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T.B.C. : B-ABQA-N-DMF

Test Booklet Series

Set

TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions for the following 20 items : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e. (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

1. He asked her that (a) whether she knew (b) what had happened last week (c)
when she was on leave. (d) No error
2. Until you do not go to the station (a) to receive him (b) I can hardly feel at ease. (c)
No error (d)
3. I did not know where they were going (a) nor could I understand (b)
why had they left so soon. (c) No error (d)
4. The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure to be with us for some time (a)
and that the pleasure was all the greater (b) because his visit afforded him an opportunity (c)
to study the working of an institution of such eminence as ours. (d) No error
5. Please convey (a) my best wishes (b) back to your parents. (c) No error (d)
6. The call of the seas (a) have always (b) found an echo in me. (c) No error (d)
7. Hardly I had left home for Bombay (a) when my son who is settled in Calcutta arrived (b)
without any prior information. (c) No error (d)
8. Now it can be easily said (a) that the population of this city is greater (b)
than any other city in India. (c) No error (d)
9. It is difficult to explain (a) why did Rajgopalachari resigned (b)
from the Congress in 1940. (c) No error (d)
10. The boss reminded them of the old saying (a) that honesty was the best policy. (b)
and told them that they had better be honest in their work. (c) No error (d)

11. "Gulliver's Travels" are (a) the most fascinating adventure story (b) that I have ever read. (c)
No error (d)
12. The teenager reassured his father at the station (a) "Don't worry, dad' (b)
I will pull on very nicely at the hostel." (c) No error (d)
13. The way he's behaving, (a) he'll soon spill the beans, (b) I'm afraid. (c) No error (d)
14. Most of the developing countries find it (a) difficult to cope up with the problems (b)
created by the sudden impact of technological progress. (c) No error (d)
15. People blamed him (a) for being (b) a coward person. (c) No error (d)
16. We swam up to the drowning man, caught hold of his clothes (a) before he could go down again (b)
and pulled him out, safe to the shore. (c) No error (d)
17. Meena was so tired (a) that she could not hardly (b) talk to the guests for a few minutes. (c)
No error (d)
18. If I was knowing (a) why he was absent, (b) I would have informed you. (c) No error (d)
19. He goes (a) to office (b) by foot. (c) No error (d)
20. The hundred-rupees notes (a) that he gave them for the goods bought from them looked genuine (b)
but later they reliably learnt that the notes were all counterfeit. (c) No error (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions for the following 20 items : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

21. There is no rain in our village for the last six months.
 (a) has been
 (b) was
 (c) had been
 (d) No improvement
22. The police investigated into the matter.
 (a) with the matter
 (b) at the matter
 (c) the matter
 (d) No improvement

23. Ramachandra Murthy and his family have been in Guyana from 1985.
 (a) since
 (b) about
 (c) on
 (d) No improvement
24. I am living in this town since 1980.
 (a) was living
 (b) shall live
 (c) have been living
 (d) No improvement
25. If I was you I should tell him the truth.
 (a) am you
 (b) were you
 (c) had been you
 (d) No improvement
26. He is better than any boy in the class.
 (a) any boys
 (b) all the boys
 (c) any other boy
 (d) No improvement
27. Anil ought not to tell me your secret, but he did.
 (a) to be telling
 (b) tell
 (c) to have told
 (d) No improvement
28. If I were him I would have not accepted the offer.
 (a) If I was him
 (b) If I were he
 (c) If I had he
 (d) No improvement
29. What the nation needs is people of character.
 (a) are the people of character
 (b) are people of character
 (c) is a people of character
 (d) No improvement
30. We now come to the important question of where this great swarm of galaxies have come from.
 (a) have come
 (b) has come from
 (c) are coming from
 (d) No improvement
31. Fewer rainfall means less traffic accidents, according to the experts' report on highway safety.
 (a) Less rainfall means fewer traffic accidents
 (b) Less rainfall means less traffic accidents
 (c) Fewer rainfall means fewer traffic accidents
 (d) No improvement
32. I never saw you at the party yesterday.
 (a) have not seen
 (b) did not see
 (c) had never seen
 (d) No improvement
33. Ajeet is a bigger scholar than his brother.
 (a) better
 (b) smaller
 (c) superior
 (d) No improvement
34. I did not wait for him because he went out before I arrived.
 (a) has gone out
 (b) had gone out
 (c) had been out
 (d) No improvement
35. Whenever I saw him, he has been reading the same novel.
 (a) had been reading
 (b) read
 (c) was reading
 (d) No improvement
36. Since the beginning of the term, we are spending a lot of time on poetry.
 (a) spent
 (b) will spend
 (c) have spent
 (d) No improvement
37. Your sister cooks well, isn't she ?
 (a) isn't it ?
 (b) doesn't she ?
 (c) doesn't it ?
 (d) No improvement
38. Dickens' novels, like many writers, are largely autobiographical.
 (a) like those of many other writers
 (b) like so many others
 (c) like many other novelists
 (d) No improvement

