

Used for verification of jumbled charts.

[Handwritten signature]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 13

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

PG-EE-2018

SUBJECT : English Hons. (Five Year)

D

10364

Sr. No.

Time : 1¼ Hours

Total Questions : 100

Max. Marks : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Father's Name _____ Mother's Name _____

Date of Exam _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

- All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt all questions.**
- The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing **within two hours** after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **must not** be ticked in the question booklet.
- Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.**
- There will be **no negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
- Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

SEAL

Direction : (For Question Nos. 1 to 10) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition.

1. The servant refused to grovel the feet of his master.
(1) on (2) upon
(3) by (4) at
2. The boy smashed his fist down the table.
(1) at (2) against
(3) on (4) into
3. Rama had to repent what he had done.
(1) for (2) of
(3) over (4) at
4. The father was concerned the safety of his child.
(1) of (2) about
(3) with (4) at
5. The boss is angry with Jai his carelessness.
(1) on (2) for
(3) at (4) of
6. Savitri was a devoted wife and looked Satyawan.
(1) for (2) at
(3) upon (4) after
7. Your story is devoid truth.
(1) of (2) from
(3) at (4) in
8. Poonam has no control her temper.
(1) over (2) in
(3) at (4) about
9. A sound sleep is necessary good health.
(1) at (2) from
(3) for (4) of
10. The Indian Tiger indulges a long fight.
(1) on (2) in
(3) at (4) over

Direction : (For Question Nos. 11 to 20) In the following questions choose the part/option that has an error, if any.

11. They / made her to do/all the work./ No error
(1) (2) (3) (4)
12. My sister / and me are/ learning Kathak dance./No error
(1) (2) (3) (4)
13. They received / a cheque/ of Rupees one lakh./ No error
(1) (2) (3) (4)
14. I had scarcely/ entered the room/ than the phone rang./ No error
(1) (2) (3) (4)
15. No sooner/had I entered / the class / when the students stood up.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
16. Neither of the two boys/ is sensible/enough to do this job./ No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
17. She sang/ very well/ isn't it ?/ No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
18. He applied for an employment/ in/ an office. / No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
19. Each of them/ have a different version/ of the crime./ No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
20. Though he/ is poor/ but he is honest./No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Direction : (For Question Nos. 21 to 25) Choose the word that can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

21. Flesh of a deer :
(1) Tendrill (2) Venison
(3) Winnow (4) Writhe
22. Affecting the lungs :
(1) Pulmonary (2) Pyre
(3) Viaduct (4) Respiratory

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

23. Easily Duped :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Fugitive | (2) Harangue |
| (3) Gullible | (4) Forgery |

24. One who attends to the diseases of the eyes :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Optician | (2) Grazier |
| (3) Surgeon | (4) Oculist |

25. One who works in a coal mine :

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) Collier | (2) Employee |
| (3) Workman | (4) Blacksmith |

Direction : (For Question Nos. 26 to 30) Change the Voice.

26. Coffee has been split on the floor.

- (1) The coffee has been split by somebody.
- (2) Someone has split coffee on the floor.
- (3) Somebody split coffee on the floor.
- (4) Somebody have split the coffee on the floor.

27. He wrote a letter to his father.

- (1) A letter was written to his father.
- (2) His father was written a letter by him.
- (3) A letter was written by him to his father.
- (4) All of the above

28. The Child drank only a little milk.

- (1) A little milk was drunken by the child.
- (2) A little milk was drunk by the child.
- (3) A little milk was only drink by the child.
- (4) Only a little milk was drunk by the child.

29. He may not approve this proposal.

- (1) This proposal will not have been approved for by him.
- (2) This proposal may not be approved by him.
- (3) This proposal will not be approved.
- (4) He will not approve this proposal.

30. We are looking at the ball.
 (1) The ball is being looked at by us. (2) The ball will be looked at by us.
 (3) The ball is looked at by us. (4) The ball shall be looked at by us.

