

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions (1-20): In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

1. He talked on the phone (A)/ for hours together (B)/ who really irritated his parents a lot. (C)/ No error (D)
2. After her retirement she spent (A)/ most of her time teaching young (B)/ doctors and motivating themselves to work in rural area. (C)/ No error (D)
3. My brother and myself (A)/ are glad to get (B)/ your greetings. (C)/ No error (D)
4. We get (A)/ the fresh news (B)/ from BBC. (C) No error (D)
5. Their team is (A)/ most likely to lose (B)/ all their players who lack self confidence (C)/ No error (D)
6. She considered herself (A)/ very fortunate to have had (B)/ very good education. (C) No error (D)
7. To train its newly (A)/ recruit staff the company has developed an (B)/ online training programme. (C)/ No error (D)
8. Nobody in the bus (A)/ offered to give their seat to the elderly lady (B)/ who had to travel a long distance. (C)/ No error (D)
9. He and I (A)/ are smelling (B)/ something burning. (C)/ No error (D)
10. The town is changing (A)/ its appearance (B)/ since I visited it then years ago (C)/ No error (D)
11. After a successful tour of Europe (A)/ my old parents returned back to India (B)/ on new year's day. (C)/ No error (D)
12. A sharp fall in international prices of tea (A)/ have lead tea plantation workers (B)/ in Kerla to face starvation (C)/ No error (D)
13. The foreigner quickly (A)/ customed himself to (B)/ this new war of life. (C)/ No error (D)
14. In spite of living (A)/ in Tamilnadu for two years (B)/ he yet does not speak Tamil. (C)/ No error (D)
15. I was (A)/ stuck with (B)/ a traffic jam. (C)/ No error (D)
16. Nikhil could not come (A)/ to school (B)/ as he was ill from cold. (C)/ No error (D)
17. You know it well (A)/ that you success in

- life depends not on my advice (B)/ but on somebody else. (C)/ No error (D)
18. In our childhood, as soon as (A)/ the bell rang then we all rushed out (B)/ of the class room to play hide and seek. (C)/ No error (D)
 19. Ravi is the best person (A)/ to advise you since he faced plenty of difficulty (B)/ while setting up his business. (C)/ No error (D)
 20. Students should work hard (A)/ in order to (B)/ build their carrier. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions (21- 25): In the following question, sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by selecting the appropriate option.

21. Statistics are _____ as a means of determining Public opinion
(A) dubious (B) uncertain
(C) unreliable (D) dubious
22. The doctor gave me _____ advice.
(A) one (B) little
(C) some (D) any
23. The security for the ministers has been _____ up following the attack at a public meeting last evening.
(A) steered (B) geared
(C) beefed (D) bloated
24. The officer is quite popular _____ his juniors.
(A) between (B) with
(C) among (D) in
25. Untouchability is still in vogue and atrocities are being _____ against poor people.
(A) Perpetuated (B) Transmitted
(C) Executed (D) Perpetrated

Direction (26-28): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

26. Repartee
(A) Ruse (B) Response
(C) Adamant (D) Rummage
27. Citadel
(A) Fortress (B) Voluble
(C) Olfactory (D) Tyro

28. Valiant
(A) Courageous (B) Purge
(C) Restive (D) Stoic

Direction (29-31): In the following question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

29. Parsimonious
(A) Stubborn (B) Extravagant
(C) Docile (D) Capricious
30. Conciliation
(A) Confrontation (B) Carnote
(C) Excavation (D) Perilous
31. Incongruous
(A) Perspicuity (B) Notorious
(C) Altercation (D) Harmonious

Direction (32-36): In the following question, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

32. (A) Emanicipation (B) Emancipation
(C) Emannicipation (D) Emanicipation
33. (A) Derogatary (B) Derogatory
(C) Derogetary (D) Derogatori
34. (A) Encyclopaedia (B) Encyclopedea
(C) Encycloopadia (D) Encyclopedya
35. (A) Fahrenheit (B) Fahrenheight
(C) Fahrenhight (D) Fahrenniet

Directions (36- 44): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/Phrase.

36. Golden handshake
(A) A big sum of money given to stone Palters
(B) Start a friendship
(C) A big sum of money given to a person when he/she leaves a company or retires.
(D) To start a bilateral talk between two countries.
37. Jump the bandwagon
(A) To join a popular activity or trend
(B) To fall into depression
(C) To acquire citizenship of another country
(D) None of these
38. Last straw
(A) Last man in the queue
(B) The final problem in a series of problems
(C) Final destination
(D) Victory after hustle

39. To clean the Aegean stables
(A) To buy horses
(B) To sell horses
(C) To improve working condition
(D) To purge the administration of its abuses
40. To stick to one's colours
(A) To refuse to yield
(B) To be patriotic
(C) To be notorious
(D) To be straight forward
41. Take up the cudgels
(A) To take a notice
(B) To accept a present
(C) To defend someone vigorously
(D) To accept a challenge
42. To eke out
(A) To subtract (B) To supplement
(C) To etch (D) Tooust
43. Grist to one's mill
(A) Grain to be ground
(B) Useful for one's purpose
(C) Income from will
(D) To work one's machine
44. Cast a shadow on
(A) Spoil
(B) Ameliorate
(C) In disagreement
(D) Abandon desert