39. She was as pretty as, if not prettier than, any other girl at the party.
 (a) She was very pretty
 (b) She was pretty
 (c) She was the prettiest
 (d) No improvement
40. Never I have seen such breathtaking scenery !
 (a) Never have I
 (b) Ever I have
 (c) I cannot ever
 (d) No improvement

SYNONYMS

Directions for the following 10 items : In this section, you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

41. She is a woman of sterling qualities.
 (a) interesting
 (b) genuine
 (c) irritating
 (d) exciting
42. Although the boys in his class were naughty, he never resorted to corporal punishment.
 (a) harsh
 (b) physical
 (c) unjust
 (d) general
43. He wanted to mitigate his burdens.
 (a) lessen
 (b) increase
 (c) postpone
 (d) leave
44. She adjusted quite well with her husband's idiosyncrasies.
 (a) peculiar habits
 (b) bad habits
 (c) weaknesses
 (d) stupid manners
45. The Deputy Inspector General made a perfunctory inspection of the police station.
 (a) thorough and complete
 (b) superficial
 (c) done as a routine but without interest
 (d) intensive
46. The decision to drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima was a grave one.
 (a) serious
 (b) momentous
 (c) instinctive
 (d) impulsive
47. A scientist generally carries out his investigations empirically.
 (a) intuitively
 (b) verbally
 (c) through written communication
 (d) by observation and experiment
48. He is employed in an ordnance factory.
 (a) orthodox
 (b) arms and ammunition
 (c) electrical and electronic
 (d) ordinary and common
49. He is a sycophant who tries to win over politicians.
 (a) a psychologist
 (b) an opportunist
 (c) an unscrupulous man
 (d) a flatterer
50. I cannot believe in the veracity of his statement.
 (a) truth
 (b) usefulness
 (c) sincerity
 (d) falsity

ANTONYMS

Directions for the following 10 items : In this section, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

51. Kapil's bowling yesterday proved very costly.
 (a) economical
 (b) frugal
 (c) thrifty
 (d) expensive
52. I cannot see much likeness between the two boys.
 (a) enmity
 (b) hatred
 (c) difference
 (d) dislike

53. I am still dubious about that plan.
 (a) certain
 (b) doubtful
 (c) docile
 (d) faithful
54. The wise say that life is meant not merely to accumulate wealth but for self-realization.
 (a) amass
 (b) produce
 (c) scatter
 (d) gather
55. He will never turn down your request.
 (a) turn up
 (b) turn over
 (c) reject
 (d) accept
56. Real happiness does not lie in material possessions alone.
 (a) physical
 (b) essential
 (c) spiritual
 (d) manual
57. I was upset by his hostile attitude.
 (a) friendly
 (b) positive
 (c) negative
 (d) inimical
58. Ashoka was a magnanimous king.
 (a) small
 (b) petty
 (c) kind
 (d) majestic
59. Mala is always defiant in her behaviour.
 (a) obedient
 (b) rebellious
 (c) meek
 (d) friendly
60. I find his views repugnant.
 (a) amiable
 (b) repulsive
 (c) amoral
 (d) apolitical

SELECTING WORDS

Directions for the following 20 items : In the following passages at certain points you are given a choice of three words in brackets, one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the word which best fits the meaning of the passage and mark the corresponding letter viz (a), (b) or (c) on your Answer Sheet. Examples Y and Z have been solved for you.

- Y (a) Boy was in the school in Shimla. Z (a) She was homesick.
 (b) Horse (b) It
 (c) Dog (c) He

Explanation :

Out of the list given in item Y, only boy is the correct answer because usually a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends school. So (a) is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item Y. A boy is usually referred to as "he", so for item Z, the letter (c) is correct answer. Notice that to solve this kind of items you have to read the preceding or succeeding sentences of the given passage.

PASSAGE—I

One of the most interesting new books published recently is "Spaceship" by 61.

