

PAPER – II

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Directions : In Question Nos. 1 to 27, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

1. "I gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time," said Pamela.
(A) Pamela said that she had gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
(B) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, to keep for a long time.
(C) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
(D) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it for long time.
2. "I was digging the garden when the doctor arrived," replied Harry.
(A) Harry said that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
(B) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
(C) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrive.
(D) Harry says that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
3. "I would have been surprised if you had passed the examination," said the former master.
(A) The former master said that it would have surprised him if I had passed.
(B) The former master was surprised if I passed the examination.
(C) The former master said that he should be surprised if I had passed.
(D) The former master said that he would have been surprised if I had passed the examination.
4. "I will put this key here." said the caretaker.
(A) The caretaker says that he would put the key there.
(B) The caretaker said that he will put the key there.
(C) The caretaker said that he would put the key there.
(D) The caretaker says that he would put the key here.
5. "I shall go tomorrow," he said.
(A) He said that he would go the next day.
(B) He said that he shall go the next day.
(C) He said that he should go tomorrow.
(D) He said that he would go tomorrow.
6. Walter said, 'I cannot do it now.'
(A) Walter says that he cannot do it now.
(B) Walter said that he could not do it now.
(C) Walter says that he cannot do it then.
(D) Walter said that he could not do it then.
7. The master said that he would see me the next day.
(A) "You will be seen by me tomorrow," said the master.
(B) "I will see you tomorrow," said the master.
(C) "Tomorrow, I will see you," says the master.
(D) "I will be seeing you tomorrow," said the master.

8. Father told Peter to clean his shoes.
- (A) "Clean your shoes, Peter," says father.
 - (B) "Clean your shoes, Peter," told father.
 - (C) "Clean your shoes, Peter," asked father.
 - (D) "Clean your shoes, Peter," said father.
9. The girl said, "How happy I am !"
- (A) The girl exclaimed that she is very happy.
 - (B) The girl said how happy she was.
 - (C) The girl said that she is very happy.
 - (D) The girl exclaimed that she was very happy.
10. Mohan says that the teacher is not at home.
- (A) Mohan said, "Teacher is not at home."
 - (B) Mohan said, "Teacher was not at home."
 - (C) Mohan says, "Teacher is not at home."
 - (D) Mohan says, "Teacher was not at home."
11. He said, "I have done my job."
- (A) He said that he had been doing his job.
 - (B) He said that he has done his job.
 - (C) He said that he had done his job.
 - (D) He said that he have done his job.

12. The student said, "I am doing my homework."
- (A) The student said that she was doing her homework.
 - (B) The student said that she did her homework.
 - (C) The student said that she has been doing her homework.
 - (D) The student said that she is doing her homework.
13. I said to the boy, "You have no ticket, get out before you are driven out."
- (A) I told the boy get out before you are driven out.
 - (B) I told the boy that he had no ticket and that he should get out before he was driven out.
 - (C) I told the boy to get out before he was driven out as he had no ticket.
 - (D) I ordered the boy to get out before he was driven out.
14. Amelia is going to ask the principal for permission to go on a study tour.
- (A) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Might we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 - (B) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Would we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 - (C) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Should we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 - (D) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "May we have your permission to go on a study tour?"

15. Janet exclaimed that she had lost all her belongings at the airport that morning.
- (A) Janet said, "I had to lose all my belongings at the airport this morning."
- (B) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport this morning."
- (C) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."
- (D) Janet said, "I had lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."
16. Thomas said that he would meet Andy the following Monday and asked if 1 O'clock suited him.
- (A) Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you?"
- (B) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I would meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you?"
- (C) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I am going to meet you the following Monday. Does 1 O'clock suit you?"
- (D) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I will have to meet you the following Monday. Is 1 O'clock suiting you?"
17. Sanda said that she used to know a lot of people in Delhi but that she had fewer friends in Kolkata.
- (A) Sanda said, "I had known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
- (B) Sanda said, "I had got to know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
- (C) Sanda said, "I have known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
- (D) Sanda said, "I used to know a lot of people in Delhi but I have fewer friends in Kolkata."
18. Mary said, 'I am sorry.'
- (A) Mary said that she was sorry.
- (B) Mary said that she is sorry.
- (C) Mary said that she will be sorry.
- (D) Mary says that she is sorry.
19. He said to me, 'What are you doing?'
- (A) He asked me what I was doing.
- (B) He asked me what I am doing.
- (C) He asked me what am I doing.
- (D) He said to me what I was doing.
20. The Technician told us how to maintain the machine in good working order.
- (A) The technician said to us, "There is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
- (B) The technician said to us, "This is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
- (C) The technician said "This is how you maintain the machine in good working order."
- (D) The technician said to us, "That is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
21. He said to me, 'You need not worry.'
- (A) He said to me that he need not worry.
- (B) He assured me that I need not worry.
- (C) He told me that I shall need not worry.
- (D) He said to me that you need not worry.