Direction : (For Question Nos. 31 to 40) Choose the *correct* meaning of the idiom out of the four given choices.

31. Fallen Flat :
 (1) met with a cold reception (2) lie down
 (3) bow down (4) object to
32. An axe to grind :
 (1) to sharpen the axe (2) to into trouble
 (3) private ends to serve (4) out of his mind
33. Within a stone's throw :
 (1) near the stone (2) at a short distance from
 (3) utmost effort (4) moribund
34. To grease the palm :
 (1) to lubricate (2) to bribe
 (3) to wax (4) to approach
35. To take stock :
 (1) to survey (2) to count
 (3) to ponder (4) to carry
36. A pipe dream :
 (1) A bad dream (2) A foolish idea
 (3) A fantastic notion (4) In a line
37. To mince one's words :
 (1) to retreat back (2) to speak frankly
 (3) to repeat one's word (4) to speak vaguely
38. Smell a rat :
 (1) have reason to suspect something (2) to feel nausea
 (3) to feel ugly (4) to be rowdy
39. Ill at ease :
 (1) noisy (2) uneasy
 (3) rowdy (4) penchant

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

40. Out of Pocket :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) unreasonable | (2) logistic |
| (3) a loser | (4) offer for sale |

Direction : (For Question Nos. 41 to 50) Choose the word or group of words that is opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

41. INSTANTANEOUS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Immediate | (2) Eventful |
| (3) Quick | (4) Delayed |

42. MASSIVE

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (1) Tiny | (2) Petite |
| (3) Diminutive | (4) All of the above |

43. THRIVE

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (1) Succeed | (2) Deteriorate |
| (3) Bloom | (4) All of the above |

44. EFFICACIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Productive | (2) Effective |
| (3) Useless | (4) Urgent |

45. OUTRAGEOUS

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) Commendable | (2) Robust |
| (3) Jolly | (4) Impious |

46. IMPULSIVE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Reckless | (2) Fanciful |
| (3) Cautious | (4) Intolerant |

47. GRATING

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) Harmonious | (2) Jarring |
| (3) Strident | (4) Raucous |

48. RUTHLESS

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (1) Cruel | (2) Callous |
| (3) Brutal | (4) Benevolent |

49. FRUGAL

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Careless | (2) Extravagant |
| (3) Affluent | (4) None of the above |

50. AFFLUENT

- (1) Rich (2) Well to do
(3) Poor (4) Weak

Direction : (For Question Nos. 51 to 60) Choose the *correct* option that best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct Speech.

51. Doctor said to Wazir, "Do not smoke".

- (1) The doctor asked Wazir not to smoke.
(2) The doctor said to Wazir not to smoke.
(3) The doctor forbade Wazir to smoke.
(4) The doctor advised Wazir not to smoke.

52. Raj said, "Wow! What a nice car it is".

- (1) Raj exclaimed with joy that it was a nice car.
(2) Raj exclaimed with sorrow that it was a nice car.
(3) Raj exclaimed with wonder that it was a nice car.
(4) Raj exclaimed with anger that it was a nice car.

53. Sonia said to me, "how are you ?"

- (1) Sonia asked me how was you?
(2) Sonia asked me how I was?
(3) Sonia asked me how was I ?
(4) Sonia said to me how was I.

54. They said, "We would apply for a licence".

- (1) They said that they would apply for a licence.
(2) They said that they will apply for a licence.
(3) They said that they should apply for a licence.
(4) They said that they shall apply for a licence.

55. John said, "Teacher might come".

- (1) John said that teacher may come.
(2) John said that the teacher may come.
(3) John said that teacher might come.
(4) John said that teacher will come.

