

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

**E-I**

**2011**

Version Code

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

**D**

**GENERAL ENGLISH**

**Time Allowed : Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 150**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Before encoding the Question Booklet version code in the OMR sheet, you should check that this Question Booklet does NOT have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete 'Question Booklet' of the available series.
2. Write and encode clearly the Question Booklet Version Code **A, B, C, D** ..... or **H**, as the case may be, in the appropriate space provided for the purpose, in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. You have to enter your Register Number in the Question Booklet in the box provided alongside. 

<b>Register Number</b>
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DO NOT write anything else on the Question Booklet.
4. This Question Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question contains **four** responses (answers). 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 ANSWER** for each question.
5. All the responses should be marked **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided and **ONLY** in Black or Blue Ballpoint Pen. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All questions carry equal marks. **Attempt all questions.** Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Before proceeding to mark the responses in the Answer Sheet, you have to write and encode particulars regarding Register Number, Question Booklet Version Code etc., (along with your signature and Invigilator's signature) in the space provided for in the Answer Sheet.
8. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Question Booklet at the end. You should not make any marking on any other part of the Question Booklet.
9. Immediately after the final bell indicating the conclusion of the examination, stop making any further markings in the Answer Sheet. Be seated till the Answer Sheets are collected and accounted for by the Invigilator.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO.**

**Directions :** Questions (1-10) contain sentences with a blank. Options (1), (2), (3) and (4) have words/phrases which complete these sentences. Darken the number which provides the right choice.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he would say if he learnt that his spectacles were broken, I kept silent about it.
  - (1) Knowing what
  - (2) Thinking what
  - (3) Thinking that
  - (4) Learning what
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I would hand over the money to the police.
  - (1) If I was you
  - (2) If I am you
  - (3) If I were you
  - (4) If I would have been you
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ had he entered the hotel than it started raining hard.
  - (1) Soon
  - (2) Just
  - (3) No sooner
  - (4) When
  
4. Had you the faintest idea of how much you have hurt her feelings, you would \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) not have acted the way you did
  - (2) have acted that way
  - (3) apologise
  - (4) care
  
5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ good to be a cheat.
  - (1) so
  - (2) no
  - (3) all
  - (4) too
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he seen it rain so hard!
  - (1) Not before and all
  - (2) When
  - (3) Never before had
  - (4) Before and all
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ several early setbacks, he went to complete his education.
  - (1) Despite of
  - (2) Despite
  - (3) Inspite
  - (4) Although
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I never met him in all my life.
  - (1) Truthfully
  - (2) Factually
  - (3) In the fact
  - (4) To tell you the truth
  
9. Lend your ears, \_\_\_\_\_ your heart.
  - (1) not but
  - (2) only not
  - (3) but not
  - (4) alone, never
  
10. He went to the tree several times, \_\_\_\_\_ found anything miraculous about it.
  - (1) however
  - (2) never
  - (3) and always
  - (4) but never

**Directions :** Questions (11-20) are designed to test your ability to use the right prefix. Darken the correct option from (1), (2), (3) and (4). The meaning of the desired word is given in the bracket.

11. The judge described the story of the witness as ... (something that cannot be believed)

- (1) In...
- (2) De...
- (3) Sub...
- (4) Ultra...

12. The police tried to ... the tension by keeping a low profile. (prevent from becoming explosive)

- (1) Al...
- (2) Cycl...
- (3) De...
- (4) Un...

13. Good teachers don't just fill in facts. They ... a purpose into the lives of their students. (to fill)

- (1) Re...
- (2) In..
- (3) Sub...
- (4) Poly...

14. Grammatically this sentence is acceptable, but some of the words you have used are ... (old fashioned)

- (1) Quasi...
- (2) Uni...
- (3) Arch...
- (4) Anti...

15. We were left with no ... but to walk in the rain. (no other option)

- (1) Alter...
- (2) Ultra...
- (3) Im...
- (4) In...

