit (D) enthusiastically.
79. His parents cut him off without a shilling
(A) disinherited him (B) snubbed him
(C) gave him only a shilling (D) sent him away with a shilling
80. The carefully worked-out plan fell through because of an unexpected event.
(A) came out successfully (B) had a steep fall
(C) was shattered (D) failed

Directions : In Questions 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. One who talks less
(A) Garrulous (B) Servile (C) Heresy (D) Taciturn
82. One who lacks confidence
(A) Metropolitan (B) Shy (C) ambivert (D) Diffident
83. A person very hard to please
(A) Obstinate (B) Unconquerable (C) Fastidious (D) invincible
84. A cock and bull story means
(A) An unbelievable gossip (B) A children's speech
(C) A quarrelsome dialogue (D) A competition between unequal people
85. Capable of being interpreted in two ways
(A) Confusing (B) Unclear (C) Ambiguous (D) Ambivert
86. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views.
(A) Religious (B) Fanatic (C) Bigot (D) God-fearing
87. The action of looking within or into own mind
(A) Observation (B) Examination (C) Introspection (D) Introvert
88. Murder of sister.
(A) Homicide (B) Sororicide (C) sistericide (D) Fratricide
89. An extreme fear of being in a open place.
(A) Hydrophobia (B) Agoraphobia (C) Claustrophobia (D) Hematophobia
90. An inscription on a tomb.
(A) epitaph (B) crypt (C) obituary (D) cataclysm

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. The chemist hadn't hardly only of these kind of medicines.
(A) had hardly any of these kinds (B) had scarcely any of those kind
(C) had hardly any of those kind (D) No correction required
92. He behaves like coward.
(A) cowardly (B) in a cowardly manner
(C) as if he was a coward (D) No improvement
93. As he was a braveheart, Rakesh decided to join the army.
(A) Though he was a braveheart (B) Although he was a braveheart
(C) While he was a braveheart (D) No improvement
94. She hurt her back while she worked yesterday.
(A) worked out (B) had worked (C) was working (D) No improvement
95. We have already disposed our old house.
(A) disposed off (B) disposed out (C) disposed of (D) No improvement
96. We can buy anything in this shop, Can we?
(A) Isn't it? (B) Can't we? (C) Don't we? (D) No improvement



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97. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
(A) whisked (B) rushed (C) guided (D) No improvement
98. She left the room feeling contrite.
(A) sorry for what she had done (B) rather ill
(C) extremely irritated (D) No improvement
99. When those whom he had cheated accused him of being a charlatan he retorted curtly that he had never been a quack.
(A) libertine (B) sycophant (C) plagiarist (D) No improvement
100. Being toiled for two hours, Mr. Prasad sat down to take some rest.
(A) Have toiled for (B) Had toiled for
(C) Having toiled for (D) No correction required

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. It will greatly surprise him if they choose him.
(A) He will be greatly surprised if he is chosen
(B) He will be greatly surprised if he was chosen
(C) He will be greatly surprised if he is to be chosen
(D) He will greatly surprised if he is chosen
102. Spectators thronged the streets.
(A) The streets were thronged by the spectators.
(B) The streets were thronged with the spectators.
(C) The streets are thronged with the spectators.
(D) The streets were throng with the spectators.
103. The first railway was built by George Stephenson.
(A) George Stephenson builds the first railway.
(B) George Stephenson has built the first railway.
(C) George Stephenson builded the first railway.
(D) George Stephenson built the first railway.
104. A thunderstorm often turns milk sour.
(A) Milk is often turned sour by a thunderstorm.
(B) Milk was often turned sour by a thunderstorm.
(C) Milk are often turned sour by a thunderstorm.
(D) Milk can be often turned sour by a thunderstorm.
105. One may accomplish many things by a little effort.
(A) Many things might be accomplished by a little effort.
(B) Many things may be accomplished by a little effort.
(C) Many things will be accomplished by a little effort.
(D) Many things can be accomplished by a little effort.
106. The flames engulfed the house
(A) The house is engulfed in the flame.
(B) The house was engulfed in the flame.
(C) The house was engulfed by the flame.
(D) The house is engulfed by the flame.
107. Who knows you?
(A) By whom are you known? (B) Whom are you known by?
(C) To whom are you known? (D) Who are you known?
108. This box contains ten cigars.
(A) Ten cigars are contained in this box.
(B) Ten cigars are contained by this box.
(C) Ten cigars are contained with this box.
(D) Ten cigars were contained in this box.
109. We are taught French here.
(A) A teacher teaches us French here. (B) French is taught here.
(C) A lady teaches us French here. (D) You teach us French here.