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

56. The Boys said, " we ought to attend our classes'.
- (1) The boys said that they should attend their classes.
 - (2) The boys said that they will attend their classes.
 - (3) The boys said that they have to attend their classes.
 - (4) The boys said that they ought to attend their classes.
57. Arpit said, "they went to the fair".
- (1) Arpit said that they had gone to the fair.
 - (2) Arpit said that they have gone to the fair.
 - (3) Arpit said that they have had gone to the fair.
 - (4) Arpit said that they will have gone to the fair.
58. Gunjan says, " I am sad".
- (1) Gunjan says that she was sad.
 - (2) Gunjan said that she was sad.
 - (3) Gunjan exclaimed with sorrow that she was sad.
 - (4) Gunjan told that she was sad.
59. The teacher said, " Mohit , why are you always late?"
- (1) The teacher said to Mohit why was he always late.
 - (2) The teacher asked Mohit why he was always late?
 - (3) The teacher ordered Mohit why was he always late.
 - (4) The teacher inquired Mohit for his being late.
60. The boss said, " Open the door."
- (1) The boss exclaimed with anger to open the door.
 - (2) The boss angrily said to open the door.
 - (3) The boss ordered to open the door.
 - (4) The boss said that open the door.

Direction : (For Question Nos. 61 to 70) Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer.

The first thing the children wanted to do at the Zoo was to ride the elephant. They were frightened as they climbed the ladder to take their seats on the swaying back of the huge beast. Elephants seem awkward creatures as they move along heavily, their legs covered with loose folds of tough skin and their trunk swinging from side to side in search of food and drink. An elephant has great strength in its trunk, and can drag heavy loads with ropes, but it can also use its trunk to pick up small articles such as coins or nuts from the ground. After their ride on the elephant, the children went to see the lions and tigers. Crowds of people stood watching, protected from the cruel beasts by the strong metal bars of the cages. From there they went to see the monkeys. Those merry creatures were jumping about the rocks, swinging on the wires of their cages, or begging for nuts from the passers-by. If anyone annoyed them, they would scold him angrily and beat their chests with their hands. In the end, they saw some curious creatures like the giraffe with its long neck and the camel with its short beard.

- 61.** The children were afraid of riding on the elephant as :
- (1) The elephant looked awkward
 - (2) The back of the elephant was swaying
 - (3) The trunk of the elephant was swinging
 - (4) None of the above
- 62.** Which of the following does not make the elephant awkward in appearance ?
- (1) Its long trunk
 - (2) Its swinging trunk
 - (3) Its heavy movement
 - (4) None of the above
- 63.** Which of the following animals were kept in the cages with strong metal bars ?
- (1) lions
 - (2) tigers
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) none of the above
- 64.** Which of the following is a ferocious animal ?
- (1) Giraffe
 - (2) Camel
 - (3) Elephant
 - (4) Tiger
- 65.** Which of the following is typical of a Giraffe ?
- (1) hump on the back
 - (2) short beard
 - (3) long neck
 - (4) swaying back
- 66.** Which of the following is the chief function of the trunk of the elephants ?
- (1) Picking up small articles like coins from the ground
 - (2) Dragging heavy loads
 - (3) Eating food and drinking water
 - (4) All of the above

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

- The cages of lions are made of strong metal bars in order to :
- (1) protect lions from the visitors
 - (2) protect visitors from the lions
 - (3) enable the visitors to see the lions
 - (4) ensure the durability of the cages
5. Which of the following is the reaction of the monkeys when they get irritated ?
- (1) They jump about the rock
 - (2) They swing on the wire of the cage
 - (3) They beat their chests
 - (4) They beg from visitors
9. The correct synonym/s of the word 'merry' is :
- (1) happy
 - (2) Joyous
 - (3) cheery
 - (4) All of the above
70. The correct synonym/s of the word 'curious' is :
- (1) inquisitive
 - (2) prying
 - (3) nosy
 - (4) All of the above

Direction : (For Question Nos. 71 to 80) Choose the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

