

SSC COMBINED GRADUATE LEVEL
(TIER - II EXAM 2010)
QUESTION PAPER

English language and Comprehension

Direction: In Questions 1 to 20, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order, Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

I. 1. The second - named motive

- P. the aiming at
R. ambition, or in milder terms
6. in the human nature.
- Q. lies firmly fixed
S. recognition and consideration
- a) RPQS b) RPSQ c) PRQS d) SPRQ

2. The works of William Shakespeare

- P. have provided us
R. such common expressions
6. that few realise their source
- Q. that have become
S. with a number of phrases
- a) RQSP b) SQRP c) PSQR d) QPSR

3. The ever spiralling costs

- P. to take another look
R. of modern synthetic drugs
6. used the Third World countries
- Q. at the plant remedies
S. may force western medicine
- a) QRSP b) PSPQ c) QPSR d) RSPQ

4. 1. Very many people

- P. from those
R. that their natural
- Q. spend money in
S. ways quite different
- a) PSQR b) QSPR c) QPRS d) RPQS

5. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown

- P. But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
Q. He threw them into the waste basket

- R. So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity
S. His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.
6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

a) RSPQ b) QRSP c) QSRP d) RQSP

6. 1. An overall picture

- P. literary situation Q. of the present
R. major languages S. in some of the
6. is discussed here

a) QPSR b) SRQP c) PQSR d) QSRP

7. 1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.

- P. The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
Q. The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
R. The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
S. He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.

a) PRQS b) RSQP c) SRPQ d) RQPS

8. 1. It is useful to distinguish

- P. basic research Q. pure science, which involves
R. and applied science S. between two forms of science
6. Which involves technology

a) SRQP b) SQPR c) RQPS d) PRQS

9. 1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.

- P. He may succeed in attracting an audience.
Q. Anyone who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.
R. In this park, there is a place known as 'Speaker's Corner'
S. On Sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.
6. They will be standing on soap boxes and speaking away on various subjects.

a) RPQS b) QPRS c) RQPS d) QPSR

10. 1. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.

- P. Aren't these two at cross purposes?
Q. On the one hand, the Government declares 'no smoking' zones.

R. The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.

S. On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this

6. There is a need for review of Government policy.

a) RQSP b) RPQS c) QSPR d) PQSR

11. 1. A man who climbs a mountain faces several dangers.

P. A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.

Q. The atmosphere at such great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.

R. Yet another danger is the avalanches- huge mass of snow sliding down the mountain and the mountaineer may get swept off.

S. This means that the mountaineer has to carry his own supply of oxygen in a cylinder.

6. It is proof of man's indomitable courage that in spite of all these dangers, he continues to climb the highest mountains in the world.

a) QSPR b) SRPQ c) QSRP d) PSRQ

12. 1. After the Chipko Movement

P. that peasants and tribals

Q. in the responsible management

R. it was demonstrated

S. had a greater stake

6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.

a) QPRS b) RPSQ c) RPQS d) QPSR

13. 1. Sometimes you can figure out

P. of the rest of the sentence

Q. or from the meaning

R. its place in the story or in the sentence

S. an unfamiliar word from its context

6. even though you may never have seen the word before.

a) RSPQ b) SRQP c) QPRS d) PRQS

14. 1. Even today in many countries

P. neglected and there are far

Q. women continue to be

R. who have had the benefit of

S. fewer women than men

6. education and vocational training.

a) PRQS b) QPSR c) SQRP d) RQPS

15. 1. Carl Sagan

P. the severity of the problem

Q. says that we do not fully understand

R. that the next generations may be badly affected

S. in his essay

6. and that the only solution is international co-operation.

- a) SRPQ b) SQRP c) SPRQ d) SQPR

16. 1. Each

P. if it was working

Q. had to be tested to be sure

R. parts of the rocket

S. of the many

6. perfectly.

- a) RSPQ b) RQSP c) PRQS d) SRQP

17. 1. The life of the honeybee colony centres around the activities of its single queen.

P. Fertilisation of these eggs takes place before they are deposited in the cells.

Q. When the eggs hatch into larvae, they are looked after and fed by the worker bees.

R. During the summer months she spends most of her time laying eggs in the wax cells of her honey comb.

S. The honeybee does this by releasing sperm from her storage sacs which were filled at the time of her mating of flights.

6. A new worker bee emerges three weeks after the egg was laid.

- a) RSQP b) RPSQ c) SPRQ d) SRPQ

18. 1. George Eliot sees

P. family life

Q. and mutually caring relationships

R. human relationships

S. as the centre of

6. as the centre of life itself.

- a) PQSR b) RQSP c) RPQS d) PSRQ

19. 1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and preittier

P. She began to be treated worse than any servant

Q. After household work she would sleep among the cinders.

R. And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her.

S. She was compelled to eat scraps of left overs.

6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.

- a) PQRS b) RPSQ c) QPRS d) PQSR

20. 1. Actually for him

P. was more important than

Q. the development

R. into a free man

S. of the Indian

6. the freeing of India.

