

Directions: (1-4) Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which is the appropriate opposite/antonym of a given word & mark it as answer..

1. DILIGENT

(a) intelligent (b) lazy (c) Boastful (d) Notorious

2. Lucid

(a) lacking resources (b) lacking vitality
(c) lacking clarity (d) lacking comfort

3. OBTUSE

(a) sharp-witted (b) transparent (c) timid (d) blunt

4. AMPLE

(a) sufficient (b) Minimal (c) Meagre (d) Optimal

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. SHORTCOMINGS

(a) regular late coming (b) taking short intervals
(c) weaknesses (d) strong points

6. DOCILE

(a) Submissive (b) Stubborn (c) Strong (d) Changeable

7. SAVOUR

(a) Taste (b) Protector (c) Sour (d) Flavour

8. COMMENDED

(a) abused (b) praised (c) honoured (d) liked

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. Turn tail

(a) Run like a coward (b) One who changes ideas
(c) Run with a tail (d) Run at the end

10. Take time by the forelock

(a) Forecast on event (b) Forecast time
(c) Talk one's own time (d) Prepare for action before time

11. He left the town under a cloud.

(a) Of his own accord (b) in disgrace
(c) with a heavy heart (d) when it was raining

12. Throw up one's cards

(a) Accept defeat (b) Spoil the card's game
(c) throw cards in the air (d) Throw away the game

13. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone **to face the music.**

(a) to listen to him (b) to enter into the class (c) to bear the criticism (d) to listen to a favourable comment

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. After the war, the battle field was littered with.....

(a) cadavers (b) corpses (c) corps (d) carcasses

15. There was so muchmaterial in the speech that it was difficult to know what the speaker wanted to say.

(a) variegated (b) extra (c) superficial (d) beautiful

16. I will have toon your opinion in this matter.

(a) rely (b) believe (c) stand (d) follow

17. Each person had to.....himself a character in the musical play.

(a) attest (b) administer (c) assign (d) assign

18. The men were asked not to.....while the enemy advanced.

(a) retrieve (b) go back (c) retreat (d) return

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. Madhuri Dixit is having(a)/ a large (b)/fan following (c)/No error(d)

20. When she knocked the door(a)/I said to her (b)'/come in' (c)/No error(d)

21. Greatly to our surprise(a)/ we find the ringleader(a)/ was lame(c)/No error(d)

22. Many overseas students(a)/ attend colleges (b)/in the Great Britian (c)/ No error(d)

23. The teacher made the boys(a)/to do the sum(b)/ all over again(c)/No error(d)

Directions: (24-33): 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.He behaves like coward.

(a) cowardly (b) like a coward (c) as if he was a coward (d) No improvement

25. Can this machine be adopted in form work

(a) by (b) into (c) for (d) No improvement

26. Luckily we've got **the few** minutes to spare.

(a) quite few (b) a little (c) a few (d) No improvement

27. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs **with** a thread.

(a) on (b) to (c) by (d) No improvement

28. A little rail-road engine **was employed by a station yard** for doing small pieces of work.

(a) was made by a station yard (b) was used at the station yard (c) was employed at the station yard (d) No improvement

29. Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be **unhealthy** to the body.

(a) dangerous (b) detrimental (c) damaging (d) No improvement

30. The portsmouth Summer Art festival is the only place in New Hampshrie where **we are fortunately see** such diverse tales all in one place.

- (a) we are able to fortunately see (b) we are fortunate to see
(c) we are fortunate to seeing (d) no improvement
31. He speaks not only English but **hindi as well**.
(a) as well as Hindi (b) Hindi too
(c) also Hindi (d) No improvement
32. The air –conditioner has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world.
(a) superfluous (b) obsolete (c) extinct (d) No improvement
33. You ought to do your homework, **oughtn't** you?
(a) shouldn't (b) mustn't (c) ought (d) No improvement

Directions: (34-43) 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. There is a need to preserve our natural resources. The growth of population leads to an increase in the demand for food which means more space is required for cultivation. Trees in the forests are cut down to make way for more land for farms and building. Animals are decreasing in number due to widespread poaching and the depletion of their natural habitat. Many species are getting extinct or are on the verge of extinction. There is a need to conserve forests and the wildlife within them. Three are the lifeline of society. Excessive felling of trees can lead to various problems like floods, droughts, climate change and lack of resources, therefore, for sustainable development that is development that fulfils the need of future generations, it is important to save forests and wildlife.

34. Why is it important to save forests and wildlife?
(a) For sustainable development (b) To improve tourism
(c) To save the animals (d) For maintaining nature's beauty
35. What is the life-line of society?
(a) Humans (b) Mountains (c) Rivers (d) Trees
36. What has led to animal extinction?
(a) Industrial development (b) Trade and commerce
(c) Poaching (d) Lack of awareness
37. Why is more space needed for cultivation?
(a) Growth of population (b) Decrease in population
(c) Development (d) Decrease in food supply
38. What has led to the change in climate?
(a) The construction of dams (b) The drilling of wells
(c) The deforestation (d) The killing of animals

2. Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative function of vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as the Caribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative

positions on the creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect', and the 'acrolect'. In such situations, most creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

39. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word- 'Simplified'
(a) Complex (b) Expansion (c) Restricted (d) Consequent
40. According to the passage 'basilect' means
(a) an impure form of a creole (b) a form of creole which is furthest from the standard language (c) a form of creole which has an extended vocabulary (d) a form of creole which is very close to the standard language
41. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a creole when.
(a) It ceases to be a means of communication (b) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers (c) its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change (d) two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin
42. A pidgin develops in a situation when-
(a) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side (b) a creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community (c) A language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary (d) Two similar languages are mixed to create a new language
43. According to the passage, a creole continuum is
(a) a linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages (b) a scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker (c) a scale in which the proximity of the creole to the standard language is measured (d) A record of the continuous history of a creole

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) Mischeivous (b) Mischevous (c) Mischievous (d) Mischivous
45. (a) Defenitly (b) Definatly (c) Definitely (d) Defenitly
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. To examine one's own thoughts and feelings
(a) Meditation (b) Retrospection (c) Reflection (d) Introspection
47. A short, usually amusing, story about some real person or event
(a) Anecdote (b) Antidote (c) Tale (d) Allegory
48. Woman who offers the use of her body for sexual intercourse to any one who will pay for this
(a) Voluptuary (b) Cuckold (c) Prostitute (d) Concubine
49. Life history of a person written by another
(a) Autobiography (b) Biography (c) Bibliography (d) Memoir
50. Custom of having many wives
(a) Monogamy (b) Bigamy (c) Polygamy (d) Matrimony