22. He said, 'I had a wonderful dream last night'.

- (A) He said that he saw a wonderful dream last night.
- (B) He said that he had seen a wonderful dream yesterday.
- (C) He said that last night he had a wonderful dream.
- (D) He said that he had had a wonderful dream the previous night.

23. He said, 'I am buying a new pen'.

- (A) He said that he bought a new pen.
- (B) He said that he was buying a new pen.
- (C) He said that he had been buying a new pen.
- (D) He said that he is buying a new pen.

24. He bade his love goodbye.

- (A) He said, "Goodbye".
- (B) He wished his love, "Goodbye".
- (C) He exclaimed, "Goodbye, love".
- (D) He said, "Goodbye, my love".

25. "You did not return your book yesterday," said the librarian.

- (A) The librarian said that he had not returned his book the previous day.
- (B) The librarian said that he had not returned his book yesterday.
- (C) The librarian said the book not been returned the previous day.
- (D) The librarian said that you had not returned your book yesterday.

26. "You are all doing very well," said Mr. Jones.

- (A) Mr. Jones said that we are all doing well.
- (B) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing well.
- (C) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing very well.
- (D) Mr. Jones said that you are all doing very well.

27. "I finished it several days ago," said Jack.

- (A) Jack said that he finished it several days previously.
- (B) Jack said that he had finished it several days earlier.
- (C) Jack said that he finished it several days earlier.
- (D) Jack said that he finish it several days ago.

Directions : In Question Nos. 28 to 52, in the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

Passage-I (Question Nos. 28 to 32)

A healthy body is necessary for the development of the (28) and wisdom. Every human being should exercise daily to (29) good health. Physical exercise (30) physical fitness. It makes human beings mentally (31) physical exercise is required to (32) food properly.

28. (A) healing (B) intellect
(C) benevolence (D) nominate
29. (A) legislate (B) reclaim
(C) start (D) maintain
30. (A) ensuing (B) entangles
(C) ensures (D) ensnares
31. (A) akin (B) defective
(C) mindful (D) alert
32. (A) digest (B) inhale
(C) assent (D) apprise

Passage-II (Question Nos. 33 to 42)

Since the U.S. led alliance toppled the Taliban (33) November 2001, women and girls in Afghanistan have (34) greater freedom to participate in public life and (35) to education, health care, and employment. This is the case particularly in the (36), Kabul, where the deployment of foreign military forces under the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has helped bring (37) security. Even in Kabul, however, many Afghan women still face constant (38) to their personal security from other civilians or armed men belonging to various political (39). Outside Kabul, the situation is one of acute general lawlessness and insecurity, as there is no ISAF presence and rival warlords control security conditions. In these areas, more than in Kabul, Afghan women continue to (40) serious threats to their physical safety, which (41) them the opportunity to exercise their basic human rights and to participate fully in the rebuilding of their (42).

33. (A) on (B) at
(C) from (D) in
34. (A) submitted (B) gained
(C) surrendered (D) volunteered
35. (A) success (B) progress
(C) regress (D) access
36. (A) locality (B) country
(C) capital (D) outskirts
37. (A) less-needed (B) much-admired
(C) less-known (D) much-needed
38. (A) threats (B) lashes
(C) demands (D) opportunities
39. (A) factions (B) actions
(C) upheavals (D) fractions
40. (A) evade (B) bear
(C) face (D) oppose
41. (A) approves (B) allows
(C) provides (D) denies
42. (A) selves (B) state
(C) city (D) country

Passage-III (Question Nos. 43 to 52)

One day when king Rama was sitting on his (43) his ring fell off. When it touched the earth, it made a hole in the ground and disappeared into it. It was (44). His trusty henchman, Hanuman, was (45) his feet. Rama said to Hanuman, "Look, my ring is lost. (46) it for me."

Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a (47) form and went down the hole.

He went and went and went and (48) fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. "Look, a tiny monkey ! It's fallen from above ? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld, likes to eat animals. So Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter, (49) what to do.

While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The (50) Vasistha and the (51) Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to (52) what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree ?" "All right." said Rama, "We'll talk."