16. His grandfather left him with a .... amount of money. (huge)

- (1) Sub...
- (2) Sum...
- (3) Im...
- (4) In...

17. The doctors did not find anything .... in his behaviour (not usual)

- (1) Ab...
- (2) In...
- (3) Peri...
- (4) Ad...

18. His gastric problems were .... (cannot be cured)

- (1) Un...
- (2) Im...
- (3) In...
- (4) Ad...

19. Man has always dreamt of ... the world. (to go round)

- (1) Un...
- (2) Circum...
- (3) En...
- (4) Sub...

20. The minister refused to express his opinion on the matter as it was ... (to be under the active consideration of a law court)

- (1) Under...
- (2) Be...
- (3) Sub...
- (4) Alter...

**Directions :** Read the following passage and darken the correct option (1), (2), (3) or (4) against questions (21-25) :

Religion is a cultural system that creates powerful and long-lasting meaning, by establishing symbols that relate humanity to beliefs and values. Many religions have narratives, symbols, traditions and sacred histories that are intended to give meaning to life or to explain the origin of life or the universe. They tend to derive morality, ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle from their ideas about the cosmos and human nature.

The word religion is sometimes used interchangeably with faith or belief system, but religion differs from private belief in that it has a public aspect. Most religions have organized behaviours, including clerical hierarchies, a definition of what constitutes adherence or membership, congregations of laity, regular meetings or services for the purposes of veneration of a deity or for prayer, holy places (either natural or architectural), and/or scriptures. The practice of a religion may also include sermons, commemoration of the activities of a God or Gods, sacrifices, festivals, feasts, trance, initiations, funerary services, matrimonial services, meditation, music, art, dance, public service, or other aspects of human culture.

The development of religion has taken different forms in different cultures. Some religions place an emphasis on belief, while others emphasize practice. Some religions focus on the subjective experience of the religious individual, while others consider the activities of the religious community to be most important. Some religions claim to be universal, believing their laws and cosmology to be binding for everyone, while others are intended to be practiced only by a closely defined or localized group. In many places religion has been associated with public institutions such as education, hospitals, the family, Government and political hierarchies.

Some academics studying the subject have divided religions into three broad categories: world religions, a term which refers to transcultural, international faiths; indigenous religions, which refers to smaller, culture-specific or nation-specific religious groups; and new religious movements, which refers to recently developed faiths. One modern academic theory of religion, social constructionism, says that religion is a modern concept that suggests all spiritual practice and worship follows a model similar to Christianity, and thus religion, as a concept, has been applied inappropriately to non-Western cultures.

21. Religion can be broadly divided into
- (1) Two categories: Western and Eastern
  - (2) Three categories
  - (3) Academic and non-academic
  - (4) Modern and ancient
22. Powerful and long-lasting meaning is created by
- (1) Humanity
  - (2) Symbols
  - (3) Beliefs and values
  - (4) Cultural system
23. The function of sacred histories is to
- (1) Explain creation
  - (2) Derive morality
  - (3) Create preferred lifestyle
  - (4) Create ideas about human nature
24. Religions include
- (1) Interchangeability
  - (2) Hospitals
  - (3) Organized behaviour
  - (4) Study
25. Social constructionism questions
- (1) Christianity
  - (2) Religion as a modern concept
  - (3) Universality of the concept of religion
  - (4) Western culture

**Directions :** Questions from 26 through to 35 consist of pairs of words/phrases. Indicate from choices given (1), (2), (3) and (4) the pair that best expresses a similar relationship to that of the given pair.