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110. The news of Tsunami surprised us.
(A) We were surprised upon the news of Tsunami
(B) we were surprised at the news of Tsunami
(C) we were surprised with the news of Tsunami
(D) we were surprised on the news of Tsunami
111. India expected to win this World Cup.
(A) The World Cup was expected to be won by India.
(B) It was expected by India to win the World Cup.
(C) To win the World Cup has been expected by India.
(D) India expected that the World Cup be won by it.
112. You should endure what you cannot cure .
(A) What cannot be cured should be endured
(B) What could not be cured should be endured
(C) What cannot be cured should endured
(D) What cannot be cured has to be endured
113. Have this gate crashed.
(A) Crash this gate. (B) Get someone to crash this gate.
(C) Let this gate be crashed. (D) Have crashed this gate .
114. Great oaks are felled by little strokes.
(A) Little strokes fells great oaks. (B) Little strokes fell great oaks.
(C) Little strokes fall great oaks. (D) Little strokes will fall great oaks.
115. I don't understand what you say.
(A) It is not understood by me what is said.
(B) It is not understood what you say.
(C) I do not understand that is said by you.
(D) What is said by you is not understood by me.
116. Every one will laugh at you and will reject your proposal.
(A) You are laughed at and your proposal will be rejected.
(B) You were laughed at and your proposal will be rejected.
(C) You will laughed at and your proposal can be rejected.
(D) You will be laughed at and your proposal will be rejected.
117. At Paramount ,every suggestion is listened to and every problem is sorted out .
(A) At Paramount ,we listen to every suggestion and sort out every problem
(B) At Paramount ,we listened to every suggestion and sorted out every problem
(C) At Paramount ,we will listen to every suggestion and sort out every problem
(D) At Paramount ,we listen every suggestion and sort out every problem
118. The crops were harvested
(A) The farmers harvested the crops (B) We harvested the crops
(C) Someone harvested the crops (D) The farmers harvest the crops
119. The surface feels smooth.
(A) The surface is smooth when it is felt.
(B) The surface was smooth when it is felt.
(C) The surface is smooth when it was felt.
(D) The surface is smooth when feel.
120. The people regarded him as an impostor and called him a villain.
(A) He is regarded as an imposter and was called a villian
(B) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a villian
(C) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a villian
(D) He will be regarded as an imposter and called a villian
121. Are they not creating problems for us?.
(A) Are problems being created for us?
(B) Are not problems being created for us?
(C) Are problems not being created for us?
(D) Are problems not been created for us?
122. By whom was the jug broken ?
(A) Who broke the jug? (B) Who did break the jug?
(C) who the jug was broken by? (D) Who does break the jug?
123. Let everyone be given a chance.
(A) Give a chance to everyone. (B) Give a chance for everyone.
(C) Let a chance given to everyone. (D) I will give up a chance.