Direction (45-64): In the following question the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

45. 1 : As a society, we have imbued college education and degrees with more symbolic meaning than they deserve.
P : Urban India is status conscious.
Q : It is equally among parents, who are grading each other, on how well they have raised their kids.
R : The competition is not just among students.
S : Everyone is obsessed with ranks and reputation.
6 : Everyone wants to have their sons and daughters flaunt their best.
- (A) QRSP (B) PSRQ
(C) RQPS (D) RSPQ

46. 1 : Stress is the disease of the civilized world.
P : As his life was so simple, even the reflexes he was endowed with were simple.
Q : If he felt hungry he hunted, when he was thirsty, he drank from the nearest stream, if it rained, he found a cave to take shelter.
R : When he faced danger his adrenalin shot up, it made him run faster, scream louder or fight harder and survive.
S : The caveman lived by his instincts.
6 : But today's man is protected and does not have to resort to these measures, but adrenaline nevertheless shoots up in the modern man when he is faced with anxiety.
(A) SRPQ (B) QSPR
(C) PSQR (D) SPQR
47. 1 : The desperation for a good monsoon is understandable.
P : Agriculture provides a livelihood to about 70% of population.
Q : Agriculture productivity has been static or dropping after the happy days of the green revolution.
R : Those below the poverty line, who are in large numbers, are totally dependent on the monsoon.
S : Yet, 25 per cent of India's GDP still comes from the farm sectors.
6 : And they are the one politicians count during elections.
(A) PRQS (B) SRPQ
(C) QSPR (D) RSPQ
48. 1 : There is nothing strange in the fact that so many foreign students should wish to learn English.
P : If any valuable book is written in another language an English translation of it is sure to be speedily published.
Q : Anyone who masters the English tongue acquires a key.
R : Most books found to be generally useful are written in English.
S : The English speaking want no monopoly of knowledge.
6 : This key will open to him whatever is valuable in the literature of the world.
(A) PSQR (B) SQRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) PQSR
49. 1 : Rani Padmini was a Rajput queen.
P : Allaudin Khilji invaded India and reached the gates of Chittor, the capital city of the Rajputs.
Q : But the Rajputs under Rani Padmini fought like tigers.
R : Khilji attacked Chittor again, and rushed into the fort only to be stunned.
S : Khilji desired to capture Chittor and its beautiful queen, Rani Padmini.
6 : The Rani and the other women had burnt themselves alive.
(A) PQSR (B) PSQR
(C) SQRQ (D) SRQP
50. 1 : Our life is full of ups and downs.
P : They too had problems in their lives.
Q : When we face failures we are often disheartened.
R : They fought against all odds and achieved success.
S : The lives of great men inspire us.
6 : By following them we can overcome crises.
(A) SQPR (B) PSQR
(C) SPRQ (D) QSPR
51. 1 : Mayank Yadav was not much to look at.
P : Yet those who had served with him knew his record looked the mere outward appearance into his inner qualities.
Q : Few would have suspected that this frail man had the qualities of heroism and the heart of a great soldier.
R : Yet, though he had a long experience of serving.
S ; With his lank red hair and his delicate face he seemed a comical figure.
6 : As a boy of fifteen he had received many awards.
(A) PRQS (B) QSPR
(C) SPRQ (D) RSQP
52. 1 : Meanwhile the general sent forward some more men to join in the assault of the hill.
P : Others were failing fast, especially the officers.
Q : Some of the men could not face it, and doubled back.
R : But still the general advance went on, with occasional pauses.
S : With splendid gallantry the officers led the scramble to a low wall.
6 : Then only a last rush was needed.
(A) QPSR (B) QRPS
(C) SQRQ (D) SQPR

53. I : The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
P : There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.
Q : Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.
R : Today they are a relatively rare species.
S : If the species survive at all it will be only in national parks.
6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
(A) QSPR (B) RSPQ
(C) SRPQ (D) RQSP
54. I : Yes, a mirage can be photographed.
P : That is hallucination.
Q : Anything reflected by the lens of the human eye will naturally be picked up by the photographic lens.
R : Sometimes, however, a person imagines he is seeing something but actually he is not.
S : The image, of course, will be hazy and simmering because of refraction of light.
6 : That kind of mirage obviously cannot be photographed.
(A) SPRQ (B) QRPS
(C) PSQR (D) QSRP
55. I : One of the greatest curses of the world is the belief in the necessity of poverty.
P : There need not be a poor person on the planet.
Q : But there was no poverty, no want, no lack, in the creator's plan for man.
R : Most people have a strong conviction that some must necessarily be poor, that they were made to be poor.
S : The Earth is full of resources which we have scarcely yet touched.
6 : We have been poor in the very midst of abundance, simply because of our own blighting limiting thought.
(A) SPQR (B) RSPQ
(C) RQPS (D) PQSR
56. I : Much of our adult behaviour and our attitudes are determined by our upbringing.
P : But the process does not stop here.
Q : In particular by the effects of that small part of society which is our family.
R : As we grow we are constantly and increasingly affected by new forces such as the social pressure of our friends and the largest world of society.
S : The family and our early life have profound effect on our later life.
6 : Psychologists have studied these forces in depth.
(A) SRPQ (B) PRSQ
(C) QPSR (D) QSPR
57. I : Many people, who are hit on the head and suffer from brain injury, temporarily lose memory of things happening to them a few hour or few days - before the accident.
P : The first ones to comes back are usually older memories.
Q : After a while the memories begin to return.
R : Then other items appear.
S : But there is always a short period of a few minutes just before the accident, which remains a complete blank.
6 : It is as if the memories of this time do not have time to become established in the permanent long memory.
(A) PQRS (B) SRQP
(C) QPRS (D) QRPS
58. I : There was a boy named Jack.
P : So, the mother asked him to find work.
Q : They were very poor.
R : He lived with his mother.
S : But Jack refused to work.
6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
(A) RQPS (B) PQRS
(C) QPRS (D) RPSQ
59. I : I take it that most people who talk glibly of science think of science merely as a kind of handmaiden to make their work easier.
P : Of course, it does make their work easier.
Q : And so it is.
R : All this science does.
S : It adds to the wealth of the nation and better conditions.
6 : But, surely, science is something more than that.
(A) RSPQ (B) QPSR
(C) PSRQ (D) QRPS

