

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions (1-20): The first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named R 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 has been a land
P. but in the sense that learning has always been very highly valued
Q. not indeed-in the sense that education has been universal,
R. and the learned man has been held in higher esteem
S. of learning throughout the ages,
6. than the warrior or the administrator.
(A) PQSR (B) RSQP
(C) SQPR (D) RQPS
2. 1. It was obvious
P. made by him
Q. submitted at the meeting
R. from the comments
S. on the draft proposals
6. that he was not satisfied with them.
(A) QRSP (B) SQRP
(C) RPSQ (D) PSRQ
3. 1. I have not come
P. even if it means some humiliation
Q. but the boy must learn
R. to complain, he said,
S. to be honest
6. and admit he broke our window pane.
(A) SPRQ (B) QSPR
(C) RQSP (D) PRQS
4. 1. Animals depend
P. nature's bounty
Q. largely on
R. for their existence
S. as the herbivorous
6. are preys to the carnivorous,
(A) QPRS (B) PQRS
(C) SQRP (D) RPQS
5. 1. Asia's population
P. already crossed
Q. is estimated to be
R. the three billion mark
S. which has
6. about 60 per cent of the world's.
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP
(C) SRQP (D) QPRS
6. I. was happy that I had
P. and was going to appear
Q. qualified the written test
R. for the final interview
S. and the preliminary interview
6. for the job of a probationary officer,
(A) RSPQ (B) QSPR
(C) SPRQ (D) QRSP
7. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
R. English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.
S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.
(A) PQRS (B) QPSR
(C) PQSR (D) SRPQ
8. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
Q. This question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
R. Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland?
S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
(A) RSQP (B) RPSQ
(C) PSRQ (D) SPRQ
9. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(A) SRPQ (B) PQRS
(C) SQRP (D) SPQR

10. 1. The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained an assortment of weird-looking items.
P. The carrots dropped into U shapes as I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.
Q. To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.
R. Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.
S. Next to a shrivelled, white-coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
(A) SQPR (B) QSRP
(C) PRSQ (D) RSQP
11. 1. There was no proper light system on the highway.
P. In addition, clouds were gathering in the sky.
Q. The night was darker than usual.
R. Then suddenly, the wind dropped.
S. The atmosphere now was very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.
(A) QRPS (B) RPQS
(C) QPRS (D) SPRQ
12. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
P. This results in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.
Q. This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.
R. AIDS patients are carriers of the virus.
S. People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
(A) QPSR (B) PSQR
(C) RSQP (D) SRPQ
13. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
Q. He would practice yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to fly from one object of desire to another and from that to a third.
S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
(A) SRQP (B) RQPS
(C) QRSP (D) PRSQ
14. 1. This was an important day for Alatook.
P. It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
R. First he put on his furlined jacket.
S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.
(A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) QRPS
15. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
S. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
(A) PRSQ (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RPQS
16. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting-place for men of both armies who died there.
S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours; Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
6. But the Gettysburg speech, is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.
(A) SQRP (B) RPQS
(C) PQRS (D) QPSR
17. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.
Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
R. An amount of \$ 100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.

