

PART - II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions : In questions no. 51 to 56, 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.

51. I doubt / that this is / acceptable to all. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
52. I have / a lot of problems, / haven't I ? / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
53. We are / hearing songs / from the tape-recorder. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
54. A holy man accepts / with all the humility in the world / whatever God has provided him. /
 (A) (B) (C)
 No error.
 (D)
55. The teacher asked him / which English novel / did he like the most. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
56. Students must / give the ear to / what the teacher tells them. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions : In questions no. 57 to 61, 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 (●) in the Answer Sheet.

57. In our younger years, our minds are _____ and soft.
 (A) amenable (B) impressionable
 (C) flexible (D) pliable
58. She doesn't _____ her money.
 (A) care over (B) careful of
 (C) care for (D) take care of
59. All clothes were soaked _____ water.
 (A) in (B) on
 (C) with (D) under
60. You stand a good chance _____ the match.
 (A) for winning
 (B) in winning
 (C) of winning
 (D) to win
61. All hell _____ broken loose after the bomb blast.
 (A) has
 (B) are
 (C) have
 (D) is



Directions : In questions no. 62 to 64, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given words and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

62. Gape
 (A) Struggle (B) Exclaim
 (C) Stare (D) Hide
63. Elude
 (A) Tell (B) Create
 (C) Avoid (D) Refer
64. Innocuous
 (A) Harmless (B) Faultless
 (C) Malicious (D) Offensive

Directions : In questions no. 65 to 67, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

65. Repellent
 (A) Repulsive (B) Abhorrent
 (C) Attractive (D) Offensive
66. Gorgeous
 (A) Shabby (B) Ordinary
 (C) Untidy (D) Beautiful
67. Surfeit
 (A) Fullness (B) Deficiency
 (C) Redundancy (D) Excess

Directions : In questions no. 68 to 72, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

68. He did me a good turn by recommending for the post of Principal.
 (A) returned my kindness
 (B) changed my future
 (C) did an act of kindness
 (D) became suddenly good
69. If he is lazy, why don't you turn him off.
 (A) dismiss (B) warn
 (C) scold (D) punish
70. Having walked twenty miles, I am feeling quite done up.
 (A) energetic (B) relaxed
 (C) fresh (D) exhausted
71. The sum and substance of our Principal's speech was that students should learn discipline.
 (A) outline (B) theme
 (C) conclusion (D) gist
72. He is an honest man, he will take the bull by the horns and handle the management.
 (A) face the problem boldly
 (B) run away seeing the bull
 (C) fight the bull holding its horns
 (D) face the problem becoming nervous



Directions : In questions no. 73 to 79, 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). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

73. Do you appraise any difficulty in your neighbourhood after the recent theft ?
 (A) apprise (B) approach
 (C) apprehend (D) No improvement

74. The driver drove slowly so as not to overturn his load.

- (A) in order that not to overturn his load
 (B) that he may not overturn his load
 (C) not to overturn his load
 (D) No improvement

75. A bird in a hand is worth two in the bush.

- (A) hands (B) hand
 (C) the hand (D) No improvement

76. He nobly acquitted himself in the battle.

- (A) acquitted himself nobly
 (B) nobly acquitted in the battle
 (C) acquitted nobly in the battle
 (D) No improvement

77. While at Mumbai I stayed in a hotel and much of my time was spent in interviewing people.

- (A) spent much of my time
 (B) I had spent much of my time
 (C) much of my time had been spent
 (D) No improvement

78. None as the brave deserve the fair.

- (A) though (B) but
 (C) if (D) No improvement

79. Where had you been playing since we last played together ?

- (A) are you playing
 (B) have you been playing
 (C) would you play
 (D) No improvement

Directions : In questions no. 80 to 83, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

80. One who possesses many talents.

- (A) Dexterous (B) Versatile
 (C) Gifted (D) Exceptional

81. One who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others.

- (A) recluse (B) hedonist
 (C) sadist (D) maniac

82. A person who rides horses in races as an occupation.

- (A) Equestrian (B) Horseman
 (C) Horse-racer (D) Jockey

83. A widely accepted rule of conduct or general truth briefly expressed.

- (A) Maxim (B) Tenet
 (C) Syllogism (D) Doctrine

Directions : In questions no. 84 and 85, 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 (●) in the Answer Sheet.

84. (A) Heirerchy (B) Hierarchy
 (C) Heirarchy (D) Hairarchy

85. (A) Carboretor (B) Carburettor
 (C) Carborator (D) Carburator

Directions : In questions 86 to 100, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill up the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives gives.

PASSAGE I (Questions No. 86 - 95)

Books are the chief carriers of civilization; because of them ideas 86 and spread. How important books are, you can judge from the 87 that very hot countries have 88 civilization. There are many 89 for this, but one of the most important is that white ants in the tropics eat 90 all the books. Where there are no books, there are no 91 and no literature. The ideas and knowledge of one 92 are not handed 93 to the next, and it is much more 94 for the race to progress and 95 civilized.

86. (A) improve (B) fall
(C) live (D) extend
87. (A) thought (B) fact
(C) reason (D) feeling
88. (A) the little (B) less
(C) little (D) a little
89. (A) accounts (B) consequences
(C) effects (D) reasons

90. (A) in (B) out
(C) into (D) up
91. (A) memories (B) traces
(C) records (D) ideas
92. (A) generation (B) nation
(C) culture (D) race
93. (A) out (B) on
(C) in (D) off
94. (A) practicable (B) desirable
(C) easy (D) difficult
95. (A) grow (B) become
(C) go (D) stay

PASSAGE II (Questions no. 96 - 100)

The gorilla is something of a paradox 96 the African scene. One thinks one knows him very well. He has been 97 and imprisoned in zoos. His bones have been 98 in museums everywhere and he has always exerted a strong 99 upon scientists. He is an obvious 100 with our past.

96. (A) from (B) at
(C) in (D) to
97. (A) captured (B) killed
(C) attacked (D) untreated
98. (A) set up (B) kept
(C) mounted (D) installed
99. (A) attraction (B) influence
(C) effect (D) fascination
100. (A) link (B) monster
(C) attachment (D) connection

