

(12.12.2010)

SSC CPO SUB-INSPECTOR EXAM

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions (1 - 20) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

1. He **denied** to help me.
(1) disagreed (2) refused
(3) objected
(4) No improvement
2. Hardly **somebody** turned up at the meeting.
(1) Someone
(2) everyone
(3) anybody
(4) No improvement
3. Though he promised to support, he **backed up** in the last minute.
(1) backed out
(2) backed in
(3) backed off
(4) No improvement
4. Akbar had a **great** reign than Babar.
(1) largest (2) wise
(3) longer
(4) No improvement
5. The villagers were silent **witness for the murder**.
(1) witness of the murder
(2) witness to the murder
(3) witness in the murder
(4) No improvement
6. The abolition of slavery was a **kind** act.
(1) human (2) humane
(3) humid
(4) No improvement
7. They **had sang** the national anthem before the audience dispersed.
(1) had sung (2) was sang
(3) sung
(4) No improvement
8. In future, we **may have been travelling** to space for a holiday.
(1) might have been travelling
(2) have been travelling
(3) may be travelling
(4) No improvement

9. Sujatha is the prettiest of **all the other contestants**.
(1) all the contestants
(2) all other contestants
(3) other contestants
(4) No improvement
10. The students were asked to **unpack, eat their lunch and relaxing**.
(1) unpack, eating their lunch and relaxing
(2) unpack, eat their lunch and relax
(3) unpack, eating lunch and relaxing
(4) No improvement
11. The State Bank is **starting** a new branch here tomorrow.
(1) beginning (2) establishing
(3) opening
(4) No improvement
12. He **is ill** for a week when his brother came.
(1) was ill
(2) has been ill
(3) had been ill
(4) No improvement
13. **Who live** in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
(1) That who live
(2) There who live
(3) Those who live
(4) No improvement
14. **Although** he got home last night is still a mystery to me.
(1) How (2) While
(3) Since
(4) No improvement
15. With each passing hour the likelihood of finding any survivors **finished**.
(1) reduced
(2) diminished
(3) shortened
(4) No improvement
16. He was **directed** to take complete rest by his physician.
(1) informed (2) told
(3) advised
(4) No improvement

17. This is the bicycle **of which** the chain is broken.
(1) that's (2) who's
(3) whose
(4) No improvement
18. More than one person **was killed** in the accident.
(1) were killed (2) are killed
(3) have been killed
(4) No improvement
19. Home Minister's policy on Hazratbal has **promoted** his over-all image.
(1) amended (2) bettered
(3) improved
(4) No improvement
20. Our salaries have **multiplied** over the years.
(1) progressed
(2) developed
(3) increased
(4) No improvement

Directions (21 - 45) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech.

21. "Do you want balloons?" he said to the child.
(1) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.
(2) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.
(3) He asked the child did it want balloons.
(4) He asked the child if it would want balloons.
22. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress!"
(1) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress.
(2) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress.
(3) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress.
(4) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress.
23. She said "You can leave the books here."
(1) She said that they can leave the books there.

- (2) She said that they could leave the books there.
- (3) She said that they can leave the books here.
- (4) She said that they could leave the books here.
- 24.** My friend said "I am leaving today."
- (1) My friend said that he is leaving today.
- (2) My friend said that he was leaving today.
- (3) My friend said that he leaves today.
- (4) My friend said that he was leaving that day.
- 25.** Mukta said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook".
- (1) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook.
- (2) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook.
- (3) Mukta told to Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
- (4) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
- 26.** The commander said to the army, "March forward".
- (1) The commander asked the army march forward.
- (2) The commander ordered the army to march forward.
- (3) The commander requested the army to go forward.
- (4) The army requested the commander to march.
- 27.** He promised, "I will do it tomorrow."
- (1) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.
- (2) He promised that he will do it the next day.
- (3) He promised that he would do it tomorrow.
- (4) He promised that he would do it the next day.
- 28.** Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately."
- (1) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately.
- (2) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately.
- (3) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately.
- (4) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately.
- 29.** She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late!"
- (1) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late.
- (2) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late.
- (3) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late.
- (4) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late.
- 30.** She said to me, "What can I do for you?"
- (1) She asked me what she could do for me.
- (2) She asked me what can she do for me.
- (3) She asked me what she can do for me.
- (4) She asked me whether she can do anything for me.
- 31.** He said, 'Alas! I am undone!'
- (1) He said that it was his undoing.
- (2) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone.
- (3) He stated that he was undone.
- (4) He cried that he was being undone.
- 32.** "I shall unlock the secrets of their success," he said.
- (1) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success.
- (2) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success.
- (3) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success.
- (4) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success.
- 33.** "I wonder what he wants of us," said Quint.
- (1) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them.
- (2) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of us.
- (3) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them.
- (4) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them.
- 34.** Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."
- (1) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days.
- (2) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days.
- (3) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days.
- (4) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days.
- 35.** He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."
- (1) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight.
- (2) He said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night.
- (3) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.
- (4) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight.
- 36.** He said, "The Sun rises in the east."
- (1) He said that the Sun rised in the east.
- (2) He said that the Sun rises in the east.
- (3) He said that the Sun will rise in the east.
- (4) He said that the Sun may rise in the east.
- 37.** Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"
- (1) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day.
- (2) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day.
- (3) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day.
- (4) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before.
- 38.** He said, "What a fool Tom is!"
- (1) He exclaimed that he was a big fool.
- (2) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool.
- (3) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was.
- (4) He claimed that Tom was a big fool.
- 39.** "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
- (1) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
- (2) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
- (3) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having
- (4) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.

40. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
 (1) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest.
 (2) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest
 (3) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest
 (4) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest.
41. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."
 (1) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother.
 (2) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother.
 (3) Mini said she has bought that flat for mother.
 (4) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother.
42. He said, "I will come again."
 (1) He said that he will come again.
 (2) He says he is coming again.
 (3) He says he'll come again.
 (4) He said that he would come again.
43. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.
 (1) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest.
 (2) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest.
 (3) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest.
 (4) He mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest.
44. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.
 (1) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this.
 (2) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this.
 (3) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that.
 (4) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this.
45. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
 (1) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
 (2) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.

- (3) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test.
 (4) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.

Directions (46-65) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (4).

46. All the members in the council (1) / began shouting (2)/ at each other. (3)/No error (4)
47. No sooner did the fisherman Abdul Sattar (1) / see the bus plunge into the river (2)/ that he immediately rowed his boat to the site and jumped in. (3)/No error (4).
48. A pair of shoes (1) / were standing (2)/ in the corner. (3)/No error (4)
49. The Government decided to stop (1) / all sale of diamonds (2)/ because of the recently passed resolution. (3)/No error (4)
50. The advocate leaked (1) / the matter (2)/ to the media. (3)/No error (4)
51. If I would have realised (1) / what a bad person my friend is (2)/ I would have discorded his friendship. (3)/No error (4)
52. Our Vedas and Upanishads (1) / asked us to tread (2)/ the path of honesty. (3)/No error (4)
53. The stranded passengers (1) / have been demanding (2)/ a huge compensation from the Airline Company. (3)/No error (4)
54. You can spare me (1) / ten minutes of your valuable time (2)/ Isn't it? (3)/No error (4)
55. Daniel was (1) / one of the greatest judges (2)/ that has everlived. (3)/No error (4)
56. She is (1) / so capable (2)/ of doing this job. (3)/No error (4)
57. That the proposal (1) / will be rejected (2)/ is too very evident. (3)/No error (4)
58. A biggest problem (1) / confronting them (2)/ is the lack of time. (3)/No error (4)
59. He is (1) / junior than the team leader (2)/ by only a few months. (3)/No error (4)
60. Kindly send (1) / this letter on (2)/ the address given to you. (3)/No error (4)

61. They have been (1) / prohibiting me for (2)/ borrowing money. (3)/No error (4)
62. The victim tried to tell us (1) / what has happened but (2)/ his words were not audible. (3)/No error (4)
63. He had no right (1) / to attend this meeting since he (2)/ has not been invited for the same. (3)/No error (4)
64. A dove perched on a near tree (1) / sees the ant's danger (2)/ and dropped a leaf into the water. (3)/No error (4)
65. Last year two Italian prisoners of war (1) / escapes from a prison camp (2)/ in Kenya during the war. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (66-70) : In the following questions, 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.