60. 1 : Chankya, by his foresight and strength of character, built up the Mauryan Empire.

P : They were men of iron.

Q : Therefore, they were impervious to criticism and had implicit confidence in themselves.

R : Both of them were guided by stern realism and would tolerate no deviations from the objectives which they pursued relentlessly.

S : Similarly, Patel refashioned a compact India out of the fragments left by the British.

6 : It is not true as some people said that Sardar Patel was not particular about the means as long as he achieved his end.

- (A) SQRP (B) SRQP
(C) SRPQ (D) PQSR

61. 1 : Over decades, we have made things a lot worse.

P : It has proved quite disastrous.

Q : The unregulated spread of borewells was an early form of water privatisation.

R : Many poor farmers have seen their dug well sucked dry as neighbours collect all the groundwater.

S : The richer you are, the more wells you can sink, the deeper you can go.

6 : In the end, it can destroy the entire village

- (A) QSPR (B) PQRS
(C) QPRS (D) PSQR

62. 1 : Science does not merely add new truths

P : destroy some old truths, and

Q : discover new truths that

R : thereby upsets the way of

S : to old ones, it also

6 : men's thinking and their lives.

- (A) QSRP (B) RPSQ
(C) PSRQ (D) SQPR

63. 1 : An outstanding feature of this century has been

P : living conditions of the

Q : the improvement of the income and

R : greater security and education which

S : working man leading to

6 : has meant greater political power.