**Example :** EASY : DIFFICULT

- (1) High : Low
- (2) Far : Distant
- (3) Money : Wealth
- (4) Fly : Sky

**The Answer is (1) :** Easy : Difficult expresses opposition and opposition is found in pair (1).

26. Dickens : Novels
- (1) Newspaper : Reader
  - (2) Shakespeare: Plays
  - (3) Literature : Critic
  - (4) Drama : Actor
27. Court : Judge
- (1) Temple : Priest
  - (2) Kitchen : Cleaner
  - (3) Living Room : Children
  - (4) Parliament : MPs
28. Camel : Desert
- (1) Ship : Ocean
  - (2) Tiger : Forest
  - (3) Crocodile : River
  - (4) Snake : Grass
29. Magnet : Iron
- (1) Rose : Thorn
  - (2) Black : White
  - (3) Boy : Girl
  - (4) Night : Day

30. Computer : Electricity

- (1) Carriage : Horse
- (2) Bus : Passengers
- (3) Ship : Water
- (4) Book : Reader

31. Red : Danger

- (1) Green : Earth
- (2) Orange : Indecision
- (3) Blue : Ocean
- (4) Yellow : Sickness

32. Sky : Earth

- (1) Fire : Water
- (2) Fish : Bird
- (3) Cloud : Dust
- (4) Life : Pleasure

33. Wealth : Generosity

- (1) Poverty : Power
- (2) Might : Kindness
- (3) Beauty : Grandeur
- (4) Victory : Congratulation

34. Youth : Haste

- (1) Middle age : Contemplation
- (2) Old age : Patience
- (3) Childhood : Dream
- (4) Death : God

35. Gold : Iron

- (1) Silver : Platinum
- (2) Dog : Master
- (3) Rose : Weed
- (4) Aluminium : Hindalium

**Directions :** Each of the questions (36-40) contains a sentence with a blank which you should fill using appropriate alternatives from (1), (2), (3) or (4).

36. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the news on the TV yesterday ?

- (1) See
- (2) Look at
- (3) Watch
- (4) View

37. Of her many qualities, the one that stands out most is how she was \_\_\_\_\_ in organizing house-parties.

- (1) Adopt
- (2) Adept
- (3) Adapt
- (4) Android

38. With the money that his father gave him, he bought some \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Earth
- (2) Ground
- (3) Field
- (4) Land

39. The proverb, "all that glitter is not gold" suggests that we should not be fooled by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Vision
- (2) Site
- (3) Sight
- (4) Looks

40. Many of his admirers were \_\_\_\_\_ from respectable families.

- (1) Females
- (2) Woman
- (3) Women
- (4) Womans

**Directions :** Items from (41-50) contain four sets of spellings. Identify the correct spelling marking (1), (2), (3) or (4).

41. (1) Pnumonia  
(2) Pneumonea  
(3) Pneumonia  
(4) Pneumoinea

42. (1) Closetted  
(2) Closeted  
(3) Closseted  
(4) Clossetted

43. (1) Sanctimonious  
(2) Sanctimoneous  
(3) Sanctemonious  
(4) Sanctemoneous

44. (1) Paraphermelia  
(2) Paraphernalia  
(3) Parapharnalia  
(4) Parapharnalea

45. (1) Cocketry  
(2) Cockettery  
(3) Coquetry  
(4) Cocquetry

46. (1) Endengar  
(2) Endenger  
(3) Engender  
(4) Engander

47. (1) Travelling  
(2) Traveling  
(3) Travailing  
(4) Travling

48. (1) Afiliation  
(2) Afilliation  
(3) Afiliacion  
(4) Affiliation

49. (1) Honourable  
(2) Honorable  
(3) Hounorable  
(4) Honoureble

50. (1) Debu  
(2) Debut  
(3) Debute  
(4) Dabut

**Directions :** The following ten items (51-60) test your skill in identifying synonyms (meaning nearest to the given word). Select the response (1), (2), (3) or (4) which is nearest in meaning by darkening the number related to your answer.

