

Question Booklet Series :- **A**

Booklet Code No. : **631344**

↑  
Candidate must fill the above number correctly, in the OMR Sheet

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

Time Allowed : 45 Minutes **Code- 4DX6TOSCGES2 (P-II)** Total No. Questions: 60

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_ OMR Answer Sheet No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Candidate (in capital letters): \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature : \_\_\_\_\_ Invigilator's Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT: Read the following instructions carefully. Do not mark answers on the question booklet, otherwise you may be debarred from the selection process.**

1. Before commencing to answer, check that the Question Booklet has **60** questions. Each Question Booklet will be in different series (combination of booklet code no. and series). You must **write correct Booklet Code No. and Question Booklet Series** on your OMR Answer Sheet. **Further check that there is no misprinting, overprinting and/or any other shortcoming in it.** If there is any shortcoming in the question booklet, intimate the same to your room invigilator and take a fresh question booklet. **No complaint in this regard shall be entertained at any later stage.**

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated **with a combination of question booklet series and booklet code no.** hence you must write correct question booklet series and booklet code no. Any mistake in filling any of them will lead to invalidation of your OMR Answer Sheet. Also in case of non filling of question booklet series and booklet code no. the OMR Answer Sheet will not be evaluated and its sole responsibility lies on the candidate.

2. **There shall be negative marking. 1/3 mark will be deducted for wrong answer. Each question carries equal mark. Also refer OMR Sheet for detailed instruction.**

3. This is an objective type test in which each objective question is followed by four responses serialled (1) to (4). Your task is to choose the correct/best response and mark your response **in the OMR Answer Sheet only as per the instructions given and NOT in the Question Booklet.**

4. **Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** for all your work on the OMR Answer Sheet. The ovals on the OMR Answer Sheet are to be completely filled by **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only. ANSWERS ONCE GIVEN CAN NOT BE CHANGED.**

5. **DO NOT scribble or make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. DO NOT wrinkle or fold or staple it.**

6. Use of Calculators, Slide rules, Mobiles, calculator watches or any such devices and any other study/reference material is NOT allowed inside the examination hall.

7. Return the complete Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator on completion of the test. Do not take this Question Booklet or any part thereof or OMR Answer Sheet outside the examination room. **Doing so is a punishable offence.**

8. Take care that you mark only one answer for each question. If more than one answer is given by you for any question, the same will not be evaluated. **Cutting/overwriting the answers are not allowed.**

## GENERAL ENGLISH

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 1 to 10)** In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, some words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

It is an old \_\_\_\_ (1) that knowledge is \_\_\_\_ (2). Education is an instrument which \_\_\_\_ (3) knowledge and, therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, even since the \_\_\_\_ (4) of civilization persons in power have always tried to \_\_\_\_ (5) education. It has been the \_\_\_\_ (6) of the ruling class. During the Christian Era the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the \_\_\_\_ (7) of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a \_\_\_\_ (8) for the maintenance of the existing society. It caught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the \_\_\_\_ (9) of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury, fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the \_\_\_\_ (10) of the priests into the hands of the princes. In other words, it became more secular. It was also due to the growth of the nation State and powerful monarchs who united the country under their rule.

1.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Singing    | (2) <b>Saying</b> |
| (3) Literature | (4) Mythology     |

2.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) <b>Power</b> | (2) Boon      |
| (3) Important    | (4) Necessity |

3.

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) Imports | (2) <b>Imparts</b> |
| (3) Honours | (4) Controls       |

4.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) Ancient | (2) Modern      |
| (3) End     | (4) <b>Dawn</b> |

5.

- |                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Defy                        | (2) Verify |
| (3) <b>Supervise or control</b> | (4) Preach |

6.

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| (1) Enemy            | (2) Gift |
| (3) <b>Hand-Maid</b> | (4) Prey |

7.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Illusions   | (2) <b>Gospel</b> |
| (3) Perceptions | (4) Emotions      |

8.

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Psychology   | (2) <b>Philosophy</b> |
| (3) Anthropology | (4) Economics         |

9.