Prof. E.C. Walker. Our earth he says (a) is like a spaceship, and all the
 (b) have been
 (c) will be

62. 400 million people (a) over earth are passengers on it. And we are heading (a) about
 (b) on (b) to
 (c) upon (c) towards

64. a disaster. The levels of atmospheric pollution (a) increasing in the cities and (b) arriving (c) coming industrial areas of the world could in time change the weather patterns of the earth, raising the temperature 65. (a) in the whole planet. If this rose a few 66. (a) degrees (b) of (b) steps (c) for (c) miles the deserts of the world would expand to double their size. The polar ice caps would start melting. If the polar ice caps melted, the 67. (a) water level all over the world (b) ice (c) sea
68. would rise (a) in about 60 meters. Prof. Walker's 69. (a) idea is not at all about (b) by (b) thought (c) to (c) book
70. gloom and doom. He admits that the (a) ideas he describes could take thousands of (b) solutions (c) changes years.

PASSAGE—II

71. Sometimes the messages are sent with (a) many accompanying words and (b) few (c) no
72. we speak in (a) body language alone. But, what gestures make 73. (a) with body (b) signal (b) up (c) foreign (c) into
74. language ? Most of us are (a) easy with the common hand gestures. Some 75. (a) students (b) familiar (b) people (c) efficient (c) officers
76. cannot talk without using their hands. (a) We reach out as they explain almost (b) Arms (c) They
77. (a) exacting their words, emphasizing and exaggerating and 78. (a) teaching with (b) shaping (b) holding (c) changing (c) punctuating
79. their hands. Other people hardly (a) adjust their hands at all when they 80. (a) lecture. (b) use (b) unite. (c) wave (c) talk.

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions (for the following 10 items) : In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and indicate your answer accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

81. S_1 : The lions used to be widely distributed in Africa and Asia.

S_6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

P : There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.

Q : Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.

R : Today they are a relatively rare species.

S : If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) RSQP

(b) SQRP

(c) RQSP

(d) SRPQ

82. S_1 : The woman who lives a normal life is able to check the swelling conceit and egotism of her menfolk simply because her outlook is so different.

S_6 : And both ranges of interest make her what only fools deny her to be, namely, essentially practical; her eye is steadily fixed on the concrete thing, and she mistrusts that chasing of the wild goose which is one of the chief pastimes and delights of man.

P : She is primarily concerned with little ordinary things, the minutiae of talk and behaviour for example, on the one hand, and with very big ones, the colossal elementary facts of life, such as birth, mating and death on the other.

Q : The first are personal and particular; whereas the second, those enormous

facts about life which women are never allowed to lose sight of, are, of course, universal, meaning just as much in the Fiji Islands as they do here.

R : Her interests are at once narrower and wider than those of men.

S : It is more personal and yet more impersonal.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) PQSR

(b) PRSQ

(c) SPQR

(d) SRPQ

83. S_1 : What soda-water is composed of you may see for yourself if you watch your glass as it stands on the table after you have slaked your first thirst.

S_6 : 'Carbonic acid' is the old name for it, but it is more correct to name it, when it is out of the water, 'Carbon dioxide'.

P : The liquid is plain water, as you will find out if you are too slow about drinking.

Q : You will see that it is separating into two different things, a liquid and a gas.

R : The gas is so heavy that you can fairly drink it from the glass, and it has, as you know, a tingle-tangle taste.

S : The other is a heavy, sour and invisible gas that slips up through the water in little bubbles and collects in the empty half of the glass.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) QRSP

(b) PRQS

(c) QPSR

(d) RSPQ

84. S₁ : What Martin Luther King, the peaceful warrior and his followers suffered, it is very difficult to describe.
 S₆ : For they had taken an oath to 'refrain from the violence of the fist, tongue or heart'.
 P : The police used fire hoses and ferocious dogs to rout them.
 Q : The law courts sent them to solitary confinement where not a ray of the sun entered.
 R : They were abused and stoned by the mob, slapped and kicked by the police.
 S : They suffered and tolerated all this without ever lifting a hand in self defence.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) SRPQ
 (b) RPQS
 (c) PRSQ
 (d) QRSP

85. S₁ : There are, I think, several factors that contribute to wisdom.
 S₆ : You have not time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine.
 P : This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the specialized knowledge required of various kinds of technicians.
 Q : Of these I should put first a sense of proportion : the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.
 R : The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your intellectual energy.
 S : Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) QPSR
 (b) QRPS
 (c) QSPR
 (d) QSRP