6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.
(A) QRPS (B) RPSQ
(C) RQSP (D) QPSR
18. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.
Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.
(A) SRQP (B) PQSR
(C) SPQR (D) QPSR
19. 1. He could not rise.
P. All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.
Q. He tried again with all his might but to no use.
R. The next moment he was on his feet.
S. He stepped into the river.
6. It was colder than usual.
(A) PQSR (B) PRQS
(C) QPRS (D) QPSR
20. 1. The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed but very hungry.
P. I asked him to let me help unload the vessel.
Q. I noticed I was near a large ship.
R. I went at once to the captain.
S. I was unloading a cargo of pig iron.
6. I wanted to earn money for food.
(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) PRSQ (D) SRPQ
- Directions (21-40): 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.**
21. A few kilometres beyond(A)/that park was seen two weird looking thin creatures(B)/along with a few antisocial elements(C)/ No error (D).
22. Most of the water in Yamuna (A) / that you can see are not because of the heavy rain that Delhi has witnessed this monsoon (B) / but because of the water that Haryana released in the Hatnikund barrage. (C)/No error (D).
23. The current statistics shows (A) /that the population of the world is doubling at an alarming rate (B) / and there would be a very dangerous population explosion very soon. (C) / No error (D).
24. I shall be (A) / very glad to help all my friends in his studies (B) /but at the same time a bit apprehensive too. (C) / No error (D).
25. She is going to Nepal (A) / to see her ill mother tomorrow and will be (B) / back within a few days as if she doesn't , she will miss the SSC Mains Exam. (C) / No error (D).
26. These days I am too (A) / busiest to waste my time in such trifles, (B) / so you had better go and play with your classmates. (C) / No error (D).
27. "The God Almighty will definitely help you (A) / and if you work hard, (B) / you will be able to rewrite your own destiny. (C) / No error (D).
28. The interviewer (A) / asked the candidate which city (B) / did he come from. (C) /
29. She requested to give five hundred rupees, (A) / but he turned a deaf ear to her (B) / and she was left in the lurch. (C) / No error (D).
30. Being a hot day, (A) / I do not want to go out of home and play in the park (B) / and get tanned. (C) / No error (D).
31. Having got several pieces of information of (A) / plundering, stone pelting and sabotaging, (B) / they were soon detained and taken to the police station. (C) / No error (D).
32. Paramount Coaching Centre has (A) / taught the students how to master Maths and English in a very (B) / short span of time. (C)/No error (D).
33. Why to pay more at this mall (A) /when it is available for Rs 40 only (B) /at Chandni Chowk. (C) / No error (D).
34. Yesterday I found him (A) / talking with a stranger (B) / and today he is missing. (C) / No error (D).
35. The managers were in the board room (A) / and they were soon busy (B) / in preparing the minutes. (C) / No error (D).
36. In schools, as soon as the bell rings, (A) / then students rush out (B) / of the class rooms heading straight to their homes. (C) / No error (D).
37. He asked me (A) /if I would dine with him (B)/but I politely said I won't.(C) /No error (D).
38. When she said that (A) / she is coming to see (B) /me, I wondered what on earth would make such a selfish soul meet me.(C) /No error (D).

39. Rahul is a student (A) / whom we expect (B) / would pass with flying colours.(C) / No error (D).
40. Though I am an altruist (A) /yet I refused to help him (B) / because of his ill-nature (C) / No error (D).
- Directions (41-60): 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.**
41. Manoj was writing a letter to his father.
(A) A letter was written to his father by Manoj.
(B) A letter has been written to his father by Manoj.
(C) A letter was being written by Manoj to his father.
(D) A letter was written by Manoj to his father.
42. I saw him conducting the test.
(A) He was seen conducting the rehearsal.
(B) I saw the test to be conducted by him.
(C) He was seen by me to conduct the test.
(D) I saw the test being conducted by him.
43. Have the car painted blue.
(A) Have the car painted blue.
(B) Paint the car blue.
(C) Get someone to paint the car blue.
(D) They have painted the car blue.
44. His pocket has been picked.
(A) They have his pocket picked.
(B) Picking has been done to his pocket.
(C) Picked has been his pocket.
(D) Someone has picked his pocket.
45. The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.
(A) Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
(B) Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.
(C) The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
(D) Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.
46. Someone gave her a blow.
(A) She was given a blow.
(B) A blow was give to her.
(C) She has been given a blow.
(D) She is being given a blow by someone.
47. You must look into the case.
(A) The case has been looked into by you.
(B) The case may be looked into by you,
(C) The case must be looked into by you.
(D) The case into looked by you.
48. Pakistan expected to conquer Kashmir.
(A) Kashmir was expected to be conquered by Pakistan.
(B) Pakistan were expected to conquer Pakistan.
(C) It was expected by Pakistan that they would conquer Kashmir.
(D) Pakistan expected to have conquered Kashmir.
49. Rain disrupted the last one day match.
(A) The last one day match was disrupted by rain.
(B) one day match was disrupted by rain.
(C) one day match is disrupted by rain.
(D) one day match were disrupted by rain.
50. Ceylon grows tea.
(A) Tea grows in Ceylon.
(B) Tea is grown in Ceylon.
(C) Let the tea be grown in Ceylon.
(D) Tea is being grown in Ceylon.
51. India celebrated Holi.
(A) Holi is celebrated in India .
(B) Holi was celebrated is India .
(C) Holi has been celebrated by India
(D) Celebration of Holi was done by India .
52. She was being laughed at by them.
(A) They were laughing at her.
(B) They were laughing on her.
(C) They laughed at her.
(D) She was laughed at by them.
53. I remember my father taking me to the zoo when I was a kid.
(A) I remember I was taken to the zoo by my father when I was a kid.
(B) I remember taken to the zoo by my father when I was a kid.
(C) I remember myself being taken to the zoo by my father when I was a kid.
(D) I remember being taken to the zoo by my father.
54. An elephant may be killed even by a little mouse.
(A) A little mouse may even kill an elephant.
(B) Even a little mouse may killed an elephant.
(C) A little mouse can even killed an elephant.
(D) Even a little mouse ought to help an elephant.