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| (1) Sweet  | (2) <b>Sweat</b> |
| (3) Bitter | (4) Sour         |

10.

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (1) Dusters | (2) <b>Clutches</b> |
| (3) Paws    | (4) Pawns           |

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 11 to 15)** I was very fond of the old soldier in our little town. He had only one leg, having lost the other somewhere in Assam in 1942. He used to tell me about his adventures. He told me that he had run away from home to join the army. He had experienced his first battle in the Libyan desert. Out of his dozens of war stories, the one I liked best was the one of his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp in Burma. He told me again and again how he walked two hundred miles in two weeks. On the way he was bitten on the toe by a poisonous snake and he had to cut off part of the toe in order to survive. But by the time he got to an Indian camp the wound had turned septic and the leg had to be amputated. He is, however, quite contented with his lot.

**11. The author was very fond of the old soldier because:**

- (1) He had lost one of his legs in war
- (2) He used to tell the author about his adventures
- (3) He was contented with his lot
- (4) He had been to many countries

**12. Why did the old soldier repeatedly tell that he walked two hundred miles?**

- (1) He ran away from home to join the army
- (2) He had to cross the Libyan desert
- (3) He had to escape from a prison-of-war camp
- (4) He was a strong soldier

**13. The story of the old soldier that the author liked most was that about:**

- (1) His running away from home to join the army
- (2) His first battle in the Libyan desert
- (3) The loss of his leg in Assam
- (4) His escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp

**14. The old soldier, according to the author, was:**

- (1) Unhappy about his life
- (2) Satisfied with his lot
- (3) Angry about his fate
- (4) Disgusted with his misfortune

**15. The soldier's leg had to be amputated because**

- (1) He had walked two hundred miles in two weeks
- (2) He was wounded in war
- (3) The wounded toe turned septic
- (4) He was shot in the leg while escaping from the Japanese camp

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 16 to 19)** Select the correct meanings of the given idioms and phrases out of the given options.

**16. Beat around the bush:**

- (1) to feel sorry
- (2) avoiding the main topic
- (3) to be angry
- (4) to repent afterwards

**17. Hit the Hay:**

- (1) go to bed
- (2) to win over people
- (3) to be blunt
- (4) to talk in an indirect way

**18. Break a leg:**

- (1) something is very easy
- (2) good luck
- (3) something is very expensive
- (4) to make a situation worse

**19. Not let grass grow under feet**

- (1) not nervous or emotional
- (2) Adjusting quickly to changes and making fast decisions
- (3) do not delay in getting something done
- (4) foolish behaviour

**20. What is the opposite of progressive:**

- (1) conservative
- (2) prolegomenon
- (3) proclamation
- (4) proscriptive

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 21 to 24)** Colours can affect us in many different ways, according to Verity Allen. In her new series 'Colour me Healthy', Verity looks at the ways in which colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can change our emotions and even influence our health.

'Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?' says Verity. 'Our toothpaste is almost always white or blue. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit disgusting. It's the same for businesses. We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don't respect one that uses pink or orange. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy.'

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme. She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks. Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American 'Colour Doctor' who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find something new. Verity goes out of her way to be polite to everyone she meets on the series. It is of course up to the viewers to make their own decisions about how much they should believe.

**21. What is the writer doing in this text?**

- (1) Giving information about how colours influence us
- (2) Reporting what happens in a new television series
- (3) Giving information about a television presenter
- (4) Giving his/her opinion on a recent television show

**22. According to Verity, why is knowledge of colour important?**

- (1) It can help you to choose the best products.
- (2) It can give you new ideas.
- (3) It can give you good health.
- (4) It can help you to sell new products.

