

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions: In questions 1 – 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.

1. Beside food, the pilgrims carried some medicines. No error
a b c D
2. The sweets were shared between the four girls. No error
a b c D
3. The long – distance train which met with an accident was carrying some army personal. No error
a b c D
4. Even today it is incredulous to think that men have walked on the moon. No error
a b c D
5. The firemen wore inflammable clothing for protection. No error
a b c D
6. Adults suffering chicken pox can develop all kinds of complications. No error
a b c D
7. The well – known pianist had to practice for several hours a day even after he rose to fame. No error
a b c D
8. I must complement you on your good manners and your impeccable behaviour. No error
a b c D
9. The young men from Japan found the ascent of the mountain hard going. No error
a b c D
10. The Prime Minister was asked to write a forward to the book. No error
a b c D

Directions: In questions 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. SURMOUNT
(a) discount (b) surround
(c) overcome (d) capture
12. TORPID
(a) insipid (b) stupid
(c) sensitive (d) inactive
13. COMMAND
(a) lead (b) instruct
(c) manage (d) supervise

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| 14. | GNOME | (a) giant | (b) dwarf |
| | | (c) native | (d) alien |
| 15. | ABLUTION | (a) censure | (b) forgiveness |
| | | (c) absolution | (d) washing |
| 16. | TRANSPARENT | (a) verbose | (b) involved |
| | | (c) witty | (d) lucid |
| 17. | SELECTION | (a) denial | (b) preference |
| | | (c) refusal | (d) display |
| 18. | OSTENATION | (a) pomp | (b) pretence |
| | | (c) abundance | (d) plenty |
| 19. | CONVICT | (a) adventurer | (b) fugitive |
| | | (c) criminal | (d) impostor |
| 20. | INTIERANT | (a) frequent use of the word 'it' | (b) anything involving repetition |
| | | (c) plain for a proposed journey | (d) traveling from place to place |

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

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| 21. | CANDID | (a) cunning | (b) diplomatic |
| | | (c) doubtful | (d) impertinent |
| 22. | PRECISE | (a) indecent | (b) vague |
| | | (c) incorrect | (d) indistinct |
| 23. | PRUDENT | (a) silly | (b) unwise |
| | | (c) idiotic | (d) poor |
| 24. | CONCISE | (a) extended | (b) lengthy |
| | | (c) protracted | (d) elongated |
| 25. | AFFIRMATION | (a) denial | (b) refusal |
| | | (c) opposition | (d) obstruction |
| 26. | CURTAIL | (a) arrive | (b) continue |
| | | (c) resume | (d) start |
| 27. | AFFLUENCE | | |

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| (a) misery | (b) stagnation |
| (c) neglect | (d) poverty |
| 28. AGREEMENT | |
| (a) dislocation | (b) discord |
| (c) turbulence | (d) fragmentation |
| 29. AGONY | |
| (a) pleasure | (b) laughter |
| (c) bliss | (d) ecstasy |
| 30. RETICENT | |
| (a) forward | (b) developed |
| (c) sophisticated | (d) communicative |

Directions: **In questions 31 – 40, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.**

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| 31. (a) recomendation | (b) reccomendation |
| (c) recommendation | (d) reccomandation |
| 32. (a) neccesity | (b) necessity |
| (c) nesissity | (d) necessety |
| 33. (a) adrass | (b) address |
| (c) addres | (d) adress |
| 34. (a) refridgerator | (b) refregerator |
| (c) refreggerator | (d) refrigerator |
| 35. (a) consience | (b) conscience |
| (c) consiens | (d) consiens |
| 36. (a) magnificent | (b) magnificant |
| (c) magnificient | (d) magneficent |
| 37. (a) rennassance | (b) renaissance |
| (c) rennaiscene | (d) renaissance |
| 38. (a) irrepairable | (b) irreparable |
| (c) irreparrable | (d) irepairable |
| 39. (a) superfluous | (b) superflous |
| (c) superfluos | (d) supperflous |
| 40. (a) pharameceautical | (b) pharmaceutical |
| (c) pharmaceutical | (d) farmaceutical |

Directions: **In questions 41 – 50, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.**

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| 41. To end in smoke | |
| (a) to have a smoking session | (b) to be on fire |
| (c) to come to nothing | (d) to burn slowly |

