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प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /  
Question Paper Booklet No.

Subject Code : 06

**STS-91**

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विषय / SUBJECT :

ENGLISH

समय : 2.30 घण्टे  
Time : 2.30 Hours

**PAPER-II**

अधिकतम अंक : 300  
Maximum Marks : 300

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका पर वही प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश**

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तियों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।

**चेतावनी :** अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

**Warning :** If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

06



Choose the correct option to explain the idioms / phrases : (Question No. 1 to 5)

1. To have a dig at :
  - (1) to weed out the grass
  - (2) to criticise someone
  - (3) to sow seeds in a pot
  - (4) to praise someone
2. By fits and starts :
  - (1) annoyingly
  - (2) angrily
  - (3) irregularly
  - (4) feverishly
3. To come to light :
  - (1) to lighten
  - (2) to show hidden anger
  - (3) to reveal
  - (4) to erase differences
4. To brush up :
  - (1) to remove dust
  - (2) to wash with soap
  - (3) to hide
  - (4) to renew
5. To break the ice :
  - (1) to be a strong person
  - (2) to warm up something
  - (3) to break an awkward silence
  - (4) to carve out a passage in the mountains

Choose the correct phonetic transcription with the stress on the right syllable : (Question No. 6 to 10)

6. Democracy -
  - (1) /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/
  - (2) /demaukre'si:/
  - (3) /de'mækrəsi/
  - (4) /demə'krəsi/

7. Hunger -

- (1) /'hʌŋgə(r)/
- (2) /'hʌŋgə(r) /
- (3) /'hvŋgə(r) /
- (4) /'hʌŋgə(r) /

8. Luggage -

- (1) /'lʌgɪdʒ/
- (2) /'lʌgədʒ/
- (3) /'leɡedɪg/
- (4) /'lʌgedɪʒ/

9. Peculiar -

- (1) /pɪ'kju:liər/
- (2) /pə'kyu:lar/
- (3) /pe'kjuliər/
- (4) /pɪ'kju:liə(r)/

10. Clumsy -

- (1) /klem'zi/
- (2) /'klæmzi/
- (3) /'klʌmzi/
- (4) /kl'umzi/

Choose the part of the following sentences that is grammatically incorrect : (Question No. 11 to 35)

11. She is more beautiful than anyone of her two sisters.
  - (1) She is more beautiful
  - (2) than
  - (3) anyone
  - (4) of her two sisters.
12. I have never disobeyed and nor will never disobey my elders.
  - (1) I have never disobeyed
  - (2) and nor will never
  - (3) disobey
  - (4) my elders.





13. The latest edition of this book is more better than the earlier one.  
 (1) The latest edition  
 (2) of this book  
 (3) is more better  
 (4) than the earlier one.
14. Moving to on the grass I thought I saw a snake.  
 (1) Moving to  
 (2) on the grass  
 (3) I thought I  
 (4) saw a snake.
15. Scarcely he entered the room when I recognized him.  
 (1) Scarcely he  
 (2) entered the room  
 (3) when  
 (4) I recognized him.
16. He has quitted this prestigious position without giving it a second thought last year.  
 (1) He has quitted  
 (2) this prestigious position  
 (3) without giving it a second thought  
 (4) last year.
17. Charles Dickens is famous as a novelist and a essayist.  
 (1) Charles Dickens is  
 (2) famous as a novelist  
 (3) and  
 (4) a essayist.
18. I was surprised that this pair of spectacles has cost me hundreds rupees.  
 (1) I was surprised  
 (2) that this pair of spectacles  
 (3) has cost me  
 (4) hundreds rupees.
19. Solving this problem has taken me more longer that I expected.  
 (1) Solving this problem  
 (2) has taken me  
 (3) more longer  
 (4) that I expected.
20. Two weeks have passed since I have seen him.  
 (1) Two weeks  
 (2) have passed  
 (3) since  
 (4) I have seen him.
21. Supposing if he misses the train will he come back ?  
 (1) Supposing  
 (2) if he misses the train  
 (3) will  
 (4) he come back ?
22. Can you deny the truth in this statement.  
 (1) Can you  
 (2) deny  
 (3) the truth  
 (4) in this statement.
23. Not only he is honest but also sincere.  
 (1) Not only he is  
 (2) honest  
 (3) but also  
 (4) sincere.
24. He said that he will not attend the function.  
 (1) He said  
 (2) that he will  
 (3) not attend  
 (4) the function.
25. I have read this news yesterday  
 (1) I  
 (2) have read  
 (3) this news.  
 (4) yesterday
26. Unless you do not pay attention to what I say, you will not succeed.  
 (1) Unless  
 (2) you do not pay attention  
 (3) to what I say,  
 (4) you will not succeed.