- a) QSRP b) SRQP c) PRQS d) RSQP

Directions: In Questions 21 to 30, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

21. One who is unable to pay debts.

- a) debtor b) indebted c) borrower d) insolvent

22. A roundabout way of speaking.

- a) loose-tongued b) loquacious c) circumlocution d) talkative

23. An order requiring a person to attend a court.

- a) Courtship b) Agreement c) Subpoena d) Command

24. An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise.

- a) Facsimile b) Surname c) Alias d) Pseudonym

25. Murder of brother.

- a) Homicide b) Infanticide c) Patricide d) Fratricide

26. An extreme fear of being in a small confined place.

- a) Hydrophobia b) Paraphernalia c) Claustrophobia d) Progeria

27. An inscription in a tomb.

- a) epitaph b) crypt c) obituary d) legacy

28. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on seperation.

- a) patrimony b) antimony c) parsimony d) alimony

29. Practice of employing spies in war.

- a) Esplanade b) Espionage c) Espadrille d) Estrangement

30. A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised.

- a) jurisdiction b) judiciary c) jurisprudence d) juristic

Directions: In Questions 31 to 50, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/ Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

31. Open the door.

- a) The door must be opened. b) The door will be opened.
c) The door is opened. d) Let the door be opened.

32. I did not trust anybody.

- a) Nobody was trusted by me. b) Anybody had been trusted by me.
c) Nobody would be trusted by me. d) Nobody has been trusted by me.

33. Did he remember the date and time?

- a) Are the date and time remembered by him?
b) Was he remembering the date and time?
c) Were the date and time remembered by him?
d) Did the date and time be remembered by him?

34. The boys were digging a hole in the ground.

- a) A hole had been dug in the ground by the boys.
- b) In the ground, the boys dug a hole.
- c) A hole in the ground has been dug by the boys.
- d) A hole was being dug by the boys in the ground.

35. We must now deal with these problems.

- a) These problems must now be dealt with by us.
- b) These problems must now be dealing with by us.
- c) These problems must now deal with by us.
- d) These problems are to be dealt with by us.

36. The audience loudly cheered the leader's speech.

- a) The leader's speech was loudly cheered by the audience.
- b) The leader's speech is loudly cheered by the audience.
- c) The audience loudly cheered the leader for his speech.
- d) The speech of the leader was loudly cheered by the audience.

37. Someone is following us.

- a) We are followed by someone.
- b) We are being followed by someone.
- c) We were being followed by someone.
- d) We had been followed by someone.

38. He hasn't slept in his bed.

- a) His bed hasn't been slept in
- b) He had not been slept in his bed
- c) His bed had been slept in
- d) His bed had not been slept in

39. I was recommended another lawyer.

- a) Somebody recommended another lawyer
- b) Somebody recommended me to another lawyer
- c) Somebody recommended me another lawyer
- d) Somebody recommends me another lawyer

40. Many a person has been saved from the man-eaters by these hunters.

- a) These hunters will save many a person from the man - eaters
- b) These hunters save many a person from the man - eaters.
- c) These hunters saved many a person from the man - eaters.
- d) These hunters have saved many a person from the man - eaters.

41. Must we cut this will cut?

- a) Must this tree will cut?
- b) Must this tree be cut?
- c) Must this tree was cut?
- d) Must this tree is cut?

42. You will be well looked after.

- a) They will look after you well.
- b) They can look after you well.
- c) They may look after you well
- d) They shall look after you well.

43. Didn't they tell you to be here by six 'O' clock?

- a) Weren't you told to be here by six 'O' Clock?
- b) Haven't they told you to be here by six O' clock
- c) You were expected to be here by six O' clock?
- d) They expected you to be here by six O' clock?

44. Dont' touch this switch.

- a) This switch does not be touched.
- b) This switch must not be touched.
- c) This switch don't be touched.
- d) This switch need not be touched.

45. One cannot gather grapes from thistles.

- a) Thistles cannot be gathered from grapes.
- b) Grapes cannot be gathered from thistles.
- c) Grapes and thistles cannot be gathered by one.
- d) Grapes cannot be gathered by them.

46. They will have completed the work by the time we get there.

- a) The work will be completed by the time we get there.
- b) The work will have been completed by the time we get there.
- c) The work will have completed by the time we get there.
- d) The work will have been completed by the time we have got there

47. You will have to pull down this skyscraper as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.

- a) This sky- scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
- b) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down by you as the town planning regulations have not been complied by you.
- c) This sky-scraper will be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
- d) The sky-scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied.

48. He has written a poem which fascinates everyone.

- a) A poem has been written by him fascinates everyone.
- b) Everyone is fascinated by the poem which has been written by him.
- c) Poem written by him fascinates everyone.
- d) Everyone fascinates the poem which is written by him.