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124. The committee is looking into the matter.
(A) The matter was being looked into by the committee
(B) The matter is being looked into by the committee
(C) The matter is being looked by the committee
(D) The matter is been looked into by the committee
125. Spread the clothes and go away
(A) Let the clothes be spread and you are ordered to go away
(B) Let the clothes be spread and let you gone
(C) Let the clothes spread and you are ordered to go away
(D) Let the clothes be spreaded and you are ordered to go away

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. 'Cheer up, mother, I'll go and get work somewhere,' said Bhim.
(A) Bhim asked his mother to cheer up because he would go and get work somewhere.
(B) Bhim asked his mother to cheer up because he will go and get work somewhere.
(C) Bhim asked his mother to cheer up because he would go and got work somewhere. (D) Bhim asked his mother to cheered up because he would go and get work somewhere.
127. 'No,' said the child; 'I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new pants.'
(A) The child said that he will not kneel, for if he did, he would spoil his new pants.
(B) The child said that he would not kneel, for if he do, he will spoil his new pants.
(C) The child said that he would not kneel, for if he did, he would spoil his new pants.
(D) The child said that he cannot kneel, for if he did, he would spoil his new pants.
128. 'I have just one word to say to you,' said the dealer. 'Either make your purchase, or walk out of my shop.'
(A) The dealer told him that he has just one word to say to him. He must either make his purchase or walk out of his shop.
(B) The dealer told him that he had just one word to say to him. Make his purchase or walk out of his shop.
(C) The dealer told him that he had just one word to say to him. He must either make his purchase or walk out of his shop.
(D) The dealer told to him that he had just one word to say to him. He must either make his purchase or walk out of his shop.
129. A young Rajah once said to his Courtier, 'How is it that I am so often ill? I take great care of myself; I never go out in the rain; I wear warm clothes; I eat good food. Yet I am always catching cold or getting fever.'
(A) A young Rajah once asked his Courtier how it was that he was so often ill. He took great care of himself; he never went out in the rain; he wore warm clothes; he ate good food. Yet he was always catching cold, or getting fever.
(B) A young Rajah once asked his Courtier how it is that he is so often ill. He took great care of himself; he never went out in the rain; he wore warm clothes; he ate good food. Yet he was always catching cold, or getting fever.
(C) A young Rajah once asked his Courtier how it was that he was so often ill. He takes great care of himself; he never goes out in the rain; he wears warm clothes; he eats good food. Yet he is always catching cold, or getting fever.
(D) A young Rajah once asked his Courtier how it was that he was so often ill. He took great care of himself; he never went out in the rain; he wore warm clothes; he ate good food. Yet he is always catching cold, or getting fever.
130. 'My hour has come,' thought he. 'Let me meet death like a man.'
(A) He thought that his hour had come and decided to meet death like a man.
(B) He thought that his hour came and decided to meet death like a man.
(C) He thought that his hour's come and decided to meet death like a man.
(D) He thought that his hour had come and decided that he will meet death like a man.