66. Of late the number of literates _____ gone up.
 (1) is (2) had
 (3) have (4) has
67. Please make yourself _____ home.
 (1) with (2) at
 (3) in (4) on
68. Keep your dog _____ the flower beds. It may damage the flowers.
 (1) out (3) from
 (3) beside (4) off
69. The brave youth immediately jumped _____ the river to save the drowning child.
 (1) in (2) into
 (3) inside (4) to
70. We can make no progress if we continue working _____ these conditions.
 (1) into (2) with
 (3) under (4) for

Directions (71 - 75) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

71. Escalate
 (1) decrease (2) descend
 (3) deliver (4) derive
72. Anarchy
 (1) curfew (2) permanence
 (3) wholesome (4) order
73. Commotion
 (1) transmission
 (2) tranquility
 (3) transparency
 (4) transition

74. Monotony
 (1) enthusiasm
 (2) repetitiveness
 (3) variety
 (4) singularity
75. Latter
 (1) earlier (2) before
 (3) later (4) former

Directions (76-80) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

76. Candid
 (1) overconfident
 (2) frank
 (3) arrogant
 (4) careless
77. Zealous
 (1) ardent (2) jealous
 (3) furious (4) impatient
78. Industrious
 (1) indolent
 (2) industrial
 (3) hard-working
 (4) economic
79. Feasible
 (1) practical (2) rejoice
 (3) accentuate (4) accurate
80. Adopt
 (1) choose (2) apply
 (3) adjust (4) accommodate

Directions (81 - 90) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

81. (1) height (2) hieght
 (3) highte (4) heite
82. (1) label (2) lebal
 (3) labal (4) labbel
83. (1) musuem (2) museum
 (3) musaum (4) muesum
84. (1) occasion (2) ocassion
 (3) occassion (4) occesion
85. (1) committee (2) commiette
 (3) commitee (4) comittee
86. (1) disease (2) desease
 (3) decaese (4) dicease
87. (1) treveller (2) traveller
 (3) travailer (4) traweler
88. (1) scisorrs (2) seissors
 (3) scissors (4) sissors
89. (1) vaccum (2) vacum
 (3) vacuum (4) vaccuum
90. (1) accommodation
 (2) acommodation
 (3) accomodation
 (4) acomodation

Directions (91-100) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

91. The car in the backyard is proving to be a **white elephant**.
 (1) very huge item
 (2) costly and useless possession
 (3) very expensive investment
 (4) useful material
92. He takes leave **once in a blue moon**.
 (1) regularly (2) often
 (3) rarely
 (4) once a fortnight
93. The meeting has been **put off** indefinitely.
 (1) cancelled (2) postponed
 (3) advanced (4) announced
94. The rules of the deal are **set forth** in the brochure.
 (1) stated (2) accepted
 (3) contradicted
 (4) printed
95. She bought her new house **for a song**.
 (1) very cheaply
 (2) on loan
 (3) at a loss
 (4) very easily
96. Raju had **given up** doing exercise after surgery.
 (1) learned (2) started
 (3) continued (4) stopped
97. The chairman tried to **get his point across**, but the members just wouldn't listen.
 (1) give them a lesson
 (2) insist on
 (3) make them understand
 (4) motivate them
98. Ashok had all **fair weather friends**.
 (1) friends who face difficulties calmly.
 (2) favourable friends
 (3) friends who desert you in difficulties
 (4) reliable friends
99. He knows the **ins and outs** of the matter.
 (1) both sides
 (2) complete details
 (3) inside information
 (4) full history
100. Since the company has lost a good deal of time and money, you will have to **make good the loss**.

- (1) make a good effort
 (2) try to minimize the loss
 (3) compensate for the loss
 (4) ensure that there are no further losses

Directions (101-120) : In the following questions the 1st 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.

101. 1. Even though
 P. the movie 'Avatar'
 Q. at the Box Office
 R. is doing wonders
 S. some depict the movie as
 6. being racist.
 (1) SRPQ (2) PRQS
 (3) QSPR (4) RSPQ
102. 1. The dollar has been
 P. and markets
 Q. weak for months
 R. have been fretting
 S. over a host of
 6. potential economic worries
 (1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
 (3) QRPS (4) QPRS
103. 1. Miffed over the issue
 P. of not being given
 Q. Chetan Bhagat continues
 R. to spew anger
 S. due credit for the film '3 Idiots'
 6. through his blog.
 (1) RSPQ (2) PSQR
 (3) SPQR (4) SRPQ
104. 1. The developer of
 P. leading real estate
 Q. one of the
 R. is Emma properties
 S. the Burj Dubai project
 6. developers in Dubai.
 (1) PQSR (2) QSRP
 (3) SRQP (4) PSRQ
105. 1. The agencies shall submit the
 bid documents
 P. their technical bid
 Q. alongwith definite
 R. documentary proof of
 S. eligibility criteria in
 6. as clearly mentioned
 (1) QRSP (3) QPRS
 (2) SRPQ (4) PQSR
106. 1. The Indian hockey players
 P. have refused