43. (A) throne (B) rock
(C) bench (D) chair
44. (A) gone (B) vanished
(C) molten (D) returned
45. (A) on (B) in
(C) at (D) under
46. (A) Replace (B) Make
(C) Return (D) Find
47. (A) tiny (B) substantial
(C) corporeal (D) humungous
48. (A) gradually (B) surreptitiously
(C) cleverly (D) suddenly
49. (A) wondering (B) thundering
(C) plundering (D) wandering
50. (A) wife (B) daughter
(C) sage (D) animal
51. (A) Hanuman (B) God
(C) women (D) Spirit king
52. (A) see (B) hear
(C) imagine (D) say

Directions : In Question Nos. 53 to 82, you have brief passages with 5/10 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 circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

Passage-I (Question Nos. 53 to 57)

Let us wish nothing that will make the world poorer ; nothing that will bring pain or privation to our fellowmen.

We shall not dwell upon the past unhappiness, which avails us nothing and begets nothing but grief.

We will not compare past and present joys, to the detriment of the present ones.

We will not be discouraged if the way is all uphill, and travelling is slow, so long as we are rising.

We will not make too heroic resolutions, beyond our strength to perform, lest they become but shameful memories.

We will try by words and deeds to show a livelier appreciation of the good that comes our way.

We will strive to cultivate more intelligently the art of giving, and to understand the truth that what we keep we lose, and what we give away remains forever ours.

53. We must wish for the _____ of our fellow men.
- (A) well-being (B) pain
(C) privation (D) riches

54. It will make us _____ if we continue to live in the past.
- (A) lonely (B) happy
(C) unhappy (D) nothing
55. We must _____ in the face of steep challenges.
- (A) not lose courage even if we make small progress
(B) not lose courage if we make no progress
(C) not lose courage even if we make big progress
(D) lose courage if we make small progress
56. We must learn to be _____ things that comes our way.
- (A) thankful for every bad
(B) thankless for every good
(C) thankless for every bad
(D) thankful for every good
57. We must be generous for what we _____ in time.
- (A) give loses its value
(B) give away remain ours
(C) keep loses its value
(D) keep remains

Passage-II (Question Nos. 58 to 62)

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions – all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5,000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives. In some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles thrown up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car Nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal

areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala also suffered a lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal areas. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

58. One of the nations that Tsunami of 2004 struck was
(A) Malaysia (B) Nepal
(C) Bhutan (D) Myanmar
59. The total death toll after the tsunami was
(A) 170000 (B) 300000
(C) 38000 (D) 5000
60. Many parts of _____ submerged under water.
(A) southern tip of Car Nicobar
(B) parts of Andaman and Nicobar Island
(C) coastal parts of Kerala
(D) coastal part of Andhra Pradesh
61. The Tsunami emphasized the
(A) need to build tsunami monitoring systems
(B) need to build high walls in coastal areas
(C) generosity of the people
(D) supremacy of nature
62. The meaning of "tsunami"
(A) mud landslides
(B) massive waves
(C) harbour waves
(D) volcanic eruption

Passage-III (Question Nos. 63 to 72)

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that - essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega - 3 fatty acids, called alpha-linoleic acid, and omega-6 fatty acids, called just linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4:1. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialized world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

63. An essential fat is _____
- (A) necessary for the body.
 - (B) manufactured in the body.
 - (C) produces healthy cell membrane.
 - (D) completely harmless.

64. The two most important essential fatty acids are _____
- (A) omega-5 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
 - (B) omega-6 fatty acids and omega-8 fatty acids.
 - (C) omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
 - (D) omega-2 fatty acids and omega-4 fatty acids.
65. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called _____
- (A) prostaglandins
 - (B) inflammatories
 - (C) linoleic
 - (D) alpha-linoleic
66. Omega-3 fatty acids are called _____
- (A) linolenic acid
 - (B) alpha-linolenic acid
 - (C) linoleic acid
 - (D) alpha-linoleic acid
67. Omega-6 fatty acids are called _____
- (A) linoleic acid
 - (B) alpha-linoleic acid
 - (C) linolenic acid
 - (D) alpha-linolenic acid
68. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is
- (A) 5 : 1
 - (B) 4 : 1
 - (C) 1 : 1
 - (D) 2 : 1

69. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for _____
- (A) the imbalance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
 - (B) the balance in our body's production of these hormones.
 - (C) the balance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
 - (D) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones.
70. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ?
- (A) All fats are bad.
 - (B) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
 - (C) The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 5 : 1.
 - (D) Many individuals in the industrialized world need not take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.
71. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily
- (A) flammable
 - (B) unflammable
 - (C) anti-inflammatories
 - (D) inflammatories
72. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily
- (A) nonflammable
 - (B) inflammatories
 - (C) unflammable
 - (D) anti-inflammatories

Passage-IV (Question Nos. 73 to 82)

Manuel and the little boy stood in the gateway to watch her go. She did not even turn to wave them farewell.

