

ENGLISH – LANGUAGE

Directions: In Question Nos. 1 to 10, some of the sentences have errors and 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.

1. I have Seen her only once but I'am liking her a lot. No error
a b c D
2. I told him that we enjoyed very much at the party. No error
a b c D
3. John is working very hardly as the exa min ations are fast approaching. No error
a b c D
4. Two hours have passed sin ce he had fallen asleep. No error
a b c D
5. Having broken down the driver sent the car to the garage. No error
a b c D
6. He is one of those writers who has won acclaim the world over. No error
a b c D
7. The mason will not do the work except give the order. No error
a b c D
8. When studens are ill they find that they have a lot of work to catch up when they return. No error
a b c D
9. Scarcely did I reach the airport, nervous and tense, than the plane took off, leaving me stranded in an alien place. No error
a b c D
10. The power who has won acclaim the world over. No error
a b c D

Directions: In Question Nos. 11 to 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.

11. CAPITULATE
(a) repeat (b) summarise
(c) execute (d) surrender
12. PROPITIATE
(a) conform (b) appease
(c) influence (d) approach
13. CEREMONIAL
(a) religious (b) formal
(c) official (d) pompous
14. ELUDE

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| (a) allure | (b) leave |
| (c) deceive | (d) escape |
| 15. PREMONITION | |
| (a) insight | (b) uncertainty |
| (c) forewarning | (d) scope |
| 16. DEROGATORY | |
| (a) injurious | (b) destructive |
| (c) shattering | (d) disparaging |
| 17. NOMADIC | |
| (a) fighting | (b) rare |
| (c) strange | (d) wandering |
| 18. RESTIVE | |
| (a) rested | (b) restless |
| (c) limited | (d) limitless |
| 19. ERRONEOUSLY | |
| (a) previously | (b) effectively |
| (c) wrongly | (d) evidently |
| 20. ESTRANGED | |
| (a) jealous | (b) angry |
| (c) separated | (d) suspicious |

Directions: In Question Nos. 21 – 30, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

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| 21. TIMOROUS | |
| (a) trembling | (b) cowardly |
| (c) bright | (d) bold |
| 22. SUBLIME | |
| (a) amusing | (b) ludicrous |
| (c) hilarious | (d) mean |
| 23. ECCENTRICITY | |
| (a) normalcy | (b) similarity |
| (c) equality | (d) clarity |
| 24. SURVIVAL | |
| (a) evolution | (b) development |
| (c) creation | (d) extinction |
| 25. INSERT | |
| (a) depict | (b) extract |
| (c) defame | (d) enhance |
| 26. INCONGRUOUS | |
| (a) conflicting | (b) contradicting |
| (c) ill-matched | (d) harmonious |
| 27. DEMENTED | |
| (a) sensible | (b) sensitive |

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| (c) | sensual | (d) | sensuous |
| 28. | IMPROMPTU | | |
| (a) | prompt | (b) | forced |
| (c) | premeditated | (d) | inordinate |
| 29. | HOSTILE | | |
| (a) | friendly | (b) | sudden |
| (c) | costly | (d) | unfair |
| 30. | BREADTH | | |
| (a) | shortness | (b) | narrowness |
| (c) | lightness | (d) | thickness |

Directions: In Question Nos. 31 – 40, 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'.

31. Quite the most remarkable article we ever remember to have read.
(a) quite the most ever remarkable article we remember to have read.
(b) quite the most remarkable article we remember ever to have read.
(c) No improvement
32. You won't tell them what has happened, wouldn't you?
(a) won't you (b) isn't it
(c) will you (d) No improvement.
33. She doesn't mind to be disturbed.
(a) being disturbed (b) to being disturbed
(c) being disturbing (d) No improvement
34. It's high time that you go home.
(a) have gone (b) should go
(c) went (d) No improvement
35. It is proposed to construct a bath for males 99 feet long.
(a) a 99 feet long bath for males (b) a 99 feet long males bath
(c) a males bath 99 feet long (d) No improvement
36. Corrupt officials have siphoned off more than five hundred core rupees over the last decade from welfare funds.
(a) away (b) up
(c) in (d) No improvement
37. They are migratory workers from another country.
(a) immigrant (b) itinerant
(c) (d) No improvement
38. Neither I nor my friend live here.
(a) neither I do nor does..... (b) neither do I nor does.....
(c) neither I live nor does..... (d) No improvement
39. He is the poorest of the two workers.
(a) the poorer of (b) the poorest between
(c) poorest of (d) No improvement