27. The teacher asked John that why he was late.  
 (1) The teacher  
 (2) asked John  
 (3) that why  
 (4) he was late.
28. Our principal is the man of principles.  
 (1) Our principal  
 (2) is  
 (3) the man  
 (4) of principles.
29. Summer is a hot season but summer of last year was very hot.  
 (1) Summer is a hot season  
 (2) but summer  
 (3) of last year  
 (4) was very hot.
30. The Police would not allow anyone to enter into the hall.  
 (1) The Police  
 (2) would not allow  
 (3) anyone to enter  
 (4) into the hall.
31. He came on a very interesting advertisement in the newspaper.  
 (1) He came on  
 (2) a very interesting  
 (3) advertisement  
 (4) in the newspaper.
32. When she parted with her parents there were tears in her eyes.  
 (1) When she parted  
 (2) with her parents  
 (3) there were tears  
 (4) in her eyes.
33. The division of their father's assets proved an apple of discord among the two brothers.  
 (1) The division of their  
 (2) father's assets  
 (3) proved an apple of discord  
 (4) among the two brothers.

34. Much of your success and prosperity in life depend upon your own efforts.  
 (1) Much of your success  
 (2) and prosperity in life  
 (3) depend upon  
 (4) your own efforts.
35. Because it rained in torrents therefore there were heavy floods.  
 (1) Because it rained  
 (2) in torrents  
 (3) therefore  
 (4) there were heavy floods.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by choosing the correct form of the word given in brackets : (Question No. 36 to 45)

36. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ (invasion) other's privacy.  
 (1) invading (2) invaded  
 (3) invade (4) invasions
37. There is \_\_\_\_\_ (abound) scope of improvement in your performance.  
 (1) abounding (2) abundance  
 (3) abundant (4) abundant
38. The child has \_\_\_\_\_ (dear) himself to everybody.  
 (1) endeared (2) endear  
 (3) deared (4) undear
39. This agreement will \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) the ties between the two countries.  
 (1) strength (2) strengthen  
 (3) enstrong (4) strengthify
40. It is easy to \_\_\_\_\_ (sermon) but difficult to practice.  
 (1) sermonize (2) sermoned  
 (3) sermonized (4) sermonizing



41. The girl was full of \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) for the generosity she was shown.

- (1) admiring (2) admiration  
(3) admirability (4) admires

42. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ (apology) publicly for his actions.

- (1) apologize (2) apologetic  
(3) apologized (4) apologising

43. He has firm \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) in himself.

- (1) belief (2) believof  
(3) believes (4) beliefs

44. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (justice) for her actions on moral grounds.

- (1) justiced (2) justify  
(3) justified (4) justicefied

45. The children were playing \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) in the park.

- (1) happiness (2) happily  
(3) with happy (4) happily

Choose the most appropriate phrasal verb from among the four options to complete the sentence meaningfully : (Question No. 46 to 50)

46. I am surprised how he \_\_\_\_\_ this book.

- (1) come to (2) come through  
(3) came by (4) come off

47. She \_\_\_\_\_ nothing from me.

- (1) keeps away (2) keeps for  
(3) keeps over (4) keeps back

48. The decision was \_\_\_\_\_ owing to no consensus among the members.

- (1) put by (2) put up  
(3) put off (4) put through

49. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ my application to expedite a home loan.