But when she had ridden about a mile, she left the wild road and took a small trail to the right, that led into another valley, over steep places and past great trees, and through another deserted mining settlement. It was September, the water was running freely in the little stream that had fed the now-abandoned mine. She got down to drink, and let the horse drink too.

She saw natives coming through the trees, away up the slope. They had seen her, and were watching her closely. She watched in turn. The three people, two women and a youth, were making a wide detour, so as not to come too close to her. She did not care. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley, beyond the silver-works, beyond any trace of mining. There was still a rough trail that led over rocks and loose stones into the valley beyond. This trail she had already ridden, with her husband. Beyond that she knew she must go south.

Curiously she was not afraid, although it was a frightening country, the silent, fatal-seeming mountain slopes, the occasional distant, suspicious, elusive natives among the trees, the great carrion birds occasionally hovering, like great flies, in the distance, over some carrion of some ranch-house or some group of huts.

As she climbed, the trees shrank and the trail ran through a thorny scrub, that was trailed over with blue convolvulus and an occasional pink creeper. Then these flowers lapsed. She was nearing the pine trees.

She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley. It was past midday. Her horse turned to a little runlet of water, so she got down to eat her midday meal. She sat in silence looking at the motionless, unliving valley, and at the sharp-peaked hills, rising higher to rock and pine trees, southwards. She rested two hours in the heat of the day, while the horse cropped around her.

Curious that she was neither afraid nor lonely. Indeed, the loneliness was like a drink of cold water to one who is very thirsty. And a strange elation sustained her from within.

She travelled on, and camped at night in a valley beside a stream, deep among the bushes. She had seen cattle and had crossed several trails. There must be a ranch not far off. She heard the strange wailing shriek of a mountain-lion, and the answer of dogs. But she sat by her small camp-fire in a secret hollow place and was not really afraid. She was buoyed up always by the curious, bubbling elation within her.

It was very cold before dawn. She lay wrapped in her blanket looking at the stars, listening to her horse shivering, and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond. She was not sure that she had not heard, during the night, a great crash at the centre of herself, which was the crash of her own death. Or else it was a crash at the centre of the earth, and meant something big and mysterious.

With the first peep of light she got up, numb with cold, and made a fire. She ate hastily, gave her horse some pieces of oil-seed cake, and set off again. She avoided any meeting-and since she met nobody, it was evident that she in turn was avoided. She came at last in sight of the village of Cuchitee, with its black houses with their reddish roofs, a somber, dreary little cluster below another silent, long-abandoned mine. And beyond, a long, great mountain-side, rising up green and light to the darker, shaggier green of pine trees.

73. "She left the wild road and took a small trail to the right....." The word 'trail' here means
 (A) an opening (B) a clearing
 (C) a street (D) a path
74. What kind of a terrain was she passing through ?
 (A) A small town
 (B) A lonely area
 (C) A plain village
 (D) A thickly populated place
75. "She did not care." This means
 (A) She stared back defiantly.
 (B) She was scared.
 (C) She was indifferent.
 (D) She was trying to avoid their gaze.
76. "Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley" Mounting here means
 (A) walking on foot
 (B) getting down
 (C) galloping
 (D) getting on the horse

77. The fact that she was not afraid conveys that
 (A) the natives were very friendly to her.
 (B) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
 (C) she was a woman of values.
 (D) the animals could not frighten her.
78. "She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley" expresses
 (A) that she was on her way to her destination.
 (B) her fascination for the scenic beauty.
 (C) the fact that she had lost her way.
 (D) her desire to put an end to her life.
79. Which expression tells us that she relished her loneliness ?
 (A) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst.
 (B) Cold water which made her more thirsty.
 (C) She found it difficult to swallow the cold water.
 (D) It was like a splash of cold water.
80. The only thing that made her oblivious of her surroundings was the fact that
 (A) she was depressed.
 (B) she was exhausted.
 (C) she had got what she wanted.
 (D) her spirits were uplifted.
81. The expression "and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond" means
 (A) her body was paralysed
 (B) something within her had died
 (C) she was completely lost
 (D) she died in her sleep
82. By the end of the passage, do you think the woman kept journeying in the forest ?
 (A) She needed to stop there.
 (B) She had no idea where she was going.
 (C) She had sighted a settlement.
 (D) She had strayed away from her path.