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131. 'Ah ! you don't know what these beans are,' said the man; if you plant them over-night, by morning they grow right up to the sky.'
- (A) The man exclaimed that she did not know what those beans are. He added that if she planted them over-night, by morning they will grow right up to the sky.
- (B) The man exclaimed that she did not know what those beans were. He added that if she planted them over-night, by morning they would grow right up to the sky.
- (C) The man exclaimed that she does not know what those beans were. He added that if she planted them over-night, by morning they would grow right up to the sky.
- (D) The man exclaimed that she did not know what those beans are. He added that if she planted them over-night, by morning they would grow right up to the sky.
132. Said the wolf to the fox, 'Now either yield yourself as vanquished, or certainly I will kill you.'
- (A) The wolf asked the fox to yield himself as vanquished. If he did not, he would certainly kill him.
- (B) The wolf asked the fox to yield himself as vanquished. If he did not, he will certainly kill him.
- (C) The wolf asked the fox to yield himself as vanquished. If he did not, he certainly killed him.
- (D) The wolf asked the fox to yield himself as vanquished. If he do not, he would certainly kill him.
133. He said : 'How are you, my dear friend ? What can I do for you ? What are you in want of?'
- (A) He asked how she is, what he can do for her and what she is in want of.
- (B) He asked how she was, what he could do for her and what she was in want of.
- (C) He asked how she was, what he could do for her and what she is in want of.
- (D) He asked how she was, what he could do for her and what she were in want of.
134. She replied, "I was happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and I care only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand."
- (A) She replied that she has been happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and she cares only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand.
- (B) She replied that she had been happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and she cared only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand.
- (C) She replied that she was happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and she cared only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand.
- (D) She replied that she had been happy playing with the pebbles on the seashore, and she cares only for the sparkle of the little waves on the shining sand.
135. He said, "I did not see you yesterday and so I cannot let you come in today."
- (A) He said that he had not seen him the previous day and so he could not let him come in that day."
- (B) He said that he had not seen him yesterday and so he could not let him come in that day."
- (C) He said that he did not see him the previous day and so he cannot not let him come in that day."
- (D) He said that he had not seen him the previous day and so he could not let him come in today."
136. The visitor said to them "Please give me a glass of water."
- (A) The visitor said please give him a glass of water.
- (B) The visitor said to them to give him a glass of water.
- (C) The visitor ordered them to give a glass of water.
- (D) The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water.
137. The policeman told the students, "Do not park your vehicles here."
- (A) The policeman asked them not park your vehicles here.
- (B) The policeman asked them not to park their vehicles here.
- (C) The policeman asked them not to park their vehicles there.
- (D) The policeman asked them not to park his vehicle here.
138. The man said, "All the boys are playing in the street."
- (A) The man told us that all the boys had been playing in the street.
- (B) The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street.
- (C) The man told us that all the boys play in the street.
- (D) The man told us that all the boys in the street are playing.



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139. She said, "I am sorry, I did not write."
(A) She apologized for I did not write.
(B) She apologized she is sorry, she did not write.
(C) She apologized she is sorry, she has not written.
(D) She apologized and added that she was sorry, she had not written.
140. "Alright, yes, I was wrong and you were right," he said.
(A) He admitted that he has been wrong and I have been right.
(B) He admitted that I was wrong and you were right.
(C) He admitted that I was wrong and he was right.
(D) He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right
141. Nirmal said to us, "My father gave me a purse yesterday."
(A) Nirmal told us that my father given me a purse the previous day.
(B) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse the previous day.
(C) Nirmal told us that his father has given him a purse yesterday.
(D) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse yesterday.
142. I asked my brother if he had returned the money to his friend.
(A) "Had you. returned the money to my friend."
(B) I said to my brother, "Have you return the money to his friend ?"
(C) "Have you returned the money to your friend ?"
(D) "Do you return the money to his friend."
143. Bala's mother : 'Will you lock the door Bala ?'
(A) Bala's mother told Bala that he need not lock the door.
(B) Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door.
(C) Bala's mother asked Bala if he had locked the door.
(D) Bala's mother said lock the door.
144. "Are you ready Raju ?" Mother asked.
(A) Mother asked Raju if he would be ready.
(B) Mother told Raju if he was ready.
(C) Mother asked Raju if he was ready.
(D) Mother wanted to know from Raju if he was ready.
145. Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class."
(A) Ann told my brother that he will meet her in her class.
(B) Ann told my brother that I would meet you in your class.
(C) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his class.
(D) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in her class.

DIRECTIONS [Q. NO. 146 TO 175]: Read the passages carefully then answer the following questions which are based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

PASSAGE—1

A rat's thick, furry body brushed his cheek, its whiskered nose sniffing at his mouth. Quivering with revulsion, Kunta snapped his teeth together desperately, and the rat ran away. In rage, Kunta snatched and kicked against the shackles that bound his wrists and ankles. Instantly, angry exclamations and jerking came back from whomever he was shackled to. The shock and pain adding to his fury, Kunta lunged upward, his head bumping hard against wood - right on the spot where he had been clubbed by the "toubol" back in the woods. Gasping and snarling, he and the unseen man next to him battered their iron cuffs at each other until both slumped back in exhaustion. Kunta felt himself starting to vomit again, and he tried to force it back, but couldn't. His already emptied belly squeezed up a thin, sour fluid that drained from the side of his mouth as he lay wishing that he might die.

