

ENGLISH

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions : Each item in this section has a sentence which is divided into four parts labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any 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 response should be indicated as (d).

1. There appear a number of new faces (a)/ in the hall and I really do not know where they (b)/ have come from and why. (c)/ No error. (d)
2. He is one (a)/ of those men (b)/ who knows everything. (c)/ No error. (d)
3. The cattle (a)/ is grazing (b)/ in the field. (c)/ No error. (d)
4. More than one successful candidate (a)/ have taken the interview for one of the (b)/ popular magazines being published from Delhi. (c)/ No error. (d)
5. He dares (a)/ not face (b)/ me. (c)/ No error. (d)
6. Every man and woman of the village (a)/ have come out to see this strange child (b)/ who claims to know everything (c)/ No error. (d)
7. No sooner did the sun rise (a)/ when we took a hasty breakfast (b)/ and resumed the journey (c)/ No error. (d)
8. Scarcely had she left (a)/ than a storm (b)/ began to blow. (c)/ No error. (d)
9. This is perhaps the same dog (a)/which bit her while (b)/she was returning from the market. (c)/ No error. (d)
10. Scarcely had he bought (a)/ the ticket when the guard showed (b)/ the flag and the train started. (c)/ No error. (d)
11. The aim of Baconian Philosophy was (a)/ to provide man with what he required (b)/ while he continued to be a man. (c)/ No error. (d)
12. She was too beautiful to be (a)/ rejected by any young man who wished (b)/ to make her his wife. (c)/ No error. (d)
13. Jeetu is the most industrious (a)/ and noblest (b)/ employee of the Lucent Publication. (c)/ No error. (d)
14. Less books (a)/ are needed (b)/ for my library (c)/ No error. (d)
15. He is the strongest (a)/ and very tall boy (b)/ in the whole college. (c)/ No error. (d)
16. The ten captains (a)/ had each an achievement (b)/ of his own. (c)/ No error. (d)
17. I insisted him (a)/to attend (b)/the class. (c)/ No error. (d)
18. During his tour to the north (a)/ he visited not only (b)/to Delhi but also Agra. (c)/ No error. (d)
19. He cannot (a)/ prevent me (b)/ to go there. (c)/ No error. (d)
20. What is (a)/ the time from (b)/ your watch? (c)/ No error. (d)
21. Watch how careful (a)/ the sparrow knits the (b)/ straws into one another (c)/ No error. (d)
22. Before the game she felt surely of winning, (a)/ but after five minutes she realized (b)/ that it was not going to be so easy. (c)/ No error. (d)
23. After toiling very hardly (a)/ over a long period of time (b)/ he found that people recognised him as a successful person (c)/ No error. (d)
24. I came directly (a)/ to my residence (b)/ from the airport. (c)/ No error. (d)
25. She does not (a)/ hardly know (b)/ what happened yesterday. (c)/ No error. (d)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words given after the sentence. Select whichever word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

26. A criminal with all his followers _____ arrested.
(a) are (b) were (c) was (d) None of these

27. The wheels each _____ twelve spokes.
 (a) has (b) had (c) have (d) None of these
28. The Daffodils _____ been written by William Wordsworth.
 (a) has (b) have (c) had (d) None of these
29. The wages of sin _____ death.
 (a) were (b) is (c) are (d) None of these
30. The police _____ caught the robber.
 (a) has (b) will (c) have (d) None of these
31. I wish I _____ a rich man.
 (a) was (b) am (c) were (d) None of these
32. It is a year _____ I met her.
 (a) when (b) since (c) while (d) and
33. It is not doubtful _____ she will attend the party.
 (a) whether (b) that (c) however (d) None of these
34. No sooner did Ravi reach the station _____ the train arrived.
 (a) then (b) when (c) than (d) before
35. _____ he does the better, God will succeed him.
 (a) If (b) Unless (c) Until (d) Till
36. I went there _____ he awoke.
 (a) when (b) then (c) and (d) yet
37. The teacher ordered me to write _____ ink.
 (a) with (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
38. He was prohibited _____ doing this work.
 (a) with (b) of (c) from (d) None of these
39. He was advised to abstain _____ all alcoholic drinks.
 (a) to (b) with (c) from (d) None of these
40. She is proud _____ her wealth.
 (a) of (b) on (c) at (d) None of these
41. There is a man who was found guilty _____ manslaughter.
 (a) off (b) of (c) by (d) at
42. You must beware _____ tigers.
 (a) with (b) of (c) from (d) None of these
43. He was _____ pleased when he heard the news.
 (a) very (b) too (c) enough (d) None of these
44. He is _____ in bed.
 (a) still (b) yet (c) never (d) None of these
45. One should fix one's hopes _____ .
 (a) highly (b) rather (c) high (d) None of these

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions : 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).