- Q. the training camp
R. to attend
S. and have gone
6. on an indefinite strike.
(1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
(3) PQRS (4) PRQS
- 107.** I. Though things are
P. slowly fading away
Q. looking a little brighter
R. and recession is
S. the job market still remains
6. a little volatile.
(1) SRPQ (2) QRPS
(3) SPQR (4) PQSR
- 108.** I. Inherited \$3000, but it was not sufficient to start a zoo.
P. I discovered that most dealers would cram twenty creatures into a cage.
Q. So I decided to become an animal collector for zoos.
R. if they survived, they increased the price of the survivors.
S. But it proved to be a short lived career.
6. My cages were spacious and the animals well looked after: so I lost all my money.
(1) SQPR (2) QPSR
(3) QSPR (4) PQSR
- 109.** I. It was not the sort of prize one could carry home at short notice.
P. However they could make an exception in my case.
Q. He pointed at a notice that winners had to remove their prizes immediately.
R. They agreed to keep the engine at the grounds for a few days.
S. So I asked the showman if he could help me to transport it.
6. Then I would have to make my own arrangements to take it out.
(A) RSQP (B) SQPR
(C) PRSQ (D) QSRP
- 110.** I. One day at school, Newton was kicked by a bigger boy from a higher class.
P. He also decided to beat him at lessons, and this made him study harder.
Q. So he turned on the bigger boy and gave him a good beating.
R. The kicking made Newton very angry.

- S. After that he improved in his studies.
6. Perhaps the big boy who kicked Newton did a service to the world.
(1) QRSP (2) SPRQ
(3) RSQP (4) RQPS
- 111.** I. Newton's head was so full of ideas that he was often quite lost in his thoughts.
P. For a long time his guests waited for him to return.
Q. Soon the wine, the dinner and the guests were all forgotten.
R. Once, when he was entertaining some guests, he went out of the room to fetch some wine.
S. On his way to the wine cellar he passed his work table.
6. They searched and found him hard at work in his study.
(1) SQRP (2) RSQP
(3) QPSR (4) PSRQ
- 112.** I. Socrates
P. never to make
Q. a great Greek Philosopher
R. and had resolved
S. tried hard to control himself
6. a show of his temper.
(1) SRPQ (2) QSRP
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS
- 113.** I. Life was
P. had a way of leaving
Q. interests that Ross
R. the work for his examinations
S. so full of other
6. to the last minute.
(1) PRQS (2) SQPR
(3) RQSP (4) SRQP
- 114.** I. Most editors
P. set aside pages or columns
Q. of magazines and newspapers
R. on events of the day
S. for letters of comment
6. or on articles in the publication.
(1) PQRS (2) QPSR
(3) QPRS (4) RPQS
- 115.** I. My aunt and mother
P. to buy sweet-sour candies
Q. just to get
R. give us money
S. rid of us
6. in the afternoon.
(1) PQRS (2) RPQS
(3) QRPS (4) SRPQ

- 116.** I. For a long time
P. the house watching
Q. and wishing that
R. I sit outside
S. the birds flying
6. I had been born a bird.
(1) QRSP (2) SGRP
(3) RPQS (4) RPSQ
- 117.** I. My account of
P. comes from
Q. Bhatt's early years
R. and initiation into Sarvodaya
S. an extended interview
6. he recently granted to me.
(1) QPRS (2) QRPS
(3) RSQP (4) SGRP
- 118.** I. The object
P. to clothe ourselves
Q. that we set before
R. to be able.
S. ourselves was
6. entirely in cloth manufactured by our own hand.
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) QPRS (4) RPQS
- 119.** I. Often I have felt
P. the opportunity to
Q. that we shared much
R. not having taken
S. in common and regretted
6. get to know him better.
(1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
(3) PQRS (4) RSPQ
- 120.** I. Springfield may be a great place to live,
P. that make Springfield
Q. makes a number of assumptions,
R. pushing her beliefs
S. but the author of this article
6. an attractive home.
(1) SRQP (2) QRPS
(3) RQSP (4) SGRP
- Directions (121-130) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- 121.** An official call to appear in a court of law
(1) summon
(2) notice
(3) memorandum
(4) petition
- 122.** To cut a part of a person's body
(1) amputate (2) mutilate
(3) ambuscade (4) mitigate
- 123.** One who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm about his religion

