

**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. IMPULSIVE**

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

Ans.(a)

**2. QUIETEN**

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

Ans.(c)

**3. Naive**

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

Ans. (a) Naïve (adj) having or showing natural simplicity of nature simple सीधा, कपटरहित

**4. Salubrious**

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

Ans.(d) Salubrious (Adj) healthful, favourable to or promoting health स्वस्थ, रुचिकर

**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. PROTRUDE**

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

Ans.(c) Protrude का अर्थ है -पफैलाना, बढ़ाना उभारना Bulge शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

**6. ASSAULT**

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

Ans.(a) Assault का अर्थ है -चढ़ाई, धवा, आक्रमण Attack शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

**7. BEFFLE**

- (a) strike (b) puzzle  
(c) flutter (d) surpass

Ans.(b) Baffle का अर्थ है -घबराना, व्यग्र करना भ्रम में डालाना Puzzle शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

**8. APEX**

- (a) Bottom (b) Outward  
(c) Top (d) Inward

Ans.(c) Apex का अर्थ है -चोटी, शिखर, नोक Top शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

**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. He **turned a blind eye** to his son's pranks.

- (a) pretended not to notice  
(b) paid special attention to  
(c) covered up for  
(d) punished severely

Ans.(a) इसका तात्पर्य 'Pretended not to notice' से है जिसका अर्थ है - गलतियों को जानबूझकर नजरअन्दाज करना'

10. I have decided **to give it a shot.**

- (a) click a picture  
(b) try something  
(c) pose for a picture  
(d) injure someone

Ans.(b) इसका तात्पर्य 'try something' से है।

11. A wise politicians is one who keeps his flatterers **at an arm's length.**

- (a) well looked after  
(b) in good humour  
(c) quarrelling among themselves  
(d) at a safe distance

Ans.(d) Idiom/phrases का तात्पर्य 'at a safe distance' से है इसका अन्य तात्पर्य है -At a such distance that physical or social contact is discouraged

12. He **lays out** fifty per cent of his income on bonds and shares.

- (a) Allots (b) distributes  
(c) donates (d) spends

Ans: (c)

Ans.(d) 'Lay out' का अर्थ है - Spend, expend व्यय करना

13. If you want to be happy, **cut your coat according to your cloth.**

- (a) be honest in your dealings  
(b) work according to your capacity  
(c) live within your means  
(d) don't be too ambitious

Ans.(c) 'Cut one's coat according to one's cloth' का अर्थ है - Live within one's means आमदनी के अनुसार खर्च करना

**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. I am.....a movie.

- (a) noticing (b) looking  
(c) watching (d) seeing

Ans.(c)

15. The boy swam right.....the river.

- (a) on (b) over

(c) across (d) through

Ans.(c)

16. She spent .....amount of money she had.

(a) little (b) much  
(c) the few (d) the little

Ans.(d)

17. \_\_\_\_\_wins this civil war there will little rejoicing at the victory.

(a) Whichever (b) Whoever  
(c) whatever (d) wherever

Ans.(b) इस प्रश्न में रिक्त स्थान में 'whoever' का प्रयोग उचित है क्योंकि यह compound relative pronoun' का एक प्रकार है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प भी इसी pronoun के रूप हैं। Relative Pronoun 'who' what' या which' में ever ,so या soever का प्रयोग करके 'compound relative pronoun बनाया जाता है।

18. The court \_\_\_\_\_cognizance of the criminal's words.

(a) took (b) made  
(c) gave (d) allowed

Ans.(a) इस प्रश्न में रिक्त स्थान में 'took' का प्रयोग उचित है क्योंकि प्रश्न वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'cognizance' का अर्थ 'take notice of' अर्थात् संज्ञान में लेना होता है।

**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. Our efforts are aimed (a)/ to bring about (b)/ a reconciliation (c)/ No error (D)

Ans.(b) aim उद्देश्य होना के बाद हमेशा at+ gerund (verb+ ing) का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part b' में to की जगह at का प्रयोग उचित है

20. One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (B)/ that most people like to say at home. (c)/ NO error (d)

Ans. (c) वाक्यांश (C) त्रुटिपूर्ण है इसमें most people like to stay at home का स्थान पर most of the people like to stay at home का प्रयोग उचित है

21. Nine tenths (a)/ of the pillar (b)/ have rotted away (c)/ No error (d)

Ans (c) part 'c' में Rotten का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि have के बाद Verb की third form का प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि verb की Second form है

22. Neither (a)/ of the two brothers (B)/ are sure to pass (c)/ No error (d)

Ans.(c) यहाँ are के बदले is होगा क्योंकि इसका subject (neither ) singular है।

23. Believe me, I (a)/ am believing (b)/ whatever you have said (c)/ No error (d)

Ans.(b) यहाँ am believing के बदले Believe होगा।

**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 .Choose the correct**

**alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.**

24. As soon as **she will hear** the dog bark, she will know he is at the door.

(a) she heard (b) she will be hearing  
(c) she hears (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)

25. The house is **not the name** since you left.

(a) not different (b) Not like  
(c) not quite good (d) No improvement

Ans.(d)

26. Taks care lest **you will fall**.

(a) you fall (b) you fell  
(c) you may fall (d) No improvement

Ans.(a)

27. **He lives** in this remote colony since 2005.