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42. To take someone to task
(a) to work hard (b) to be intelligent
(c) to get puzzled (d) to be stupid
43. To take someone to task
(a) to scold someone (b) to assign work to someone
(c) to take someone to his place of work (d) to praise someone for the work done.
44. To face the music
(a) to be greeted rudely (b) to be offered warm hospitality
(c) to enjoy a music programme (d) to bear the consequences
45. To blow one's own trumpet
(a) to play on one's own trumpet (b) to praise one's own self
(c) to create noisy disturbances (d) to have a high-pitched voice
46. To run one down
(a) to be in a hurry (b) to be weak and tired
(c) to disparage someone (d) to run down a lane
47. At snail's pace
(a) to do things very slowly (b) to walk like a snail
(c) to lack interest in work (d) to lack interest in work
48. To turn a deaf ear
(a) to be hard of hearing (b) to be indifferent
(c) to be attentive (d) to be obstinate
49. To take to one's heels
(a) to run off (b) to show one's heels
(c) to turn around (d) to walk leisurely
50. To have something up one's sleeves
(a) having a practical plan (b) having an important project
(c) having an ambitious plan (d) having a secret plan

Directions: **In questions 51 to 55, 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.**

51. Dry weather with no rainfall
(a) Draught (b) Draft
(c) Drought (d) Desert
52. A government in which all religions are honoured
(a) Communist (b) Socialistic
(c) Secular (d) Capitalist
53. A place where government/public records are kept
(a) Archive (b) Museum
(c) Shelf (d) Cellar
54. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other
(a) Marriage (b) Equipage
(c) Lineage (d) Concubinage

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55. Too much official formality
(a) Bureaucracy (b) Red-Tapism
(c) Nepotism (d) Formalism

Directions: In questions 56 to 60, the sentences 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.

56. He likes people to call him Sir.
(a) He likes to be called Sir by people. (b) He likes to call Sir by people.
(c) He likes people who call him sir. (d) To call him Sir is liked by people.
57. He added up the money and found that it was correct.
(a) The money was added up and found to be correct.
(b) Correct it was found and the money was added up.
(c) The money added up by us and it was correctly found.
(d) The money added up by us found it was correct.
58. The telegraph wires have been cut.
(a) Someone has been cut the telegraph wires.
(b) No one has cut the telegraph wires.
(c) The telegraph wires have cut someone.
(d) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.
59. Will she tell us the truth?
(a) Is the truth told to us by her? (b) The truth will be told to us by her.
(c) Will the truth be told to us by her? (d) Will the truth be told us by her.
60. The boy has rung by the boy.
(a) The bell has been rung by the boy. (b) The bell was being rung by the boy.
(c) The bell was rung by the boy. (d) The bell has been being rung by the boy.

Directions: In questions 61 -65, 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).

61. As I am new to the place I felt like a fish in water.
(a) felt like a fish in the water (b) felt like a fish with water
(c) felt like a fish out of water (d) No improvement
62. The flood-affected people are looking forward with the visit of the Governor.
(a) looking forward to (b) looking forward on
(c) looking forward for (d) No improvement
63. He is fond of saving money.
(a) hoarding (b) not spending
(c) spending carefully (d) No improvement
64. He comes often to our house.
(a) come often (b) often comes
(c) often come (d) No improvement
65. The traveller commanded of the peasant he would tell him the way to the nearest village.
(a) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
(b) enquired of the peasant if he could

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

- (c) replied of the peasant whether he will
- (d) No improvement

Directions: In questions 66 to 70, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered (1) and (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 is the Answer Sheet.

66. S₁: I shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.
S₆: Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.
P. Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.
Q. Or you can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.
R. You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.
S. When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.
- (a) SPRQ
 - (b) SRQP
 - (c) SPQR
 - (d) SQRQ
67. S₁: Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely
S₆: Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.
P. Abraham was very fond of books.
Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.
R. She used to sit by the fireside in evenings and tell him stories.
S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.
- (a) QSRP
 - (b) SPRQ
 - (c) PSRQ
 - (d) PRSQ
68. S₁: The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.
S₆: They do not need sunlight as do most plants.
P. The farmer works very hard to make the soil favourable.
Q. But these soil bacterial are very necessary and helpful.
R. There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.
S. Some kinds of bacteria are harmful.
- (a) SQPR
 - (b) QSPR
 - (c) RPSQ
 - (d) PRSQ
69. S₁: My uncle Martin went to live in a hamlet.
S₆: The parrot did not like to speak.
P. But it was a very lazy parrot.
Q. So Martin bought a parrot.
R. Martin's neighbour told him that he must buy a parrot.
S. Every home there had a parrot as a custom.
- (a) RSQP
 - (b) SRPQ
 - (c) PQSR
 - (d) QPSR
70. S₁: Hailstones consist of many onion-like layers of ice.
S₆: That is how hailstones are formed.
P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
Q. In certain weather conditions, small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
R. Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystal forming another layer.
S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.