- (1) Fatalist (2) Lunatic
(3) Fanatic (4) Stoic
- 124.** A list of items to be transacted at a meeting
(1) Menu (2) Agenda
(3) Minutes (4) Records
- 125.** Murder of a brother
(1) Patricide (2) Fratricide
(3) Homicide (4) Parricide
- 126.** One who cannot speak
(1) deaf (2) dumb
(3) visionless (4) lame
- 127.** The highest point
(1) zenith (2) height
(3) zeal (4) ridge
- 128.** A speech delivered without previous preparation.
(1) Soliloquy (2) Extempore
(3) Rhetoric (4) Expression
- 129.** One who pretends to be what he is not
(1) crocodile (2) flatterer
(3) hypocrite (4) counterfeiter
- 130.** Study of heavenly bodies
(1) astrology
(2) astronomy
(3) stargazing
(4) astrophysics

Directions (131-150) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

- 131.** I have bought a new car.
(1) A new car was bought by me.
(2) A new car is brought by me.
(3) A new car has been bought by me.
(4) A new car had been bought by me.
- 132.** Teachers might have given their students some concessions.
(1) Their students might have given some concessions to their teachers.
(2) Their students might be given some concessions by their teachers.
(3) Their students might be giving some concessions to their teachers.
(4) Students might have been given some concessions by their teachers.
- 133.** You should not offer meat to vegetarians.
(1) Vegetarians should not be offered meat.

- (2) Meat should be offered to non-vegetarians.
(3) Vegetarians should not offer meat.
(4) You should offer no meat to non-vegetarians.
- 134.** You must write off all those bad debts.
(1) You must be written off by all those bad debts.
(2) All those bad debts must be written off by you.
(3) Write off all those bad debts!
(4) All those bad debts could be written off.
- 135.** Are they receiving the chief guest at the station ?
(1) Was the Chief guest being received at the station ?
(2) Is the chief guest being received at the station ?
(3) Will they be received by the chief guest at the station ?
(4) Will the chief guest be received at the station ?
- 136.** We make butter from milk.
(1) Butter is make from milk by us.
(2) Butter is made from milk by us.
(3) Butter is make with milk by us.
(4) From milk butter is made by us.
- 137.** I don't like people telling me what to do.
(1) I don't like being told what to do.
(2) People telling me what to do was not liked by me.
(3) I do not like being told by the people.
(4) People don't like telling me what to do.
- 138.** The meeting has been called off by the chairman.
(1) The chairman called off the meeting.
(2) The chairman has called off the meeting.
(3) The chairman is calling off the meeting.
(4) The chairman had called off the meeting.
- 139.** The police arrested 200 students on the University campus.
(1) 200 students had been arrested on the University campus by the police.

- (2) 200 students has been arrested by the police on the University campus.
(3) 200 students were arrested by the police on the University campus.
(4) 200 students are arrested on the University campus by the police.
- 140.** Why do you like him so much ?
(1) Why has he been liked so much by you ?
(2) Why was he liked by you so much ?
(3) Why is he liked by you so much ?
(4) Why he is liked by you so much ?
- 141.** The invitation cards will be sent today.
(1) They will sent the invitation cards today.
(2) They will have sent the invitation cards today.
(3) They will send the invitation cards today.
(4) They will be sending the invitation cards today.
- 142.** She has baked several cakes for her friends.
(1) She has several cakes to be baked for her friends.
(2) Her friends had several cakes baked by her.
(3) Several cakes have been baked by her for her friends.
(4) Her friends baked several cakes for her.
- 143.** We believe that God gives us misery.
(1) It was believed that God gave us misery.
(2) It has been believed that God gives us misery.
(3) It is believed that God gives us misery.
(4) It is a belief that God gives us misery.
- 144.** A lot of saplings have been planted by the chief guest.
(1) The chief guest is planting a lot of saplings.
(2) The chief guest has planted a lot of saplings.
(3) The chief guest have planted a lot of sapling.
(4) The chief guest has been planting a lot of saplings.
- 145.** The Prime Minister has discussed the matter with the other ministers.