46. He learnt every thing and he did not solve the problems.
 (a) though (b) yet (c) then (d) No improvement

47. Ravi bought not only some books but he also bought some papers.
 (a) but he bought some papers (b) but also some papers. (c) but also he bought some papers. (d) No improvement
48. Hari not only solves the questions but also understands them.
 (a) but he also (b) but also he (c) but does he also (d) No improvement
49. He is not only strong but also brave.
 (a) but also he brave (b) but brave also (c) he was brave also (d) No improvement
50. Hardly had he met his friends when the bus came.
 (a) Barely (b) if (c) until (d) No improvement
51. She has changed a lot before I saw her last.
 (a) since (b) when (c) because (d) No improvement
52. She behaves as she were my mother.
 (a) if (b) as if (c) even if (d) No improvement
53. She tried her best besides she could not succeed.
 (a) when (b) if (c) however (d) No improvement
54. The author not only reads but also he writes.
 (a) but he also (b) but does he also (c) but also (d) No improvement
55. A year has passed since his wife died.
 (a) when (b) then (c) than (d) No improvement
56. If it rains, I will wait here,
 (a) until (b) unless (c) as long as (d) No improvement
57. Los Angeles is a dense populated urban area in California
 (a) a densely populated urban area in California (b) a densely populated urbane area is California (c) a dense population urban area in California (d) No improvement.
58. My teacher looked angry at me yesterday.
 (a) angrily (b) anger (c) with angry (d) No improvement.
59. Rajneesh is tall and more handsome.
 (a) handsome (b) most handsome (c) more handsome (d) No improvement.
60. Mr. Kalam and Mr. Mukher Ji are good personalities but I prefer the former to the later.
 (a) latter (b) latest (c) late (d) No improvement.
61. He had nothing farther to do here.
 (a) Further (b) nearest (c) next (d) No improvement.
62. Is there any place for me to sit?
 (a) any space (b) any room (c) any area (d) No improvement.
63. On seeing a lion the children felt too much afraid.
 (a) very much (b) excessively (c) much (d) No improvement.
64. Practically every part of a radish is used by man.
 (a) most part (b) any part (c) each part (d) No improvement.
65. The weather was not good, it was a bit pleasant.
 (a) rather (b) to some extent (c) fairly (d) No improvement.
66. I have been learning English from childhood.
 (a) by (b) since (c) for (d) No improvement
67. These books are in Rs. 50 each.
 (a) for Rs. 50 each. (b) to Rs. 50 each. (c) Rs. 50 each. (d) No improvement

68. I am sick of the whole episode.
 (a) to (b) in (c) at (d) No improvement
69. Honesty is always useless among dishonesty.
 (a) amongst (b) between (c) amidst (d) No improvement
70. I can not hinder her to enter the temple.
 (a) enter in (b) entering (c) from entering (d) No improvement

SYNONYMS

Directions:- Choose the appropriate word from the given options which is nearest in meaning to the word given in bold letters.

71. **PLEBIAN**
 (a) Peasant (b) Aristocrat (c) Commoner (d) Noble
72. **WINNOWER**
 (a) Carve (b) Wind (c) Weed (d) Carry
73. **METEORIC**
 (a) Slow (b) Swift (c) Careful (d) Methodical
74. **WHIM**
 (a) Fancy (b) Clumsy (c) Desire (d) Strange behaviour
75. **INCLUDE**
 (a) Embrace (b) Embody (c) Eliminate (d) Enclose

ANTONYMS

Directions:- Choose the appropriate word from the given options which is nearest opposite to the word given in bold letters.

