

# Punjab National Bank (PNB) Clerk Exam Recruitment Sample Question Paper

## English Section – Part 1

**Qs. 1-10.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The window **offered** a view of the house opposite. The two families did not speak to each other because of a property dispute. One day, Ruchira's textbooks lay untouched as the young girl's gaze was on the happenings in the house opposite. There were two new faces in the neighbouring household—that of an elderly widow and a girl, aged sixteen. Sometimes the elderly lady would sit by the window, doing the young girl's hair. On other days she was absent.

The new young neighbour's daily routine could be seen through the window—she cleaned the rice paddy; split nuts, put the cushions in the sun to air them. In the afternoons while the men were all at work some of the women slept and others played cards. The girl sat on the terrace and read. Sometimes she wrote. One day there was a **hindrance**. She was writing when the elderly woman snatched the unfinished letter from her hands. Thereafter the girl was not to be seen on the terrace. Sometimes during the day sounds came from the house indicating that a massive argument was going on inside.

A few days passed. One evening Ruchira noticed the girl standing on the terrace in tears. The evening prayer was in progress. As she did daily, the girl bowed several times in prayer. Then she went downstairs. That night Ruchira wrote a letter. She went out and posted it that very instant. But as she lay in bed that night, she prayed fervently that her offer of friendship wouldn't reach its destination. Ruchira then left for Madhupur and returned when it was time for college to start. She found the house opposite in darkness, locked. They had left.

When she stepped into her room she found the desk **piled** with letters—one had a local stamp on it with her name and address in unfamiliar handwriting. She quickly read it. They continued to write to each other for the next twenty years.

**1.** Why did Ruchira write a letter to her new neighbour?

- (1) She wanted to offer her, her help.
- (2) She wanted to be friends with her.
- (3) To apologize for her family's behaviour towards her family.

(4) To encourage her to continue learning to read and write.

(5) None of these

**2.** Which of the following can be said about Ruchira?

(A) She used to spy on her neighbours because she didn't trust them.

(B) She was at home because she was studying.

(C) She did not speak to her neighbours because they did not own property.

(1) None      (2) Only B      (3) Both (A) and (B)

(4) Only (C)      (5) Both (A) and (C)

**3.** How did the new young neighbour spend her days?

(1) She was busy writing letters to Ruchira.

(2) She used to daydream about her past experiences.

(3) She would attend to the needs of the widow.

(4) She spent her time learning to read and write.

(5) None of these

**4.** Why was the young neighbour prevented from sitting on the terrace?

(1) She used to while away her time instead of working.

(2) The old woman could no longer keep an eye on her.

(3) She had not finished writing the letter she was asked to.

(4) She has been writing a letter which she wasn't supposed to.

(5) As a punishment for being disrespectful and arguing with her elders.

**5.** What was the major argument in the house about?

(1) There were too many people living there, which resulted in arguments.

(2) The young girl was insisting on attending college.

(3) The young girl had been wasting her time instead of working.

(4) The old woman did not guard the young girl closely.

(5) None of these

**6.** Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

(1) The young girl was very devout and prayed everyday.

(2) Only two letters were exchanged between the two girls.

(3) The new young neighbour was a servant.

(4) The afternoon was a time to relax for everyone.

(5) The two families had fought because of the letters the two girls wrote to each other.

**7.** Why did the young girl wish that the letter would not reach its destination?

(A) She was going away and would not be able to see if her neighbour was glad to receive it.

(B) She was afraid that it would lead to a quarrel between the two families.

(C) She was afraid that her neighbour would be angry when she received her letter.

