

ENGLISH – LANGUAGE

Directions : In question No. 1 – 5, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer- Sheet.

Passage

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments, yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

1. What, according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing?
 (a) A period of profit. (b) A period of change.
 (c) A period of certainty (d) A loss-making period.
2. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be?
 (a) Customer-friendly. (b) Able to attract foreign investors.
 (c) Financially health. (d) Senseless risk-takers.
3. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?
 (a) By being innovative. (b) By soliciting the help of the government.
 (c) By being financially healthy. (d) By being conservative.
4. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?
 (a) A panchant for risks. (b) Immense conservation.
 (c) Financial Independence. (d) A deep-seated social commitment.
5. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?
 (a) Will put the banks in danger.
 (b) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
 (c) Will reveal the untapped talent.
 (d) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Directions : In Question No. 6 – 10, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) in the Answer-Sheet.

6. (a) He ate (b) nothing.
 (c) since yesterday. (d) no error.
7. (a) An experimental vaccine
 (b) has brought
 (c) glimmer of hope for malarial researcher
 (d) No error.
8. (a) After making me wait for two agonizing
 (b) the great man called me in
 (c) and asked me what do I want.
 (d) No error.
9. (a) The ebb and flow of the tides (b) are
 (c) now understood (d) No error.

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10. (a) The green paint on the wall (b) provides a suitable contrast.
(c) with the yellow doors. (d) No error.

Directions: In Question No. 11 to 15 sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

11. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
(a) stressing (b) avoiding
(c) devoting (d) decrying
12. Tourists always enjoyed _____ the setting sun in the Darjeeling Hills.
(a) to watch (b) watching
(c) in seeing (d) seeing
13. A _____ of Japanese artists stepped off the coach amidst a warm welcome.
(a) troop (b) troupe
(c) band (d) gang
14. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(a) with (b) to
(c) for (d) at
15. Ramappa _____ as the mayor of the town and he will assume charge this Friday.
(a) elects (b) elected
(c) is elected (d) is electing.

Directions: In Question No. 16 – 20, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

16. Obsession
(a) preoccupation (b) supsicion
(c) frustration (d) dejection
17. Dilate
(a) Spin (b) weaken
(c) widen (d) push
18. Duplication
(a) breed (b) reproduction
(c) print (d) copying
19. Priority
(a) urgency (b) protocol
(c) precedence (d) necessity
20. Flutter
(a) Soar (b) agitate
(c) change (d) float

Directions: In Question Nos 21 – 25, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer – Sheet.

21. Gentleman
(a) clown (b) boor
(c) dud (d) buffon

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22. Panicky
(a) confident (b) sober
(c) quiet (d) calm
23. Mournful
(a) playful (b) joyous
(c) langhable (d) humorous
24. Obstinate
(a) confused (b) determined
(c) trusted (d) flexible
25. Myopic
(a) near-sighted (b) feeble-minded
(c) foresighted (d) farsighted

Directions: In Question Nos. 26 – 30, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

26. (a) Competent (b) repentent
(c) penitent (d) consistent
27. (a) assure (b) insure
(c) sensure (d) ensure
28. (a) seige (b) seize
(c) receive (d) believe
29. (a) responsibility (b) oppertunity
(c) possibility (d) generosity
30. (a) courageous (b) stampede
(c) temple (d) saliloquy

Directions: In Question No. 31 – 35, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. A few before his death, he made a clean breast of everything:
(a) confessed (b) took off his shirt
(c) suffered (d) spoke ill
32. I am done for.
(a) ruined (b) rewarded
(c) answered (d) questioned
33. For a healthy and lasting friendship one must be on the level.
(a) equally rich (b) mentally compatible
(c) honest and sincere (d) ready for sacrifices
34. The foolish young man soon made ducks and drakes of the vast property his father left him.
(a) squandered (b) distributed
(c) spent (d) gave in charity
35. All his ventures went to the winds.
(a) dissipated (b) spread all over

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- (c) got speed of the winds (d) became well-known

Directions: In Question Nos. 36 – 45, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

36. Simple, fast-spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease.

- (a) Bacteria (b) Amoeba
(c) Virus (d) Fungus

37. One who is greedy

- (a) Voracious (b) Avaricious
(c) Carnivorous (d) Omnivorous

38. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler.

- (a) Colony (b) Dominion
(c) County (d) Municipality

39. A place where Jews Worship according to their religion.

- (a) Cathedral (b) Synagogue
(c) Chapel (d) Demagogue

40. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain.

- (a) Ascetic (b) Esoteric
(c) Stoic (d) Sceptical

41. The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs.

- (a) Theocracy (b) Theosophy
(c) Theology (d) Theism

42. Dissection of a dead body to find out the cause of death.

- (a) Biopsy (b) Investigation
(c) Surgery (d) Autopsy

43. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject.

- (a) Chaplin (b) Mason
(c) Artisan (d) Novice

44. One who stays away from school without permission.

- (a) Pedant (b) Supplicant
(c) Mendicant (d) Truant

45. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race.

- (a) Patricide (b) Parricide
(c) Matricide (d) Genocide

Directions: In Question Nos. 46 – 50, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, selected the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

46. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.

- (a) Don't speak until you are spoken to.
(b) Don't speak until someone is spoken to.
(c) Don't speak until you have been spoken to.
(d) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to.