Directions : In Question Nos. 83 to 102, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the circle [●] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the circle [●] corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

83. The other day my sister told me /
(A)
that she will be moving /
(B)
to her new apartment very soon. /
(C)
No error
(D)
84. Tony is giving me a lift. /
(A)
He's coming to / call for me at ten. /
(B) (C)
No error
(D)
85. Each of the students participating /
(A)
in the drawing competition /
(B)
have to bring his own materials. /
(C)
No error
(D)
86. Raj surprised everyone /
(A)
when he created an unbreakable record /
(B)
of one and a half centuries. / No error
(C) (D)

87. Do not write him of /
(A)
as I feel he still has the fire /
(B)
smouldering in him. / No error
(C) (D)
88. The poor man saves the money /
(A)
but then he began to worry /
(B)
that thieves might take it away. /
(C)
No error
(D)
89. He adviced me / to join /
(A) (B)
the computer course later in the year. /
(C)
No error
(D)
90. Some of our latest canon /
(A)
that have come out of the production /
(B)
line have a very long range. / No error
(C) (D)
91. Susan said that she shall /
(A)
try to attempt the task /
(B)
to the best of her ability. / No error
(C) (D)

92. He couldn't but help /
(A)
shed tears at the plight of the villagers /
(B)
rendered homeless by a devastating
(C)
cyclone. / No error
(D)
93. Most of the members at the meeting felt /
(A)
that the group appointed to investigate
(B)
the case / were not competent to do the
(C)
job efficiently. / No error
(D)
94. Neither the size / nor the colour of the
(A) (B)
gloves / were right. / No error
(C) (D)
95. It was only when they met that /
(A)
they found he has a childish simplicity /
(B)
about him. / No error
(C) (D)
96. I now realise that public speaking /
(A)
requires as much courage /
(B)
and confidence as to dance. / No error
(C) (D)
97. The children which are assembled /
(A)
in the hall are the ones /
(B)
chosen for the field trip. / No error
(C) (D)

98. It is to certify that he has won /
(A)
the essay writing competition organised /
(B)
by the Department of Arts and Culture. /
(C)
No error
(D)
99. Neither of the sisters /
(A)
are sensible enough /
(B)
to carry out the plan. / No error
(C) (D)
100. Give your answers /
(A)
in your own words / as far as practical. /
(B) (C)
No error
(D)
101. Tired I was I had to /
(A)
keep on working till /
(B)
the wee hours of the morning. /
(C)
No error
(D)
102. The suggestion given by him /
(A)
is as bad, if not worst /
(B)
than the one suggested by you. /
(C)
No error
(D)

Directions : In Question Nos. 103 to 107 sentences 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 circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

103. I saw a _____ of cattle grazing in the meadow.

- (A) herd (B) bunch
(C) group (D) litter

104. Our flight was _____ from Jaipur to Agra airport.

- (A) shifted (B) diverted
(C) reverted (D) deflected

105. In these days of inflation we all have to _____ our belts.

- (A) shorten (B) strengthen
(C) tighten (D) lesson

106. He made a powerful _____ in the region, and people felt he would make a good leader in the days to come.

- (A) impression (B) discursive
(C) marked (D) interest

107. The father _____ the throne for his son.

- (A) reverted (B) relished
(C) relinquished (D) revived

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Directions : In Question Nos. 108 to 110 out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

108. Tirade

- (A) trade (B) praise
(C) applause (D) rant

109. Proficient

- (A) adept (B) pupil
(C) reliable (D) prominent

110. Admonish

- (A) irritate (B) chide
(C) displease (D) annoy

Directions : In Question Nos. 111 to 113, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

111. Rancid

- (A) sweet (B) stale
(C) fresh (D) sour

112. Always

- (A) never (B) sometimes
(C) anytime (D) seldom

113. Provide

- (A) ignore (B) defy
(C) deceive (D) deny

Directions : In Question Nos. 114 to 116, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

114. (A) Lethargy (B) Lethurgy
(C) Lethergy (D) Lathergy

115. (A) Abbsentia (B) Inertiae
(C) Amnesia (D) Amnesia

116. (A) Miscellaneous (B) Miscellenious
(C) Miscillaneous (D) Miscalleneous

Directions : In Question Nos. 117 to 126, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

117. We consider the 14th of February a red letter day.

- (A) a day to write with red pens
- (B) a day marked in red
- (C) a day to write letters
- (D) an important day

118. You need to improve your work because it is not up to the mark.

- (A) up to the potential displayed
- (B) according to the required standard
- (C) as good as the others
- (D) marked properly and accurately

119. Your report of the matter is all moonshine.

- (A) familiar (B) acceptable
- (C) concocted (D) excellent

120. At the police station, he showed a clean pair of heels.

- (A) ran away
- (B) displayed clean heels
- (C) kneeled down
- (D) showed courage