(1) None (2) Only (A) (3) Only (C)

(4) Both (B) and (C) (5) Only (B)

**Qs. 8-9.** Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

**8. hindrance**

- (1) handicapped (2) delay  
(3) interruption (4) difficult  
(5) bar

**9. offered**

- (1) forward (2) willing  
(3) volunteered (4) provided  
(5) put

**10.** Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word **piled** as used in the passage.

- (1) low (2) empty (3) blank  
(4) nothing (5) fell

**Qs. 11-15.** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

**11.** The price of (1) all petroleum products (2) is controlled (3) by the government. (4) No error. (5)

**12.** There is a (1) tax benefit for (2) the income of (3) senior citizens. (4) No error. (5)

**13.** In my opinion (1) Vikas has (2) failed to follow (3) none of the instructions. (4) No error. (5)

**14.** At least of (1) three per cent of (2) those who applied (3) will be selected. (4) No error. (5)

**15.** He was a (1) well known economist (2) who usually wrote (3) for international journals. (4) No error. (5)

**Qs. 16-20.** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

**16.** Occupying by many meetings, he did not reach home till late.

- (1) By occupying  
(2) While occupied  
(3) Occupation of  
(4) Occupied with  
(5) No correction required

**17.** We were nervous while the auditor was going by the accounts.

- (1) had gone through  
(2) was going over  
(3) gone through  
(4) went by  
(5) No correction required

**18.** Parents have to take some of this precaution while allowing their children to use the internet.

- (1) each of these precaution  
(2) every precautions  
(3) all these precautions  
(4) any of this precaution  
(5) No correction required

**19.** An employee will get the incentive, only if he deserves it.

- (1) he himself deserves  
(2) they deserving it  
(3) he deserved for it  
(4) he was deserving  
(5) No correction required

**20.** Sunita has been posted in Chennai, where is her birthplace.

- (1) which is her  
(2) that is her  
(3) that she has  
(4) there is her  
(5) No correction required

**Qs. 21-25.** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) The old lady however refused to pay him and was taken to court.  
(B) The doctor, confident of his abilities, agreed.  
(C) Finally he cured her after all the valuable furniture had been removed from her house.  
(D) He then saw her furniture, realized its value and decided to delay curing her till he could steal it.  
(E) A blind old lady promised to pay the doctor a large sum of money if she was cured and nothing if she wasn't.  
(F) She was asked why she refused to pay by the judge. "I am not cured. I cannot see all my furniture!" was the reply.

**21.** Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D  
(4) E (5) F

**22.** Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D  
(4) E (5) F

**23.** Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C  
(4) D (5) E

**24.** Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C  
(4) D (5) E

**25.** Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D  
(4) E (5) F

**Qs. 26-30.** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in **bold** may be either **wrongly spelt** or **inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is **wrongly spelt** or **inappropriate**, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.

**26.** There were many **objectives**(1) from employees to the **proposal**(2) to **amend**(3) the **regulations**.(4) All correct(5).

**27.** Since he has **provided**(1) over **halve**(2) the finance for the **infrastructure**(3) he should be in **charge**.(4) All correct(5).

**28.** The scheme **permits**(1) **investors**(2) to buy the shares from **foreign**(3) companies at a **fixed**.(4) price. All correct(5).

**29.** A leader who **relies**(1) on his team **members**(2) for **advice**(3) is **respected**.(4) All correct(5).

**30.** He is in **complete**(1) **agreement**(2) with your **analyze**(3) of the **situation**.(4) All correct(5).

**Qs. 31-40.** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Most of the employees had no (31) in the oil industry. Employees were paid a (32) salary but they were loyal and hardworking. They often worked without breaks—they once worked (33) for 72 hours to discharge oil from a Russian tanker. (34) made the difference was the support they (35) from their bosses. On (36) occasions the barrier between boss and subordi-

nate vanished. We all worked like a team and (37) unexpected results. The air force (38) presented a letter of (39) to the company for the work done by us. Thus these determined (40) poorly paid employees have built the company into what it is today.