47. Did the noise frighten you?

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- (a) Did you frighten the noise? (b) Was the noise frightened by you?
(c) Were you frightened by the noise? (d) Were you frighten by the noise?
48. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
(a) This exercise is ended by us.
(b) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
(c) This is our end to the exercise.
(d) The exercise has reached its end by us.
49. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.
(a) I expect you to be completed this work before
(b) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.
(c) You are expected to complete this work before sunset.
(d) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.
50. The storm did much damage.
(a) Much damage was done by the storm.
(b) The storm damaged much.
(c) Much damage did the storm.
(d) The storm was damaged.

Directions: In Question No. 51 – 60, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

51. By this time tomorrow, I will reach my home.
(a) will be reaching (b) shall have reached
(c) can reach (d) no improvement
52. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
(a) one against (b) each other
(c) both (d) no improvement
53. They only work when they have no money.
(a) When they have no money, they only work.
(b) When they only work, they have no money.
(c) They work only when they have no money.
(d) No improvement.
54. When we saw him last, he ran to catch a bus.
(a) has run (b) was running
(c) had run (d) no improvement
55. He suddenly stuck a note of discord in his otherwise harmonious presentation.
(a) unhappiness (b) regret
(c) anger (d) no improvement
56. If I dyed my hair green, everybody will laugh at me.
(a) would (b) did
(c) may (d) no improvement
57. The students often play truant, didn't they?
(a) can they ? (b) is indeed?
(c) don't they? (d) no improvement
58. He is adequately provided for the necessities of life.

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| (a) by | (b) to |
| (c) with | (d) no improvement |
59. The T. V. news is doctored by non-professionals and whetted by political higher-ups.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) wetted | (b) vetted |
| (c) written | (d) no improvement |
60. Will you type these letter now?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (a) could | (b) can |
| (c) shall | (d) no improvement |

Directions: In Question Nos. 61- 65, the 1st and last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 to 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

61. S₁: When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.
S₆: After his visit to Athens Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.
(P) At the age of nineteen, he traveled around Europe.
(Q) But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.
(R) At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.
(S) Everywhere he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) RPSQ | (b) PSRQ |
| (c) RQPS | (d) QPSR |
62. S₁: I was in awe of Einstein and hesitated before
S₂: His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.
(P) I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe.
(Q) When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.
(R) The single word was both a welcome and a question.
(S) Dressed in ill fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.
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| (a) QPRS | (b) QRPS |
| (c) PQRS | (d) SRQP |
63. S₁: Nothing comes out of nothing.
S₂: A painstaking man who adopts toil as his of life, makes the most of it.
(P) We have to work and then alone we can gain something.
(Q) It is hottest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.
(R) Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.
(S) A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without his lifting has finger even, is living in a fool's paradise.
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|----------|----------|
| (a) PQRS | (b) PSRQ |
| (c) QPRS | (d) RSPQ |
64. S₁:Guru is a university professor.
S₂: In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.
(P) It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.
(Q) The books is very popular now.
(R) Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".
(S) He is also a famous writer.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) PRSQ | (b) QPRS |
| (c) SRPQ | (d) RQSP |
65. S₁: It was nine o' clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.
S₂: They covered everything – the bookcase, the shelves, the chest of drawers.
(P) At first he thought nothing of it.

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(Q) The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

(R) Suddenly, he heard faint noises.

(S) When he went to his bedroom later, however.

(a) PSRQ

(b) SRPQ

(c) RPSQ

(d) QSRP

Directions: In the following passage (66 – 75), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

Happy is the man who 66 the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of 67, instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need 68 feel lonely. He always has a pleasant 69 of leisure moments. He is the 70 of wealth more precious than gold. 71 indeed is the man who does not read and 72 is his life. 73 gives the highest kind of pleasure. When we are 74 it is a healthy recreation to lose 75 in the company of books.

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| 66. | (a) owns | (b) buys |
| | (c) acquires | (d) takes |
| 67. | (a) pleasure | (b) satisfaction |
| | (c) sadness | (d) dejection |
| 68. | (a) always | (b) ever |
| | (c) sometimes | (d) never |
| 69. | (a) source | (b) occupation |
| | (c) possession | (d) relief |
| 70. | (a) possessor | (b) looser |
| | (c) master | (d) heir |
| 71. | (a) rich | (b) lucky |
| | (c) poor | (d) bad |
| 72. | (a) full | (b) vacuum |
| | (c) empty | (d) deep |
| 73. | (a) writing | (b) speaking |
| | (c) listening | (d) reading |
| 74. | (a) weak | (b) fresh |
| | (c) sick | (d) tired |
| 75. | (a) himself | (b) ourselves |
| | (c) yourselves | (d) themselves |

ANSWER KEYS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 17. (c) | 33. (c) | 49. (c) | 65. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 18. (d) | 34. (a) | 50. (a) | 66. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 19. (c) | 35. (a) | 51. (d) | 67. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 20. (b) | 36. (d) | 52. (b) | 68. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 21. (b) | 37. (b) | 53. (c) | 69. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 22. (d) | 38. (a) | 54. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 23. (b) | 39. (b) | 55. (d) | 71. (c) |
| 8. (c) | 24. (d) | 40. (c) | 56. (a) | 72. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 25. (d) | 41. (c) | 57. (c) | 73. (d) |
| 10. (c) | 26. (b) | 42. (d) | 58. (d) | 74. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 27. (c) | 43. (d) | 59. (b) | 75. (b) |
| 12. (b) | 28. (a) | 44. (d) | 60. (a) | |
| 13. (b) | 29. (b) | 45. (d) | 61. (a) | |
| 14. (b) | 30. (d) | 46. (a) | 62. (b) | |
| 15. (c) | 31. (a) | 47. (c) | 63. (b) | |
| 16. (a) | 32. (a) | 48. (b) | 64. (c) | |