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- (a) QPRS
(c) QRSP

- (b) QPSR
(d) QSRP

Directions: (Questions No. 71 – 80). In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

The educational institutions established by the British and the Christian missionaries were primarily designed to propagate and promote the English language and the western 71. Their aim was also to produce such 72 who could man the lower levels of 73 British administrative hierarchy and remain ever loyal 74 the British rulers. The British educational policy 75 with eminent success in the matter of 76 its objectives. The majority of people 77 middle classes who went to these educational 78, did acquire some knowledge and skills which 79 sufficient enough to work as babus in these 80 offices.

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| 71. | (a) range
(c) culture | (b) trade
(d) pride |
| 72. | (a) Indians
(c) South-Indians | (b) North-Indians
(d) Rajputs |
| 73. | (a) the
(c) an | (b) a
(d) now |
| 74. | (a) of
(c) for | (b) with
(d) to |
| 75. | (a) served
(c) planned | (b) met
(d) started |
| 76. | (a) performing
(c) achieving | (b) conducting
(d) changing |
| 77. | (a) with
(c) of | (b) in
(d) from |
| 78. | (a) departments
(c) concerns | (b) institutions
(d) projects |
| 79. | (a) was
(c) were | (b) had
(d) have |
| 80. | (a) rural
(c) private | (b) revenue
(d) government. |

Directions: In questions 81 – 90, 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 in the Answer Sheet.

81. The cost of ____ is rising rapidly in this city.
(a) being (b) existing
(c) surviving (d) living
82. The meeting is ____ because the funds have not arrived.
(a) put in (b) put off
(c) put away (d) put out
83. It is ____ if we can organize another exam this month.

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

- (a) doubtful (b) unlikely
(c) impractical (d) unsure
84. As he proved inefficient the company ____ him.
(a) rejected (b) ejected
(c) evicted (d) expelled
85. Most people are influenced by ____ advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.
(a) colourful (b) aggressive
(c) efficient (d) vigorous
86. Just as in a family it is the willing cooperation of its members that ____ happiness and contentment, so is it in the larger family of the nation.
(a) brought (b) will bring
(c) brings (d) bought
87. She was relieved to hear from the doctor that the tumor was not malignant; it was ____.
(a) exposed (b) benign
(c) discovered (d) sizeable
88. It took the child a long time to recover ____ the shock.
(a) under (b) from
(c) over (d) about
89. You have all come well prepared. I ____ you to pass this exam.
(a) wish (b) except
(c) hope (d) expect
90. Children enjoy ____ the TV programmes.
(a) to see (b) to watch
(c) to look at (d) watching

Directions: In questions 91 – 100, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Passage I

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

91. 'These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means:
(a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics
(b) It is common practice to prescribe antibiotics
(c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
(d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics
92. Antibiotics are called 'overworked miracles' because:
(a) they performed miracles (b) they are hardly used
(c) they are over-used (d) they exhausted their miracles

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

93. The passage discusses the use of:
(a) drugs in general (b) miracle drugs
(c) antibiotics (d) combination of different drugs.
94. The passage tells us that:
(a) the antibiotics works miracles
(b) the antibiotics are available at the counters
(c) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable
(d) antibiotics are used indiscriminately
95. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means:
(a) Antibiotics became indispensable (b) We must go back to pre-antibiotic days
(c) We cannot stop using antibiotics (d) We can stop using antibiotics

Passage II

Among nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by different species. The name used for these relationships, symbiosis, comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationships, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish-remoras and sharks. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another types of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Tics and tapeworms are among familier parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wild beast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances of detecting predators and improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight; wild beast hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationship probably lie somewhere in between.

96. Parasites
(a) are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with
(b) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with
(c) are beneficial to the animals they live with
(d) harm the animals they live with.
97. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale
(a) by entwining its long body around the bigger fish
(b) by biting into the fish's body with its teeth
(c) with an adhesive organ found in its head.
(d) with a hook like structure in its head.
98. Remora feeds
(a) on the shark it travels with (b) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey
(c) by detaching itself to attack the prey(d) on a whale or another type of fish.
99. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial
(a) to one and harmless to other (b) to one and harmful to other
(c) to both (d) to both for a very short time
100. The passage talks about how animals:
(a) help each other (b) live together
(c) take advantage of the weaker ones (d) are related to each other

ANSWERS

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