- (A) PSQR (B) RSPQ
(C) QPSR (D) SRQP

64. 1 : Hobbies can fill our spare

~~Q : physical fatigue and~~
~~R : moments with enjoyment~~

R : and pleasure, they also relieve

~~S : mental tiredness and~~
~~6 : do not hinder our regular work.~~

- (A) RQPS (B) QRSP
(C) SQPR (D) PQSR

Direction (65-76): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

65. One who finds pleasure in being hurt, abused etc.

- (A) Madrigal (B) Masochist
(C) Lunatic (D) Maverick

66. A person or thing that is supposed to bring good luck

- (A) Mascot (B) Valiant

67. One who deals in silk, cotton, woollen and linen goods.

- (A) Vocalist
(B) Mercer
(C) Banker
(D) Trader

68. One who lives by begging

- (A) Mendicant
(B) Psychotic
(C) Gourmet
(D) Glutton

69. Ritual washing of the body

- (A) Arboreal
(B) Ablution
(C) Purification
(D) Prognosis

70. An official announcement issued to the press

- (A) Communiqué
(B) Authoritative
(C) Effervescent
(D) Referendum

71. Greedy for money

- (A) Austere (B) Stern
(C) Censure (D) Rapacious

72. A short story based on your personal experience

- (A) Legend (B) Anecdote
(C) Fable (D) Parable

73. A shopkeeper who sells fresh and green vegetables
(A) Butcher (B) Vendor
(C) Shopkeeper (D) Greengrocer
74. One who takes care of a building
(A) Janitor (B) Manager
(C) Warden (D) Beadle
75. One who possesses many talents
(A) Unique (B) Attractive
(C) Versatile (D) Dexterous
76. A person who lives by himself
(A) Recluse (B) Extrovert
(C) Prophet (D) Monk
- Direction (77-96): In the following question, 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.**
77. We believe that the government is honest.
(A) The government is believed to be honest.
(B) The government has been honest, it is believed.
(C) The government was believed to be honest.
(D) We believed that the government was honest.
78. She looked after her parents.
(A) She was looked after her parents.
(B) Her parents were looked by her.
(C) Her parents were looked after by her.
(D) Her parents are looked after by her.
79. I will stand by you.
(A) You will be stood by me.
(B) You shall be stood by I.
(C) You shall be stood by by me.
(D) You will be stood by.
80. What do you know about him?
(A) What is known to you by him?
(B) What is known to you about him?
(C) What is being known to you about him?
(D) What is known by you about him?
81. Who has forgotten this bag?
(A) By whom has this bag forgotten?
(B) By whom has this bag been forgotten?
(C) By whom has this bag forgotten?
(D) By whom was this bag forgotten?
82. I cannot say anything.
(A) Anything can be said by me.
(B) Nothing can be said by me.
(C) Nothing cannot be said.
(D) Anything could not be said by me.
83. The blanket touches soft.
(A) The blanket is soft.
(B) The blanket is being soft by touched.
(C) The blanket is soft when it is touched.
(D) The blanket is soft when it has been touched.
84. Sibbu asked for a glass of water.
(A) A glass of water has asked by Sibbu.
(B) A glass of water had been asked for by Sibbu.
(C) A glass of water was asked for by Sibbu.
(D) A glass of water is being asked by Sibbu.
85. Have this car washed.
(A) This car should be washed.
(B) Let this car be washed.
(C) Get someone to wash this car.
(D) This car must be washed.
86. It is suggested that we should play.
(A) They said that we should play
(B) Let us play.
(C) Someone suggest us for playing.
(D) People suggest us to play.
87. I was told to wait outside.
(A) I had been waiting outside.
(B) Someone told me to wait outside.
(C) They told us to wait outside.
(D) I was told to wait outside.
88. The doctor was examining the patients.
(A) The patients have been examined by the doctor.
(B) The patients were being examined by the doctor.
(C) The patients were examined by the doctor.
(D) The patients had been examined.
89. All trust an honest man.
(A) An honest man can be trusted by all.
(B) An honest man is worth trusting.
(C) An honest man is trusted by all.
(D) An honest man trusted by all people.
90. Circumstances will oblige me to leave the city.
(A) I will oblige the circumstances and leave the city.
(B) I shall be obliged to leave the city by the circumstances.
(C) Under the circumstances, I should leave the city.
(D) I shall be obliged to be leave the city.

91. What must be done must be done.
(A) We must do what must be done.
(B) We must do what must be do.
(C) One must do what one must do.
(D) One must do we must do.
92. He get the road repaired.
(A) He got labourers to repair the road.
(B) The road must be repaired by him.
(C) He should repair the road.
(D) The road should get repaired by him.
93. He makes me laugh
(A) I made laugh by him.
(B) I was made laugh by him.
(C) I am made to laugh by him.
(D) I am made to laugh.
94. You surprise me.
(A) I am to be surprised
(B) You are surprised
(C) I am surprised
(D) Me is surprised
95. He asked Rohit to switch off the T.V.
(A) Rohit was asked to switch off the T.V.
(B) He asked Rohit to let T.V. be switched off.
(C) He asked Rohit that T.V. must be switched off.
(D) Rohit was asked if T.V. be switched off.
96. She asked me if I could kill a lion.
(A) I was asked if I could kill a lion.
(B) A lion could be killed by me she asked.
(C) I said I could kill a lion.
(D) She told me to kill a lion.
- Direction (97-118) : In the following question, a sentence / a part of sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".**
97. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
(A) accustomed with
(B) accustom to
(C) accustom yourself to
(D) No improvement
98. Now I must beg leave of you.
(A) beg your leave
(B) beg of your leave
(C) beg off your leave
(D) No improvement
99. The preservation of peace is necessary.
(A) maintenance of peace
(B) establishment of peace
(C) persuasion of peace
(D) No improvement
100. Because it was a stormy night, he dares not to go out in the dark.
(A) dare not went
(B) dared not to go
(C) dare not have gone
(D) No improvement
101. The labour contractors reported that they had finished the work of building the stone wall.
(A) had been finished
(B) was finished
(C) could be finished
(D) No improvement
102. He will be greatly surprised if he was felicitated by his staff members.
(A) if he will have felicitated
(B) if he is felicitated
(C) if he would have felicitated
(D) No improvement
103. Technology must use to feed the forces of change.
(A) must be used to feed
(B) must have been using to feed
(C) must use to be feed
(D) No improvement
104. His access to the throne was a turning point in our history.
(A) acquisition
(B) acceptance of
(C) accession to
(D) No improvement
105. Even as a young boy, he has lacked the inclination to go outdoors and play.
(A) lacks
(B) lacked
(C) was lacking
(D) No improvement
106. The 1982, Asian Games brought about a major change in India.
(A) brought after
(B) bring after
(C) best resulted
(D) No improvement