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40. The help given to us was more adequate for our purpose.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) much adequate | (b) enough adequate |
| (c) more than adequate | (d) No improvement |

Directions: In Questions Nos. 41- 45, a word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

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| 41. | (a) NEMESYS | (b) NEMISIS |
| | (c) NEMESIS | (d) NEMYSIS |
| 42. | (a) ANAMOLY | (b) ANOMALY |
| | (c) ANAMALY | (d) ANOMOLY |
| 43. | (a) PERSEVERENCE | (b) PERSEVERANCE |
| | (c) PERSEVERENCE | (d) PERSEVERENTS |
| 44. | (a) CHORONOLOGY | (b) CHRONOLOGY |
| | (c) CRONOLOGY | (d) CHRONALOGY |
| 45. | (a) SCINTILATING | (b) SCINTILLATINGE |
| | (c) SCINTILLATING | (d) SCINTILLITING |

Directions: In Question Nos. 46 – 55, a group of words is given in each question. Below it are given four words which can be substituted for the given group of words. Find the appropriate alternatives which can substitute the given words.

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| 46. | Animals who live in herds | |
| | (a) sociable | (b) gregarious |
| | (c) carnivorous | (d) social |
| 47. | A broad road bordered with trees | |
| | (a) Boudoir | (b) Boulevard |
| | (c) Avenue | (d) Facade |
| 48. | Violation of something holy or sacred | |
| | (a) Profanity | (b) Sedition |
| | (c) Sacrilege | (d) Slander |
| 49. | Concluding part of a literary work | |
| | (a) Epilogue | (b) Bibliography |
| | (c) Soliloquy | (d) Episode |
| 50. | One who is beyond reform | |
| | (a) Optimistic | (b) Incurable |
| | (c) Indefatigable | (d) Notorious |
| 51. | Science of diseases | |
| | (a) Philology | (b) Pathology |
| | (c) Psychology | (d) Virology |
| 52. | One who secretly listens to the talk of others | |

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| (a) Spy | (b) Detective |
| (c) Emissary | (d) Eavesdropper |
53. One who believe is no, government and therefore incites disorder in a State.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Monarchist | (b) Anarchist |
| (c) Autocrat | (d) Naxalite |
54. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Euphemism | (b) Truism |
| (c) Favouritism | (d) Altruism |
55. The murder of a parent or a near relative.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Patricide | (b) Parricide |
| (c) Matricide | (d) Homicide |

Directions: In Question Nos. 56 – 65, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase mentioned below. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

56. Have the last laugh.
- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) be of a cheerful nature | |
| (b) laugh only after understanding something | |
| (c) to be victorious at the end of an argument | |
| (d) to crack the final joke. | |
57. Turn a deaf ear.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) disregard | (b) defy |
| (c) disobey | (d) dismiss |
58. To smell a rat
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) to experience bad smell | (b) to misunderstand |
| (c) to see a hidden meaning | (d) to suspect a trick |
59. A dark house
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) an unforeseen competitor | (b) a black horse |
| (c) | (d) a nightmare |
60. To run across
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) to have an appointed meeting | (b) to meet by chance |
| (c) to run in the playground | (d) to run very fast |
61. To get one's own back
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) to get one's revenge | (b) to get control over someone |
| (c) to get one's position back | (d) to get hold of someone |
62. To steer clear of
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| (a) drive carefully | (b) avoid |
| (c) explain clearly | (d) escape |
63. To beat a retreat
- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) to withdraw in defeat or humiliation | |
| (b) to withdraw after scoring a victory | |
| (c) to march back after a ceremonious parade | |
| (d) to run away in fear | |
64. To blaze a trail
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) to lead the way as a pioneer | (b) to light a track |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|

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- (c) to set up a fire (d) to wear a blazer while running

65. Red –letter day
(a) a colourful day (b) fatal day
(c) happy and significant day (d) hapless day.

Directions: In Questionm Nos. 66 – 70, the Ist and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 & 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 passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

66. S₁: An observation home is called a formicarium.
S₆: Carefully place them all in the information.
P. Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.
Q. you will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.
R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.
S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.