49. Will those happy days be ever forgotten by me?

- a) Will I ever forget those happy days? b) Shall I ever forgot these happy days?
c) Would I forget these happy days? d) Ever shall I forget those happy days?

50. You are requested to permit him.

- a) Please permit him. b) I request you to permit me.
c) He request to pertmit him. d) I plead you to permit him.

Directions: In Questions 51 to 70, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. Incase no improvement is needed your asnwer is (D).

51. The false appearance of the building created for the function was blown away in the strom.

- a) Exterior b) Facade c) Skeleton d) No improvement

52. I will be with you in one quarter of an hour.

- a) a quarter of one hour b) a quarter of an hour
c) a quarter of hour d) No improvement

53. She has decided to canvas for the conservative party.

- a) Advertise b) Canvass c) Canvassing d) No improvement

54. Serious charges of corruption were levied against him.

- a) put b) levelled c) made d) No improvement

55. He ordered me open the window.

- a) asked b) bade c) requested d) No improvement

56. A lot of boodshed could have been saved, had the administration taken timely action.

- a) Protected b) Prevented c) Eschewed d) No improvement

57. Along with success comes a need for wisdom.

- a) thought b) thirst c) reputation d) No improvement

58. Do you know to prepare the Balance Sheet?

- a) Do you know to balance b) Do you know to make
c) Do you know how to prepare d) No improvement

59. Neither plants nor animals, can survive without oxygen.

- a) Plants can neither b) Neither can plants
c) Plants, neither d) No improvement

60. The professor has agreed to take remediable classes for the weaker students.

- a) redressal b) remedial c) restorative d) No improvement

61. During the recent floods, we waded through waist - deep water for almost half a kilometre
a) shuffled though b) walked over c) skipped though d) No improvement
62. In Gujarat, communal violence and rioting ignited up twice in the late seventies and early eighties.
a) flared b) burned c) took d) No improvement
63. My friend lamented that though a complete report was sent to the department a month ago no action is being taken so far.
a) No action has been taken. b) No action was taken.
c) No action had taken. d) No improvement
64. Hari left the house before Shyam got there.
a) will leave d) had left c) leaves d) No improvement
65. The underlining assumption is that the amount of money available is limited.
a) undermining b) underlying c) underwhelming d) No improvement
66. She was criticised by her colleagues for leaking the story to the press.
a) reproached b) dissented c) warned d) No improvement
67. Two children were knocked down by a speeding truck.
a) turned down b) pulled down c) brought down d) No improvement
68. The company is not doing well- isn't it time you sell off your shares in it?
a) sold b) selling c) give d) No improvement
69. Before a skunk squeals an unpleasant spray from the glands under it's tail, it will stamp its feet and hiss a warning.
a) Squints b) Stinks c) Squirts d) No improvement
70. Although Pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, they are also carnivorous.
a) Until b) As soon as c) Not only d) No improvement

Directions: In Questions 71 to 95, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

71. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."
a) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
b) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
c) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
d) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

- 72. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"**
- He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.
- 73. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."**
- He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He said that there used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He inquired whether there was a lovely, quiet street.
- 74. The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.**
- The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow anyone to disturb the peace."
 - The Prime Minister said, "We would not allow no one to disturb the peace."
 - The Prime Minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."
 - The Prime Minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."
- 75. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well done, players."**
- The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.
 - The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.
 - The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.
 - The spectators applauded the players joyfully to do well.
- 76. I said to my friend, "Good Morning. Let us go for a picnic today."**
- I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.
 - I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.
 - I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic that day.
 - I told good morning to my friend and suggested to go for a picnic today.
- 77. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name?"**
- The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
 - The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
 - The new student asked the old one did he knows his name.
 - The new student asked the old one if he knows his name.
- 78. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.**
- I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."
 - I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."
 - I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."

d) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."

79. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."

- a) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore this week."
- b) I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
- c) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
- d) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.

80. "How long does the journey take" my co-passenger asked me.

- a) My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take?
- b) I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.
- c) My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
- d) My co-passenger asked me how long the journey did take.

81. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly," said the mother.

- a) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
- b) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.
- c) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.
- d) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.

82. He said he goes for a walk every morning.

- a) He said, "I went for a walk every morning".
- b) He said, "I go for a walk every morning".
- c) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning".
- d) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning".

83. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."

- a) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.
- b) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.
- c) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.
- d) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.

84. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change".

- a) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.
- b) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.
- c) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.
- d) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.

85. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.

- a) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"
- b) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded?"
- c) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"
- d) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"

86. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"

- a) Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him.
- b) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.
- c) Gopan asked me if I can do these sums for him.
- d) gopan asked if I could do these sums for him.

87. The boss said, "It' time we began planning our work".

- a) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.
- b) The boss said that it was time we had begun palanning our work.
- c) The boss said that is was time they began planning their work.
- d) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.

88. He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime".

- a) He told the judge that he did not commit the crime.
- b) He told the judge that he had not committed the cirme.
- c) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.
- d) He told the judge that he had not committed his crime.

89. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never"

- a) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.
- b) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.
- c) Rahul said that he would do it then or never.
- d) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.

90. My father once said to me, If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this".

- a) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- b) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- c) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- d) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.

91. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces"

- a) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.
- b) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
- c) Doshi told his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
- d) Doshi pleased his wife to select one of these necklaces.

92. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now?"

- a) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now.
- b) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.
- c) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till then.
- d) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then.

93. "Govind", said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell me what the old man said".

- a) The manager sternly told Govind that he commanded him to tell him what the old man had said.
- b) The manager commanded sternly to Govind to tell him what the old man had said.
- c) The manager commanded Govind to tell him what the old man said.
- d) The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old man had said.

94. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday?"

- a) I asked him where he had lost the pen I brought for you yesterday?"
- b) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
- c) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the next day.
- d) I asked him where he had lost the pen I brought for him the previous day.

95. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework".

- a) She requested Rita to help her in her homework.
- b) Rita requested her to help her with her homework.
- c) She requested Rita to help her with her homework.
- d) She requested Rita to help her homework.

Directions: In the following three passages from Question 96 to 120, some of the words have been left out, First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given.

PASSAGE-I

Billy Arjan Singh was a wildlife enthusiast. Billy's fight ... 96... hunting put 26 professional shikar companies out of jobs ... 97... his failing health, he had ... 98... a writ in the Allahabad High Court against ... 99 ... in Dudhwa. This is apart from a ... 100... battle that he ... 101... to have the offending railway tracks ... 102... through Dudhwa Shifted to ... 103... its inhabitants a peaceful ... 104... The only regret he had was "there was so much ... 105... to be done for tigers and so little time". Billy's contribution will always be remembered by wildlife lovers.

96. a) towards b) for c) over d) against
97. a) although b) despite c) respite d) frequently
98. a) filed b) given c) represented d) forwarded
99. a) deforestation b) pollution c) poaching d) killing
100. a) continuous b) Persistent c) permanent d) relentless
101. a) waged b) conducted c) started d) constituted
102. a) running b) going c) entering d) standing
103. a) have b) ensure c) pre-occupy d) demand
104. a) existence b) stay c) vacation d) reunion
105. a) wanted b) appeared c) dreamed d) needed

PASSAGE - II

The wings of some birds are so small that they are ... 106... for flying. Earlier such birds ... 107... fly. But after living for thousands of ... 108... in places where they had no ... 109... there was no need for them to fly, and they ... 110... on the ground. After a while, their ... 111 ... ones could no longer rise into the air. The ostrich, rhea, emu and cassowary ... 112 fly, but, they can run fast on their long, strong legs. Ostriches ... 113 ... in Africa and are found on the grassy places ... 114 ... they live along with big groups of zebras. The rhea looks like the ostrich, ... 115.... it is smaller and has three toes on each feet, while the ostrich has only two.

106. a) useless b) useful c) beneficial d) suited
107. a) should b) might c) could d) can
108. a) weeks b) years c) months d) ages
109. a) wind b) sky c) friends d) enemies
110. a) stepped b) stayed c) crept d) crawled
111. a) trained b) old c) young d) pregnant
112. a) cannot b) could c) would d) should
113. a) lived b) live c) had lived d) used to live

114. a) when b) where c) so that d) because
115. a) even though b) but c) and d) inspite of

PASSAGE - III

One of the major causes of the failure of ... **116** ... countries on the economic front is their ... **117** ... to evolve a judicious mixture of ... **118** ... substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia, which ... **119** ... on imports after its independence 20 years, ... **120** ...

116. a) Advanced b) Advancing c) Developed d) Developing
117. a) handicap b) disadvantage c) inability d) incapacity
118. a) import b) export c) scientific d) invention
119. a) banked b) traded c) carried d) expected
120. a) since b) ago c) earlier d) back

Directions: In Questions 121 to 150, you have 6 brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE - I

Fingerprints are the marks made by the ridges on the ends of the fingers and thumbs. These ridges form a pattern that stays the same throughout a person's life. No two persons have ever had the same fingerprints. So fingerprints are a foolproof way of identifying a person.

A fingerprint record is made in an interesting manner. A small piece of metal is coated with a thin film of ink. Next, a person's finger and thumb tips are pressed against the inked surface. Then the fingertips are pressed on a white card. The prints are recorded in exact detail.

Fingerprinting is often used to solve crimes. Fingerprints are picked up at the scene of a crime. These are compared with those of a suspect. Millions of fingerprints are kept on files by police departments.

Fingerprinting is also used in finding missing persons and identifying unknown dead. It is used to screen people who apply for certain jobs.

It is thought that the Chinese used thumb prints to sign documents a long time before Christ. The system used today was invented by Sir Francis Galton in the 1880's. In 1901, Sir E.R. Henry found a simple way of grouping fingerprints. His system is used by many law-enforcement organisations.