(a) is living (b) has been living  
(c) continues to live (d) No improvement

Ans.(b)

28. I **allowed** him to use my bike to go to the theatre.

(a) permissioned (b) refused  
(c) admonished (d) No improvement

Ans. (d)

29. He may be poor now but he appears **to be rich**.

(a) to seem rich  
(b) rich to be  
(c) to have been rich  
(d) No improvement

Ans. (d) इस वाक्य में सुधर की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

30. He received many **praises** for his latest invention.

(a) great many praises  
(b) much praise  
(c) too much praises  
(d) No improvement

Ans.(b) 'Praise' के पहले Adj of quality का प्रयोग उचित नहीं है। अतः Praise के पहले much का प्रयोग उचित है।

31. **He cited** a number of reasons for his absence.

(a) sited (b) recited  
(c) sighted (d) No improvement

Ans.(d) इस वाक्य में सुधर की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

32. Doctors are known for their **illegible** handwriting.

(a) ineligible (b) eligible  
(c) incorrigible (d) No improvement

Ans.(d) इस वाक्य में सुधर की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

33. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with **proof** in the case.

(a) corroboration (b) testimony  
(c) evidence (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. Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruits, stems and leaves

of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people also ate insects and small like lizards that were easy to kill. Later, men learned to make weapons with weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal they would drink the blood, eat the meat and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants. They stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same foods.

Gradually men began to travel greater distance. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands, they found new foods and spices and took them home

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back "Chinese apples" the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

34. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage?  
 (a) Eat Healthy Food  
 (b) The search for food  
 (c) The foods we eat  
 (d) Great Food Regions of the World  
 Ans.(b)
35. What does the word "stormy" in the expression 'The stormy Cape of Good Hope' mean?  
 (a) Volcanic (b) Strong  
 (c) Hopeless (d) Rough  
 Ans.(d)
36. Which word in the passage means 'The main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots'?  
 (a) Roots (b) Stems  
 (c) Bark (d) Leaves  
 Ans.(b)
37. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?  
 (a) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow  
 (b) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat  
 (c) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat  
 (d) Because they began to grow plants and fruits, and ate what they could grow  
 Ans.(a)

38. The phrase 'live on' in the passage means  
 (a) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive  
 (b) to eat greedily  
 (c) to eat everything that you are given to eat  
 (d) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood  
 Ans.(a)
39. Which of the following statements is **not** true?  
 (a) The Portuguese colonist carried orange seeds to Brazil  
 (b) Oranges grow in California, in the United States  
 (c) Explorers took back home new food species.  
 (d) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.  
 Ans.(d)
40. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate?  
 (a) With weapons, they could kill animals  
 (b) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat  
 (c) With weapons, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat  
 (d) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat  
 Ans.(d)
41. Where did oranges come from?  
 (a) Brazil (b) China  
 (c) U.S.A. (d) Portugal  
 Ans.(b)
42. If men tamed animals they made the animals .....for them.  
 (a) race (b) search  
 (c) work (d) hunt  
 Ans.(c)
43. What did men eat if there was shortage of food?  
 (a) Rotten whales  
 (b) The bark of trees  
 (c) The root of trees  
 (d) A bird's nest with eggs  
 Ans.(b)

**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) Preseverance (b) Perseverance (c) Persverance (d) Peseverance  
 Ans: (b) शब्द spelling है- Perseverance (दीर्घ प्रयत्न, अथ्यवसाय)
45. (a) Cotton (b) fibre (c) Silk (d) Woolan  
 Ans: (d) 'Woolan की वर्तनी गलत है। 'Woollen' (ऊनी) -इसकी सही वर्तनी है।

**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. Mania for balking  
 (a) Logomania (b) Pyromania (c) Bibliomania (d) Kleptomania
47. The custom of having more than one husband at the same time

- (a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry (c) Debauchery (d) Bigamy  
48. An extremely deep crack or opening in the ground  
(a) Chasm (b) Aperture (c) Ditch (d) Pit  
49. The study of ancient societies  
(a) History (b) Anthropology (c) Ethnology (d) Archaeology  
50. The foolish belief that one is god  
(a) Blasphemy (b) Theocracy (c) Paranoia (d) Theomania