55. Who taught him such abusive words?
(A) Who was he taught such abusive words by?
(B) He was taught such abusive words by who?
(C) By whom he was taught such abusive words?
(D) By whom was he taught such abusive words?
56. The noise of his cries kept me awake the whole night.
(A) I remained awake by the noise of his cries the whole night.
(B) I was kept waking by the noise of his cries the whole night.
(C) I was kept awake the whole night by the noise of his cries .
(D) his cries kept me awake by the noise the whole night.
57. Why do you waste money?
(A) Why is money wasted by you?
(B) Why is money been wasted by you?
(C) Why has money been wasted by you?
(D) Why is money being wasted by you?
58. We hope that we shall win the war against terrorism with this weak law.
(A) The war against terrorism with this weak law is hoped to be won.
(B) The war against terrorism with this weak law winning is our hope.
(C) It is hoped that the war against terrorism will be won by us with this weak law.
(D) Winning the war against terrorism with this weak law is hoped by us.
59. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in Bodh Gaya.
(A) I was told by somebody about the explosion in Bodh Gaya.
(B) I was told about the explosion in Bodh Gaya.
(C) I was informed that there was an explosion in Bodh Gaya.
(D) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in Bodh Gaya.
60. After driving him to the museum, she dropped him at his hotel.
(A) After she was driving him to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.
(B) After she had driven him to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
(C) He was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.
(D) After being driven to the museum, she was dropped at his hotel.

Directions (61-85): 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.

61. She said to her husband, "Do you like flirting with women?" He said, "yes."
(A) She asked her husband if he liked flirting with women and he answered in the affirmative.
(B) She asked her husband if he like flirting with women and he answered in the affirmative
(C) She asked her husband if he liked flirting with women and I answered in the affirmative
(D) She asked her husband if he liked flirting with women and he answers in the affirmative
62. "What are you eating, my son?", said his father.
(A) His father asked him what he was eating.
(B) His father asked him what he was eating?
(C) His father said him what he was eating.
(D) His father told him son what he was eating.
63. The principal ordered the servant not to cook food.
(A) The principal said to the servant, do not cook food.
(B) The principal said to the servant, "Do not cook food."
(C) The principal told the servant, "Do not cook food."
(D) The principal told the servant not to cook food."
64. He said to her, "Did it hurt you as much as it hurt me?"
(A) He asked her if it had hurt her as it had hurt him.
(B) He asked her if it had hurt me as it has hurt him.
(C) He asked her if it had hurt her as it has hurt him.
(D) He wanted to know if it hurt her as it has hurt me.
65. I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."
(A) I suggested Mohan to do his worst, he could not harm me.
(B) I told that if Mohan did his worst he could not harm me.
(C) I declared that Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.
(D) I declared that though Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.