- (1) turned down (2) turned into  
(3) turned by (4) turned off

50. The rains \_\_\_\_\_ very early this year.

- (1) set out (2) set in  
(3) set off (4) set about

Choose the correct pattern of the sentence from the given options : (Question No. 51 to 55)

51. The students gave the principal an application.

- (1) SVOC (2) SVOO  
(3) SVC (4) SVO

52. The judges named her the beauty queen of the year.

- (1) SVOC (2) SVOO  
(3) SVO (4) SVC

53. The children kicked the door open.

- (1) SVOO (2) SVOC  
(3) SVO (4) SVC

54. The leaves turned yellow.

- (1) SVOO (2) SVOC  
(3) SVO (4) SVC

55. He made her a cup of coffee.

- (1) SVOC (2) SVC  
(3) SVOO (4) SV

Choose the structure of the following phrases in terms of MHM from the options given : (Question No. 56 to 60)

56. Children playing in the park happily  
(1) MHM (2) HMM  
(3) MMH (4) HM

57. Life divine  
(1) HM (2) MH  
(3) HH (4) MM

58. Green buses plying all over the city  
(1) MHMM (2) MHM  
(3) HMM (4) HMMM

59. Fashions popular last summer  
(1) MHM (2) HMM  
(3) HM (4) MMH

60. The most prominent building in red  
(1) HMM (2) MMH  
(3) MH (4) MHM

Identify the function of the underlined clauses choosing your answer from the options given : (Question No. 61 to 65)

61. The reason why she gave up her job is not known.  
(1) adverbial clause  
(2) adjectival clause  
(3) noun clause as post modifier  
(4) verbal clause

62. She put the books where no one would find them.  
(1) adverb clause  
(2) noun clause  
(3) adjective clause  
(4) prepositional clause

63. Home is where the heart is.

- (1) adverb clause of position
- (2) noun clause as complement
- (3) adjective clause as supplement
- (4) adverb clause of reason

64. She quickly slipped in when no one was looking.

- (1) adverb clause of time
- (2) noun clause as object
- (3) noun clause as complement
- (4) adjective clause

65. How he entered the room is a mystery.

- (1) adverb clause of action
- (2) adjective clause
- (3) noun clause as subject
- (4) adverb clause of reason

Identify the phonetic symbol of the underlined part of the word from the alternatives provided : (Question No. 66 to 70)

66. bench -  
(1) /dʒ/ (2) /ch/  
(3) /tʃ/ (4) /cə/

67. pillage -  
(1) /gə/ (2) /ʒə/  
(3) /dʒ/ (4) /ɪj/



68. strings -  
 (1) /ŋgs/ (2) /ŋz/  
 (3) /nŋz/ (4) /ŋes/

69. epicure -  
 (1) /ju/ (2) /que/  
 (3) /ku:/ (4) /cu:/

70. wreath -  
 (1) /ð/ (2) /θ/  
 (3) /d/ (4) /th/

Choose the word from among the four options which is closest in meaning to the given word : (Question No. 71 to 75)

71. Benign -  
 (1) hopeful (2) radiant  
 (3) malignant (4) kindly
72. Dubious -  
 (1) treacherous (2) doubtful  
 (3) demonic (4) nefarious
73. Ominous -  
 (1) luring (2) magical  
 (3) threatening (4) spiritual
74. Wrath -  
 (1) hunger (2) anger  
 (3) mourn (4) defiance
75. Ample -  
 (1) limited (2) extravagant  
 (3) abundant (4) scanty

Choose the antonym of the given word from the options given : (Question No. 76 & 77)

76. Vulgar -  
 (1) simple (2) tasteful  
 (3) restrained (4) docile

77. Extravagant -  
 (1) elaborate (2) frugal  
 (3) unco-operative (4) revengeful

Choose the option that best answers the given questions : (Question No. 78 to 85)

78. Homer's Iliad is an example of which literary form ?  
 (1) Ballad  
 (2) Epic  
 (3) Dramatic Monologue  
 (4) Picaresque narrative
79. The movement which originated in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, emphasizing subjectivity, inspiration and the primacy of the individual is known as -  
 (1) Renaissance (2) Existentialism  
 (3) Naturalism (4) Romanticism
80. John Donne, George Herbert, Andrew Marvell belonged to which movement in 17<sup>th</sup> century English poetry ?  
 (1) Cavalier (2) Metaphysical  
 (3) Amatory (4) Gothic
81. Who is the writer who created the fictional locale of "Malgudi" ?  
 (1) Raja Rao  
 (2) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay  
 (3) Anita Desai  
 (4) R.K. Narayan
82. The final installment of the Ibis trilogy by Amitav Ghosh is called -  
 (1) *Flood of Fire*  
 (2) *Sea of Poppies*  
 (3) *River of Smoke*  
 (4) *The Circle of Reason*