121. Fingerprints are the most way of identifying a person.

- a) best b) genuine c) sincere d) accurate

122. The main reason why fingerprinting is used for identification is that

- a) every individual has a unique set of fingerprints.
b) every set of fingerprints falls into a pattern
c) records of fingerprints can be maintained.
d) fingerprints can be picked up even after a crime.

123. Who first evolved a system of using finger impressions to authenticate documents?

- a) Sir Francis Galton b) Sir E.R. Henry
c) The Chinese d) The Britishes

124. The present system of recording fingerprints is around years old.

- a) 2200 b) 100 c) 500 d) 220

125. The fingerprints are stored for record

- a) on a white card b) on an inked surface
c) on paper files d) on a small piece of metal

PASSAGE - II

An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children-were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts staggered up the steel, bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all. The peasants plodded along in the ankle-deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving.

126. What was the old man wearing ?

- a) Steel-rimmed spectacles
b) An old shirt and pant
c) Very dusty clothes
d) Steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes

127. Mention those which crossed the bridge besides human beings.

- a) mules and horses. b) Men, women and children
c) Carts and trucks d) Soldiers and carts

128. Who were helping to push the mule-drawn carts ?

- a) Mules b) The villagers c) The horses d) Soldiers

129. Where was the old man sitting ?

- a) In the cart b) Over the bridge

c) By the side of the road

d) On the banks of the river

130. Why was he sitting there ?

a) To admire the natural scenery.

b) To watch the people passing by.

c) Because he was so tired that he couldn't go any further.

d) Waiting for somebody.

PASSAGE - III

Most authorities agree that St. Valentine is "the lover's saint".

However, some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed, though there appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop and that he suffered martyrdom under the Roman Emperor Claudius on February 14, 271 (A.D.).

The story is that Emperor Claudius issued a decree forbidding marriage. Married men disliked leaving their families to go to war, and they did not make good soldiers, according to the Emperor's notion. Since good soldiers were needed, he decided that marriage had to be abolished.

The good priest Valentine heard this and was sad. he invited young lovers to come to him and secretly got them married. The emperor learnt of this and had Valentine put in prison. There the "friend of lovers" languished and died martyr to love. The Church made him a Saint and allotted the day of his death, February 14, to him. So it is not surprising that youngsters in Rome made this day a special one in honour of the saint; St. Valentine's day came to be known as "the day for all true lovers".

Three Egyptian words will tell us more about the customs of Valentine's Day than all the falsehoods concerning the Saint. In Egyptian language, Va or Fa means "to bear", Len is "the name" or "to name". "Ten" means "to determine". Thus the day of Valentine is that which determines whose name shall be borne by each person in this mode of marriage by drawing lots. The custom points to the time when chance, rather than choice, was the law. Marriage is still said to be a lottery. The custom of sending caricatures on Valentine's Day is probably based on aserting the freedom of choice, and making a mock of chance.

If one decides to entertain people at a supper or dinner on Valentine's Day, the decoration and even the food should follow the spirit of the day. Invitations are usually heart-shaped--a custom that originated with the first manufactured Valentines which were usually in the shape of hearts---darted through with arrows.

131. The writer means that St. Valentine actually lived. Which of the following statements best reveal the meaning?

- a) Most authorities agree that St. Valentines was known as "the lovers saint."
- b) Valentine was put in prison and he died a martyr to love.
- (c) There appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop in the 3rd century.
- (d) Some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed.

132. Married men did not make good soldiers because

- (a) they did not want to live their families.
- (b) they did not like to go to war.
- (c) their families did not want them to go to war.
- (d) the emperor abolished their marriage.

133. Valentine was made a Saint by

- (a) Emperor Claudius
- (b) Married Men
- (c) Young Lovers
- (d) Roman Church

134. Valentine was called a martyr to love because.

- (a) he was sad for the young lovers
- (b) he got young lovers married
- (c) he died for the sake of young lovers.
- (d) the king put him in prison

135. The first manufactured Valentines were usually heart-shaped. The word 'Valentine' here refers to

- (a) St. Valentine
- (b) Invitation cards
- (c) Egyptian word
- (d) Fourteenth February

PASSAGE-IV

The ease with which democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in one Asian country after another has made many persons ask in despair whether the parliamentary system based on the Western model is suited to underdeveloped countries. People who do not know how to read and write, they argue, can hardly know how to vote. Popular elections often bring incompetent men to the top, they contend, and the division of party spoils and breeds corruption. What is worse, the system of perpetual party warfare obstructs the business of Government.

They point to the dismal results of the last ten years. The pace of social and economic change has been far too slow and the Governments in most of the underdeveloped countries have failed to come to grip with the problems which face the people. What they say is not doubt true to some extent but it is pertinent to remember that every alternative to democracy, while it in no way guarantees greater integrity or efficiency in the administration, lacks even the saving merit of regimes which, based on

the suffrage of the people, leave it to the people to find out, by trial and error, who is their best friend. The people can peacefully get rid of a democratic Government which has failed to keep its promise, they can overthrow a dictatorial regime only through a violent revolution. Those who feel sore over the ills from which democratic regimes suffer should be wary therefore suggesting a cure which is likely to undermine the democratic structure of the state. The people can at least raise their voice of protest against the injustices of a democratic Government; they can only suffer in silence the tyranny of a regime which is responsible to no one but itself.

136. Democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in several Asian countries because

- (a) Asians are underdeveloped.
- (b) Asians like powerful leaders
- (c) Asians cannot read and write and can hardly know how to vote.
- (d) Asians have not been able to adapt themselves to the Western Parliamentary system.

137. Popular elections

- (a) Breed corruption.
- (b) Stop the work of the Government.
- (c) Result in a division of parties
- (d) Bring incompetent and unprincipled men to power.

138. In the last ten years, the Governments in the underdeveloped countries.

- (a) produced impressive results.
- (b) failed because they could not face the people.
- (c) neglected social and economic problems.
- (d) were too incompetent to speed up social and economic change.

139. Every alternative to democracy

- (a) is based on the suffering of the people
- (b) enables people to find their best friend.
- (c) lacks the safeguard of being peacefully overthrown by the people if it does not fulfill its promises.
- (d) lacks the saving merit of integrity and efficiency.

140. A democratic form of Government is superior to a dictatorial one because

- (a) it makes people protest in a raised voice
- (b) people can protest against its injustices, and even overthrow it peacefully.
- (c) people can only suffer in silence.
- (d) the tyranny of a regime is responsible to itself.

PASSAGE-V

When flowers bloom in the lush bamboo plantations in the hills of the northeast, the tribesmen are thrown into a state of panic. The rare phenomenon of the flowering of a dwarf-sized bamboo species triggers a boom in the rat population. They devour the crops in near by farmlands. The result is famine.

The mauve-coloured flowers sprouting in the hill-slopes in the sprawling Seppavally in east Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, are a palpable threat to the State Government. The worries are justified, if the catastrophe caused by the flowering of a bamboo species named Mau in Mizoram in 1959 is anything to go by. Rodents had multiplied in millions during the flowering of bamboos and ravaged the crops in the foothills.

The flowering of the bamboo species in Arunachal Pradesh was first noticed in september this year. The depredations by the rats in the paddy, maize and miller fields from Bhalukpong on the Assam border to Seppa valley in the north were reported soon. As the agriculture department rushed its field-staff to the affected areas to fight the rampaging rodents with rat-traps and zinc phosphate, fresh alarms were sounded with flowering reported from the Tezu circle.

According to the local MLA much of the crops in Kameng had been destroyed by October. The state Veterinary Minister also confirmed the reports of a near-famine condition in that inaccessible district. The rats, feeding on the flower seedlings, continue to multiply. Till today, 33,000 rats, of the 26 varieties in the State have been trapped with the help of indigenous devices. The chief Minister has sent an SOS to the Centre for both supplies and expertise in combating the rat menace.

141. In the opening passage (2nd sentence) the phrase 'triggers a boom' means

- a) brings about a change b) causes an increase
c) causes an upheaval d) starts an exodus

142. The destruction in Bhalukpong was reported, according to the passage

- a) in September b) in August c) in October d) in November

143. A near- famine condition was reported

- a) in the Seppa vallery b) in Kameng
c) in the Tezu circle d) at Bhalukpong

144. The flowering of the bamboo made the people

- a) cautious b) hungry c) anxious d) panicky

145. What is the writer's attitude to the tribal people's problem?

- a) Sympathetic d) Critical c) Harsh d) Neutral

PASSAGE-VI

Nasiruddin was the cleverest man in Khorasan. One of his neighbours was a merchant. He was a great miser. One day the merchant saw Nasiruddin praying inside his house. He was praying in a loud voice asking God to be kind to him and send him 9999 dinars, not a dinar more, or a dinar less. If God sent him even one dinar more, he would return all the money. The merchant could not understand Nasiruddin's prayer. He decided to find out the truth. He put 10,000 dinars in a bag and threw it into Nasiruddin's house. Nasiruddin found the bag and counted the money carefully. He profusely thanked God for giving him 10,000 dinars, when he had asked for only 9999 dinars. The merchant heard Nasiruddin. He realised that Nasiruddin was going to keep the money. He went to Nasiruddin's house. He called him a liar and demanded that his 10,000 dinars be returned to him. Nasiruddin refused. He claimed that he was not a fool to believe that any one would throw away 10,000 dinars just to test someone's honesty. It was his money given by God in answer to his prayer. The merchant decided to take the matter to the judge. Nasiruddin said that he had no clean clothes to wear. The merchant gave him some of his own clothes to wear. Then they went to see the judge.