121. I am sure the girls will fight tooth and nail for their rights.

- (A) with all their might
- (B) without any weapon
- (C) in a cowardly manner
- (D) with all their rights

122. The President gave away the prizes to the winners.

- (A) let go (B) released
- (C) gave back (D) distributed

123. The manager gave his assistant a piece of his mind.

- (A) suggestion (B) advice
- (C) gist (D) scolding

124. His observations were beside the mark.

- (A) irrelevant (B) criticized
- (C) valid (D) excellent

125. He wanted this agreement in black and white.

- (A) in writing (B) orally
- (C) in discourse (D) in detail

126. The principal of this school is a hard nut to crack.

- (A) generous (B) difficult
- (C) careless (D) kind

Directions : In Question Nos. 127 to 146 the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C & D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

127. We can give him /
(A)
and let him do nothing / to lock up a man /
(B) (C)
is one of the cruelest punishments
(D)

- (A) C B D A (B) D C A B
(C) A D C B (D) B D C A

128. Until they have come /
(A)
some take no thought / to the end of it /
(B) (C)
of the value of time
(D)

- (A) D C B A (B) B D A C
(C) A C D B (D) C B D A

129. To the undertaking /
(A)
may very well be compared /
(B)
of a journey / the process of learning
(C) (D)

- (A) D B A C (B) C B D A
(C) A C D B (D) B D C A

130. Half its beauty and usefulness /
(A)
knowledge would lose /
(B)
without hard toil /
(C)
if we could acquire it
(D)

- (A) B A D C (B) D C A B
(C) C B D A (D) C D B A

131. Purity of our lives depends on /
(A)
much of the happiness and /
(B)
of our companions and friends /
(C)
our making a wise choice
(D)

- (A) D C B A (B) C B A D
(C) B A D C (D) A D C B

132. On earth have not / the noblest deeds /
(A) (B)
been done for gold / that have been done
(C) (D)

- (A) C A D B (B) D B C A
(C) A C B D (D) B D A C

133. Is often worse than / to make him sad /
(A) (B)
to hurt a person's heart /
(C)
breaking his head
(D)

- (A) B A C D (B) C B A D
(C) A D B C (D) D C B A

134. A right to equal opportunity /
(A)
while we are born equal /
(B)
all have not the same capacity /
(C)
meaning that we have
(D)

- (A) A C D B (B) C A B D
(C) B D A C (D) D B C A

135. Bestowed with indifference / (A)
with kind words is much more / (B)
a small gift accompanied / (C)
acceptable than a large gift (D)
 (A) D A B C (B) C B D A
 (C) A D C B (D) B C A D
136. He was a versatile writer who / (A)
that are all considered the best in (B)
their spheres / Tagore was a poet (C)
before everything else but /
wrote novels, dramas, essays, and (D)
short stories
 (A) B D C A (B) C A D B
 (C) C A B D (D) A B D C
137. With reluctance / of his kindly / (A) (B)
and faithful Persian friend / (C)
he accepted the invitation (D)
 (A) A D B C (B) C B A D
 (C) B A D C (D) D B A C
138. Stubbornly refused / the thief almost / (A) (B)
his hands up or he would shoot / (C)
when the policeman told him to keep (D)
 (A) C A D B (B) B A D C
 (C) A C B D (D) D B A C

139. Shall have shifted / of this month we / (A) (B)
by the end / to owe new house (C) (D)
 (A) B D C A (B) D A B C
 (C) C B A D (D) A D B C
140. Asked me what I was and where I was (A)
bound for /
I met with a very aged man who / (B)
of the hill called difficulty / (C)
when I came to the foot (D)
 (A) A B D C (B) D C B A
 (C) C B A D (D) C B D A
141. My actions towards him / (A)
he told me several things / (B)
had been felt to be very unkind / (C)
and one of them was that (D)
 (A) B D A C (B) A C D B
 (C) C B D A (D) A B C D
142. And never got uncoiled / (A)
out of which interminable serpents / (B)
it was a town of machinery and tall (C)
chimneys / of smoke trailed (D)
themselves for ever and ever
 (A) D B A C (B) A C B D
 (C) B C A D (D) C B D A

143. Use a fairly good quality cotton /
 (A)
as the thread is inserted in the needle's eye /
 (B)
or nylon thread so that /
 (C)
the strands do not unravel
 (D)

(A) D C A B (B) A C D B
 (C) A B C D (D) B C D A

144. The blossoming flowers and weakening
 (A)
the roots of our society / drug addiction /
 (B)
which is eating away / is the monster
 (C) (D)