86. S₁ : There were no finger prints anywhere.
 S₆ : These conclusions made the detectives think that it was a fake theft.
 P : First of all it was impossible even for a child to enter through the hole in the roof.
 Q : When the investigators tried to reconstruct the crime, they came up against facts.
 R : Moreover, when the detectives tried to push a silver vase, it was found to be double the size of the hole.
 S : Again, the size of the hole was examined by the experts who said that nothing had been passed through it.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) PQRS
 (b) QPRS
 (c) SQRP
 (d) QRSP

87. S₁ : If you want to film a scene in slow motion you run the camera twice as fast as usual, which sounds ridiculous but isn't.
 S₆ : On the screen, everything appears at half the speed at which the camera recorded it when it was filmed.
 P : If you are filming in slow motion, however, the camera runs at twice the normal speed, yet, in spite of this, the projector which shows the film will be run at the normal speed, and this means that the projector will show the film at half the speed at which it was photographed.
 Q : This is because the camera which took the pictures and the projector which shows them run at the same speed.
 R : When a film camera is running at normal speed, it takes twenty-four pictures a second.
 S : When the film is run through the film-projector in the camera twenty-four pictures a second appear on the screen.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) PSRQ
 (b) PSQR
 (c) SRQP
 (d) RSQP

88. S₁ : Great quantities of animal oil come from whales.
 S₆ : A few other creatures also yield oil.
 P : It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption.
 Q : These enormous creatures of the sea are the largest remaining animals in the world.
 R : When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down.
 S : To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PSRQ
 (b) QSRP
 (c) PRQS
 (d) RPQS

89. S₁ : The distance between theatre and reality has stretched so far that when we come across a truly contemporary play, it is a cause for rejoicing.
 S₆ : But the question is, have we forgotten his legacy in modern India ?
 P : It searches our collective psyche like an unrelenting laser beam.
 Q : Most importantly, the play questions whether religion and politics can fuse together in modern India.

R : Gandhiji had both the spiritual and political dimensions that we so lack today.

S : Prasanna's 'Gandhiji' staged recently by the National School of Drama is one such play.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRPQ
 (b) RSPQ
 (c) SPQR
 (d) RQPS

90. S₁ : We who live in the present day world are proud to call ourselves civilized.

S₆ : In fact science has added to our worries.

P : But let us search our hearts and ask ourselves, 'Has science solved our problem ?'

Q : Is it because we live and dress better than our forefathers ?

R : Frankly speaking, the answer is 'No'.

S : Of course, we have the advantages of the inventions of science which our ancestors had never known.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS
 (b) QSPR
 (c) PRSQ
 (d) SPRQ

COMPREHENSION

Directions for the following 15 (fifteen) items : Read the following passages and answer the items that follow.

PASSAGE—I

Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted to a variety of means to make their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment. This meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege. Learning was thus associated with fear. At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded for work done and sometimes of prizes given at the end of the year to the best scholar. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but was just as depressing as the older system for the slow pupil.

In the nineteenth century sprang up a new type of teacher, convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake and that the young pupil's principal stimulus should neither be anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. Interest, direct or indirect, became the keyword of instruction.

91. The educational system which caused fear in the pupil's mind was based on :
- rewards
 - labour
 - punishment
 - competition
92. The system based on rewards satisfied all except :
- the slow pupil
 - the very intelligent pupil
 - the laborious pupil
 - the casual pupil
93. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on :
- punishment
 - marks
 - chastisement
 - cash prizes

PASSAGE—II

On a surface which is free from obstacles, such as a clear road or a path, only two or three species of snakes can hope to catch up with a human being, even if they are foolish to try. A snake seems to move very fast but its movements are deceptive. In spite of the swift, wave-like motions of its body, the snake crawls along the ground at no more than the speed of man's walk. It may, however, have an advantage inside a jungle, where the progress of a man is obstructed by thorny bushes. But in such places, the footsteps of a man are usually more than enough to warn snakes to keep away. Although they have no ears of the usual kind, they can feel slight vibrations of the ground through their bodies, and thus get an early warning of danger.

94. The snake has an advantage over men inside a jungle, because there :
- it can crawl faster.
 - it gets advance warning.
 - man's movement is obstructed.
 - it is dark inside a jungle.
95. What helps the snakes to receive advance warning is their sensitivity to :
- obstacles in the path.
 - smell of other beings.
 - sounds made by other beings.
 - movements of other beings.