The merchant told the judge what had happened. Nasiruddin argued that the merchant was mad. Ever since he lost a lot of money a few months back, he had been talking like a mad man. The judge asked Nasiruddin whether he could prove his charge. He said, "Just now he told you that I stole his money. Next he is going to tell you that these clothes which I am wearing are also his." The merchant shouted angrily "Of course, these clothes are mine!"

The Judge thought for a few minutes. Then he said, "The case is false. Nasiruddin has not stolen his neighbour's money. The merchant is mad. He should be sent to a mental hospital."

146. Nasiruddin was praying in a loud voice because

- a) He wanted to show that he was the cleverest man in Khorasan.
- b) He wanted to show that he was a holy man.
- c) He wanted his neighbour to hear his prayer.
- d) He was in debts and hoped that God would answer his prayers.

147. The merchant threw the bag of money into Nasiruddin's house because

- a) He was a miser b) He found Nasiruddin's prayer interesting.
- c) He wanted to surprise Nasiruddin by helping him.
- d) He wanted to catch Nasiruddin red-handed stealing the money.

148. When Nasiruddin found the bag of money he thought

- a) God had answered his prayer.
- b) Someone had been foolish enough to leave the money by mistake.
- c) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to help him.
- d) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to see what he would do.

149. The merchant called Nasiruddin a liar because.

- a) Nasiruddin had claimed that the money belonged to him.
- b) Nasiruddin had said that God sent him the money.
- c) Nasiruddin had said that he would return the money if it was not exactly 9999 dinars.
- d) Nasiruddin said that the merchant was a fool to throw 10,000 dinars into his house to test his honesty.

150. When the judge heard the case, he thought that the merchant

- a) Was telling lies
- b) was mad
- c) was telling the truth, which he could not prove
- d) could be telling the truth

Directions: In Questions 151 to 170, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of sentence has an error and mark that letter (A), (B), (C) as your answer. If there is no error, mark (D) as your answer.

151. Many a student (A)/ have passed (B)/ the I.I.T. examination. (C)/ No error. (D)

152. On the time (A)/ of the opening ceremony of the theatre (B)/ a large crowd had assembled. (C)/ No error. (D)

153. Americans are accustomed to (A)/ drinking coffee (B)/ with their meals. (C)/ No error. (D)

154. He asked (A)/ whether either of the brothers (B)/ were at home. (C)/ No error. (D)

155. After the teacher had told the boys (A)/ how to pronounce the word (B)/ all of them in one voice (C)/ repeated the word again. No error. (D)

156. It was me who was (A)/ responsible for (B)/ making all the arrangements for the successful completion of his studies. (C)/ No error. (D)

157. I wonder (A)/ why are you tinkering with the wire (B)/ you might get a shock (C)/ No error. (D)

158. No sooner she had realised (A)/ her blunder than she began (B)/ to take corrective measures. (C)/ No error. (D)

159. Let's spend a few minutes (A)/ in the park, (B)/ can we? (C)/ gone now, (D)

160. You'd better (A)/ gone now, (B)/ or you'll be late. (C)/ No error. (D)

161. The families (A)/ are living in Gulmohar Park (B)/ for the last two decades (C)/
No error. (D)
162. Two lakhs of people (A)/ attended the meeting (B)/ held in Parade grounds (C)/
No error. (D)
163. There is a Bach's violin concerto (A)/ on the radio (B)/ at 6 p.m this evening. (C)/
No error. (D)
164. Lay your books aside and (A)/ lay down to rest (B)/ for a while. (C)/ No error.
(D)
165. We went (A)/ with Guptas to a (B)/ movie called 'Deewaar'. (C)/ No error. (D)
166. Once an old hermit (A)/ saw a cat (B)/ pounce upon a rat. (C)/ No error. (D)
167. A computer virus works exactly (A)/ like the biological variety (B)/ which invade
the human body. (C)/ No error. (D)
168. When I first started my school (A)/ my boys had (B)/ no evident love for music.
(C)/ No error. (D)
169. My uncle (A)/ has left (B)/ for Bombay last Saturday. (C)/ No error. (D)
170. Don't think (A)/ you can deceive me (B)/ like you did my brother. (C)/ No error.
(D)

Directions: In Questions 171 to 175, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for easy question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and select it as your answer.

171. The court has absolved him ----- all the charges levelled against him.
a) off b) with c) in d) from
172. All civilised nations now believe in ----- treatment of prisoners.
a) human b) humane c) humanitarian d) humiliating
173. Irregular supply of electricity can ---- in wastage of electricity
a) cause b) result c) affect d) effect
174. His father introduced him at an ----- age to the game of crickets.
a) inquisitive b) insensible c) impressionable d) impressive
175. You are welcome to partake ----- their light refreshment.
a) in b) for c) at d) of

Directions: In Questions 176 to 180, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it as your answer.