107. More than one person was killed in the accident.
(A) were killed
(B) are killed
(C) have been killed
(D) No improvement
108. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
(A) Did they speak
(B) They will speak
(C) They had spoken
(D) No improvement
109. I am used to hard work.
(A) work hard
(B) work hardly
(C) hard working
(D) No improvement
110. They were working as usually.
(A) usual
(B) as usual
(C) usually
(D) No improvement
111. He is unlikely to come to the party, but if he comes. I will talk to him.
(A) if he would come
(B) if he is to come
(C) if he will come
(D) No improvement
112. One of the factor for her failure is the lack of concern for others.
(A) The family factor
(B) One off factor
(C) One of the factors
(D) No improvement
113. Take care that you are not to be cheated.
(A) That you will not be cheated
(B) You will not be cheated
(C) That you are not cheated
(D) No improvement
114. Can you tell me where has he gone?
(A) Where has gone he
(B) Where gone has he
(C) Where he has gone
(D) No improvement
115. No sooner I heard the shot when I rushed to the spot.
(A) No sooner I heard the shot than
(B) No sooner did I heard the shot when
(C) No sooner did I hear the shot than
(D) No improvement
116. Hardly he had entered the station, when the train whistled.
(A) Hardly had he entered
(B) Hardly he entered
(C) He hardly had entered
(D) No improvement
117. Let's go for a walk, shouldn't we?
(A) Shall we
(B) Can we
(C) Can't we
(D) No improvement
118. The teacher asked me what is the matter.
(A) What was the matter
(B) What the matter is
(C) What the matter was
(D) No improvement
- Direction (119-145) : In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.**
119. She said, "How old are you?"
(A) She asked me how old I was.
(B) She asked if I was old.
(C) She asked me that how old I am.
(D) She asked me how old you were.
120. She said, "Good bye Manish."
(A) She told Manish good bye.
(B) She bade Manish good bye.
(C) She said Manish that good bye.
(D) Good bye Manish she told to Manish.
121. His father said to him, "Why did you misbehave?"
(A) His father asked him why you had misbehaved.
(B) His father asked him why he had misbehaved.
(C) His father asked him why he was misbehaving.
(D) His father asked him why had he misbehaved.
122. He said, "Babar won the first battle of Panipat."
(A) He said that Babar had won the first battle of Panipat.
(B) He said that Babar would won the first battle of Panipat.
(C) He said that Babar won the first battle of Panipat
(D) He said that Babar might won the battle of Panipat.

123. She told him, "Leave it with me and don't come back."
(A) She asked him to leave it with her and not to come back.
(B) She asked him that you should leave it with me and not to come back.
(C) She asked him to leave and leave to come.
(D) She warned him and told leave if with me and don't come back.
124. He said, "How intelligent Sohan is!"
(A) He said that Sohan is very intelligent.
(B) He exclaimed that Sohan was very intelligent.
(C) He wondered if Sohan was so intelligent.
(D) He wondered that Sohan was very intelligent.
125. The saint said to her, "May God help you."
(A) The saint told her that God may help her.
(B) The saint wished that God may help her.
(C) The saint wished that God might help her.
(D) The saint wished her that God will help you.
126. He said angrily to his brother, "Why don't you do as you are told?"
(A) He angrily asked his brother why did he not do as he was told.
(B) He angrily asked his brother why he did not do as he was told.
(C) He told his brother why he had not done as he was told.
(D) He told his brother angrily that why did he not do as he was told.
127. He said to me, "We have been hearing about the pollution problem in Delhi."
(A) He told me that we had been hearing about the pollution problem in Delhi.
(B) He told me that they had been hearing about the pollution problem in Delhi.
(C) He told me that they were hearing about the pollution problem in Delhi.
(D) He told me that we were hearing about the pollution problem in Delhi.
128. The assistant said, "Sir, give me the list of the dealers."
(A) The assistant said that sir give him the list of the dealers.
(B) The assistant requested him to give the list of the dealers.
(C) The assistant told him to give the list of the dealers.
(D) The assistant requested them to give the list of the dealers.
129. He says, "Is the Supreme Court facing an institutional crisis?"
(A) He asked was the Supreme Court facing an institutional crisis.
(B) He asked if the Supreme Court was facing an institutional crisis.
(C) He asks if the Supreme Court is facing an institutional crisis.
(D) He asks if the Supreme Court has been facing an intuitional crisis.
130. My mother said to me, "Don't jump on my bed."
(A) My mother told me that don't jump on her bed.
(B) My mother asked me not to jump on her bed.
(C) My mother told me that I should not jump on her bed.
(D) My mother asked me to jump on her bed.
131. The teacher said to the students, "Strength is life, weakness is Death".
(A) The teacher told the students that strength was life, weakness was Death.
(B) The teacher told the students that strength is life, weakness is Death.
(C) The teacher suggested the students that strength was life, weakness was Death.
(D) The teacher suggested the students that strength is life, weakness is Death.
132. Ram said, "I wish it rains hard, so I don't have to go to school."
(A) Ram told that he wish it rains hard, so he doesn't have to go to school.
(B) Ram earnestly wished that it should rain so hard that he would not have to go to school.
(C) Ram wished that it must rain so hard that he would not have to go to school.
(D) Ram wished to rain so that he could not go to school.
133. I said to her, "I may come tomorrow."
(A) I told her that he might come the next day.
(B) I told her that I may come that next day.
(C) I told her that I might come the next day.
(D) I told her that I must come the next day.

ma'am.

134. He said to me, "I shall see you tomorrow."
(A) He told me that I should see him the next day.
(B) He told me that he would see me the next day.
(C) He told me that he should see him the next day.
(D) He told me that I would see you the next day.
135. I said to him, "You are always late."
(A) I told him that you were always late.
(B) I told him that he was always late.
(C) I told him that he had always late.
(D) I told him that you are always late.
136. Suchi said, "What a pity! You have not succeeded."
(A) Suchi exclaimed that it was a pity that you had not succeeded.
(B) Suchi exclaimed that it was a pity that he had not succeeded.
(C) Suchi said that it is a pity that he has not succeeded.
(D) Suchi exclaimed with sorrow that it is a pity that you had not succeeded.
137. He said, "Whether you have qualified the test cannot be confirmed."
(A) He told his brother that whether he would qualify the test could not be confirmed.
(B) He told his brother that he would qualify the test cannot be confirmed.
(C) He told his brother if he would qualify the test is uncertain.
(D) He told his brother that he could not qualify the test.
138. She said to me, "When I was a student I could not go out alone."
(A) She told me that when she was a student she was not allowed to go alone.
(B) She exclaimed with regret that when she was a student, she was unable to go alone.
(C) She told me that when she was student she had not been allow to go alone.
(D) She told me that when I was a student she could not go out alone.
139. Chandu said, "Hello Mona, Good morning!"
(A) Chandu said that hello Mona, good morning.
(B) Chandu greeted Mona and wish good morning.
(C) Chandu greeted Mona and wished her good morning.
(D) Chandu told Mona that good morning