(A) B D C A (B) B C D A
 (C) D B C A (D) D C A B

145. From the mountains /
 (A)
to see the gentle flow / of the river /
 (B) (C)
it is very pleasant
 (D)

(A) D A C B (B) D B C A
 (C) B D A C (D) B D C A

146. In the winter time /
 (A)
the 2022 World Cup in Qatar /
 (B)
would best be staged /
 (C)
will not be held in June and July but
 (D)

(A) A D C B (B) B D C A
 (C) B C A D (D) C D A B

Directions : In Question Nos. 147 to 158, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

147. A fourteen – line poem
 (A) sonnet (B) lyric
 (C) ballad (D) ode
148. The plants and vegetation of a region
 (A) flora (B) landscape
 (C) ornamental (D) fauna
149. Constant effort to achieve something
 (A) attempt (B) enthusiasm
 (C) vigour (D) perseverance
150. Wildly unreasonable, illogical or ridiculous
 (A) Abject (B) Adept
 (C) Arid (D) Absurd
151. A vivacious and lively experience is said to be
 (A) scintillating (B) soothing
 (C) scenic (D) synthetic
152. To try to settle a dispute between two other parties
 (A) medicate (B) mediate
 (C) meddle (D) meditate
153. To secure a boat by attaching it to an anchor
 (A) moor (B) moot
 (C) morose (D) moose
154. To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty'.
 (A) acquaint (B) acquit
 (C) acquiesce (D) acquire
155. One who hates mankind
 (A) philanthropist (B) misogynist
 (C) humanitarian (D) misanthrope
156. Imposed a restriction on
 (A) constipated (B) conserved
 (C) constrained (D) construed
157. Unwelcome aspect of a situation
 (A) flippant (B) flip side
 (C) flip-flop (D) flint lock
158. Feeling annoyed at the sight of unfair treatment
 (A) indifferent (B) indisposed
 (C) indignant (D) indigent

Directions : In Question Nos. 159 to 178, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

159. One should keep ones promises.

- (A) Promises should be kept by someone.
- (B) One promise should be kept.
- (C) Once a promise should be kept.
- (D) Promises should be kept.

160. People in Egypt speak Arabic.

- (A) Arabic was spoken by people in Egypt.
- (B) Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
- (C) In Egypt Arabic is spoken.
- (D) Arabic is being spoken by people in Egypt.

161. The poor must be looked after by society.

- (A) Society must have looked after the poor.
- (B) Society must look after the poor.
- (C) Society must be looked after the poor.
- (D) Society must looked after the poor.

162. We should respect elders.

- (A) Elders should have respected.
- (B) Elders are to be respected.
- (C) Elders have been respected.
- (D) Elders should be respected.

163. Can we rely on him ?

- (A) Can he be relied on ?
- (B) Can we be relied by him ?
- (C) Can he be relied by us ?
- (D) Can we be relied on by him ?

164. Who teaches you English ?

- (A) By whom you are taught English ?
- (B) By whom English is taught to you ?
- (C) By whom was you taught English ?
- (D) By whom are you taught English ?

165. Do not insult the poor.

- (A) Let the poor not to insult.
- (B) Let not the poor be insulted.
- (C) Let the poor to be not insulted.
- (D) Let us not insulted the poor.

166. It interests me.

- (A) I have been interested in it.
- (B) I am interested in it.
- (C) I will be interested in it.
- (D) I was interested in it.

167. The boy laughed at the lame man.

- (A) The boy laughed seeing the lame man.
- (B) The lame man was laughed at by the boy.
- (C) The boy laughed when he saw the lame man.
- (D) The lame man was laughed by the boy.

168. Rohit was taken to the hospital by the villagers.

- (A) Rohit was helped by the villagers to reach the hospital.
- (B) The villagers took Rohit to the hospital.
- (C) The hospital was reached by the villagers with Rohit.
- (D) The villagers reached the hospital with Rohit.

169. Complete the minutes of the last meeting.

- (A) The last meeting's minutes are completed.
- (B) The completed minutes of last meeting is to be tabled.
- (C) Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed.
- (D) The meeting's last minutes are completed.

170. Grandfather was digging the flowerbeds.

- (A) The grandfather was digging flowerbeds.
- (B) The flowerbeds were digging grandfather.
- (C) Grandfather's flowerbeds were being dug.
- (D) The flowerbeds were being dug by grandfather.

171. I will complete my project next week.

- (A) Next week my project I will complete.
- (B) Next week my project will be completed.
- (C) My project will be completed by me next week.
- (D) My project I will complete next week.