176. Diligent
a) confident b) hardworking c) lazy d) shy
177. Steadfast
a) Staunch b) feeble c) faint d) wavering

178. As a writer, he is very conceited about his work.

- a) proud b) honest c) modest d) modern

179. His punishment will be a deterrent to others.

- a) determinant b) detriment c) encouragement d) enrichment

180. Spurious

- a) truthful b) authentic c) credible d) original

Directions: In Questions 181 to 185, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

181. Solecism

- a) wise saying b) witty quip
c) clever argument d) grammatical error

182. Corroborate

- a) collaborate b) substantiate c) narrate d) correlate

183. Delirious

- a) delicious b) pleasing c) desperate d) excited

184. Licentious

- a) immoral b) intellectual c) moral d) without licence

185. Squander

- a) expensive b) waste c) litter d) economical

Directions: In Questions 186 to 190, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find correctly spelt word.

186. a) Enterpreneur

b) Entrepreneur

c) Entrepreneur

d) Enterprenure

187. a) Promiscuous

b) Promescuous

c) Promiscuos

d) Promiscous

188. a) Onomatopoeia

b) Onomotopoei

c) Onomatopoia

d) Onamotipoei

189. a) bureacracy

b) bereacracy

c) buereacracy

d) bureaucracy

190. a) millionair

b) millionaire

c) millionaire

d) milionaire

Directions: In Questions 191 to 200, four alternatives are given for the idiom\phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom\phrase.

191. to cast aspersions

- a) to act as the pillar of support
- b) to raise aspirations
- c) to make inpleasant remarks
- d) to dissolve all the differences

192. on the cards

- a) impossible
- b) shocking
- c) evident
- d) anticipated

193. dark horse

- a) an extremely corrupt person
- b) a notorious criminal
- c) an extremely rich person
- d) an un expected winner

194. to turn over a new leaf

- a) to change for the better
- b) to start writing a new book
- c) to work on a novel idea
- d) to clear the garden

195. to keep up one's appearances

- a) to make public appearances now and then.
- b) to maintain one's looks and appearance.
- c) to keep up an outward show of prosperity
- d) to make it appear that one is not concerned

196. take to one's heels

- a) to measure up to one's standard
- b) to shake in one's shoes
- c) to run away
- d) to run slowly

197. Off and on

- a) repeatedly
- b) always
- c) occasionally
- d) never

198. to make with a grain of salt

- a) to make more palatable
- b) to take a small quantity of
- c) to make something meaningful
- d) to accept with misgiving

199. to talk through one's hat

- a) to talk carefully
- b) to talk softly
- c) to talk nonsense
- d) to talk secretly

200. ins and outs

- a) entrances and exits
- b) details and complexities
- c) passages and pathways
- d) rules and regulations

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1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b; 5-c; 6-a; 7-d; 8-b; 9-c; 10-a; 11-a; 12-b; 13-b; 14-b; 15-d; 16-d;
17-d; 18-d; 19-b; 20-a; 21-d; 22-c; 23-c; 24-d; 25-d; 26-c; 27-a; 28-d; 29-b; 30-a;
31-d; 32-a; 33-c; 34-d; 35-a; 36-a; 37-b; 38-a; 39-c; 40-d; 41-b; 42-d; 43-a; 44-b;
45-b; 46-b; 47-b; 48-b; 49-a; 50-a; 51-a; 52-b; 53-b; 54-b; 55-b; 56-b; 57-c; 58-c;
59-d; 60-b; 61-d; 62-a; 63-a; 64-b; 65-b; 66-d; 67-d; 68-a; 69-c; 70-d; 71-c; 72-c;
73-b; 74-a; 75-c; 76-b; 77-a; 78-b; 79-b; 80-c; 81-a; 82-b; 83-c; 84-b; 85-d; 86-a;
87-c; 88-c; 89-c; 90-b; 91-a; 92-d; 93-d; 94-b; 95-c; 96-d; 97-b; 98-a; 99-c; 100-d;
101-a; 102-a; 103-b; 104-a; 105-d; 106-a; 107-c; 108-b; 109-d; 110-b; 111-c; 112-a;
113-b; 114-b; 115-b; 116-d; 117-c; 118-a; 119-a; 120-b; 121-d; 122-a; 123-c; 124-b;
125-a; 126-d; 127-c; 128-d; 129-c; 130-c; 131-c; 132-a; 133-d; 134-b; 135-a; 136-a;
137-d; 138-d; 139-c; 140-b; 141-b; 142-a; 143-b; 144-d; 145-a; 146-c; 147-b; 148-a;
149-c; 150-b; 151-b; 152-a; 153-d; 154-c; 155-a; 156-a; 157-b; 158-a; 159-c; 160-b;
161-b; 162-a; 163-a; 164-b; 165-b; 166-c; 167-c; 168-c; 169-b; 170-c; 171-d; 172-b;
173-b; 174-c; 175-d; 176-c; 177-d; 178-c; 179-c; 180-b; 181-d; 182-b; 183-d; 184-a;
185-b; 186-c; 187-a; 188-a; 189-d; 190-c; 191-c; 192-c; 193-d; 194-a; 195-d; 196-c;
197-a; 198-a; 199-c; 200-b