He told himself that he mustn't lose control again if he wanted to save his strength and his sanity. After a while, when he felt he could move again, he very slowly and carefully explored his shackled right wrist and ankle with his left hand.

They were bleeding. He pulled lightly on the chain; it seemed to be connected to the left ankle and wrist of the man he had fought with. On Kunta's left, chained to him by the ankles, lay some other man, someone who kept up a steady moaning, and they were all so close that their shoulders, arms, and legs touched if any of them moved even a little. They were bleeding. He pulled lightly on the chain; it seemed to be connected to the left ankle and wrist of the man he had fought with. On Kunta's left, chained to him by the ankles, lay some other man, someone who kept up a steady moaning, and they were all so close that their shoulders, arms, and legs touched if any of them moved even a little.



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146. In the passage, Kunta vomited again because he:
(A) was not keeping well (B) was very hungry
(C) was angry with someone (D) had fought with someone
147. Where is Kunta ?
(A) In the open air (B) In a prison
(C) In a confined space (D) Not mentioned in the text.
148. How many people are there definitely with Kunta ?
(A) No one else (B) One other person
(C) Two other persons (D) Many others
149. The man is referred to as "unseen" because:
(A) Kunta didn't know him (B) Kunta wouldn't turn his head to see him
(C) It was dark (D) Kunta was tied
150. Kunta was desperate when a rat came near him because :
(A) he quivered with revulsion (B) he was angry and hungry
(C) he was shackled and helpless (D) he was tied to someone else.

PASSAGE 2

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. The most negative effect of the television might be people's addiction to it.

151. Television can be useful to people
(A) if they become violent
(B) if they follow only a particular programme
(C) if they get addicted to it
(D) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch
152. What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping ?
(A) playing with friends (B) relaxing at home
(C) watching television (D) fighting with each other
153. What do the reports of many studies reveal?
(A) People are becoming fat, always sitting in front of the TV.
(B) People are neglecting their work because of TV.
(C) People become more violent after certain programmes
(D) People are watching all the programmes
154. 'Boob-tube' means
(A) A programme (B) A colour tube
(C) Television (D) Telephone
155. The worst effect of Television is that it
(A) affects their mind violently (B) can be very boring
(C) makes people addicted to it (D) is making people lazy

PASSAGE 3

It is not good manners to stop a person on the street or in a shop, or in the performance of any duty and to talk to him for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes just to pass the time of day. We can tell that a person is in a hurry to get somewhere, or he is doing something, and we know enough not to interrupt him for any length of time. Yet some of us think nothing of calling someone on the telephone, interrupting him without a thought about what he may be doing, and chattering away, forgetting about time or anything else. Perhaps we don't consider our telephone conversation an interruption because we don't see what we have interrupted. Naturally we must observe the common courtesies over the telephone. But we must remember that one of the courtesies of telephoning is to be brief.

Never ask anybody to guess who you are. The person you are telephoning may not be in a guessing mood. If you know him, you may want to ask after the state of his health and that of his family, but as soon as you possibly can, do get on with your business. He certainly wants to know why you are telephoning him. When you are finished with your business, you might take a moment to observe the natural courtesies of conversation, expressing your thanks before ending your call.



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From the way the telephone is used in your home, you would hardly suspect that this is an instrument on which very important business transactions are conducted. There are times when even you are called upon to be business like, brief, and effective on the telephone.

