

Set 01

1. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word and click the button corresponding to it.

CONSTRAIN

- (a) STRESS (b) CONTRADICT
(c) RESTRICT (d) OBSTRUCT

2. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word and click the button corresponding to it.

NONCONFORMIST

- (a) CONVENTIONAL (b) PRACTICAL
(c) FASHIONABLE (d) NOMAD

3. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word and click the button corresponding to it.

- (a) Erroneous (b) Eronneous
(c) Erronous (d) Eroneous

Direction : (Questions 4 to 6) In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and click the button corresponding to it. If the sentence is free error, click the "No error" option.

4. Although I have never seen the girl before, (a)/ I recongnized her at once (B)/ from her photograph (c)/ No error(d)
5. There was a (a)/ comparison between (b)/ you and he (c)/ No error (d)
6. He flowed into a rage (a)/ at the very (b)/ sight of that man (c) No error (d)

Direction: (Question: 7 to 9) The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative and click the button corresponding to it.

7. He is _____ connected.
(a) respectively (b) respective
(c) respectably (d) respectable
8. After retirement Surti lived _____ Australia.
(a) in (b) at (c) over in (d) over at
9. He _____ the low pay.
(a) moan at (b) complain about
(c) grumbled at (d) ran after

Direction : (Questions 10 to 12) In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and click the button corresponding to it.

10. Pros and Cons
(a) Professionals (b) Con artists

- (c) Professionals and con artists
(d) Advantages and disadvantage

11. Once in a blue moon
(a) very rarely (b) common
(c) Predictable (d) Ordinary
12. Fish out of water
(a) Dehydrated
(b) Comfortable position
(c) An uncomfortable position
(d) Fish in an aquarium
13. A remedy for all diseases
(a) Antiseptic (b) Antibiotic
(c) Antibiotic (d) Panacea
14. Of the highest quality
(a) Productive (b) Reaction
(c) Superlative (d) Relative
15. A place of shelter for ships
(a) Harbour (b) Helipad
(c) Port (d) Barrack

Direction: (Question : 16 to 20) A sentence / a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative and click the button corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, click the button corresponding to "No improvement".

16. His wife is as tall if not, taller than him.
(a) as tall as, if not
(b) as taller if not
(c) not as tall but as
(d) No improvement

Ans : (a) as tall as, if not (as +adjective+as)

17. He is a fast bowler of repute, but his yesterday's performance was not up to the mark.
(a) performance for yesterday
(b) yesterday performance
(c) performances for yesterday
(d) No improvement
18. Owing to his respiratory problems the doctor has told him to refrain from smoking.
(a) to not refrain from
(b) to refrain to
(c) to refrain not from
(d) No improvement
19. He is suffering from fever for a week.
(a) was suffering (b) had suffering
(c) has been suffering (d) No improvement
20. None knows how it was happened
(a) was happen (b) has happened
(c) happened (d) No improvement

Direction : Question (21 to 25) A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to

each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

Settled life and cultivation gave man leisure – he had no longer to always think of getting food. During spare time he could make stone tools, hoes or pots and weavecloth. Some people spared from producing their own food could even devote themselves to other activities all the time. This resulted in a division of labour. The division of labour made it possible for various groups to specialize, that is, to acquire greater skill and learn better techniques in doing one kind of work.

The settled community life needed rules to regulate the behaviour of the members of the community. It is not possible to know exactly how regulations were established. It appears that the decisions regarding the community were taken by the people as a whole, or by a council of elders, as is in the practice in tribal societies. There were perhaps no kings or any organized government. Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their qualities of leadership. But, these chiefs could not pass their positions on to their sons and they enjoyed few special privileges. Archaeological excavations have not revealed anything which would indicate the prevalence of a higher status for some members of the community.

This is also supported by the study of life in many tribes in modern times. Thus, social inequalities do not seem to have emerged even in Neolithic times.