66. My cousin said, "My room-mate snored throughout the night."
(A) My cousin said that her room-mate had snored throughout the night.
(B) My cousin told me that her room-mate snored throughout the night.
(C) My cousin complained to me that her room-mate is snoring throughout the night.
(D) My cousin felt that her room-mate may be snoring throughout the night.
67. She said, "The mice will play, when the cat is away."
(A) She said that the mice will play when the cat is away.
(B) She said that the mice will not play, when the cat is not away.
(C) She said that the mice would play when the cat was away.
(D) She said that the mice had played when the cat was away.
68. He said, "What a beautiful scene !"
(A) He said that what a beautiful scene it was.
(B) He wondered that it was a beautiful scene.
(C) He exclaimed what a beautiful scene it was.
(D) He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful scene.
69. Pinki said to Gaurav, "Will you help me in my work now?"
(A) Pinki asked Gaurav if he would help her in her work then.
(B) Pinki questioned to Gaurav that will you help me in my work now.
(C) Pinki told Gaurav whether he will help her in her work now.
(D) Pinki asked to Gaurav that will he help her in her work now.
70. He said to me, "Where is the post office?"
(A) He wanted to know where the post office was.
(B) He asked me that where the post office was.
(C) He asked me where the post office was.
(D) He asked me where was the post office.
71. He said to his servant, "Why are you so lazy today?"
(A) He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.
(B) He asked his servant why he had been so lazy that day.
(C) He asked his servant why he was being so lazy that day.
(D) He asked his servant why was he so lazy that day.
72. He said to her, "May you succeed !"
(A) He told her that she might succeed.
(B) He prayed to God that she might succeed.
(C) He wished her success.
(D) He said to her that she might succeed.
73. "Are you alone, my son?" asked a soft voice close behind me.
(A) A soft voice from my back asked if I was alone.
(B) A soft voice said to me are you alone son.
(C) A soft voice asked that what I was doing there alone.
(D) A soft voice close behind me asked if I was alone.
74. He said to her, "Don't read so fast."
(A) He told her not to read so fast.
(B) He advised her don't read so fast.
(C) He said her not to read so fast.
(D) He ordered her not to read so fast.
75. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"
(A) He asked them will you listen to such a man.
(B) He asked them are you listening to such a man.
(C) He asked them whether they would listen to such a man.
(D) He asked them whether they will listen to such a man.
76. He said, "I have often told you not to waste your time."
(A) He said that he had often told not to waste your time.
(B) He said that he had often told him not to waste his time.
(C) He said that he had often suggested to him not to waste his time.
(D) He told that he had often told him not to waste his time.
77. The traveller enquired of the farmer if he could tell him the way to the nearest inn.
(A) The traveller said to the farmer, "Where is the nearest inn?"
(B) The traveller said to the farmer, "Which is the way to the nearest inn?"
(C) The traveller said to the farmer, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"
(D) The traveller said to the farmer, "Can you tell me where is the nearest inn?"
78. "If you don't keep quiet I shall shoot you," he said to her in a calm voice.
(A) He warned her to shoot if she didn't keep quiet calmly.
(B) He said calmly that I shall shoot you if you don't be quiet.
(C) He warned her calmly that he would shoot her if she didn't keep quiet.
(D) Calmly he warned her that be quiet or else he will have to shoot her.

79. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work".
 (A) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.
 (B) The boss said that it was time we had begun planning our work.
 (C) The boss said that it was time they began planning their work.
 (D) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.
80. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."
 (A) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
 (B) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
 (C) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
 (D) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.
81. "Mohan made this mess. Let him clear it up", said his father.
 (A) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and proposed that he clear it up
 (B) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he was to clear it
 (C) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and suggested that he clear it
 (D) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he should clear it
82. He said to her, "Did it shake you up as much as it shook me?"
 (A) He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it shook him
 (B) He enquired of her if it shook her up as it shook him
 (C) He enquired of her if it shook her up as much as it had shaken him
 (D) He asked her if it had shaken her up as it had shaken him
83. The boy said, "Father, I am thirsty."
 (A) The boy said to his father that he is thirsty
 (B) The boy told his father that he was thirsty.
 (C) The boy told to his father that he was thirsty.
 (D) The boy told his father that he is thirsty.

84. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday?"
 (A) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the day before.
 (B) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
 (C) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the next day.
 (D) I asked him where he had lost the pen I brought for him the previous day.
85. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework."
 (A) She requested Rita to help her in her homework
 (B) Rita requested her to help her with her homework
 (C) She requested Rita to help her with her homework
 (D) She requested Rita to help her homework

Directions : In Questions 86 to 90 out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

86. ENIGMATIC

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Magnetic | (B) Automatic |
| (C) Speeding | (D) Puzzling |

87. DESPONDENT

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Deserted | (B) Dejected |
| (C) Rejected | (D) Repentant |

88. AVERSION

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Aggression | (B) Assertion |
| (C) Dislike | (D) Impudence |

89. DESPERATION

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Depression | (B) Jubilation |
| (C) Fascination | (D) Hopelessness |

90. JUBILANT

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (A) Brilliant | (B) Proud |
| (C) Ecstatic | (D) Gloomy |

Directions: In Question Nos. 91 to 95, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

91. ESCALATE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Decrease | (B) Descend |
| (C) Deliver | (D) Derive |

92. ANARCHY

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Curfew | (B) Permanence |
| (C) Wholesome | (D) Order |