140. She said to me, "When I met him, he was reading."
(A) She told me that when she met him he had been reading.
(B) She told me that when she met him he was reading.
(C) She told me that when I met him her was reading.
(D) She told me that he was reading then she met him.
141. The NCC officer said, "Hurry up."
(A) The NCC officer said that hurry up.
(B) The NCC officer told them to hurry up.
(C) The NCC officer instructed then to hurry up.
(D) The NCC officer told to hurry up.
142. I said to her, "Have you learned your lesson?"
(A) I asked her whether she had learned her lesson.
(B) I asked her whether she have had learned her lesson.
(C) I asked her if they had learned their lesson.
(D) I asked her if you had learned your lesson.
143. His father asked him, "Have you passed the examination."
(A) His father asked him whether he had passed the examination.
(B) He was asked by his father about passing the examination.
(C) His father asked him about his passing the examination.
(D) His father asked did he pass the re-examinations.
144. The gangleader shouted, "Keep together and run, the police are after us."
(A) The gang leader shouted to his followers to keep together and run the police are after them.
(B) The gang leader shouted to his followers to keep together and run as the police were after them.
(C) The gang leader shouted to their followers to keep together and run the police were before us.
(D) The gang leader shouted to their followers to keep together and run the police and been after them.
145. You said to me, "Let's play now."
(A) You told me that we should play now.
(B) You proposed to me that they should play them.
(C) You proposed to me that we should play then.
(D) You told me that they must play now.

Direction (146-155): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

CLOZE TEST-1

Actually every day we all are engaged in this business of 'reading' people. We do it (146). We want to figure others out. So we (147) make guesses about what others think, value, want and feel and we do so based on our (148) beliefs and understandings about human nature. We do so because if we can figure out (149) and intentions of others the possibility of them (150) or hurting us, (151) and this will help us to (152) a lot of unnecessary pain and trouble. We also make second-guesses about what they will do in future, how they will (153) if we make this or that response. We do all this second guessing based upon our (154) of what we believe about the person's inner nature (155) his or her roles and manners.

146. (A) vehemently (B) practically
(C) actually (D) incessantly
147. (A) ably (B) constantly
(C) partly (D) largely
148. (A) futuristic (B) proactive
(C) reactive (D) assumptive
149. (A) manifestations
(B) expressions
(C) motives
(D) hopes
150. (A) tricking (B) blaming
(C) furthering (D) alarming
151. (A) lessens (B) happens
(C) questions (D) deepens
152. (A) approach (B) direct
(C) avoid (D) implement
153. (A) solve (B) apply
(C) approach (D) respond
154. (A) projection (B) exhibition
(C) situation (D) prediction
155. (A) organizing (B) underneath
(C) appreciating (D) proposing

CLOZE TEST-2

In an age when one terrorist attack another, one tragedy after another, has become (156) a norm, words can seem as ineffectual as memory. It becomes tough to avoid banality while (157) these attacks and tragedies, even as we quickly forget the last events.

The attack on the offices of the French satirical paper Charlie Hebdo, by masked gunmen (158) to be Muslim extremists, is in (159) of becoming yet another shocking yet quickly forgotten (160) of terror. It needs no iteration that this (161) act is reprehensible and an attack on the basic idea of the freedom of expression.

By many accounts Charlie Hebdo was not just an irreverent paper, but a racist one, not (162) a bit to go into areas which could well be called fanning xenophobia, anti-Muslim (163) etc. But no one should be hurt; leave alone assaulted, even for racist, repugnant views.

And when lunatic elements wade in, commit such (164) crimes in the name of a community that doesn't want such 'revenge', those terror acts then feed into the same Islam phobia and strengthen it, making it all at (165) cycle of hatred, racism, and an apparent rupture between East and West

156. (A) almost (B) not
(C) mostly (D) essential
157. (A) framing (B) naming
(C) approving (D) condemning
158. (A) simulated (B) taken
(C) assumed (D) sincere
159. (A) danger (B) way
(C) storm (D) certainly
160. (A) defeat (B) step
(C) act (D) performance
161. (A) afraid (B) dauntless
(C) daring (D) cowardly
162. (A) silent (B) hesitating
(C) faltering (D) stopping
163. (A) hatred (B) position
(C) hate (D) sentiments
164. (A) nice (B) horrendous
(C) extreme (D) awesome
165. (A) pure (B) glorious
(C) corrupt (D) vicious

CLOZE TEST-3

The study of accountancy is (166) in demand in the view of (167) greater complexity in our business organization. Formally a (168) of day-today income and expenditure was more than (169). A business organization today has to (170) a clear account of the money it uses, the amounts are owing to it, the amount that it owes to others.

