

PART - d : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions : In questions no. 151 to 155, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval | ● | corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

151. Each of the students / stand up and say 'Yes'
 (A) (B)
 when his or her name is called by the teacher. / No error.
 (C) (D)
152. My sister and myself / are pleased / to accept your invitation to dinner. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
153. Mahatma Gandhi is called / as the Father / of our nation. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
154. The thief escaped / before / I opened the door. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
155. A Commission has been appointed / to investigate / into this scandal. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions : In questions no. 156 to 160, 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 oval [●].

156. She spent _____ amount of money she had.
 (A) the few (B) the little
 (C) little (D) much
157. You _____ smoke on the Metro now. It is illegal.
 (A) don't (B) are not allowed to
 (C) can't (D) needn't
158. It _____ very hot tomorrow.
 (A) is being (B) has been
 (C) is (D) will be
159. I am _____ a movie.
 (A) watching (B) seeing
 (C) noticing (D) looking
160. The boy swam right _____ the river.
 (A) across (B) through
 (C) on (D) over

Directions : In questions no. 161 to 165, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

161. Prejudiced
 (A) Ignorant (B) Foolish
 (C) Biased (D) Confused
162. Monument
 (A) Tomb (B) Memorial
 (C) Mausoleum (D) Epitaph
163. Care
 (A) Pressure (B) Trouble
 (C) Concern (D) Distress
164. Trivial
 (A) Irrelevant (B) Unpopular
 (C) Stupid (D) Insignificant
165. Competent
 (A) Efficient (B) Suitable
 (C) Intelligent (D) Experienced

Directions : In questions no. 166 to 170, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

166. Sow

- (A) reap (B) water
(C) cut (D) grow

167. Dearth

- (A) absence (B) excess
(C) lack (D) want

168. Keep

- (A) to discard (B) to preserve
(C) to retain (D) to withhold

169. Exhaustive

- (A) incomplete (B) interesting
(C) meticulous (D) short

170. Incite

- (A) foment (B) suppress
(C) arouse (D) exhort

Directions : In questions no. 171 to 175, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

171. With my limited means, to think of buying a house in Mumbai is crying for the moon.

- (A) wishful thinking
(B) living in a fool's paradise
(C) wishing for something impossible
(D) crying in vain

172. The Director of Sports gave away the prizes to the participants.

- (A) handed over (B) distributed
(C) donated (D) promised

173. She kept her home spick and span.

- (A) untidy (B) closed
(C) well-furnished (D) clean and tidy

174. He is a nationalist to the core.

- (A) completely (B) consequently
(C) partially (D) ultimately

175. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affair.

- (A) got rebuked
(B) got himself insulted
(C) got himself into trouble
(D) burnt himself

Directions : In questions no. 176 to 180, 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).

176. Don't worry, there is less time for the train to arrive.

- (A) enough (B) more
(C) many (D) No improvement

177. I was mad on him.

- (A) towards (B) for
(C) at (D) No improvement

178. He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.

- (A) show (B) disclose
(C) expose (D) No improvement

179. The train left before he has reached the station.

- (A) will reach (B) reached
(C) reaches (D) No improvement

180. We must start now unless it will be too late

- (A) or (B) until
(C) but (D) No improvement



Directions : In questions no. 181 to 185, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

181. Number of things or portions close together without order or arrangement.

- (A) mass (B) gathering
(C) huddle (D) assembly

182. A large food basket with a cover

- (A) satchel (B) container
(C) hamper (D) knapsack

183. Stealing goods while shopping

- (A) plagiarism (B) window-shopping
(C) shop-lifting (D) burglary

184. Place for keeping birds

- (A) aviary (B) aerodrome
(C) aquarium (D) gymnasium

185. That cannot be overcome

- (A) inseparable (B) insoluble
(C) insurmountable (D) invincible

Directions : In questions no. 186 to 190, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval (●).

186. (A) Dictionary (B) Dictionnery
(C) Dictionery (D) Dicctionary

187. (A) Appaled (B) Apallad
(C) Appalled (D) Apalled

188. (A) Perseveranse (B) Peseverance
(C) Perseverence (D) Perseverance

189. (A) Recommendation (B) Recammendation
(C) Recommendaton (D) Recomendation

190. (A) Grievance (B) Grrievance
(C) Grievence (D) Greivence

Directions : In questions no. 191 to 200, you have a passage with 10 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Everyone keeps looking for signs of water. Then one day the men see patches of green grass. There are pools of water in the hollows. Men and animals begin to hurry, for they know that rain has fallen nearby. Farther on, they find enough grass for pasture and enough water in the hollows for their animals. Chief Omar gives the signal to make camp.

Again the camels kneel. And again the men unload them. Quickly they put up their tents, with the openings facing east. They spread rugs and blankets on the ground and place pillows on them.

A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. Then they unload the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. And once more the nomads are at home.

Meanwhile the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes. The goats drink first. Next come the sheep. Then come the camels. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water. But at last they, too, turn away.

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks. The animals will grow fat on the green grass. Then the men will choose the animals they want to sell. After they shear the sheep and fill the bags with wool, they will go to the big town on the oasis.

Again the nomads break camp and move on. They pitch their tents on the sand at the edge of the oasis. The first days in town are exciting days. There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people. The men must sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies. They bargain at the bazaars, and they drink coffee in the cool shade and listen to the sound of flowing water.

But soon the men become restless. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert. Then one morning the black tents are gone. Far out from the oasis a caravan moves slowly out of sight.

191. The nomads _____ the big town on the oasis.
- (A) avoided (B) remembered
(C) liked (D) didn't like
192. What signs of water did the men see ?
- (A) Pools of water
(B) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows
(C) The hollows
(D) Grass and the hollows
193. "They drink and drink." Who does 'they' refer to ?
- (A) The sheep
(B) The goats
(C) The animals
(D) The camels
194. Which of the following statements is *not* true ?
- (A) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms.
(B) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water.
(C) The nomads put up tents when they make camp.
(D) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground.
195. Why do the nomads go to the big town ?
- (A) To drink coffee
(B) To listen to the sound of flowing water
(C) To do shopping
(D) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies
196. What does the word 'shear' mean in the passage ?
- (A) Wash the sheep
(B) Tend the sheep
(C) Cut the sheep
(D) Cut off the sheep's wool
197. Which word in the passage means *a place for camels to feed* ?
- (A) Pasture (B) Oasis
(C) Pools (D) Hollows
198. Which of the following statements best sums up the main idea of the passage ?
- (A) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert
(B) The big towns are concrete deserts
(C) Water is more precious than gold in the desert
(D) The camel is the ship of the desert
199. Why did the nomads not stay in the big town ?
- (A) Because they found the big town a little too crowded and noisy for comfort
(B) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert
(C) Because they felt ill at ease with strangers in the big town
(D) Because they were not able to drive a hard bargain with traders in the big town
200. Which is the order in which the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes ?
- (A) Camels, Sheep, Goats
(B) Camels, Goats, Sheep
(C) Goats, Sheep, Camels
(D) Sheep, Goats, Camels