- (1) The matter was discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
 (2) The matter is discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
 (3) The matter had been discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
 (4) The matter has been discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
- 146.** The Principal will meet the students this evening.
 (1) The students will be met by the Principal this evening.
 (2) The students could be met by the Principal this evening.
 (3) The students would be met by the Principal this evening.
 (4) The students will be meeting the Principal this evening.
- 147.** The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President.
 (1) The President of India appointed the Chief Justice.
 (2) The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.
 (3) The President appointed the Chief Justice of India.
 (4) The appointment order of the Chief Justice of India was given by the President.
- 148.** A meeting was convened by the Principal.
 (1) The Principal convened a meeting.
 (2) The Principal was convening a meeting.
 (3) The Principal has convened a meeting.
 (4) The Principal is convening a meeting.
- 149.** Someone has stolen my suitcase.
 (1) My suitcase is stolen by someone.
 (2) Someone has been stolen my suitcase.
 (3) My suitcase has someone been stolen.
 (4) My suitcase has been stolen by someone.
- 150.** Anu is interviewing Radhika and Sarath Kumar.
 (1) Radhika and Sarath Kumar are being interviewed by Anu.
 (2) Radhika and Sarath Kumar are interviewing Anu.

- (3) Radhika and Sarath Kumar were interviewed by Anu.
 (4) Radhika is being interviewed by Sarath Kumar and Anu.

Directions (151-170) : In the following two passages some of the words have been left out and the blanks have been numbered from 151 to 170. 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.

PASSAGE - I

(Q. Nos. 151-160)

Jo was the first to **(151)** up on Christmas morning. **(152)** a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place. **(153)** she remembered **(154)** her mother had **(155)** her the previous evening: each of **(156)** would find a present tucked under their pillow. She slipped **(157)** hand under the pillow **(158)** drew out a crimson coloured Bible. Mother had written some words of **(159)** inside the book. This quickly brought a few **(160)** in Jo's eyes.

- 151.** (1) run (2) look
 (3) wake (4) glance
- 152.** (1) Just (2) For
 (3) At (4) Since
- 153.** (1) Since (2) After
 (3) Then (4) Soon
- 154.** (1) all (2) about
 (3) what (4) that
- 155.** (1) instructed (2) told
 (3) said (4) remarked
- 156.** (1) persons (2) girls
 (3) these (4) them
- 157.** (1) his (2) her
 (3) own (4) their
- 158.** (1) and (2) then
 (3) which (4) but
- 159.** (1) rebuke
 (2) encouragement
 (3) blessings
 (4) satire
- 160.** (1) gloom (2) joy
 (3) tears (4) sadness

PASSAGE - II

(Q. Nos. 161 - 170)

The Government **(161)** to introduce a Bill for **(162)** compulsory education to all children. Unfortunately, the Bill has several **(163)**. Firstly, the Government **(164)** to provide education without regular schools. A parateacher, who is underqualified, may be **(165)** on contract basis. Secondly, the Government may even **(166)** subclause

K of Article 51(A), which lays down that it **(167)** be the **(168)** duty of all parents to provide **(169)** for education **(170)** children.

- 161.** (1) thinks
 (2) proposes
 (3) requests
 (4) demands
- 162.** (1) dispensing
 (2) securing
 (3) imposing (4) providing
- 163.** (1) liabilities (2) losses
 (3) loopholes (4) troubles
- 164.** (1) assumes (2) intends
 (3) resists (4) insists
- 165.** (1) confirmed
 (2) promoted
 (3) elected (4) appointed
- 166.** (1) invoke (2) provoke
 (3) report (4) propose
- 167.** (1) could (2) shall
 (3) may (4) can
- 168.** (1) fundamental
 (2) central
 (3) optional
 (4) desirable
- 169.** (1) rewards
 (2) contracts
 (3) opportunities
 (4) occasions
- 170.** (1) its (2) their
 (3) our (4) every

Directions (171-200) : In the

following questions you have six brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

(Q. Nos. 171 to 175)

Lorde : I keep a journal and write in it fairly regularly. I get a lot of my poems out of it. It's like the raw material for my poems. Sometimes I'm blessed with a poem that comes in the form of a poem, but other times I've worked for two years on a poem.

For me, there are two very basic and different processes for revising my poetry. One is recognizing that a poem has not yet become itself. In other words, I mean that the feeling, the truth that the poem is anchored in is somehow not clearly clarified inside of me, and as a result it lacks something. Then it has to be re-felt. Then there's the other process which is easier. The poem is itself, but it has rough edges that need to be refined. That kind of

revision involves picking the image that is more potent or tailoring it so that it carries the feeling. That's an easier kind of re-writing and re-feeling.