71. PROCRASTINATE
- (1) Inform
 - (2) Envisage
 - (3) Prevent
 - (4) Postpone
72. KNAVE
- (1) Permanent
 - (2) Abhor
 - (3) Dishonest
 - (4) Ineffectual
73. ARDOUR
- (1) Enthusiasm
 - (2) Fairness
 - (3) Limpidness
 - (4) Frankness
74. LEGACY
- (1) Teaching
 - (2) Inheritance
 - (3) Permanence
 - (4) Belief
75. DISPARATE
- (1) Altered
 - (2) Unequal
 - (3) Opposite
 - (4) None of the above

P. T. O.

76. PANDEMONIUM

- (1) Violence (2) Wrangle (3) Chaos (4) Verbal Exchange

77. DECADENT

- (1) Immoral (2) Straight forward
(3) Waning (4) Decade

78. SUSTENANCE

- (1) Nerve (2) Vigour (3) Nourishment (4) Insight

79. RETICENT

- (1) Perceptive (2) Enigmatic (3) Unwell (4) Silent

80. WEARY

- (1) Worried (2) Worn Out (3) Sloppy (4) None of the above

Direction : (For Question Nos. 81 to 90) Read the given poem carefully and choose the *correct* answer/option.

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.
To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.
Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes;
The birds around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I cannot measure:-
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.
The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.
If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan, Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man ?

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)

81. What is the mood of the poet in these lines ?
(1) amused (2) pessimistic (3) melancholy (4) bewildered
82. What 'seemed a thrill of pleasure' ?
(1) birds hopping and playing (2) the budding twigs
(3) nature's holy plan (4) nature's music
83. Where is the poet sitting ?
(1) by the river (2) in a grove (3) on a boat (4) in a forest
84. Who hopped and played around the poet ?
(1) children (2) birds (3) rabbits (4) peacocks
85. What was the poet's mind filled with ?
(1) Sad thoughts of nature bringing pleasure thoughts to mind
(2) Pleasant thoughts of nature bringing sad thoughts to mind
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Neither (1) nor (2)
86. Why was the poet sad ?
(1) because of the destruction man has caused to nature
(2) because of the love for nature by man
(3) because for the love for birds
(4) because for the love for trees
87. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.
(1) aabb (2) abcd (3) abab (4) aabc
88. What thoughts grieved the poet's heart ?
(1) 'What man has made of birds' (2) 'What man has made of trees'
(3) 'What man has made of man'. (4) None of the above
89. What were the budding twigs doing ?
(1) were spreading out their leaves to catch the breeze
(2) were fluttering to run away from the breeze
(3) were dancing to the blowing breeze
(4) none of the above
90. What do you understand by the word "wreath" ?
(1) Garland (2) Circlet (3) Headdress (4) All of the above

Direction : (For Question Nos. 91 to 100) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate option.

- 10
91. I will have to take the matter with your boss.
 (1) to (2) up
 (3) away (4) in
92. Your son is good in the class but mine is
 (1) better (2) well
 (3) best (4) top
93. History is with examples of strong nations the weak ones.
 (1) written, asserting (2) organised, advocating
 (3) complete, require (4) replete, dominating
94. Most people are too in their own lives to much about the agonies of others.
 (1) absorbed, care (2) involved, worry
 (3) concerned, think (4) indulged, eradicate
95. The students not reach on time of the transport strike.
 (1) can, as (2) may, account
 (3) could, because (4) could, as
96. He did not tell that he attended the meeting.
 (1) someone, have (2) no one, has
 (3) him, can (4) anyone, had
97. The teacher the concept by practical examples.
 (1) liked, looking (2) explained, quoting
 (3) explained, telling (4) explained, saying
98. I have always admired his expertise and humility.
 (1) latent (2) profound
 (3) highest (4) declared
99. There are parked outside than yesterday.
 (1) fewer cars (2) few cars
 (3) less cars (4) a small number of cars
100. of facts would always lead to confusion.
 (1) simplification (2) negation
 (3) exaggeration (4) candidness

PG-EE-2018/(English Hons.)(Five Yr.)/(D)