93. COMMOTION

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Transmission | (B) Tranquility |
| (C) Transparency | (D) Transition |

94. MONOTONY

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Enthusiasm | (B) Repetitiveness |
| (C) Variety | (D) Singularity |

95. LATTER

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Earlier | (B) Before |
| (C) Later | (D) Former |

Directions: In Question Nos. 96 to 105, out of the four alternatives, choose one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

96. An official call to appear in a court of law
(A) Subpoena (B) Notice
(C) Memorandum (D) Petition
97. To cut a part of a person's body
(A) Amputate (B) Mutilate
(C) Ambuscade (D) Mitigate
98. One who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm about his religion
(A) Fatalist (B) Lunatic
(C) Fanatic (D) Bigot
99. A list of items to be transacted at a meeting
(A) Menu (B) Agenda
(C) Minutes (D) Records
100. Murder of a sister
(A) Patricide (B) Fratricide
(C) Homicide (D) Sororicide
101. One who cannot walk
(A) Deaf (B) Dumb
(C) Visionless (D) Lame
102. The lowest point
(A) Zenith (B) Height
(C) Zeal (D) Nadir
103. A insincere or grandiloquent speech
(A) Soliloquy (B) Extempore
(C) Rhetoric (D) Expression
104. One who pretends to be what he is not
(A) Crocodile (B) Flatterer
(C) Hypocrite (D) Counterfeiter
105. Study of heavenly bodies
(A) Astrology (B) Astronomy
(C) Stargazing (D) Astrophysics

Directions: In Question Nos. 106 to 125, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

106. He denied to help me.
(A) disagreed (B) refused
(C) objected (D) No improvement
107. Hardly somebody turned up for the match.
(A) someone (B) everyone
(C) anybody (D) No improvement
108. His supporters backed up at the last moment and he lost the election.
(A) backed out (B) backed in
(C) backed off (D) No improvement
109. Did the British have a great reign than the Mughal ?
(A) largest (B) wise
(C) longer (D) No improvement

110. The passersby were silent witness for the murder.
(A) witness of the murder
(B) witness to the murder
(C) witness in the murder
(D) No improvement
111. The abolition of Sati Pratha was a kind act.
(A) human (B) humane
(C) humid (D) No improvement
112. They had sang the national anthem before the prayer was over.
(A) had sung (B) was sang
(C) sung (D) No improvement
113. In future, I may have been travelling to London for a holiday.
(A) might have been travelling
(B) have been travelling
(C) may be travelling
(D) No improvement
114. Aishwarya was the prettiest of all the other contestants.
(A) all the contestants
(B) all other contestants
(C) other contestants
(D) No improvement
115. The students were asked to unpack, eat their lunch and relaxing.
(A) unpack, eating their lunch and relaxing
(B) unpack, eat their lunch and relax
(C) unpack, eating lunch and relaxing
(D) No improvement
116. The State Bank is starting a new branch here tomorrow.
(A) beginning (B) establishing
(C) opening (D) No improvement
117. He is ill for a week when his brother came.
(A) was ill (B) has been ill
(C) had been ill (D) No improvement
118. Who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
(A) That who live (B) There who live
(C) Those who live (D) No improvement
119. Who he got home last night is still a mystery to me.
(A) How (B) While
(C) Since (D) No improvement
120. With each passing hour the likelihood of finding any survivors finished.
(A) reduced (B) diminished
(C) shortened (D) No improvement
121. He was directed to take complete rest by the doctor.
(A) informed (B) told
(C) advised (D) No improvement