166. (A) progressing (B) getting
(C) growing (D) moving
167. (A) demand (B) growth
(C) status (D) position
168. (A) mixture (B) map
(C) record (D) measure

169. (A) sufficient (B) anticipated
(C) expected (D) required
170. (A) maintain (B) gather
(C) observer (D) assimilate

Direction (171-175): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-1

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people. But what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press' has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

171. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they
(A) disseminate knowledge
(B) are informative
(C) satisfy a typically serious reader
(D) are sensational
172. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to
(A) give wide publicity to Dickens works
(B) offer the readers what best he could
(C) counter the trash
(D) make money easily
173. What is the main contention of the passage?
(A) To stress the popularity of the printing press
(B) To point out the disappointment of serious readers
(C) To shed light on the morale of the publishers
(D) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press
174. The author's contention makes us feel that he
(A) is unilateral in his argument
(B) is balanced
(C) is a typical critic
(D) argues convincingly
175. Who is Charles Dickens?
(A) A playwright
(B) An epic poet
(C) A short story writer
(D) A novelist

PASSAGE-2

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterized by inequality. In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world. "It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi. In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms Ayako Yamaguchi said. "Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous but it is the organizers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted no one else will accept them".

176. The Women's World Conference was very important because
(A) Ms Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize
(B) Ms Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference
(C) Its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women
(D) It was to protest against beauty contests

177. Which of the following arguments of Ms Aung Suu Kyi is not true?
- (A) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
 - (B) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
 - (C) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
 - (D) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
178. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is
- (A) men have no right to judge women.
 - (B) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
 - (C) all women are beautiful in a way.
 - (D) beauty contests are not necessary.
179. "Beauty is something different for everyone". This statement means
- (A) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
 - (B) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
 - (C) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
 - (D) each woman is beautiful.
180. "Colourful start" in the first sentence refers to
- (A) participants who were all beautiful
 - (B) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall
 - (C) absence of black coloured girls
 - (D) flags of various colours outside the conference hall
- PASSAGE-3**
- The destruction of two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in August 1945, by the use of atomic bombs shocked and horrified mankind beyond measure. Man had discovered a new energy of tremendous power but it was extremely tragic to use it for the destruction of human beings. The conscience of all right thinking persons was awakened and the problem of the proper use of the new energy became a subject for serious consideration. The World War ended, but experiments with atomic energy continued. Most of them were confined to the production of better and more powerful atomic weapons such as hydrogen bombs, cobalt bombs, transcontinental ballistic missiles, etc. A very large section of the people of the world stood against the mad race for nuclear armament. They demanded an immediate and complete ban on all kinds of nuclear tests and experiments for the purpose of war. Most people desired to stop the production of atomic weapons altogether. The late professor Einstein appealed to both politicians and scientists to save mankind and civilization from the unimaginable horrors of an atomic war. He also advocated the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, betterment of the poor, and enhancement of the total wealth of the world. His appeal was directed in particular to atomic scientists who should not allow their talents to be used for increasing the chance of war. They should rather use their brains for utilizing atomic energy for the good of humanity. The soundness of this view point has appealed to reasonable people and all lovers of peace.
181. What is extremely tragic?
- (A) The use of atom bombs
 - (B) Destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945
 - (C) Unchecked development of atom bombs
 - (D) Use of atomic bombs against mankind
182. What became a subject of serious consideration?
- (A) Destruction of two Japanese cities
 - (B) Horror to mankind beyond measure
 - (C) Proper use of the new source of energy
 - (D) None of these
183. Experiments after the end of the World War were done for
- (A) the production of more powerful atomic weapons
 - (B) the production of industrial tools and plants
 - (C) all kinds of nuclear tests
 - (D) rebuilding the destroyed cities
184. Of the following, which was not directly an appeal by Einstein?
- (A) Scientists should save mankind from the horrors of an atomic war
 - (B) Production of atomic weapons should be stopped altogether
 - (C) Scientists should use their knowledge of atomic energy for the good of humanity
 - (D) Nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes only
185. The views of Prof. Einstein
- (A) did not affect anybody
 - (B) were liked by countries leading in manufacture of atomic weapons
 - (C) tended to decrease the use of atomic weapons for destructive purposes
 - (D) appealed to peace loving people

PASSAGE-4

Many men and women are so money minded that they do not undertake any serious work that does not pay. They believe that it is foolish to exert themselves for study and brain work which cannot be converted into cash. 'Hard work only for money, and then plenty of play and pleasure': this seems to be their rule of life. They value intellect only as the key to material prosperity and regard personal mental development as a foolish fad. This miserable materialistic psychology is very deep rooted in all classes of society. Rich and poor, all suffer from it. An old working woman complained to me of her son's habit of occasionally buying some books, and said, "He wastes his money on books. What good are they to him? He is a carpenter, not a schoolmaster".