83. *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* is a novel written by –

- (1) Salman Rushdie
- (2) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (3) Arundhati Roy
- (4) Vikram Seth

84. Which writer of Indian origin died on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 ?

- (1) Agha Shahid Ali
- (2) Nissim Ezekiel
- (3) V.S. Naipaul
- (4) Dom Moraes

85. A 'deafening silence' is an example of which literary device ?

- (1) metaphor      (2) simile
- (3) onomatopoeia      (4) oxymoron

Read the passage given below and choose the best option to answer the questions that follow : (Question No. 86 to 90)

Books by far are the most lasting product of human effort. Temples crumble into ruins, pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts contained in books which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad product among books. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.



86. The world keeps its books with care because

- (1) they are readable.
- (2) they are printable.
- (3) they are everlasting.
- (4) they help us in various spheres of life.

87. Of the products of human effort, books are the most -

- (1) important      (2) enjoyable
- (3) historic      (4) permanent

88. Good books are good because they are

- (1) hard bound
- (2) economical
- (3) of universal value
- (4) portable

89. "To throw out of currency" means to -

- (1) destroy      (2) put out of use
- (3) extinguish      (4) forget

90. Time cannot destroy books because -

- (1) they are not made of perishable material.
- (2) they contain great ideas that continue to live in the minds of the people.
- (3) they affect the bad intentions of their readers.
- (4) they are a part of our natural habitat.



91. Which one of the following is not true of Grammar Translation Method ?

- (1) The goal of the method is to enable learners to read literature written in the target language.
- (2) Vocabulary and grammar are emphasized.
- (3) Oral communication is used as a technique.
- (4) Teacher is the authority in the classroom.

92. Which one of the following four limitations does not belong to the Grammar Translation Method ?

- (1) The method puts tremendous strain on students' memories.
- (2) Word-to-word translations are often unsatisfactory.
- (3) The grammatical analysis often confuses students.
- (4) The method requires teachers who have native like fluency in the foreign language.

93. Which one of the following techniques is not followed in the Direct Method ?

- (1) Demonstration and Visual aids
- (2) Conversation Practice
- (3) Use of students' native language
- (4) Question and answer exercise

94. Which one of the following concerning classroom interaction is not peculiar to the Direct Method ?

- (1) Absence of classroom interaction
- (2) Teacher to student interaction
- (3) Student to teacher interaction
- (4) Student to student interaction

95. Which one of the following is not true of the Structural Method ?

- (1) In this method the basis of teaching is structures and patterns of the target language.
- (2) The structures are carefully selected and graded.
- (3) They are presented through classroom situations, actions, pictures etc.
- (4) The method leads to the successful development of students' communicative competence.

96. Which one of the following is not true of the Audio-Lingual Method ?

- (1) The teacher presents a dialogue which students repeat and eventually memorize.
- (2) Not even a single word of students' native language is used.
- (3) Sometimes the teacher acts out the dialogue.
- (4) Explicit grammar rules are provided.

97. Which one of the following techniques is not used in the Audio-Lingual Method ?

- (1) Dialogue memorisation
- (2) Repetition drills
- (3) Question and answer drill
- (4) Use of bilingual dictionaries for meanings

98. Which one of the following is not true of Communicative English Language Teaching ?

- (1) Errors of form are not tolerated during fluency based activities.
- (2) The teacher facilitates communication in the classroom.
- (3) The goal is to enable students to communicate in the target language.
- (4) The teacher evaluates not only the students' accuracy but also their fluency.

99. Which one of the following is not true of Communicative Language Teaching ?

- (1) Role-play
- (2) Unscrambling of scrambled sentences
- (3) Language games
- (4) Drilling of patterns

100. Which one of the following is not true of Communicative language teacher ?

- (1) The teacher facilitates communication.
- (2) He acts as a classroom manager.
- (3) He performs the role of an independent participant and co-communicator.
- (4) He exercises his authority.

101. Which one of the following is not considered desirable on the part of a teacher ?

- (1) Explaining all the difficult words of the text.
- (2) Explaining only those words whose meaning cannot be derived from the context.
- (3) Seeking learners' involvement while explaining the difficult words.
- (4) Using different devices to explain difficult words.