76. **ENNUI**
 (a) Dormancy (b) Faith (c) Alacrity (d) Lethargy
77. **FALLACIOUS**
 (a) Perfect (b) Truthful (c) Accidental (d) Disarming
78. **FLAGITIOUS**
 (a) Innocent (b) Vapid (c) Ignorant (d) Frivolous
79. **IMPECUNIOUS**
 (a) Wealthy (b) Cautious (c) Hungry (d) Tardy
80. **TREMULANT**
 (a) Harmony (b) Gusty (c) Calm (d) Windy

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence.

81. **P:** supported by soft term loans
Q: to supply important equipment worth Rs. 8 crore
R: the Hungarian Government has offered
S: with a very low rate of interest
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) PSQR (b) SQPR (c) RQPS (d) QPRS
82. **P.** where Gandhiji stood
Q. our long discussions about socialism
R. had left me
S. rather bewildered and confused as to just
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) PSQR (b) QRSP (c) PRQS (d) SRQP

83. He believed that
P: He would be able
Q: by causing the big losses to imperial
R: to demoralize the British Government
S: bureaucracy and thus win freedom for the country through coercion
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) PRQS (b) RQSP (c) QSPR (d) SPRQ
84. The inspector argued that no force was used
P: beyond that was necessary to put an end to the disturbances
Q: by the police
R: produced
S: by the anti-social elements
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) QPRS (b) SPRQ (c) PSRQ (d) QRPS
85. Women
P: are more likely to give birth prematurely
Q: and their babies are at increased risk
R: who are poorly nourished or sick
S: of death and disability
 (a) R Q S P (b) R P Q S (c) Q S P R (d) Q S R P
86. **P:** one is sure the samaroh will provide
Q: going by the festival's earlier editions
R: to the listener and performer
S: a moment of salvation
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) R Q S P (b) Q R S P (c) Q S P R (d) Q P S R
87. Undoubtedly
P: at its traditionally best
Q: and that too by showcasing Indian hockey
R: winning the tournament
S: is an achievement
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) PSRQ (b) RQPS (c) PQRS (d) RSQP
88. Dad went fishing,
P: so that she could welcome her,
Q: but Mom stayed home
R: because she wanted to be there when Tarri arrived
S: serve her a drink and some biscuits and make her feel at home.
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) QRPS (b) PRSQ (c) RPQS (d) SQPR
89. **P:** A series of shocks is known as earthquake
Q: which can be recognised through seismic waves
R: that result from sudden earth movements or tremors
S: causing widespread destruction of life and property
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) PQRS (b) RPQS (c) RSPQ (d) RQSP

90. The generation
P. within the environment is regarded as a from
Q. it lower the quality of life
R. of pollution because
S. of unreasonable noise

The proper sequence should be:

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

ODRERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In the following items, each passage consists of six sentence. The first and the sixth sentence are given starting with S_1 and ending at S_6 . The middle four sentence in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response according on the Answer Sheet.

91. **S₁:** The role of the precious yellow metal is undergoing a dramatic change.
P: In developing countries like India, where gold is used mainly for ornaments, a distinct change in is in the offing.
Q: Slowly, the use of gold in the form of ornaments will be on the decline and even if gold prices shoot up, women folk would not like to sell off their ornaments.
R: The yellow metal will soon be treated as an investment instrument.
S: The maxim, 'larger the gold reserves, richer the country' will not hold good for a long time now.
S₆: Again, it would not be an economic proposition to buy and sell gold ornaments as an instrument of investment as buying would be costlier and selling will be at a discount.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) S P R Q (b) S P Q R (c) P S R Q (d) P S Q R

92. **S₁:** People have always been fascinated by dreams.
P: In fact, only recently have there been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares.
Q: Now that is changing.
R: But the study of nightmares has been curiously neglected.
S: While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares.
S₆: But a small number, perhaps less than 5% have them regularly

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SRPQ (b) RQPS (c) PQRS (d) SQRP

93. **S₁:** Kennedy kicked moodily at the leg of the chair which he was holding.
P: Now, his chief desire seemed to be to score off the human race in general, his best friend included.
Q: If he had asked Fenn to help him in a tight place, then he knew he could have relied on him.
R: Last term he and Fenn had been as close friends as you could wish to see.
S: The feeling that his whole world had fallen about his ears was increasing with every hour he spend at Kay's.
S₆: It was a depressing beginning.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ (c) SRQP (d) RQPS