**23. Who does the writer respect least?**

- (1) Verity Allen
- (2) The people who name lipsticks
- (3) The 'Colour Doctor'
- (4) The scientists who work with mice

**24. In her shows, Verity interviews people from different walks of life in order to:**

- (1) Educate people about their professions
- (2) Inform people about the effect of different colours
- (3) Show how to be polite to people
- (4) Expose those who are not scientific

**25. Select the word that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letter.**

**COGENT:**

- (1) Forceful
- (2) Exceptional
- (3) Objectionable
- (4) False

**26. POLYGLOT— is someone who**

- (1) has more than one spouse
- (2) drinks too much
- (3) plays more than one sport
- (4) Speaks many languages

**27. EQUESTRIAN— relates to**

- (1) birds keeping
- (2) river rafting
- (3) horse riding
- (4) water sports

**28. RIPARIAN— relates to**

- (1) Horses
- (2) River banks
- (3) Religious belief
- (4) Hunting

**29. Select the nearly same meaning for the word - Horrendous**

- (1) Beautiful
- (2) Fortunate
- (3) Pleasant
- (4) Dreadful

**30. Select the nearly same meaning for the phrase – 'A fair crack of the whip'**

- (1) to go out for morning walk
- (2) to be routed
- (3) to give someone an opportunity to do something
- (4) to get unexpected success

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 31 to 34)** Out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

**31. A person who is always dissatisfied:**

- (1) Heresy (2) Malcontent (3) Felon (4) Surrogate

**32. A method that never fails:**

- (1) Unflinching (2) Irreparable (3) Irremediable (4) Infallible

**33. A hater of mankind:**

- (1) Misanthrope (2) Misogynist (3) Philanthropist (4) Misogamist

**34. Intermittent bouts of craving for alcoholic drinks:**

- (1) Megalomania (2) Dipsomania (3) Kleptomania (4) Pyromania

**DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 35 to 37)** In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S1) and the final sentence (S6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and choose your answer accordingly.

**35.**

S1: A large number of people had come to attend the meeting to be addressed by the speaker.

S6: As the speaker had to be hospitalized due to sudden illness.

P. After some time the people lost their patience and began to shout and heckle.

Q. The organizers had great difficulty in assuaging the anger of the crowd.

R. The organizers had a difficult time keeping the assembled people quiet as the meeting did not commence at the scheduled time.

S. When they were forced to cancel the meeting.

- (1) RPSQ (2) QRPS (3) SPQR (4) RPQS

**36.**

S1: Nationalism is only a curse when it becomes narrow and fanatical.

S6: That it becomes a positive curse and harmful internationally.

P. And it is when nationalism impels a state to become expansionist and seek domination over others.

Q. Like so many other things available to man, say, religion, it can easily lead men astray.

R. It can also cause a nation to become suspicious and fearful of its neighbours, to look upon itself as superior, and to become aggressive.

S. Nationalism can lead people into thinking only of themselves, of their own struggles, of their own misery.

- (1) QSRP (2) QRPS (3) SPQR (4) RPQS

**37.**

S1: The prisoner awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity.

S6: It took him four seconds to reach the rope ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to clamber over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom.

P. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the cell and ran into the courtyard.

Q. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony.

R. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands.

S. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet, and worse still the mental strain of those black days.

- (1) SPQR (2) QSPR  
(3) QSRP (4) QRPS

**38. What is not the opposite of Abet**

- (1) Prevent (2) Reject  
(3) Endorse (4) Frustrate

**39. What is the opposite of Lascivious**

- (1) Lewd (2) Pornographic  
(3) Salacious (4) Clean

**40. Choose the correct antonym of the word given.**

**Controvert**

- (1) Contradict (2) Affirm  
(3) Disprove (4) Confound

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer in the OMR sheet.

**41. The girl is learning differential calculus:**

- (1) Differential calculus is being learnt by the girl. (2) Differential calculus is learnt by the girl.  
(3) Differential calculus has been learnt by the girl. (4) Differential calculus is to be learnt by the girl.

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer in the OMR sheet.

**42. He arranged the furniture in the house according to the decorator's plan.**

- (1) The furniture was arranged by him in the house according to decorator's plan.  
(2) The furniture was arranged in the house by him according to decorator's plan.  
(3) The furniture was arranged in the house according to decorator's plan.  
(4) The furniture was to be arranged by him in the house according to decorator's plan.

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer in the OMR sheet.