172. God helps those who help themselves.

- (A) Those who help themselves help God.
- (B) Those who help themselves are helped by God.
- (C) Those who help God help themselves.
- (D) Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God.

173. He will object to my proposal.

- (A) My proposal will be objected to by him.
- (B) The objection to my proposal will come from him.
- (C) His objection will be to my proposal.
- (D) There will be an objection to my proposal by him.

174. Father called up Angela on her birthday.

- (A) On her birthday Angela was called up by her father.
- (B) Angela called up her father on her birthday.
- (C) Angela received a call from her father on her birthday.
- (D) Angela was called up by father on her birthday.

175. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice ?

- (A) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice ?
- (B) Why isn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?
- (C) Why isn't the matter brought to my notice ?
- (D) Why wasn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?

176. Why was he refused admittance ?

- (A) Why were they refusing him admittance ?
- (B) Why did they refuse him admittance ?
- (C) Why are they refusing him admittance ?
- (D) Why do they refuse him admittance ?

177. People say that he is a spy.

- (A) It was said that he is a spy.
- (B) It is said by people that he is a spy.
- (C) It has been said that he is a spy.
- (D) It is said that he is a spy.

178. Finish the game.

- (A) The game had to be finished.
- (B) Let the game finish.
- (C) Let the game be finished.
- (D) The game should be finished.

Directions : In Question Nos. 179 to 200, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined parts at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvements is needed, your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

179. The train is running late time.

- (A) after
- (B) behind
- (C) off
- (D) No improvement

180. When the party ended, the band pack up its equipment and left.

- (A) will pack up
- (B) will have packed up
- (C) packed up
- (D) No improvement

181. I made a lecture.

- (A) will make
- (B) gave
- (C) would make
- (D) No improvement

182. They prevented me from danger.

- (A) was preventing
- (B) were preventing
- (C) protected
- (D) No improvement

183. The room is smoky.

- (A) by smokes
- (B) filled with smoke
- (C) with smokes
- (D) No improvement

184. I really enjoyed the way the fashion show was executed and I also very much liked its theme.

- (A) its theme conveyed
- (B) and the executing of the fashion shows theme
- (C) I really liked its theme
- (D) No improvement

185. Ronald might fail the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.

- (A) Ronald might fail the test, in which time he'd re-sit it next year.
- (B) Ronald might failed the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
- (C) Ronald might fail the test, in which case he'd re-sit it next year.
- (D) No improvement.

186. He saw looking through the window, the beggar standing right there.

- (A) He saw the beggar looking through the window standing right down there.
- (B) He, looking through the window, saw the beggar standing right down there.
- (C) Looking through the window, he saw the beggar standing right there.
- (D) No improvement.

187. Only a smaller number of students participated in the 15th August celebration at school.

- (A) constricted
- (B) little
- (C) a few
- (D) No improvement

188. The chairs will be disposed in an auction.

- (A) Disposed off
- (B) Disposed of
- (C) Dispose towards
- (D) No improvement

189. The Chief Minister has promised to commit his department to a renewed effort to clean up the environment.

- ~~(A)~~ administration
- (B) departmental
- (C) workers
- (D) No improvement

190. Both himself and his relations will be invited.

- (A) you
- (B) she
- ~~(C)~~ he
- (D) No improvement

191. As I am suffering from fever so grant me leave for two days.

- (A) and grant me
- ~~(B)~~ please grant me
- (C) grant myself
- (D) No improvement

192. A man's life is divided to four stages.

- ~~(A)~~ into
- (B) as
- (C) of
- (D) No improvement

193. On saw the mother, the child smiled sweetly.

- ~~(A)~~ On seeing
- (B) On having seen
- (C) On seen
- (D) No improvement

194. The three daughters divided the property between themselves.

- (A) for
- (B) to
- ~~(C)~~ among
- (D) No improvement

195. He did not give me some books.

- (A) more
- ~~(B)~~ any
- (C) much
- (D) No improvement

196. We saw one tiger approached to us.

- (A) approaching to us
- (B) approaching us
- ~~(C)~~ approaching towards us
- (D) No improvement

197. There were so many children at the party that it was hardly impossible to keep a count.

- (A) hardly possible for keeping
- (B) hardly impossible keeping
- ~~(C)~~ hardly possible to keep
- (D) No improvement

198. I am the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.

- (A) was
- ~~(B)~~ have been
- (C) had been
- (D) No improvement

199. Sunil was acting strange when I saw him.

- ~~(A)~~ strangely
- (B) stranger
- (C) more strange
- (D) No improvement

200. I shall not go until I am invited.

- (A) till
- (B) whether
- ~~(C)~~ unless
- (D) No improvement