94. **S₁**: Urban problems differ from state to state and city to city
P: Most of the cities have neither water nor the required pipelines.
Q: The population in these cities has grown beyond the planners imagination.
R: However, certain basic problems are common to all cities.
S: Only broad macro-planning was done for such cities, without envisaging the future growth, and failed to meet the requirements.
S₆: There is no underground drainage system in most cities and the narrow historical roads are already congested.
- The proper sequence should be:**
(a) P Q S R (b) Q P S R (c) R Q P S (d) R S Q P
95. **S₁**: The play was awaited eagerly by theatre goers for a long time.
P: Newspapers carried the news of its premiere show.
Q: Theatre enthusiasts went berserk with excitement at the announcement.
R: Finally the wait was about to end.
S: But, unfortunately, the premiere was called off yesterday
S₆: No clear reason for this was given by the company spokesperson.
- The proper sequence should be:**
(a) RSQP (b) RPSQ (c) RQPS (d) RPQS
96. **S₁**: There was once a king in India.
P: The captain of the king's army wanted the kingdom for himself.
Q: He died leaving three sons.
R: The eldest of the three sons would have become the king.
S: So he drove the three sons away and took everything in the kingdom in his possession.
S₆: The three sons did not know what to do and where to go.
- The proper sequence should be:**
(a) PRQS (b) PSQR (c) QSPR (d) QRPS
97. **S₁**: In an ordinary power station we burn fuel to get heat.
P: In a nuclear power station we burn water into steam and then use the steam in the same way.
Q: It is from the generator that we get electricity.
R: The steam is then made to turn a turbine and through the turbine a generator.
S: This heat turns water into steam.
S₆: However, instead of getting heat by burning fuel, we get it from the nuclear reactor.
- The proper sequence should be:**
(a) PRQS (b) SQRP (c) SRQP (d) PQRS
98. **S₁**: The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.
P: How is the plant able to do this?
Q: At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.
R: The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.
S: It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.
S₆: The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.
- The proper sequence should be:**
(a) RSQP (b) PQSR (c) RQSP (d) PSQR

99. **S₁**: Every magnet has a magnetic field.
P: You can identify the poles by suspending a magnet from a string.
Q: This is the force that makes the magnet pick up iron pins.
R: Each magnet has a North Pole and a South Pole.
S: It also makes magnets pull or push on each other.
S₆: It turns until the North Pole faces north and the South Pole faces south.
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) Q S R P (b) Q S P R (c) S R P Q (d) S Q P R
100. **S₁**: In ancient India, the relation of a teacher to a student was that of a father to a son.
P: The student had to live with him in his house.
Q: If he did not like someone he could refuse to take him as his student.
R: The teacher had the choice to accept or reject a boy as his pupil.
S: The teacher was called "Guru"
S₆: Once a student was taken up, the Guru was everything to him.
The proper sequence should be:
 (a) Q S R P (b) P Q S R (c) P R Q S (d) S P R Q

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section, there are four short passages. After the passage, you will find a few questions each based on what is stated or implied in the passage. First read the passage and then answer the questions following it.

PASSAGE-I

Although Kenichi Fukui had forwarded his "Frontier Orbital" theory nearly forty years ago, it received recognition in the western world only twenty-five years ago when his paper was translated into English. In fact, when he had forwarded his theory, which was 'based on much higher mathematics not easily graspable by practising chemists, he was ignored and attacked by the Japanese chemists. Later on, he became the first Japanese to win the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Soon after the announcement of his winning the Nobel Prize, the Japan Government bestowed on him the order of Culture- a prestigious honour for any Japanese. The recognition of Fukui's work and the Nobel Prize awarded to him clearly show that English is the language of science.

