

**SECTION 1: ENGLISH LANGUAGE USAGE AND READING
COMPREHENSION (50 QUESTIONS)**

Direction (for Q.No.1-5): Identify the misspelled word in the list below:

1.

- a) Quadruple
- b) Quagmaire
- c) Quadrangle
- d) Quadrant

2.

- a) Postar
- b) Pastor
- c) Posture
- d) Pasture

3.

- a) Reference
- b) Preference
- c) Difference
- d) Performence

4.

- a) Athletic
- b) Amature
- c) Nonchalant
- d) Non-commissioned

5.

- a) Embankment
- b) Deliberately
- c) Preceding
- d) Proleferous

Direction (for Q.No.6-15): Identify the word that has same meaning in the list below:

6. Irreproachable

- a) Remarkable
- b) Secret
- c) Admirable
- d) Relieve

7. Impost

- a) Fertiliser
- b) Dispatch
- c) Tax
- d) Postage

8. Luxuriant

- a) Luxury-loving
- b) lovely
- c) Rich
- d) Abundant

9. Cantankerous

- a) Cancerous
- b) Ferocious
- c) Quarrelsome
- d) Fissiparous

10. Onus

- a) Sadness
- b) Happiness
- c) Responsibility
- d) Criticism

11. Derision

- a) Humiliation
- b) Embarrassment
- c) Ridicule
- d) Condemnation

12. Trite

- a) Commonplace
- b) Clever
- c) Brief
- d) Impudent

13. Ostracise

- a) Banish
- b) Belittle
- c) Beguile
- d) Besiege

14. Prophylactic

- a) antagonistic
- b) toxic
- c) preventive
- d) Purgative

15. Coddle

- a) Huddle
- b) Pamper
- c) protect
- d) Cheat

Direction (for Q.No.16-20): Identify the word that has opposite meaning in the list below:

16. Jettison

- a) Accept
- b) Reward
- c) Preserve
- d) Consent

17. Ameliorate

- a) Improve
- b) Depend
- c) soften
- d) Worsen

18. Grotesque

- a) Natural
- b) Odd
- c) Whimsical
- d) Sinful

19. Devious

- a) Straight
- b) Obvious
- c) Simple
- d) Superficial

20. Evanescent

- a) Imminent
- b) Permanent
- c) Pervasive
- d) Immanent

Directions (for Q.No. 21–25): In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence (as S1 and S6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the answer sheet.

21. S1: Education in India had a glorious beginning.

S6: As the Britishers left, we had a complexity of opinions regarding English

P: But after the British rule, it faced many changes.

Q: It went for centuries with the same glory.

R: English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.

S: One of the changes was the introduction of English as medium of instruction.

The proper sequence should be

- a) PQRS
- b) QPSR
- c) PQSR
- d) SRPQ

22. S1: It is easy to criticize people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.

S6: The situation of brain drain leads to variety of problems.

P: We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving country for better employment opportunities.

Q: The question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to intellectuals.

R: Then, what about their obligation to the motherland?

S: First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.

The proper sequence should be

- a) PSQR
- b) RPSQ
- c) PSRQ
- d) SPRQ

23. S1: It is the responsibility of the parents to teach the young moral values in life.

S6: As such the society is going away from the value system.

P: Many children take advantage of their parent's busy schedule.

Q: This results in children's ignorance of social values.

R: The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.

S: Nowadays, parents spend very meagre time with children.

The proper sequence should be

- a) SRPQ
- b) PQRS
- c) SQRQ
- d) SPQR

24. S1: The most vulnerable section of the society is the students.

S6: However, if these become violent, the anti social elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.

P: Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.

Q: Agitations may be non-violent methods to protest.

R: They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.

S: They are taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.

The proper sequence should be

- a) PRSQ
- b) RSQP
- c) SRPQ
- d) RPQS

25. S1: Venice is a strange city

S6: This is because Venice has no streets

P: There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice

Q: There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there

R: These small islands are close to one another

S: It is not one island but hundreds of islands

The proper sequence should be

- a) SRPQ
- b) PSRQ
- c) RQPS
- d) QSRP

Direction (for Q.No.26-30): You are required to convert the sentence given in the questions into Indirect speech or Direct speech.