102. Which one of the following levels of comprehension helps learners most in developing their critical faculties ?

- (1) Literal level
- (2) Interpretative level
- (3) Reorganisation level
- (4) Evaluative level

103. Which one of the following objectives is not true of extensive reading ?

- (1) It establishes vocabulary and structures already learnt in detailed study.
- (2) It develops reading habits.
- (3) It provides learners the joy of reading literary pieces.
- (4) Enhances dramatic skills.

104. Which one of the following is to be given least emphasis to enable learners to enjoy poetry ?

- (1) Aesthetic aspect
- (2) Musical aspect
- (3) Language skills aspect
- (4) Thematic aspect



105. Which one of the following statements is not true of the loud reading of a poem by the teacher ?

- (1) Loud reading of the poem gives learners a general idea about the theme of the poem.
- (2) It gives learners some idea about the tone, atmosphere and pattern of the poem.
- (3) It is a sheer waste of time.
- (4) It enables children to enjoy the melody of the poem.

106. Which type of grammar expects children to memorise the definitions and then apply them in naming parts of speech in a given sentence ?

- (1) Traditional Grammar
- (2) Structural Grammar
- (3) Transformational Generative Grammar
- (4) None of these

107. Which Grammar believes that a learner should observe the samples of the language, classify them and then derive generalisations ?

- (1) Traditional Grammar
- (2) Structural Grammar
- (3) Both Traditional and Structural Grammar
- (4) None of these

108. What do you think is of least importance in a composition ?

- (1) A good range of vocabulary
- (2) Well-structured sentences
- (3) Originality of ideas
- (4) Fluency in oral communication

109. Choose the test item which is most suitable to test the grammatical ability of a learner.

- (1) Essay type item
- (2) Short-answer type
- (3) Generative type
- (4) Multiple choice type

110. Which one of the following is emphasized most in Grammar Translation Method ?

- (1) Individual words and phrases
- (2) Sentences
- (3) Situations
- (4) Connected Sentences in passages

Choose the correct part of speech to fill in the blanks : (Question No. 111 to 115)

111. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are friends.

- (1) You, he, I
- (2) I, you, he
- (3) I, you, him
- (4) You, him, I

112. I have \_\_\_\_\_ him for as long as I can remember.

- (1) know                      (2) knows  
(3) known                     (4) knowed

113. She has been away \_\_\_\_\_ the last three days.

- (1) since                      (2) for  
(3) from                        (4) by

114. Do whatever \_\_\_\_\_ best.

- (1) seemed                    (2) seeming  
(3) seems                      (4) seams

115. Apparently he was feeling \_\_\_\_\_ on being let down publicly.

- (1) angrily                    (2) angry  
(3) anger                      (4) angered

Choose the grammatically correct option to fill in the blanks : (Question No. 116 to 135)

116. We eat so that we \_\_\_\_\_ live.

- (1) should                    (2) shall  
(3) may                        (4) could

117. Those who count \_\_\_\_\_ other's help, generally lose the game.

- (1) about                      (2) around  
(3) by                          (4) on

118. None \_\_\_\_\_ the brave deserve to be honoured.

- (1) of                            (2) but  
(3) alone                        (4) atleast

119. There is hardly \_\_\_\_\_ problem that unsettles him.

- (1) many                      (2) some  
(3) any                         (4) few

120. Until he confesses his fault, he \_\_\_\_\_ not be included in the team.

- (1) will                        (2) would have  
(3) have been                (4) does

121. Your \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting is very necessary.

- (1) present                    (2) having present  
(3) presenting                (4) presence

122. Hardly a day \_\_\_\_\_ when we do not find some of the sections of society going on a strike.

- (1) passed                    (2) passing  
(3) passes                     (4) have passed

123. He is running as if he \_\_\_\_\_ mad.

- (1) been                        (2) were  
(3) being                        (4) had been

124. 'An' article precedes \_\_\_\_\_ a vowel sound.