101. The theory was based on
 (a) paper translated into English (b) western theories in chemistry
 (c) higher mathematics (d) his experiments in chemistry
102. A prestigious honour for any Japanese is
 (a) to be recognized in the western world (b) to win the Nobel Prize in chemistry
 (c) to be given the Order of Culture (d) to forward a scientific theory
103. The announcement of his winning the Nobel Prize made
 (a) him translate the paper into English (b) the western world recognize his theory
 (c) Japanese chemists ashamed of themselves (d) the Japanese government bestow on him the Order of Culture
104. Kenichi Fukui' theory of "Frontier Orbital" was recognized
 (a) about forty years ago (b) after it was translated into English
 (c) immediately after he forwarded it (d) much later after he forwarded it
105. His theory was
 (a) not easily understood by chemists in the world (b) received with great enthusiasm by the Japanese chemists
 (c) well-received by the practicing chemists (d) ignored and attacked by the Japanese chemists

PASSAGE-II

Just because there is no atmosphere on the moon there can be no seas, rivers or water of any kind. We are accustomed to think of water as a liquid which does not boil away until it reaches a temperature of 212, but if ever we picnic high up on a mountain, we find out our mistake. We soon discover that water boils more easily and at a lower temperature there than on the plain below. The reason is that there is less weight of air to keep the molecules of the liquid pressed down, and so prevent them flying off by evaporation. If there were no air-pressure at all, the water would evaporate no matter how low its temperature, and this is precisely what would happen on the moon.

106. Absence of air-pressure on the moon will cause
(a) exhaustion (b) evaporation of water
(c) water to freeze (d) blizzards
107. Water boils at less than 212 when
(a) we apply more heat (b) there is more evaporation
(c) there is less weight of air in the atmosphere (d) the molecules of the liquid are not pressed down.
108. Water will not evaporate if
(a) it is boiled at a low flame (b) the temperature is very low
(c) the kitchen is air conditioned (d) there is adequate air pressure
109. It is on account of the atmosphere on our earth that we have
(a) the cycle of seasons (b) canals, lakes and tanks
(c) mountains and plains (d) water in all forms
110. 'Atmosphere' in this passage stands for
(a) mental or moral environment (b) spheroidal gaseous envelope
(c) the germinal matter from which all life springs (d) the rise and fall in a barometer

PASSAGE-III

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty five years ago this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and spinal cord, causing stiffening and weakening of muscles, crippling and paralysis - which is Why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with huge 23 year gap between the first and last. I was so fair and brown haired that I looked more look like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

111. In his childhood, the narrator looked "more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri" This was because he was
(a) a foreign child (b) a very healthy boy
(c) tall and smart (d) fair and brown haired
112. The narrator was the seventh child in a family of
(a) 8 children (b) 16 children
(c) 23 children (d) 4 children
113. In his childhood, the narrator was
(a) a weakling (b) very healthy
(c) tall and slim (d) short and stout
114. In this passage, the narrator is a patient of
(a) heart disease (b) polio
(c) paralysis (d) nervous weakness
115. In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to
(a) polio victims (b) foreign children
(c) children in the family (d) Indian Children

PASSAGE-IV

The Met office has revised its prediction following decent rain on Monday morning, saying the cloud cover and light to moderate rain are likely to continue for at least the next 48 hours. The weatherman had earlier predicted that the rain would dry up in the city and its adjoining areas for a couple of days from the start of the week. The showers dragged down the day's maximum temperature four notches below normal to 28.3 degrees Celsius, from Sunday's 33. "We were expecting the rain, the city had been receiving for the past couple of days to stop from Monday as there was no cyclonic circulation and the monsoon trough was moving away from the city. But the trough got stronger, resulting in the rain," said an official of the Alipore weather office. The trough is passing through Daltanganj in Jharkhand, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the central part of Bengal. "The monsoon trough now is not very close to Calcutta but it has gained in strength, resulting in Monday morning's shower in the city," the official said.

116. The rains would continue for the
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) next two days at least | (b) next four days |
| (c) next eight hours | (d) next month |
117. Rain falls in the city when the monsoon trough gets
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) weaker | (b) stronger |
| (c) moderate | (d) lighter |
118. What is the role of the Met office?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) To warn the city of an accident | (b) To bring rain to the city |
| (c) To stop rain | (d) To predict rain |
119. Why did the Met office revise its prediction?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) As the clouds gained in strength | (b) There was decent rain on Monday |
| (c) There was no cyclonic circulation | (d) The clouds passed away |
120. The monsoon trough is passing through
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) North Bengal | (b) Jharkhand |
| (c) The southern part of Bengal | (d) Alipore |

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

MAJOR KALSHI CLASSES

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

MAJOR KALSHI CLASSES