- (a) ROQS (b) PQSR
(c) PSQR (d) RPSQ

67. S₁: When Ali Baba returned he called his wife
S₆: He said, “go to your brother’s house and get a measure.”
P. She said to him, “Have you stolen them?”
Q. He said, “I have bought you some jewels”.
R. She said, “Our days of misery are now at an end”.
S. He said, “Be quiet and do not frighten yourself”.
(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

68. S₁: The head of the family returned home from office.
S₆: Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough.
P. Wife told that there was no coffee powder.
Q. Wife again told that there was no milk either.
R. Husband wanted atleast a cup of tea.
S. He wanted a cup of coffee.
(a) SQRP (b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP (d) RPSQ

69. S₁: Take a small glass of water was enough.
S₆: Make a hole in the cover.
P. Close the jar tightly with a plastic cover.
Q. Place this Phial inside a glass jar.
R. Fill it with coloured water.
S. Then stopper it tightly
(a) PSRQ (b) QSPR
(c) RSQP (d) SRQP

70. S₁: In China, there is no man in the moon.
S₆: The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.
P. They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay.
Q. These cakes are circular to symbolize the full moon.
R. Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.
S. All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon’s birthday in September.
(a) RQPS (b) RPQS
(c) RSQP (d) RPSQ

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Directions: In Question Nos. 71 –75, the sentence have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

71. His subordinates accused him of various offences.
(a) They accused him of various offences
(b) It was accused by his subordinates that he had done various offences.
(c) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences.
(d) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates.
72. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements?
(a) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by someone?
(b) Have the necessary arrangements been all made by someone?
(c) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone?
(d) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one?
73. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.
(a) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months.
(b) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months.
(c) After six months, we will know the outcome of these experiments?
(d) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months.
74. It is time to take tea.
(a) It was time that tea was taken (b) It is time for tea to be taken.
(c) It is time that tea should be taken (d) It is time that tea had been taken.
75. The members should adhere to all the decisions.
(a) All the decisions should adhere to the members.
(b) All the decisions adhered to the members.
(c) All the decision should be adhered to by the members.
(d) All should adhere to the decisions of the members.

Directions : In Questions Nos. 76-80, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

76. “Why are you looking through the key hole?” I said.
(a) I asked him why he was looking through the key hole.
(b) I said to him why he is looking through the key hole.
(c) I said to him that why he was looking through the key hole.
(d) I asked you why you are looking through the key hole.
77. “How cruel the boss is! said the clerk.
(a) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
(b) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
(c) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
(d) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
78. My husband said to me, “Wait for me outside”.
(a) My husband said to me, “Wait for me outside”.
(b) My husband said that I have no wait for him outside.
(c) My husband wanted me to wait for him only outside.
(d) My husband angrily asked me to wait outside.
79. “What did you eat for breakfast today?” the doctor asked the patient.
(a) The doctor asked the a patient whether he had eaten breakfast that day.
(b) The doctor asked the patient what he had eaten for breakfast that day.
(c) The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast that day.

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- (d) The doctor asked the patient whether he was eaten breakfast that day.
80. The employer said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow".
- (a) The employer said that he shall pay your wages the next day.
- (b) The employer told him that he would pay his wages the next day.
- (c) The employer said that I shall pay my wages the next day.
- (d) The employer said that he shall pay his wages the next day.

Directions: In the following passage 81 – 90, 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 blank with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Man's basic aggressiveness is a fact and is the emotional factor for all the bloody violence that has marked human history since the beginning. His technology has never been perfectly 81 as the weapons he makes to 82 his brothers. The plough has changed very 83 in design from the time man took 84 cultivation. But swords have not become 85 and the rifle, with which one man kills another, is a 86 in comparison with the stone and 87 with which he used to 88 his adversaries in the earliest stages of civilization. Nuclear 89 has designs that nature can never 90. They are wonders of technological creation.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|
| 81. | (a) operated | (b) implemented |
| | (c) employed | (d) deployed |
| 82. | (a) shoot | (b) kill |
| | (c) wound | (d) little |
| 83. | (a) much | (b) little |
| | (c) slightly | (d) radically |
| 84. | (a) in | (b) to |
| | (c) into | (d) over |
| 85. | (a) swordfishes | (b) penknives |
| | (c) featherweights | (d) ploughshares |
| 86. | (a) miracle | (b) masterpiece |
| | (c) legend | (d) model |
| 87. | (a) battleaxe | (b) spear |
| | (c) sword | (d) stick |
| 88. | (a) slaughter | (b) penalise |
| | (c) reform | (d) belabour |
| 89. | (a) bomb | (b) science |
| | (c) weaponry | (d) research |
| 90. | (a) fabricate | (b) generate |
| | (c) formulate | (d) emulate |