156. How can we make the best of a telephone ?
(A) By being elaborate (B) By being brief, effective and business like
(C) By observing the courtesies (D) By being business like
157. We interrupt people on the telephone because
(A) we are thoughtless
(B) we don't see what we have interrupted
(C) we forget about time
(D) we don't consider our telephone call an interruption
158. When we telephone we must
(A) be business like (B) ask people to guess who you are
(C) chatter away (D) not bother about the time we spend
159. Which of the following statements is true ?
(A) We know enough not to interrupt someone
(B) We don't know enough to interrupt someone
(C) We can interrupt anyone on the telephone
(D) We consider telephone conversation an interruption
160. It is not good manners to
(A) stop a person on the street (B) stop a person in the shop
(C) stop a person on duty (D) stop a person to pass the time of day

PASSAGE 4

During the reign of King Veer, there lived a wise magistrate. Haripant's verdicts were always just and people from all over the vast kingdom came to him in order to settle their disputes. In the city where Haripant lived, there was a greedy ghee merchant named Niranjan. He always kept twenty barrels of ghee. Of these fifteen would contain good quality ghee and the remaining would be adulterated. He would mix the two and sell it. This went on for a long time, till finally the people fed up of being cheated, complained to Haripant.

Haripant had the ghee examined and found it to be adulterated. He gave Niranjan a choice of punishment—drink the five barrels of adulterated ghee from his shop, or receive a hundred lashings, or pay a thousand gold coins to the treasury. Niranjan thought for a while. Losing a thousand gold coins was too much and a hundred lashings too painful. So he decided to drink the five barrels of ghee. Though Niranjan sold adulterated goods in his shop, he made sure his own food was of the best quality. So after drinking one barrel of ghee he began feeling sick. By the second barrel, he was vomiting. At this point he decided to opt for the lashings instead. But he was pampered and his body was unused to any harsh treatment. After ten lashes he started trembling and by twenty he was giddy. 'Stop!' he screamed. 'I will pay the thousand gold coins!' And he handed them over.

So he ended up suffering all three punishments, something he did not forget in a hurry and the people of the city got to use only best quality ghee in their food from then on!

161. Why did Niranjan keep five barrels of adulterated ghee?
(A) To sell to customers who could not afford high quality ghee.
(B) To make a profit by cheating people.
(C) Being a miser he kept the low quality ghee for his family.
(D) Demand for his ghee was low so he kept only a small quality.
162. Why did the people decide to go to Haripant with their complaint?
(A) He was close to the King and would get justice for them.
(B) They knew Niranjan was afraid of Haripant who punished people severely.
(C) They were confident that he would listen to their complaint and give a fair judgement.
(D) He was the only magistrate in the entire kingdom.
163. Why did Haripant allow Niranjan to choose his own punishment?
(A) He felt sorry for Niranjan.
(B) Niranjan's offence was minor.
(C) He did not want to give the wrong punishment.
(D) None of these.



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164. Which of the following can be said about Niranjana?
- (a) He took a lot of time to make any decision.
 - (b) He only cheated those who would not dare to complain against him.
 - (c) He was allergic to ghee and fell sick whenever he consumed it.
 - (A) None (B) Only a (C) Only a & b (D) All a, b & c
165. Why did Niranjana decide to drink adulterated ghee for his punishment?
- (A) Since the barrels were from his shop he thought he could substitute the adulterated ghee with good ghee.
 - (B) He wanted to prove that the quality of ghee he sold was good.
 - (C) He was greedy and had a big appetite so he thought he would easily drink the ghee.
 - (D) He considered this easiest of the punishments as he did not realise what effect the ghee would have on him.

PASSAGE 5

A blanket ban on defection will weaken rather than strengthen democracy in whose name it is being sought to be imposed. Granted, political defection is increasingly less an act of ideological defiance than one of pure opportunism. Granted also that it is illogical to allow a third of the party to split but not a lesser number. Yet, for all its flaws, the current law recognizes and respects one fundamental principle: the right to dissent; democracy is not about showing the door to one who dares to disagree. Democracy is about granting her the right to dissent from within the fold. In a household context, it would be akin to a father throwing out his rebellious daughter. How would a democratic father deal with this situation? He would allow the daughter to register her protest, knowing full well that to not do so would stifle the youngster's intellectual growth and turn her into a malcontent.