PASSAGE—III

This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition. No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one's days. But if one concentrates one's attention upon developing one's own special capacities, the things one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful.

96. Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of 'to have a bearing upon' clearly ?
- to have an effect on
 - to carry the weight on oneself
 - to put up with
 - to decrease friction
97. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
- There is a close relationship between ambition and activity.
 - Ambition and activity belong to two different areas.
 - Ambition is useless.
 - Activity is responsible for ambition.

98. The statement 'if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result,' means that :
- One must always try to do less than one's capacity.
 - One must always try to do more than one's capacity.
 - Ambition must be consistent with one's capacity.
 - There should be no ambition at all.
99. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?
- One must do everything as well as one can.
 - One must try to be better than others.
 - One must continuously worry about others.
 - One must try beyond one's capacity to get results.
100. Which one of the following statements can be assumed to be true ?
- It is good to imagine oneself better than others.
 - One should not imagine oneself always to be better than others.
 - All persons have equal capacity.
 - One should have more ambition than others.

PASSAGE—IV

An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore, to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thicknesses which would stand up on end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell. Thus the rods by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to waken him and the direction from which it came.

But, instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advance was to be made. The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements, of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt, I could, in time, learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely the idea adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly ? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made ? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still.

101. The passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were :
- faulty in design
 - expensive
 - not sturdy
 - not sensitive enough
102. Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake ?
- Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night.
 - To make people alert about earthquakes during their conscious as well as unconscious hours.
 - To prove that we are technically advanced.
 - To experiment with the control of man over nature.

103. A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed :

- (a) to measure a gentle earthquake.
- (b) to measure a severe earthquake.
- (c) to record the direction of the earthquake.
- (d) to record the facts with a pen on paper.

104. The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to :

- (a) a moving bus or train.
- (b) the sudden start of a bus.
- (c) the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
- (d) people standing in a bus or train.

105. The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is :

- (a) the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper.
- (b) the pen that should stay still and the paper should move.
- (c) both pen and paper that should move.
- (d) neither pen nor paper that should move.

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions : In each of the following 11 (eleven) items, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

106. There must be countries now in which peasants
can spend several years in universities

so that
Q

a lot of young persons
R

are going without substantial meals
S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRQP
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SQRP
- (d) QPSR

107. Athens it was also

the first democracy in the world
Q

was not only
R

an almost perfect democracy
S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) RQPS
- (d) QPSR

108. The practice of taking performance-boosting drugs among athletes
but checking it is not going to be easy

is generally conceded to be unfair
Q

of the detection technology
R

for the user is generally one jump ahead
S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) QPSR
- (c) QPRS
- (d) PQRS

109. All religions are to advance the cause of peace . in a holy partnership justice and freedom
bound together
P Q R
S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PRQS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SQPR
- (d) SPQR

110. Seventy-two people reports PTI were affected by food poisoning
including several women and children of the central part of the city
P Q
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SPQR
- (b) PQRS
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) RSQP

111. The Prime Minister declared that those states will get all help and aid
where family planning is effected very efficiently
P Q
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QPSR

112. Hardly had my brother descended from the plane when the people waved and cheered
who had come to receive him from the lounge
P Q
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PRQS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SPQR
- (d) PRSQ

113. My friend when he was going to his office met with an accident on his scooter
due to rash driving
P Q R
S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) SRQP
- (d) QSRP

114. The boy said I am not going to the school with my friends in the class room
P Q

where my teacher scolds me when I want to play
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS
- (b) PSQR
- (c) SQPR
- (d) PRSQ

115. Mohan, the son of my friend, gave me a set of pens which is very precious
P Q

while working in Japan who died in an accident
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) SPQR

116. The clerk on the desk left the money in the safe which he should have locked up
P Q R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) QPRS
- (d) QPSR

Directions for the following four items : Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

117. It is necessary to _____ that adequate standards are maintained.

- (a) insure
- (b) influence
- (c) ensure
- (d) control

119. Only the Chairman _____ to the proposal to build more houses.

- (a) avoided
- (b) admitted
- (c) prevented
- (d) objected

118. Many of the city's narrow streets have been _____.

- (a) distinguished
- (b) widened
- (c) doubled
- (d) rehabilitated

120. He hoped to bring the _____ to a satisfactory conclusion.

- (a) quarrel
- (b) negotiations
- (c) conflicts
- (d) concession



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