- 171.** From where could this account have been taken ?
 (1) A journal
 (2) A newspaper
 (3) An interview
 (4) An essay
- 172.** Lorde is probably a. ...
 (1) poet (2) novelist
 (3) dramatist (4) painter
- 173.** Another word in the second paragraph that means 'rewriting' is...
 (1) re-feeling (2) recognizing
 (3) picking (4) revising
- 174.** According to the writer the two processes involved in revising her work are ...
 (1) complex and confusing
 (2) clear yet different
 (3) difficult and complex
 (4) easy and anchored
- 175.** The person named Lorde in the passage writes in a journal ...
 (1) very regularly
 (2) rarely
 (3) all the time
 (4) fairly regularly

PASSAGE-II

(Q. Nos. 176 to 180)

The important thing in life is not what you have been but what you are reaching for and becoming. At my age, when I can see the end of the road more clearly than most, I can sit back and recollect in tranquility the varying vicissitudes of my life and what it has taught me. When I look back, I find that the great and glorious hours of my life were those when I gave a helping hand to others without expecting anything in return and not when I struggled and succeeded to gain my own ends. And I can well imagine and appreciate that in this world those alone live who live for others. I have no regrets for the past. Life has been kind to me. My only regret is that I received more from life than I gave.

- 176.** What stage of life must the author be ?
 (1) Adolescence
 (2) Youth
 (3) Middle age
 (4) Old age

- 177.** What feelings does the author harbour about life ?
 (1) Regret (2) Gratitude
 (3) Sadness (4) Ecstasy
- 178.** What, according to the author, were the most fulfilling moments of his life ?
 (1) When he recollected his life in tranquility.
 (2) When he succeeded in gaining his own ends.
 (3) When he managed to struggle through the vicissitudes of life.
 (4) When he could help others without expecting anything back.
- 179.** What, according to the author, is the most important thing in life ?
 (1) The achievements of one's life.
 (2) The struggles one has faced in life.
 (3) The thing one is striving for.
 (4) The memories one has in life.
- 180.** What is the tone of the passage ?
 (1) Reflective
 (2) Argumentative
 (3) Opinionated
 (4) Satirical

PASSAGE-III

(Q. Nos. 181 to 185)

The strongest haunts of life are in the deep sea, by which-is meant the floor of the deepest part of the ocean and the layers of dark water near the floor. Life is found six miles below the surface, where the water pressure is enormous more than 6000 pounds to the square inch. It is very cold there-always about zero. It is also absolutely dark except for the fitful gleams of some fishes which, like fireflies, give out light of their own. It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow, because plants need light, but no depth it seems, is too great for animal life.

As there are no plants at this depth the animals must feed upon one another. The struggle to live is keen. The stomachs of some of the fishes stretch amazingly, so they may swallow objects larger than themselves. When a whale or a tortoise meets death in the ocean and sinks to the bottom there is a great feasting by millions of living things till the monster is devoured.

The sea swarms with strange and curious animals prowling about in the dark, some with long feelers and some with long limbs like stills. Then there are the cuttle fishes and true fishes stealing along. Certain kinds here are blind. They depend upon great feelers to get about and capture food.

In the blackness of the deep sea many animals produce their own lights. This light may attract other fishes wanted for food. But some deep-sea fishes have very large eyes so as to see in the clear light that they themselves make. Some of these animals have been brought up by dredgers at night, and it is said that on these occasions "they gave off flashes of light, beside which the twenty torches used for working light were pale." Some of these animals were carried into the laboratory where the lights were turned out. These creatures threw out brilliant jets of fire which changed from red to orange. Others shed green lights.

- 181.** "It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow" (Para 1)
 (1) The sea is very deep and dark and so any plant can grow.
 (2) The sea is very deep and dark and so no plant can grow
 (3) Plants can grow at too deep and dark sea.
 (4) Plants cannot grow deep and dark sea.
- 182.** "...but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life."
 (1) Animals cannot live at great depths.
 (2) No animal lives at great depths.
 (3) Animals can easily live at any great depth.
 (4) Great animals are not seen at depths.
- 183.** Which of the following statements best summarises Para II ?
 (1) There is a keen struggle for life at deep sea.
 (2) Fishes have amazingly larger stomach.
 (3) Whale and tortoise died in the ocean.
 (4) Animals eat each other for want of plants.
- 184.** Cuttle fishes depend upon their feelers mainly to
 (1) prowl about
 (2) steal along
 (3) capture food
 (4) move about

- 185.** The last paragraph is about
- (1) light-producing animals
 - (2) laboratory light experiment
 - (3) catching fish by torches
 - (4) fish attracting fish

PASSAGE-IV

(Q. Nos. 186 to 190)

Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. But it was the time I spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin that perhaps contributed most to the uniqueness of my childhood and made all the difference in my later life. The unschooled wisdom of Jallaluddin and Samsuddin was so intuitive and responsive to non-verbal messages, that I can unhesitatingly attribute my subsequently manifested creativity to their company in my childhood.