122. This is the bicycle of which the chain is broken.
(A) the chain of which (B) who's chain
(C) whose chain (D) No improvement
123. More than one person was killed in the accident.
(A) were killed (B) are killed
(C) have been killed (D) No improvement
124. Food Security Bill has promoted the overall image of the Government.
(A) amended (B) bettered
(C) improved (D) No improvement
125. Our salaries have multiplied over the years.
(A) progressed (B) developed
(C) increased (D) No improvement
- Directions: In Question Nos. 126 to 145, a part of the sentence is blank. Below are given alternatives to the blank part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank.**
126. He ___ to help me.
(A) disagreed (B) refused
(C) objected (D) denied
127. Hardly turned up for the match.
(A) someone (B) everyone
(C) anybody (D) somebody
128. His supporters ___ at the last moment and he lost the election.
(A) backed out (B) backed in
(C) backed off (D) backed up
129. Did the British have a ___ reign than the Mughal ?
(A) largest (B) wise
(C) longer (D) great
130. The passersby were silent ___
(A) witness of the murder
(B) witness to the murder
(C) witness in the murder
(D) witness for the murder.
131. The abolition of Sati Pratha was a kind act.
(A) human (B) humane
(C) humid (D) No improvement
132. They ___ the national anthem before the prayer was over.
(A) had sung (B) was sang
(C) sung (D) had sang
133. In future, I ___ to London for a holiday.
(A) might have been travelling
(B) have been travelling
(C) may be travelling
(D) may have been travelling
134. Aishwarya was the prettiest of ___
(A) all the contestants
(B) all other contestants
(C) other contestants
(D) all the other contestants
135. The students were asked to ___
(A) unpack, eating their lunch and relaxing
(B) unpack, eat their lunch and relax
(C) unpack, eating lunch and relaxing
(D) unpack, eat their lunch and relaxing.
136. The State Bank is ___ a new branch here tomorrow.
(A) beginning (B) establishing
(C) opening (D) starting
137. He ___ for a week when his brother came,
(A) was ill (B) has been ill
(C) had been ill (D) is ill
138. ___ in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
(A) That who live (B) There who live
(C) Those who live (D) Who live
139. ___ he got home last night is still a mystery to me.
(A) How (B) While
(C) Since (D) Who
140. With each passing hour the likelihood of finding any survivors ___ .
(A) reduced (B) diminished
(C) shortened (D) finished
141. He was to ___ take complete rest by the doctor.
(A) informed (B) told
(C) advised (D) directed
142. This is the bicycle ___ is broken.
(A) that's chain (B) who's chain
(C) whose chain (D) the chain of which
143. More than one person ___ in the accident.
(A) were killed (B) are killed
(C) have been killed (D) was killed
144. Food Security Bill has ___ his overall image of the Government.
(A) amended (B) bettered
(C) improved (D) promoted
145. Our salaries have ___ over the years.
(A) progressed (B) developed
(C) increased (D) multiplied

Directions : In Questions No. 146 to 175 , you have brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages 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-1

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practised nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. In the village where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise, but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators: and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe - at any rate for short periods - that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

146. The author of the passage believes that
(A) sport creates goodwill.
(B) sport is entertainment.
(C) sport is not a test of courage.
(D) sport is not a test of national virtue.
147. By 'concrete examples', the writer is referring to
(A) cement buildings (B) historic events
(C) specific cases
(D) general principles
148. In competitive games, you
(A) plan to win (B) dream to win
(C) hope to win (D) play to win
149. At the international level, sports
(A) can lead to war
(B) are an imitation of war
(C) can result in players trying to kill each other
(D) often causes serious injury
150. Orgies are
(A) wild riots
(B) private shows
(C) intense drama
(D) excessive indulgence

The important thing in life is not what you have been but what you are reaching for and becoming. At my age, when I can see the end of the road more clearly than most, I can sit back and recollect in tranquility the varying vicissitudes of my life and what it has taught me. When I look back, I find that the great and glorious hours of my life were those when I gave a helping hand to others without expecting anything in return and not when I struggled and succeeded to gain my own ends. And I can well imagine and appreciate that in this world those alone live who live for others. I have no regrets for the past. Life has been kind to me. My only regret is that I received more from life than I gave.

151. What stage of life must the author be?
(A) Adolescence (B) Youth
(C) Middle age (D) Old age
152. What feelings does the author harbour about life?
(A) Regret (B) Gratitude
(C) Sadness (D) Ecstasy
153. What, according to the author, were the most fulfilling moments of his life?
(A) When he recollected his life in tranquility
(B) When he succeeded in gaining his own ends.
(C) When he managed to struggle through the vicissitudes of life.
(D) When he could help others without expecting anything back.
154. What, according to the author, is the most important thing in life?
(A) The achievements of one's life.
(B) The struggles one has faced in life.
(C) The thing one is striving for.
(D) The memories one has in life.
155. What is the tone of the passage ?
(A) Reflective (B) Argumentative
(C) Opinionated (D) Satirical

PASSAGE-2

The strongest haunts of life are in the deep sea, by which is meant the floor of the deepest part of the ocean and the layers of dark water near the floor. Life is found six miles below the surface, where the water pressure is enormous more than 6000 pounds to the square inch. It is very cold there always about zero. It is also absolutely dark except for the fitful gleams of some fishes which, like fireflies, give out light of their own. It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow, because plants need light, but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life.

