

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

2. QUIETEN

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

3. Naive

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

4. Salubrious

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

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

6. ASSAULT

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

7. BEFFLE

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

8. APEX

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

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
10. I have decided **to give it a shot**.
(a) click a picture
(b) try something
(c) pose for a picture
(d) injure someone
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
12. He **lays out** fifty per cent of his income on bonds and shares.
(a) Allots (b) distributes
(c) donates (d) spends
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

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
15. The boy swam right.....the river.
(a) on (b) over
(c) across (d) through
16. She spentamount of money she had.
(a) little (b) much
(c) the few (d) the little
17. _____wins this civil war there will little rejoicing at the victory.
(a) Whichever (b) Whoever
(c) whatever (d) wherever
18. The court _____cognizance of the criminal's words.
(a) took (b) made
(c) gave (d) allowed

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)
20. One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (B)/ that most people like to say at home. (c)/ NO error (d)
21. Nine tenths (a)/ of the pillar (b)/ have rotted away (c)/ No error (d)
22. Neither (a)/ of the two brothers (B)/ are sure to pass (c)/ No error (d)
23. Believe me, I (a)/ am believing (b)/ whatever you have said (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 .Choqse 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
25. The house is **not the name** since you left.
(a) not different (b) Not like
(c) not quite good (d) No improvement
26. Taks care lest **you will fall**.
(a) you fall (b) you fell
(c) you may fall (d) No improvement
27. **He lives** in this remote colony since 2005.
(a) is living (b) has been living
(c) continues to live (d) No improvement
28. I **allowed** him to use my bike to go to the theatre.
(a) permissioned (b) refused
(c) admonished (d) No improvement
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
30. He received many **praises** for his latest invention.
(a) great many praises
(b) much praise
(c) too much praises
(d) No improvement
31. **He cited** a number of reasons for his absence.
(a) sited (b) recited
(c) sighted (d) No improvement
32. Doctors are known for their **illegible** handwriting.
(a) ineligible (b) eligible
(c) incorrigible (d) No improvement
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 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 animals 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 from Brazil oranges were brought. 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
35. What does the word "stormy" in the expression 'The stormy Cape of Good Hope' mean?
(a) Volcanic (b) Strong
(c) Hopeless (d) Rough
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
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
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
39. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
(a) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil
(b) Oranges grow in California, in the United States
(c) Explorers took back home new food spices.
(d) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
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
41. Where did oranges come from?
(a) Brazil (b) China
(c) U.S.A. (d) Portugal
42. If men tamed animals they made the animalsfor them.
(a) race (b) search
(c) work (d) hunt
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

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
45. (a) Cotton (b) fibre (c) Silk (d) Woolan
- 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