The need to foster a democratic spirit is all the more in a political party which derives its legitimacy from participation in democratic elections. Indeed, like charity, democracy must begin at home. A political party that is intolerant of internal dissent can hardly be expected to be liberal and democratic in its external conduct. To tell a legislator that he owes it to his party, which has facilitated his election, never to disagree with it is the equivalent of asking that he remains forever in bondage. To do so is to journey back to the feudal age, when a supplicant who rebelled against the master would be called a 'namak haram'. Take the case of a party that asks for votes on one ideological platform but switches course once in government. What is the sanctity of the party whip issued in such a situation? Should the conscientious MP vote as ordered or should he defy the whip? It has to be the latter and there can be no two views on this. Nor is it valid to argue that differences can be aired in private but must not translate into a vote. For voting is the ultimate expression of a person's conscience.

166. According to the passage, political party which does not tolerate any internal dissent_____
- (A) Is doomed to disintegrate in the long run
 - (B) Is a boon to the democratic traditions and principles.
 - (C) Is unlikely to be liberal and democratic in its external conduct.
 - (D) Derives its legitimacy from participation in democratic elections.
167. What is 'illogical', according to the passage?
- (A) Right to dissent.
 - (B) A blanket ban on defection.
 - (C) Disallowing less than one-third members to defect.
 - (D) Allowing the members to vote according to their conscience.
168. Which of the following is expressed as a characteristic of the feudal age in the passage?
- (A) Extending the family values to the political arena.
 - (B) Changing the ideological platform once in government.
 - (C) Any disobedience to the people in power is to be treated as treachery.
 - (D) Telling the legislator that he got elected because of the party.
169. In which of the following matters does the author appreciate the existing law with regard to defection?
- (A) Individual member's freedom to express opinion different from the party line.
 - (B) Entering election fray without affiliation to any political party.
 - (C) A political party to be liberal and democratic both in its internal and external conduct.
 - (D) Trying to spread a democratic spirit in areas other than political.



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170. Political defection was increasingly taking place:
(A) More on ideological grounds. (B) As a result of basic conceptual differences.
(C) As a matter of pure opportunism. (D) To safeguard altruistic tradition.

PASSAGE 6

The Working Group on Minorities at its Geneva session in May 2002 highlighted that construction resolution of tensions involving minorities is by way of “integrating diversity”. This means that persons belonging to minorities, acting alone or in community, should be given adequate opportunity to maintain and develop their distinct identities, while at the same time participating in and making a contribution to the wider society and respecting the territorial integrity of the State.

Integrating diversity goes hand in hand with good governance which is firmly grounded in international human rights law. This requires that States protect the rights of all those residing within their jurisdiction without distinction of any kind. It is immaterial whether these persons are recognized by the States as a national minority.

The Human Rights Committee functioning under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 has expressed the view that to secure State protection, members of the minority community need not be citizens of the country nor its permanent residents. The protection extends to migrant workers who constitute a minority.

In order to accord this protection, States should take special measures to ensure the existence of conditions for minorities to maintain and develop their own distinct cultural identities. More specifically what is required is: (A) sensitivity to the needs, especially linguistic and educational, of persons belonging to minorities so as to enable each individual to develop his/her identity; (B) allowing minorities the opportunity to participate effectively in public life, including the political decision-making processes; and (C) providing minorities with access to a fair share of public goods, including economic opportunity.

Such measures do not constitute preferential treatment. Their aim is to achieve equal and meaningful enjoyment of above rights in order to ensure **de facto** equality.