186. Why do many people not like to read books?
(A) Because they do not like reading
(B) Because they do not have time for it
(C) Because they cannot understand books
(D) Because they think that books do not help them in getting money
187. According to the passage, money minded people value
(A) intellect
(B) study
(C) hard work
(D) material benefits
188. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
(A) Everyone exhibits materialism
(B) People from all walks of life may exhibit materialism
(C) Only the rich and the poor are not materialistic
(D) Children do not show materialism
189. Why does the old woman not like her son reading books?
(A) Because he should help her more
(B) Because he should be more careful about his health
(C) Because reading cannot make him a better man
(D) Because reading does not help him in his profession
190. The old woman
(A) is materialistic
(B) is not at all concerned about her son
(C) felt that her son should spend all his time reading
(D) felt that her son should take rest rather than read books

PASSAGE-5

Inside a local eatery on a recent night, I noticed a fat brown dot walking along the counter top. As it ducked in and around the napkin holder, had in a crack near the menu rack then made a dash for glass of ice water, it became clear that this was no ordinary creature. This was a cockroach, the most enduring of all mankind's associates.

Although my appetite was gone the waitress wasn't even embarrassed but she did become frustrated when she tried to kill it. With a roll of newspaper in hand, she took a mighty swat, then tossed the paper into a trash can. A few seconds later, here comes the cockroach, walking out of the newspaper roll, little stunned but apparently as thirsty as ever as it made its way back to the bar.

191. The "fat brown dot" in paragraph one refers to
(A) a bug (B) a waiter
(C) a cockroach (D) a fly
192. The writer's response to the waitress reaction was one of
(A) anger (B) surprise
(C) frustration (D) agitation
193. At the end of the incident the cockroach was
(A) dead (B) unconscious
(C) eliminated (D) alive
194. A local "eatery" in paragraph one refers to
(A) a restaurant (B) a hotel
(C) a canteen (D) a kitchen
195. The word "creature" in the phrase "no ordinary creature" in the first paragraph refers to
(A) a reptile (B) an insect
(C) an alien (D) an organism

PASSAGE-6

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian empire in 490 B. C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

196. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persian?
(A) Darius
(B) Herodotus
(C) Plataea
(D) None of the above
197. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?
(A) They equipped their army with better weapons.
(B) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
(C) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
(D) They sought divine assistance.
198. Marathon was the place where
(A) People went to sanctuaries
(B) Athenians achieved victory
(C) Darius ruled
(D) Greeks seized Persian ship
199. In the passage "intercede" means to
(A) Argue in favour of
(B) Support without any conditions
(C) Justify with examples
(D) Intervene on behalf of
200. This is a passage about
(A) Military strategy
(B) Committed patriotism
(C) Social harmony
(D) Historical record

Answers

1. (C)	26. (B)	51. (A)	76. (A)	101. (D)	126. (B)	151. (A)	176. (C)
2. (C)	27. (A)	52. (A)	77. (A)	102. (B)	127. (B)	152. (C)	177. (D)
3. (A)	28. (A)	53. (D)	78. (C)	103. (A)	128. (B)	153. (D)	178. (D)
4. (B)	29. (B)	54. (D)	79. (C)	104. (C)	129. (C)	154. (A)	179. (C)
5. (C)	30. (A)	55. (C)	80. (B)	105. (B)	130. (B)	155. (B)	180. (B)
6. (D)	31. (D)	56. (D)	81. (B)	106. (D)	131. (B)	156. (A)	181. (D)
7. (B)	32. (B)	57. (C)	82. (B)	107. (D)	132. (B)	157. (D)	182. (C)
8. (B)	33. (B)	58. (A)	83. (C)	108. (A)	133. (C)	158. (C)	183. (A)
9. (B)	34. (A)	59. (B)	84. (C)	109. (D)	134. (B)	159. (A)	184. (B)
10. (A)	35. (A)	60. (C)	85. (C)	110. (B)	135. (B)	160. (C)	185. (D)
11. (B)	36. (C)	61. (C)	86. (B)	111. (D)	136. (B)	161. (A)	186. (D)
12. (B)	37. (A)	62. (D)	87. (B)	112. (C)	137. (A)	162. (B)	187. (D)
13. (B)	38. (B)	63. (B)	88. (B)	113. (C)	138. (A)	163. (D)	188. (B)
14. (C)	39. (D)	64. (D)	89. (C)	114. (C)	139. (C)	164. (B)	189. (D)
15. (B)	40. (A)	65. (B)	90. (D)	115. (C)	140. (B)	165. (D)	190. (A)
16. (C)	41. (C)	66. (A)	91. (C)	116. (A)	141. (C)	166. (C)	191. (C)
17. (C)	42. (B)	67. (B)	92. (A)	117. (A)	142. (A)	167. (A)	192. (B)
18. (B)	43. (B)	68. (A)	93. (C)	118. (C)	143. (A)	168. (C)	193. (D)
19. (B)	44. (A)	69. (B)	94. (C)	119. (A)	144. (B)	169. (A)	194. (A)
20. (C)	45. (C)	70. (A)	95. (A)	120. (B)	145. (C)	170. (A)	195. (B)
21. (C)	46. (D)	71. (D)	96. (A)	121. (B)	146. (D)	171. (D)	196. (B)
22. (C)	47. (D)	72. (B)	97. (C)	122. (C)	147. (B)	172. (D)	197. (D)
23. (C)	48. (C)	73. (D)	98. (D)	123. (A)	148. (D)	173. (D)	198. (B)
24. (B)	49. (B)	74. (A)	99. (A)	124. (B)	149. (C)	174. (D)	199. (C)
25. (D)	50. (D)	75. (C)	100. (B)	125. (C)	150. (A)	175. (D)	200. (D)