21. What did man do in his spare time?
 - (a) Made stone tools
 - (b) Made hoes or pots
 - (c) Weave cloth
 - (d) All of the above
22. In the passage, “division of labour” means?
 - (a) Specialization to acquire greater skills
 - (b) learning arithmetic
 - (c) Working in groups
 - (d) Working from home
23. To which period do the Neolithic times refer:
 - (a) Later part of the Stone Age
 - (b) Early part of the Stone Age
 - (c) Later part of the Ice Age
 - (d) Medieval time
24. Chiefs were elected by the community for their
 - (a) age
 - (b) qualities of leadership
 - (c) responsibility and courage
 - (d) trust and loyalty
25. The meaning of ‘privilege’ is
 - (a) allowance
 - (b) favour

- (c) benefit (d) interest

Direction : In the following question, 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 Speech and select your answer

26. He said to his servant, "Why are you so lazy today?"
 - A. He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.
 - B. He asked his servant why he had been so lazy that day.
 - C. He asked his servant why he was being so lazy that day.
 - D. He asked his servant why was he so lazy that day.
27. "Didn't we discuss this yesterday?", asked the teacher.
 - A. The teacher asked whether they had not discussed that the previous day.
 - B. The teacher asked whether they not discussed that the previous day.
 - C. The teacher said whether they had not discussed that the previous day.
 - D. The teacher asked whether they had not discussed that yesterday.

Direction : A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your Answer.

28. Someone saw her picking up a bag.
 - A. She was seen pick up a bag by someone.
 - B. She was seen picking up a bag by someone.
 - C. She was seen by someone to pick up a bag.
 - D. She was seen when she was picking a bag.
- The Correct Answer is B
29. Prepare yourself for the worst.
 - A. You be prepared for the worst.
 - B. The worst should be prepared by yourself.
 - C. Be prepared for the worst
 - D. For the worst preparation should be made by you.

DIRECTIONS: In the following passage 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 blank with the help of the alternatives given.

Telephones have become _____ “30” _____ in our lives as an important _____ “31” _____ of communication. On any given day, an individual spends a _____ “32” _____ deal of time talking _____ “33” _____ the phone. The _____ “34” _____ of a person's voice and articulation can be a good _____ “35” _____ of his or her personality, and

that is ____“36”____it is important to possess the right skills to communicate on the phone. Speaking ____“37”____on the phone can have an ____“38”____ impact on one's personal and professional life. Telephone conversations are of two____“39”____, formal and informal.

30. Fill “A”
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. suitable | B. necessary |
| C. inevitable | D. indispensable |
31. A. measure B. medium
C. way D. method
32. A. great B. large
C. huge D. big
33. A. by B. on
C. with D. from
34. A. nature B. quality
C. type D. kind
35. A. indicator B. sign
C. revelation D. manifestation
36. A. how B. when
C. where D. why
37. A. elegantly B. well
C. mellifluously D. good
38. A. great B. enormous
C. superb D. extensively
39. A. varieties B. types
C. features D. qualities

“Telephone conversations are of two types...”

“Types” is the correct grammatical usage.

In the following question, the sentence/passage is split into four part 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 and mark it

40. P. end when Obama faked a heart attack
Q. interviewees were asked about
R. John Boehner's nap during the
S. speech and the moment at the
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| A. QPRS | B. QPSR | C. QRSP |
| D. QSRP | | |
41. P. from “awesome” to
Q. speech ranged
R. reviews of the fictitious
S. “powerful” to just “all right.”
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| A. QSPR | B. QSRP | C. RQPS |
| D. RQSP | | |
42. P. gave Deborah
Q. pause. Then they
R. the reactions
S. made her angry
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| A. RPQS | B. RPSQ | C. RSPQ |
| D. PQRS | | |
43. P. by its nature, the Internet
Q. a privileged access to information
R. whose status depended on

S. undermined anyone

A. PSRQ	B. RQPS	C. RQSP
---------	---------	---------

D. QPRS

44. P. knowledge had

Q. dangerous thing

R. a little

S. always been a

A. SPQR

B. RPSQ

C. RQPS

D. SPRQ