171. What is the meaning of the term “integrating diversity” as used in the passage?
(A) Achieving national solidarity and integration
(B) Achieving the objectives of Human Rights Committee
(C) Giving linguistic and educational independence to backward communities by making them empowered and bringing them into the national mainstream.
(D) Giving minorities sufficient chances to maintain and develop their distinct identities.
172. To achieve protection from the State, a member of the minority community.
(A) Must be a citizen of the county
(B) Should be below the poverty line
(C) Can be even migrant worker
(D) Must be a permanent resident of the state
173. What should the States do to protect the rights of the minorities?
(A) They should create institutional setup to monitor the integration of diverse subcultures of minorities.
(B) They should allow the Working Group to Minorities to come to the State and evaluate the conditions of minorities.
(C) They should allow and facilitate minorities to maintain and develop their own distinct cultural identities.
(D) They should join hands in eradication of poverty among minority communities.
174. What special measures should the State take to accord protection to minorities?
(A) Giving them social and political rights
(B) Providing them basic necessities of life
(C) Inculcating in them the national pride and sentiment
(D) Bringing them above the poverty line
175. What does de facto mean?
(A) Actual (B) Profound
(C) Superficial (D) Latent



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Directions: In the following passages (Questions No. 176 to 200), some of the words have been left out. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer.

Passage 1

He had not 176 this sudden dismissal. He 177 thought they would scold him as usual, 178 now he had no job. What 179 he to tell Sophia? Sophia 180 his wife. He had not told her 181 about his troubles 182 the office. How was he going to support her 183 himself from now on? He walked home slowly. 184 his wife saw him, he 185 miserable.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 176. (A) selected | (B) attempted | (C) expected | (D) detected |
| 177. (A) has | (B) was | (C) did | (D) had |
| 178. (A) and | (B) because | (C) but | (D) since |
| 179. (A) will | (B) was | (C) is | (D) could |
| 180. (A) is | (B) and | (C) be | (D) was |
| 181. (A) anything | (B) something | (C) each thing. | (D) nothing |
| 182. (A) for | (B) with | (C) at | (D) by |
| 183. (A) from | (B) and | (C) without | (D) against |
| 184. (A) Then | (B) Although | (C) When | (D) However |
| 185. (A) pretended | (B) behaved | (C) looked | (D) showed |

Passage 2

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major 186 of crime in modern cities is that actual design of the city Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has 187 the result of his research on this question. The effect of environment 188 crime is two-fold.

Prof Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to 189. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them 190. People live in that is 191 one building with a common entry feel isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned 192 their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death 193 a period of half an hour while hundreds of people living in the block 194 without interfering, without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of 195 are convenient spot where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

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|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 186. (A) Expositions | (B) Causes | (C) Theories | (D) Results |
| 187. (A) Published | (B) Printed | (C) Predicted | (D) Pasted |
| 188. (A) On | (B) In | (C) Over | (D) About |
| 189. (A) Witness | (B) Show | (C) Appear | (D) Happen |
| 190. (A) Spiritually | (B) Cognitively | (C) Intellectually | (D) Mentally |
| 191. (A) Essentially | (B) Deliberately | (C) Accidentally | (D) Ideologically |
| 192. (A) For | (B) With | (C) About | (D) At |
| 193. (A) Between | (B) Through | (C) Over | (D) Across |
| 194. (A) Viewed | (B) Studied | (C) Observed | (D) Watched |
| 195. (A) Sight | (B) Vision | (C) Visual | (D) Observation |

Passage 3

Petroleum is the name of the 196 oil that comes from 197 the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various 198 that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land 199. The quantities needed are 200; so countries that have their own oil fields are fortunate

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|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 196 (A) refined | (B) engine | (C) mineral | (D) cooking |
| 197. (A) in | (B) under | (C) over | (D) into |
| 198. (A) fuels | (B) liquids | (C) spirits | (D) gases |
| 199. (A) communication | (B) connection | (C) transport | (D) development |
| 200. (A) slight | (B) moderate | (C) minute | (D) immense |