51. Insipid

- (1) Weak
- (2) Liquidy
- (3) Water
- (4) Groovy

52. Brandish

- (1) Wave
- (2) Show a brand
- (3) Belong to a band
- (4) Brand

53. Decrepit

- (1) Without a Receipt
- (2) Immoral
- (3) Weak
- (4) Deceive

54. Formidable

- (1) Causing shock
- (2) Causing sorrow
- (3) Causing loss of shape
- (4) Causing fear

55. Exceptional

- (1) Excepted
- (2) Outstanding
- (3) Left out
- (4) Objectionable

56. Amoral

- (1) Immoral
- (2) Moral
- (3) Morally indifferent
- (4) Morally hostile

57. Forsake

- (1) Forgive
- (2) Forget
- (3) Give up
- (4) Give in

58. Succumb

- (1) Succulent
- (2) Resist
- (3) Yield
- (4) Agree

59. Desist

- (1) Resist
- (2) Abstain
- (3) Retain
- (4) Insist

60. Cretin

- (1) Wrinkled
- (2) Gathered up
- (3) Stupid
- (4) Bland



**Directions :** The following ten items (61-70) test your skill in identifying antonyms (opposites). Identify the antonyms in the series (1), (2), (3) and (4) and darken the correct option.

61. Pittance

- (1) Large
- (2) Small
- (3) Ridiculous
- (4) Serious

62. Imminent

- (1) Eminent
- (2) Belated
- (3) Bright
- (4) Dull

63. Exhilarate

- (1) Gladden
- (2) Speed up
- (3) Sadden
- (4) Weaken

64. Accede

- (1) Agree
- (2) Refuse
- (3) Over shoot
- (4) Oppose

65. Ascent

- (1) Fall
- (2) Rise
- (3) Raise
- (4) Pronunciation

66. Ascetic

- (1) Sour
- (2) Hedonistic
- (3) Sweet
- (4) Austere

67. Apathy

- (1) Pathetic
- (2) Sympathy
- (3) Cruel
- (4) Pathological

68. Hinder

- (1) Lag
- (2) Let go
- (3) Obstruct
- (4) Challenge

69. Vitiate

- (1) Hearten
- (2) Vitalize
- (3) Spoil
- (4) Energise

70. Salubrious

- (1) Healing
- (2) Salary Rise
- (3) Touching
- (4) Unhealthy

**Directions :** The following five items (71-75) test your familiarity with prepositions. Darken the correct option in the series (1), (2), (3) and (4).

71. His name was not \_\_\_\_\_ the list.  
(1) in  
(2) within  
(3) on  
(4) over
72. He followed the order \_\_\_\_\_ a question.  
(1) during  
(2) for  
(3) without  
(4) to
73. He wept \_\_\_\_\_ his subordinates.  
(1) in spite of  
(2) in view of  
(3) by virtue of  
(4) in front of
74. They walked \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
(1) along  
(2) next to  
(3) off  
(4) in the side of
75. \_\_\_\_\_ his hard work, the marks he scored in the examination are very low.  
(1) Notwithstanding  
(2) Considering  
(3) With regard to  
(4) In regard to

**Directions :** The following five items (76-80) test your familiarity with the use of articles. Darken the correct option in the series (1), (2), (3) and (4).

76. I read \_\_\_\_\_ book last week which says that poverty is good!  
(1) One  
(2) A  
(3) The  
(4) No article
77. He is \_\_\_\_\_ MA in English.  
(1) A  
(2) The  
(3) No Article  
(4) An
78. \_\_\_\_\_ *Puranas* are ancient Sanskrit texts.  
(1) No Article  
(2) The  
(3) An  
(4) A
79. He is \_\_\_\_\_ European by origin.  
(1) The  
(2) A  
(3) An  
(4) No Article
80. I am \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Dumbledore you are looking for!  
(1) No article  
(2) The  
(3) A  
(4) An

**Directions** : Fill in the blanks in the following items (81-84) from the options (1), (2), (3) and (4) so as to make meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. Darken the correct option.