- (1) before                      (2) with  
(3) no preposition            (4) by





125. He came back within an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the appointed time.

- (1) till (2) upto  
(3) of (4) by

126. This brand of spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ out of stock these days.

- (1) is  
(2) are  
(3) have been  
(4) may have been

127. There is \_\_\_\_\_ infection from pollutants now than ever before.

- (1) much (2) a lot  
(3) more (4) most

128. How \_\_\_\_\_ this have happened to me ?

- (1) could (2) would  
(3) dared (4) need

129. He \_\_\_\_\_ obey his elders.

- (1) ought to (2) must have  
(3) dare (4) would

130. Nobody informed us that the meeting was cancelled, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- (1) isn't it (2) did they  
(3) didn't they (4) doesn't they

131. Five days from today we \_\_\_\_\_ on this train at this hour.

- (1) will be (2) will have been  
(3) would have be (4) have been

132. If you bought a car today, it \_\_\_\_\_ you a lot more than you can imagine.

- (1) would have costed  
(2) will cost  
(3) would cost  
(4) will be costing

133. No sooner did he \_\_\_\_\_ open the telegram than he fell down unconscious.

- (1) tored (2) tear  
(3) torn (4) teared

134. I insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ away.

- (1) him to go (2) him go  
(3) his going (4) his gone

135. \_\_\_\_\_ higher we go, \_\_\_\_\_ cooler it is.

- (1) ×, the (2) ×, ×  
(3) The, the (4) The, ×



Choose the grammatically correct option from among the four given sentences :  
(Question No. 136 to 150)

136. (1) The teacher asked the student why he had not done his homework.  
(2) The teacher asked the student that why he had not done his homework.  
(3) The teacher asked the student why he not do his homework.  
(4) The teacher asked the student why not he does his homework.
137. (1) Had you not misbehaved with your superiors, you would not have come to this sorry pass.  
(2) Had you not misbehaved with your superiors, you might not come to this sorry pass.  
(3) Had you not misbehaved with your superiors, you should not come to this sorry pass.  
(4) Had you not misbehaved with your superiors, you would not came to this sorry pass.
138. (1) He told them that he could not attend the meeting as he is unwell.  
(2) He tell them that he cannot attend the meeting as he was unwell.  
(3) He told them that he could not attend the meeting as he was unwell.  
(4) He told them that might not attend the meeting as he being unwell.
139. (1) Now that you had deserted me, I shall have nothing to do with you in future.  
(2) Now that you have deserted me I shall have nothing to do with you in future.  
(3) Now that you will deserted me I have nothing doing with you in future.  
(4) Now that you have deserted me I am having nothing to do with you in future.
140. (1) You be expecting to be here in time by me.  
(2) You are expected to be here in time.  
(3) You have been expecting been here in time.  
(4) You are to be expected being by me here.
141. (1) Your seeing this film will be objected to.  
(2) Your having seeing this film will be objected to.  
(3) Yours seeing this film will be objected to.  
(4) Your be seeing this film will be objected to.
142. (1) He not done this deed.  
(2) He did not done this deed.  
(3) He did not do this deed.  
(4) He no done this deed.



143. (1) Not anyone can help me now.  
(2) No one can help me now.  
(3) No one cannot help me now.  
(4) Not no one can help me now.

144. (1) You are coming here today, yes ?  
(2) Are you coming hear today ?  
(3) Are you coming here today ?  
(4) Today you come here, is it ?

145. (1) Will be having we dinner together next week ?  
(2) Having we dinner together next week ?  
(3) Will having be we dinner together next week ?  
(4) Will we be having dinner together next week ?

146. (1) Has not the cast of the play meet for rehearsals yet ?  
(2) Has the cast of the play not met for rehearsals yet ?  
(3) Has not the cast of the play meeted for rehearsals yet ?  
(4) Hasn't not the cast of the play met for rehearsals yet ?

147. (1) He is not such a fool as he pretends to be.  
(2) He is not such a fool so as he pretends to.  
(3) He is not so much a fool as much he pretends being.  
(4) He is not as much a fool so much he pretends to be.

148. (1) Although he has hurt his leg but he can run.  
(2) Although he has hurt his leg yet he can run.  
(3) Although he has hurt his leg still he can run.  
(4) Although he has hurted his leg yet he can run.

149. (1) No sooner had we finished the last question then we left.  
(2) No sooner did we finished the last question than we left.  
(3) No sooner did we finished the last question then we leaved.  
(4) No sooner had we finished the last question than we left.

150. (1) He asked his son are you studying seriously for the examination.  
(2) He asked his son if he is studying seriously for the examination.  
(3) He asked his son whether he is studying seriously for the examination.  
(4) He asked his son whether he was studying seriously for the examination.

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



06

16