As there are no plants at this depth the animals must feed upon one another. The struggle to live is keen. The stomachs of some of the fishes stretch amazingly, so they may swallow objects larger than themselves. When a whale or a tortoise meets death in the ocean and sinks to the bottom there is a great feasting by millions of living things till the monster is devoured.

The sea swarms with strange and curious animals prowling about in the dark, some with long feelers and some with long limbs like stills. Then there are the cuttle fishes and true fishes stealing along. Certain kinds here are blind. They depend upon great feelers to get about and capture food.

In the blackness of the deep sea many animals produce their own lights. This light may attract other fishes wanted for food. But some deep-sea fishes have very large eyes so as to see in the clear light that they themselves make. Some of these animals have been brought up by dredgers at night, and it is said that on these occasions "they gave off flashes of light, beside which the twenty torches used for working light were pale." Some of these animals were carried into the laboratory where the lights were turned out. These creatures threw out brilliant jets of fire which changed from red to orange. Others shed green lights.

156. "It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow" (Para I) means
 (A) The sea is very deep and dark and so any plant can grow.
 (B) The sea is very deep and dark and so no plant can grow.
 (C) Plants can grow at too deep and dark sea.
 (D) Plants cannot grow deep and dark sea.
157. "... but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life." (para II) means
 (A) Animals cannot live at great depths.
 (B) No animal lives at great depths.
 (C) Animals can easily live at any great depth.
 (D) Great animals are not seen at depths.
158. Which of the following statements best summarises Para II ?
 (A) There is a keen struggle for life at deep sea.
 (B) Fishes have amazingly larger stomach.
 (C) Whale and tortoise died in the ocean.
 (D) Animals eat each other for want of plants.

159. Cuttle fishes depend upon their feelers mainly to
 (A) prowl about (B) steal along
 (C) capture food (D) move about
160. The last paragraph is about
 (A) light-producing animals
 (B) laboratory light experiment
 (C) catching fish by torches
 (D) fish attracting fish

PASSAGE-3

Everyone constantly faces challenges, at home with our spouse, children and other family members, at work with our peers and bosses. Sometimes life itself becomes a challenge because it throws up so many relationship-based and situational challenges.

But the biggest challenge of them all is one's mind. Often, it is possible to control everything else but one's mind. Being master of the mind is no less than mastery of the world. The Bhagwad Gita says, "Our mind is our best friend and our worst enemy. If we know how to manage our mind, we can manage our time, our relationships, our life, everything".

This is where spirituality comes in. It is the path to a mentally decluttered, value-based life. Spirituality teaches us to control our thoughts, emotions and desires. It is actually the science of managing one's mind.

Once we start to have control over our actions we may also find the law of attraction coming into play. Inexplicable events occur and we find things falling in place for us. They seem to be co-incidence, but that's the law of attractions working for you. You attract what you think. When you think positive, you get positive results.

161. The central idea of the passage is
 (A) the importance of managing external challenges
 (B) the need to understand the law of attraction
 (C) the value of spirituality in life
 (D) the importance of gaining control over one's mind
162. It is possible to control everything else but one's mind" means
 (A) It is possible to control one's mind more than anything else.
 (B) It is possible to control everything else except one's mind.
 (C) Every thing else is achievable if one controls one's mind.
 (D) Everything else is useless unless one controls one's mind.

163. The word 'decluttered' in paragraph 3 means
 (A) to accumulate unnecessary things
 (B) to remove unnecessary things
 (C) to clarify things
 (D) to board things
164. What 'seems to be coincidence' ?
 (A) Events happening all around us
 (B) Events becoming inexplicable
 (C) Events falling short of our expectations
 (D) Events happening according to our wishes
165. How does the law of attraction work in life?
 (A) We start feeling positive.
 (B) We wake inexplicable things happen.
 (C) We attract the things we desire.
 (D) We find things falling apart.

PASSAGE-4

Lorde : I keep a journal and write in it fairly regularly. I get a lot of my poems from it. It's like the raw material for my poems. Sometimes I'm blessed with a poem that comes in the form of a poem, but other times I've worked for two years on a poem.

