

Directions: (1-4) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of given word and mark it in the Answer.

1. Salubrious

- (a) perfect (b) Anonymous (c) Clean (d) Unwholesome

2. Naive

- (a) Sophisticated (b) Brave
(c) Tireless (d) Magnanimous

3. QUIETEN

- (a) To soothe (b) to settle
(c) to rouse (d) to lull

4. IMPULSIVE

- (a) cautious (b) hasty
(c) reckless (d) spontaneous

Directions: (5-6) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best express the meaning of given word and mark it in the Answer

5. ASSAULT

- (a) attack (b) comfort
(c) construct (d) attach

6. PROTRUDE

- (a) lengthen (b) Uphold
(c) Buldge (d) Refute

7. Granish

- (a) Honour (b) Respect
(c) Obey (d) Adorn

8. Abandon

- (a) Excuse (b) Forsake
(c) Urge (d) Risk

Directions: (9-13) Four alternatives are given for the idiom/Phrase bold in the sentences. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom /phrase and mark it in the Answer –sheet.

9. They have **latched on to** tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.
(a) Promoted
(b) discovered
(c) exposed
(d) explored
10. Why do you **fight shy of** me?
(a) Fight with (b) avoid
(c) embarrass (d) shout at
11. Your remarks during the discussion **added fuel to the fire**.
(a) got others angry
(b) Ignited the fireplace
(c) worsened matters
(d) created warmth all around
12. **Rack and ruin**
(a) Successful
(b) debt
(c) Destroyed
(d) Eansacked
13. **Rides the high horse**
(a) Superior
(b) Went on a vaction
(c) Started gambling
(d) Bought a horse

Directions: (14-18) Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s) Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer –sheet.

14. The criminal was totally takenwhen the police recognized him.
(a) aback (b) up
(c) for (d) away
15. Ram helps every one.....
(a) isn't he? (b) doesn't he?

- (c) isn't it? (d) does he?
16. _____of the students has finished the exam yet.
(a) All (b) some
(c) Few (d) None
17. She put the letter_____ her pillow.
(a) below (b) in
(c) off (d) under
18. One_____help praising the courage of the people.
(a) can (b) is to
(c) cannot (d) will

Ans. okD; ds fjDr LFKku esa cannot dk iz;ksx mi;qDr gSA

Directions: (19-23) Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a,b,c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the answer Sheet.

19. There are(a)/no poetries (b)/in my book(c)/No error(d)
20. That house (a)/ is built of (b)/ stones (c)/No error (d)
21. He as well as(a)/you like (b)/to go (c)/No error(d)
22. He who has suffered most(a)/ for the casue (b)/let him speak(c)/NO error(D)
23. The tow sisters shouted (a)/ at one another (B)/in public (c)/No error(d)

Directions: (24-34): A part of the sentences is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at a,b, and c which may improve the sentence .Choqose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.

- 24.The beggar was satisfied with his **lowly** meal.
(a) miserly (b) mean
(c) meager (d) no improvement
- 25.**He put up** a lot of work on that article.
(a) put in (b) put down
(c) put over (d) No improvement
- 26.The frightened convict **wept** for mercy.
(a) mumbled (b) pleaded
(c) shouted (d) No improvement
- 27.**We did** a test when the lights went out.
(a) have been doing
(b) were doing
(c) had done
(d) No improvement
28. I don't understand **why did you not call** me last night
(a) Why had you not call
(b) why you did not call
(c) why not did you call
(d) No improvement
- 29.The thieves ran away in a black car.
(a) fled (b) escaped with
(c) jumped away (d) No improvement
30. **Because that there were** heavy rains the lake was flooded.
(a) Because of the
(b) As there were
(c) Since there was
(d) No improvement
- 31.The little boy fell from the roof.
(a) fell below the roof
(b) fell down the roof
(c) feel off the roof
(d) No improvement
- 32.You ought to do your homework ,**oughtn't** you?
(a) shouldn't (B) mustn't
(c) ought (d) No improvement
- 33.The air –conditionorer has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world.
(a) superfluous (b) obsolete
(c) extinct (d) No improvement
34. The concert will start **when the conductor comes**
(a) when the conductor arrives

- (b) when the curtain has been raising
- (c) when the audience will arrive
- (d) no improvement

Directions: (35-43) You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

1. This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly, we have increased the enrolment in school alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately, all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training. Here, the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practicing at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of learner is based on devotion and dedication.

35. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students.

- (a) memory
- (b) originality
- (c) aptitude
- (d) creativity

36. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (a) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations
- (b) popularise dance and music among all children
- (c) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students
- (d) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us

37. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be

- (a) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges
- (b) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio
- (c) not to test bookish, rote memory
- (d) to encourage originality and problem solving ability

2. At the end of his first voyage, Sindbad decided to settle down at Baghdad and spend the rest of his life there. But soon, he tired of this kind of life. He disliked laziness and wished to be doing something always. So, he joined with several other friendly merchants and went to sea a second time. They set sails in a good ship and soon reached an island completely covered with many kind of fruit trees. While the other merchants were amusing themselves in various ways, Sindbad sat down under a tree near a small river to take his food. He made a good meal and afterwards fell asleep. He did not know how long he had slept, but when he woke up, the ship was no longer to be seen.

38. What did Sindbad decide to do after his first voyage?

- (a) He decided to go on voyage
- (b) He decided to start a business with his friends
- (c) He decided to settle down at Baghdad
- (d) He decided to take rest

39. Why did Sindbad go on a second voyage?

- (a) His friends asked him to go on a voyage
- (b) He was eager to go on many voyages
- (c) he wanted to see more places

(d) he became tired of settled life and disliked laziness

40. With whom did Sindbad join?

- (a) Sindbad joined with his cousins
- (b) He joined with sailors
- (c) He joined with friendly merchants
- (d) He joined with his neighbours

3. The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British Rule. The Bengal Renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'. During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during the time was the Young Bengal Movement, that common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus. The parallel socio-religious movement, the Brahma Samaj, developed during that time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

41. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.

- (a) disputable
- (b) indigenous
- (c) unethical
- (d) unscientific

42. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because

- (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century
- (c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement
- (d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

43. The spirit of Renaissance

- (a) is to embrace atheism
- (b) is to get inspiration from western intellectual thought
- (c) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness
- (d) is essentially scientific

Direction (Q. nos. 44-45): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt; find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

44. (a) Catalouge (b) Cataluoge (c) Catalogue (d) Catalogue

45. (a) Embarrassment (b) Embbarassment (c) Embarazzment (d) Embarrasement

Directions (46-50) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

46. A post, without remuneration

- (a) Voluntary
- (b) Sinecure
- (c) Honorary
- (d) Involuntary

47. Large scale departure of people

- (a) Migration
- (b) Emigration
- (c) Immigration
- (d) Exodus

48. Lottery in which an article is assigned by lot to one of those buying tickets

- (a) Auction
- (b) Raffle
- (c) Audit
- (d) Transit

49. To send an unwanted person out of the country

- (a) Exclude
- (b) Ostracise
- (c) Deport
- (d) Expatriate

50. Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son

- (a) Abdication
- (b) Resurrection
- (c) Accession
- (d) Renunciation