Directions: In Question Nos. 91 – 100, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each 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-I (Question Nos. 91 – 95)

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The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone, as well in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Person reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship.

Adequate preparation for the interview is a “must”. Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts or subjective data such as individual opinions, attitudes, and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data, or when a problem being investigated is complex, or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

91. If I want to interview someone,
- (a) all I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
 - (b) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
 - (c) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
 - (d) establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.
92. Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interview to:
- (a) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
 - (b) observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
 - (c) listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
 - (d) compel the interviewees to express their opinions.
93. The author uses ‘individual opinions’, ‘attitudes’ and ‘preferences’ as example of:
- (a) objective data about the interviewees.
 - (b) abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
 - (c) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
 - (d) likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewee.
94. The intention of the writer of this passage is to:
- (a) warn the readers against conducting interviews.
 - (b) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
 - (c) tell people how to make friends with interviewers.
 - (d) advise people on the use of letters and telephone.
95. According to the author the best way to conduct interview is:
- (a) to talk to the interviewees over telephone.
 - (b) to write letters to the interviewees.
 - (c) to observe the interviewees from a distance.
 - (d) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 91 – 95)

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development, possibly the most important is human labour; without productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thenceforth producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving ‘womanpower’ by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

96. The ignored and overlooked factor in the development of the nation is:
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) role of women. | (b) role of middle management. |
| (c) role of child labour | (d) role of foreign assistance. |
97. Women have hardly:

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- (a) any voice in family or community decisions.
(b) any economic or legal status.
(c) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status.
(d) any voice to decide about themselves.
98. Womanpower is:
(a) an essential power in the development of the nation.
(b) an essential power in child production.
(c) an essential power in marriages.
(d) an essential power in the death of children.
99. The most important natural resource for national development is:
(a) human labour. (b) effective leadership.
(c) intelligent middle management. (d) foreign assistance.
100. Human power means:
(a) only men. (b) only women.
(c) people including children. (d) both men and women.

ANSWER KEY

1. (c)	18. (b)	35. (a)	52. (d)	69. (c)	86. (b)
2. (b)	19. (c)	36. (d)	53. (b)	70. (c)	87. (c)
3. (a)	20. (c)	37. (a)	54. (a)	71. (d)	88. (a)
4. (c)	21. (d)	38. (d)	55. (a)	72. (c)	89. (b)
5. (d)	22. (b)	39. (a)	56. (c)	73. (a)	90. (d)
6. (b)	23. (a)	40. (c)	57. (a)	74. (b)	91. (b)
7. (c)	24. (d)	41. (c)	58. (d)	75. (c)	92. (a)
8. (c)	25. (b)	42. (b)	59. (a)	76. (a)	93. (c)
9. (b)	26. (d)	43. (b)	60. (b)	77. (c)	94. (b)
10. (b)	27. (a)	44. (b)	61. (a)	78. (a)	95. (d)
11. (d)	28. (c)	45. (c)	62. (b)	79. (b)	96. (a)
12. (b)	29. (a)	46. (b)	63. (d)	80. (b)	97. (c)
13. (b)	30. (b)	47. (b)	64. (a)	81. (c)	98. (a)
14. (d)	31. (b)	48. (c)	65. (c)	82. (d)	99. (a)
15. (c)	32. (c)	49. (a)	66. (d)	83. (a)	100. (d)
16. (d)	33. (a)	50. (b)	67. (d)	84. (b)	
17. (d)	34. (c)	51. (b)	68. (b)	85. (d)	