26. "May you live long and prosper" said the old lady to her son.
- The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.
 - The old lady prayed for her son`s long life and prosperity
 - The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper
 - The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity
27. She said to him, "Why don`t you go today"?
- She asked him why he did not go that day.
 - She said to him why he don't go that day.
 - She asked him not to go that day.
 - She asked him why he did not go today.
28. "So help me heaven!" He cried, "I will never steal again"
- He wanted heaven to help him so that he would never steal again
 - He exclaimed to heaven that he would never steal again
 - He exclaimed heaven to help him that he would never steal again
 - He called upon heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again
29. The chief minister said, "What a disaster the earth quake is!"
- The chief minister cried that the earth quake was a terrible disaster
 - The chief minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster
 - The chief minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster
 - The chief minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
30. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
- The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day
 - The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day
 - The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day
 - The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day

Direction (for Q.No.31-40): Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage-I

The chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying scientific method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims, but practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago but they

probably know hardly more than what any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours. As to the learning of scientific method, the whole thing is palpably a farce. Actually, for the convenience of teachers and the requirements of the examination system, it is necessary that the pupils not only do not learn scientific method but learn precisely the reverse, that is, to believe exactly what they are told and to reproduce it when asked, whether it seems nonsense to them or not. The way in which educated people respond to such quackeries as spiritualism or astrology, not to say more dangerous ones such as racial theories or currency myths, shows that fifty years of education in the method of science in Britain or Germany has produced no visible effect whatever. The only way of learning the method of science is the long and bitter way of personal experience, and, until the educational or social systems are altered to make this possible, the best we can expect is the production of a minority of people who are able to acquire some of the techniques of science and a still smaller minority who are able to use and develop them.

- 31.** The author's attitude to secondary and public school education in the sciences is
- a) ambivalent
 - b) contemptuous
 - c) supportive
 - d) satirical
- 32.** The word 'palpably' most nearly means
- a) empirically
 - b) obviously
 - c) tentatively
 - d) markedly
- 33.** The author blames all of the following for the failure to impart scientific method through the education system except
- a) Lack of interest on the part of students
 - b) examination methods
 - c) lack of direct experience
 - d) the social and education systems
- 34.** If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?
- a) Do students know more about the world about them?
 - b) Do students spend more time in laboratories?
 - c) Can students apply their knowledge logically?
 - d) Have textbooks improved?

35. Astrology is mentioned as an example of

- a) a science that needs to be better understood
- b) a belief which no educated people hold
- c) something unsupportable to those who have absorbed the methods of science
- d) the gravest danger to society

Passage-II

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Delhi to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for pedestrians, but she replied: 'I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now.' It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, then the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy. There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket, and it is just as well to remind ourselves of what the rule of the road means. Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty, of course, I may be as free as I like. But directly we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. There are a lot of people in the world, and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties. We are all liable to forget this, and unfortunately we are much more conscious of the imperfections of others in this respect than of our own. It is in the small matters of conduct, in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves, and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized.

36. The author might have stated his 'rule of the road' as

- a) do not walk in the middle of the road
- b) follow the orders of policemen
- c) do not behave inconsiderately in public
- d) do what you like in private

37. The author's attitude to the old lady is

- a) condescending
- b) intolerant
- c) objective
- d) sardonic

38. "Qualified" most nearly means

- a) accredited
- b) improved
- c) limited
- d) stymied

39. The author assumes that he may be as free as he likes in
- a) all matters of dress and food
 - b) any situation which does not interfere with the liberty of others
 - c) anything that is not against the law
 - d) his own home
40. In the sentence 'We are all liable....' the author is
- a) pointing out a general weakness
 - b) emphasizing his main point
 - c) countering a general misconception
 - d) suggesting a remedy

Direction (for Q.No.41-45): in the following questions a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives. Choose the correct alternative

41. He behaves **like coward**
- a) cowardly
 - b) in a cowardly manner
 - c) as if he was a coward
 - d) No improvement
42. The crops are dying: it **must not had** rained.
- a) must had not
 - b) must not be
 - c) must not have
 - d) No improvement
43. They **were all shocked** at his failure in the competition.
- a) were shocked at all
 - b) had all shocked at
 - c) had been all shocked on
 - d) No Improvement
44. They **reached at Calcutta** on Monday last night
- a) Reached to Calcutta
 - b) Reached on Calcutta
 - c) Reached Calcutta
 - d) No improvement

45. **I did not saw** my cousin in madras

- a) Not seen
- b) Did not see
- c) Did not seen
- d) No improvement

Direction (for Q.No.46-50): In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

46. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool

- a) Imbecility
- b) Senility
- c) Dotage
- d) Superannuation

47. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a

- a) Defeatist
- b) Sycophant
- c) Truant
- d) Martinet

48. Customs and habits of a particular Group

- a) Mores
- b) Catalogue
- c) Contraband
- d) Hangar

49. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's banks

- a) Isthmus
- b) Archipelago
- c) Hinterland
- d) Swamps

50. A person who insists on something

- a) Disciplinarian
- b) Stickler
- c) Instantaneous
- d) Boaster