For me, there are two very basic and different processes for revising my poetry. One is recognizing that a poem has not yet become itself clear in words. I mean that the feeling, the truth that the poem has anchored in itself is somehow not clearly clarified inside of me. As a result it lacks something. Then it has to be re-felt. Then there is the other process which is easier. The poem is itself there, but it has rough edges that need to be refined. That kind of revision involves picking the image that is more potent or tailoring it so that it carries the feeling. That's an easier kind of re-writing and re-feeling.

166. From where could this account have been taken ?
 (A) A journal (B) A newspaper
 (C) An interview (D) An essay
167. Lorde is probably a
 (A) poet (B) novelist
 (C) dramatist (D) painter
168. Another word in the second paragraph that means 'rewriting' is
 (A) re-feeling (B) recognizing
 (C) picking (D) revising
169. According to the writer, the two processes involved in revising her work are
 (A) complex and confusing
 (B) clear yet different
 (C) difficult and complex
 (D) easy and anchored

170. The person named Lorde in the passage writes in a journal
 (A) very regularly (B) rarely
 (C) all the time (D) fairly regularly

Directions: In Question Nos. 171 to 175, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

171. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage
 (A) Compositor (B) Stoker
 (C) Stowaway (D) Shipwright
172. Clues available at a scene
 (A) Circumstantial (B) Derivative
 (C) Inferential (D) Suggestive
173. An unexpected piece of good fortune
 (A) Windfall (B) Philanthropy
 (C) Benevolence (D) Turnstile
174. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
 (A) Honorarium (B) Sinecure
 (C) Perquisite (D) Prerogative
175. The animals of a particular region
 (A) Flora (B) Museum
 (C) Zoo (D) Fauna

Directions (176-195): It the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

CLOZE TEST - 1

It may be better to consider the effects of a large scale exchange of weapons which is.__(176)___ in the context of current nuclear....(177)....Within a millionth of a second after a nuclear weapon is....(178)...., enough energy is released to heat the surrounding air to tons of millions of degrees Celsius, forming a hot....(1179)....bubble of gases or a fireball. There is also a very intense....(1180)....pulse which appears as a....(1 81).... flash of light lasting for a few seconds. As the fireball rises, it spreads out to form the....(182)....mushroom cloud and its....(183)....creates strong....(1 84)....at the ground level. This updraft containing dust, smoke and radioactivity created by the....(185)....forms the stem of the mushroom cloud.

176. (A) struck (B) specious
 (C) plausible (D) possible
177. (A) stockpiles (B) hoards
 (C) storage (D) inventories

178. (A) struck (B) sparked
(C) detonated (D) burnt
179. (A) light (B) buoyant
(C) scalding (D) cheerful
180. (A) hot (B) warm
(C) boiling (D) thermal
181. (A) striking (B) thick
(C) bright (D) brilliant
182. (A) peculiar (B) strange
(C) growth (D) overpowering
183. (A) ascent (B) increase
(C) growth (D) expansion
184. (A) friction (B) suction
(C) absorption (D) engulfing
185. (A) mass (B) explosion
(C) agitation (D) gases

CLOZE TEST - 2

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born Michael Luther King, Jr.,... (186)... his grandfather had his name... (187)... to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, ... (188)... from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B.A. degree in 1948... (189)... Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of... (190)... study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a... (191)... white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. (192)... a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence.... (193)... the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he.... (194)... and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of... (195)... intellectual and artistic attainments.

186. (A) and (B) so
(C) since (D) but
187. (A) given (B) changed
(C) become (D) made

188. (A) graduating (B) finishing
(C) graduated (D) finished
189. (A) in (B) from
(C) by (D) with
190. (A) theological (B) intellectual
(C) educational (D) psychological
191. (A) predetermined (B) predominantly
(C) significantly (D) somewhat
192. (A) From (B) By
(C) With (D) Through
193. (A) for (B) of
(C) about (D) to
194. (A) saw (B) eloped
(C) met (D) watched
195. (A) common (B) particular
(C) uncommon (D) general

Directions (196-200): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word .

196. (A) Seperation (D) Seperation
(C) Seperetion (D) Separation
197. (A) Discrepancy (D) Descrepancy
(C) Discripancy (D) Discrepansy
198. (A) Adviceable (D) Advicable
(C) Advisable (D) Adviseable
199. (A) Millenium (D) Millennium
(C) Milennium (D) Milenium
200. (A) Embarass (D) Embarrass
(C) Embaras (D) Embarras