- 31.** (1) practise (2) contact  
(3) discipline (4) experience  
(5) knowledge

- 32.** (1) minor (2) low  
(3) less (4) cheaper  
(5) little

- 33.** (1) continuously (2) fully  
(3) running (4) near  
(5) slowly

- 34.** (1) Which (2) They  
(3) What (4) There  
(5) That

- 35.** (1) showed (2) taken  
(3) wanted (4) needed  
(5) received

- 36.** (1) any (2) many  
(3) couple (4) regularly  
(5) this

- 37.** (1) achieve (2) seen  
(3) given (4) contribute  
(5) produced

- 38.** (1) was (2) yet  
(3) even (4) instead  
(5) still

- 39.** (1) compliment (2) thank  
(3) regret (4) appreciation  
(5) reward

- 40.** (1) though (2) not  
(3) enough (4) beside  
(5) despite

#### ANSWERS

- |                                    |           |           |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. (2)                             | 2. (2)    | 3. (3)    | 4. (4)    |
| 5. (5)                             | 6. (1)    | 7. (4)    | 8. (3)    |
| 9. (4)                             | 10. (4)   |           |           |
| 11. (5) No error.                  |           |           |           |
| 12. (2) 'tax benefit on'.          |           |           |           |
| 13. (4) 'any of the instructions'. |           |           |           |
| 14. (1) 'At least'.                |           |           |           |
| 15. (3) 'who usually wrote'.       |           |           |           |
| 16. (4)                            | 17. (2)   | 18. (3)   | 19. (5)   |
| 20. (1)                            | 21. (5) F | 22. (3) D | 23. (1) A |
| 24. (2) B                          | 25. (4) E |           |           |
| 26. (1) 'objections'               |           |           |           |
| 27. (2) 'half'                     |           |           |           |
| 28. (4) 'fixed'                    |           |           |           |
| 29. (5) All correct                |           |           |           |
| 30. (3) 'analysis'                 |           |           |           |
| 31. (4)                            | 32. (2)   | 33. (1)   | 34. (3)   |
| 35. (5)                            | 36. (2)   | 37. (5)   | 38. (3)   |
| 39. (4)                            | 40. (1)   |           |           |

## English Section – Part 2

**Q. 1-15.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In the town where Abhiram painted pictures of gods and goddesses, everyone knew him only as a stranger who had always painted pictures for a living. No one knew him or his past. He would think, "I was once wealthy but it's all gone now...and in a way it is for the better. Immeditate on various forms of God all day long now, my bread and butter comes from that. I also place His image in all the houses. No one can take away the respect and goodwill this earns me." One day the royal Minister passed away. The King employed a new Minister from a foreign land. The whole town was abuzz with the news but that day Abhiram's fingers stilled to a halt. Abhiram's father had adopted an orphan boy whom he raised and trusted more than his own son, Abhiram. But the boy had turned traitor and had stolen the old man's fortune from him. The very same man had now come to the new kingdom as the new Minister. The room where Abhiram painted was also his puja room. He went in, folded his hands and **queried**, "Is this why I have spent so many years meditating on You through every colour, every line? Is this how you reward me—with such an insult?"

The chariot pageant was coming up. At the fair-grounds many people from different lands thronged to buy abhiram's pictures. In that throng, there was a little boy watched over by servants. He picked out one picture. Abhiram turned to the child's attendant and asked, "Who is this boy?" He replied, "The only son of our royal Minister." Abhiram covered his paintings with a cloth and said, "I will not sell my pictures", which only made the child want the picture even more. He came home and sulked in the corner and refused to eat. The Minister sent a bagful of coins for Abhiram, but the bag came back to the Minister untouched. The Minister said to himself, "What **audacity!**" The more he was pestered, the more **dogged** was Abhiram's refusal and he thought, "This is my victory."

Every morning the first thing Abhiram did was to paint a picture of his own beloved deity. This was the only form of worship known to him. One day he realized the painting wasn't to his satisfaction. Something looked different. It wasn't looking right. He felt tormented. As the days passed, the subtle difference became more apparent until one day Abhiram looked up, startled by the realization..he could see it clearly now—the face of his God was beginning to look more and more like the Minister. He hurled his brush to the

ground and said, "So the Minister wins!" That same day he took the painting to the Minister and said, "Here is the picture, give it to your son." The Minister asked, "How much?" Abhiram said, "You robbed me of my devotion to God I shall **gain** it back by gifting you this picture." The Minister had no **idea** what he was talking about.