81. \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for this act.
- (1) You only
  - (2) Yourself
  - (3) You alone
  - (4) You yourself
82. \_\_\_\_\_ brave will stand and fight.
- (1) None but the
  - (2) All but the
  - (3) Only but the
  - (4) Seldom do the
83. \_\_\_\_\_ books I read in my youth, *David Copperfield* has ever remained green in my mind.
- (1) Of some
  - (2) Of all the
  - (3) Some
  - (4) Of some of the
84. You break the law, and \_\_\_\_\_ at your own risk.
- (1) you doing that
  - (2) you do so
  - (3) you would
  - (4) you might

**Direction** : The sentences in questions (85-90) have parts that are grammatically incorrect. Identify the incorrect part and darken the corresponding number.

85. The white horse over there  
(1)  
was the one  
(2)  
that won  
(3)  
the race yesterday.  
(4)
86. Gandhi was one of the  
(1)  
greatest leader  
(2)  
that the world  
(3)  
has ever seen.  
(4)
87. Hardly had the guests left  
(1)  
then he realized  
(2)  
that the necklace  
(3)  
was missing.  
(4)

88. He was looking  
(1)  
for some informations  
(2)  
in the library  
(3)  
when you arrived.  
(4)
89. None of the books  
(1)  
recommended by him  
(2)  
were decent enough  
(3)  
children to read.  
(4)
90. When hearing from the headquarters  
(1)  
that some important files  
(2)  
were misplaced ,  
(3)  
he promptly disappeared.  
(4)

**Directions :** Questions (91-95) are designed to test your comprehension of words in sentences. Darken the correct option among (1), (2), (3) and (4) that explains the meaning of the underlined words.

91. Poverty had taught him that forbearance was the best teacher.  
(1) Deference  
(2) Respect  
(3) Kindness  
(4) Patience
92. He fancied himself as a public speaker but always spoke atrociously.  
(1) Badly  
(2) Cautiously  
(3) Cruelly  
(4) Violently
93. I listened to him till the end, with the full awareness that the veracity of his statements had to be ascertained.  
(1) Correctness  
(2) Truthfulness  
(3) Deceitfulness  
(4) Cunning
94. The MP faced the angry media and adroitly avoided all the awkward questions.  
(1) Cunningly  
(2) Carefully  
(3) Cleverly  
(4) Nicely
95. He generally wore a look of boredom, but came out with scintillating ideas in science classes.  
(1) Bright  
(2) Careful  
(3) Experimental  
(4) Proven

**Directions :** Read items (96-100) and darken the correct option for each :

96. Young Man : "I have never seen a more beautiful woman than her."

Older Man : "Indeed, beauty is in the eye of the beholder. But looking at the power of your glasses, I have my doubts about how that girl looks."

The older man means that

- (1) Beauty is subjective
- (2) The young man might not have seen the girl properly
- (3) The young man wears spectacles
- (4) One must be careful about attractive girls

97. Friend A : "My wife is an angel."

Friend B : "I am not so lucky. Mine is still alive."

Friend B is :

- (1) Joking
- (2) Sad
- (3) Lying
- (4) Truthful

98. Wife : "How did your speech go yesterday?"

Husband : "Well. But the audience was thin when my turn came."

- (1) The audience was restless.
- (2) The audience was impatient.
- (3) The audience had lessened.
- (4) The audience had become lean.

99. It is said in the Bible, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." This means

- (1) Rich men cannot go to heaven.
- (2) Rich men can go to heaven but it is difficult.
- (3) Rich men need to go through the eye of the needle first before going to heaven.
- (4) Camels go to heaven more easily.

100. The little boy waited patiently till the end and the grandmother gave him the biggest piece of sweet saying, "All good things come to he who waits."

The statement means

- (1) If you wait long, you will get bigger rewards
- (2) Grandmothers love little children
- (3) Grandmothers have a lot of patience with young children
- (4) Patience is a virtue that is finally rewarded