**43. To make the batter add one tablespoonful of baking powder to the cake mixture.**

- (1) Let one tablespoonful of baking powder be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.  
(2) One tablespoonful of baking powder may be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.  
(3) Let only one tablespoonful of baking powder be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.  
(4) One tablespoonful of baking powder could be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer in the OMR sheet.

**44. By whom is Ramesh looked after?**

- (1) Who looks after Ramesh? (2) Ramesh looks after whom?  
(3) Whom looks after Ramesh? (4) Who is looking after Ramesh?

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer in the OMR sheet.

**45. The deer jumped over the fence:**

- (1) The fence might be jumped over by the deer. (2) The fence was jumped over by the deer.  
(3) The fence had been jumped over by the deer. (4) The fence was being jumped over by the deer.

DIRECTIONS: The following item consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words. Select the word which is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

**46. DISCREET**

- (1) Inattentive (2) Thoughtless  
(3) Careful (4) Foolish

DIRECTIONS: The following item consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words. Select the word which is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

**47. PORTEND**

- (1) Profess (2) Portray (3) Think (4) Foreshadow

**48. Find the correctly spelt word.**

- (1) Excution (2) Excitment (3) Expedition (4) Extrection

**49. Find the correctly spelt word.**

- (1) Occurence (2) Counterfeit (3) Persistance (4) Intersting

**50. Find the correctly spelt word.**

- (1) Spectacular (2) Spactrosecope (3) Spinanche (4) Splended

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct and mark your answer in OMR sheet.

51. The notice reads, "Trespassers will be prosecuted"

- (1) The notice reads that trespassers will be prosecuted. (2) The notice has read that trespassers will be prosecuted.  
(3) As per notice trespassers would be prosecuted. (4) The notice reads that trespassers would be prosecuted.

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct and mark your answer in OMR sheet.

52. Rakhi said "We shall celebrate the festival of Diwali tomorrow"

- (1) Rakhi said that we should celebrate the festival of Diwali tomorrow.  
(2) Rakhi said that we shall celebrate the festival of Diwali the next day.  
(3) Rakhi said that they should celebrate the festival of Diwali the next day.  
(4) Rakhi said that they would celebrate the festival of Diwali the next day.

DIRECTIONS: A sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct and mark your answer in OMR sheet.

53. "I'm so tiny that I can't reach your branches." said the little boy to the tree.

- (1) The little boy said that the tree was so tiny that he could not reach its branches.  
(2) The little boy said to the tree that he was so tiny that he could not reach its branches.  
(3) The little boy told to the tree that he was so tiny that he could not reach its branches.  
(4) The little boy told the tree that he was so tiny that he could not reach its branches.

54. Identify the correct sentence.

- (1) I request you to kindly help me. (2) The doctor saw the pulse of the patient.  
(3) The first two chapters of the novel are dull. (4) The flowers smelt sweetly.

55. Identify the correct sentence.

- (1) It is me who caught the thief. (2) This is the best which we can do.  
(3) You and I must finish your work in time. (4) He and I are friends.

56. Identify the wrong sentence.

- (1) Here is a university. (2) No sooner had I entered the class when the students stood up.  
(3) It is a one-rupee note. (4) The teacher observed that the earth moves round the sun.

DIRECTIONS: In the following item, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled PQRS to produce the correct sentence.

57. Just as the goodness of movies like the things which they represent (P)/ does not consist in being (Q)/ so the goodness of music does not consist (R)/ in its being like the noises we know (S).

The correct sentence should be.

- (1) QPRS (2) PQRS (3) RPSQ (4) SPRQ

58. Choose the most appropriate preposition.

Give an example pertinent ..... the case.

- (1) on (2) with (3) to (4) for

59. Choose the most appropriate preposition.

He was vexed ..... Mohan for his behaviour.

- (1) upon (2) at  
(3) to (4) with

60. Choose the most appropriate preposition.

He is labouring ..... a misapprehension but labouring ..... a cause.

- (1) under; for (2) in; towards  
(3) by; in (4) with; over