I had three close friends in my childhood – Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. As children, none of us ever felt any difference amongst ourselves because of our religious differences and upbringing. In fact, Ramanadha Sastry was the son of Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, the high priest of the Rameswaram temple. Later, he took over the priesthood of the Rameswaram temple from his father; Aravindan went into the business of arranging transport for visiting pilgrims; and Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways.

- 186.** What qualities did the speaker inherit from his mother ?
- (1) Honesty and faith in goodness
 - (2) Honesty and deep kindness
 - (3) Emotion and self discipline
 - (4) Faith in goodness and deep kindness
- 187.** Who were the speaker's close friends in his childhood ?
- (1) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin
 - (2) Sivaprakasan, Aravindan, Lakshmana Sastry
 - (3) Aravindan, Ramanadha Sastry, Sivaprakasan
 - (4) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin, Ramanadha Sastry

- 188.** What made the speaker's childhood unique ?
- (1) The teachings of his mother
 - (2) The teachings of his father
 - (3) The time spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin
 - (4) The company of his three close friends

- 189.** What kind of environment is a child born into ?
- (1) An inherited and emotional environment.
 - (2) A specific socio-economic and emotional environment.
 - (3) An honest and self-disciplined environment.
 - (4) A specific socio-economic and honest environment.
- 190.** Who was the high priest of Rameswaram Temple ?
- (1) Ramanadha Sastry
 - (2) Lakshmana Sastry
 - (3) Aravindan
 - (4) Sivaprakasan

PASSAGE-V

(Q. Nos. 191-195)

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common peoples of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practised nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. In the village where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise, but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe –

at any rate for short periods – that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

- 191.** The author of the passage believes that
- (1) sport creates good will
 - (2) sport is entertainment
 - (3) sport is not a test of courage
 - (4) sport is not a test of national virtue
- 192.** By 'concrete examples', the writer is referring to _____
- (1) cement buildings
 - (2) historic events
 - (3) specific cases
 - (4) general principles
- 193.** In competitive games, you
- (1) plan to win
 - (2) dream to win
 - (3) hope to win
 - (4) play to win
- 194.** At the international level, sports
- (1) can lead to war
 - (2) are an imitation of war
 - (3) can result in players trying to kill each other
 - (4) often causes serious injury
- 195.** Orgies are
- (1) wild riots
 - (2) private shows
 - (3) intense drama
 - (4) excessive indulgence

PASSAGE-VI

(Q. Nos. 196-200)

Everyone constantly face, challenges—at home with our spouse, children and other family members, at work with our peers and bosses. Sometimes life itself becomes a challenge because it throws up so many relationship-based and situational challenges.

But the biggest challenge of them all is one's mind. Often, it is possible to control everything else but one's mind. Being master of the mind is no less than mastery of the world. The Bhagwad Gita says, 'Our mind is our best friend and our worst enemy. If we know how to manage our mind, we can manage our time, our relationships, our life, everything.'

This is where spirituality comes in. It is the path to a mentally decluttered, value-based life. Spirituality teaches us to control our thoughts, emotions and desires. It is actually the science of managing one's mind.

Once we start to have control over our actions we may also find the law of attraction coming into play. Inexplicable events occur and we find things falling in place for us. They seem to be co-incidence, but that's the law of attractions working for you. You attract what you think. When you think positive, you get positive results.

196. The central idea of the passage is

- (1) the importance of managing external challenges
- (2) the need to understand the law of attraction
- (3) the value of spirituality in life
- (4) the importance of gaining control over one's mind

197. "It is possible to control everything else but one's mind"means

- (1) It is possible to control one's mind more than anything else.
- (2) It is possible to control everything else except one's mind.
- (3) Everything else is achievable if one controls one's mind.
- (4) Everything else is useless unless one controls one's mind.

198. The word 'decluttered' in paragraph 3 means

- (1) to accumulate unnecessary things
- (2) to remove unnecessary things
- (3) to clarify things
- (4) to hoard things

199. What 'seems to be coincidence' ?

- (1) Events happening all around us.
- (2) Events becoming inexplicable.
- (3) Events falling short of our expectations.
- (4) Events happening according to our wishes.

200. How does the law of attraction work in life ?

- (1) we start feeling positive
- (2) We make inexplicable things happen
- (3) We attract the things we desire
- (4) We find things falling apart