**1.** Which of the following cannot be said about Abhiram?

- (A) Abhiram used to meditate and pray every morning that God would make him prosperous.
  - (B) Abhiram refused to sell the painting to the little boy because the boy did not speak to him politely.
  - (C) Abhiram had been a businessman in the past.
- (1) All (A), (B) and (C).  
(2) Both (A) and (C).  
(3) Only (B).  
(4) Both (B) and (C)  
(5) None of these

**2.** Why did Abhiram paint a picture of one particular deity every morning?

- (1) His paintings of this particular deity were very popular and he sold many of them.
- (2) He kept trying to paint the picture well but he never succeeded.
- (3) In memory of his father who had had great devotion for the deity.
- (4) It was his way of praying.
- (5) None of these

**3.** Why did Abhiram refuse to accept the money that the Minister sent him?

- (A) He wanted the Minister to give him more money in person.
  - (B) He had a grudge against the Minister and wanted to punish him.
  - (C) He was angry because the Minister did not recognize and acknowledge him as a brother.
- (1) Only (B)  
(2) Only (A)  
(3) Only (C)  
(4) Both (A) and (C)  
(5) No correction required

**4.** Why did the Minister send a bagful of gold to Abhiram's house?

- (1) As penance for taking Abhiram's rightful share of their father's property.
- (2) He admired artists and wanted to pay his

respects to Abhiram.

- (3) As a bribe to ensure that Abhiram would keep their past a secret.
- (4) He wanted to purchase a painting that his son was determined to have.
- (5) As payment for the portraits that he wanted Abhiram to paint.

**5.** Why was Abhiram disappointed with his most recent painting?

- (1) Despite his best efforts he could not get the painting to resemble the Minister.
- (2) Attention to details which made his paintings so popular was missing.
- (3) Instead of resembling a replica of a deity, the painting looked like a portrait of the Minister.
- (4) Since he was unable to paint the lighting effects properly the deity did not look lifelike in the portrait.
- (5) There was nothing wrong with the painting, Abhiram was a perfectionist.

**6.** What was Abhiram's first reaction when he heard about the appointment of the new Royal Minister?

- (1) He decided not to sell his paintings at the chariot pageant.
- (2) He stopped praying because he believed that God had abandoned him.
- (3) He gave up his career as an artist.
- (4) He asked God to punish the Minister.
- (5) None of these

**7.** What did Abhiram learn from the incident?

- (1) it is impossible to withstand pressure from a powerful person.
- (2) The past can neither be forgiven nor forgotten.
- (3) One had to sometimes use unfair practices to be successful and wealthy.
- (4) One should not to be greedy and single minded about acquiring wealth.
- (5) Seeking revenge and refusing to forgive has a detrimental effect on the person himself.

**8.** Why did Abhiram dislike the newly appointed Minister?

- (1) Abhiram had been fond of the old Minister and believed that the new Minister had taken his post by unfair means.
- (2) He was jealous of the affection his father had showered on the new Minister in their youth.
- (3) He had swindled Abhiram's father out of his wealth.
- (4) He wanted Abhiram to only paint pictures that his son liked.
- (5) None of these

**9.** What made Abhiram finally gift the painting to the Minister?

- (1) He learnt that the Minister's son had become gravely ill because he would not eat till he owned the painting.

(2) He realized that he himself was being harmed by his act of revenge of denying the Minister the picture.

(3) The Minister was so persistent that Abhiram finally gave in.

(4) God directed Abhiram to do so every night in a dream.

(5) Abhiram wanted to change the Minister's previous negative impression of him into a more favourable one.

**10.** What effect did the appointment of the new Minister have on Abhiram's work?

(A) He changed his style of painting of showing subtle differences and adopted a more modern style.

(B) He decided to give up painting pictures of deities and began to make portraits of the Minister.

(C) He raised the prices of his paintings.

(1) Only (A)

(2) Only (B)

(3) Both (A) and (C)

(4) Both (B) and (C)

(5) None of these

**Q. 11-13.** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

**11. audacity**

(1) courage

(2) fear

(3) insult

(4) rudeness

(5) adventure

**12. idea**

(1) image

(2) understanding

(3) design

(4) plan

(5) example

**13. queried**

(1) confessed

(2) asked

(3) shouted

(4) prayed

(5) suspected

**Q. 14-15.** Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

**14. gain**

(1) lose

(2) decrease

(3) lack

(4) fail

(5) loss

**15. dogged**

- (1) polite
- (2) weak
- (3) unstable
- (4) soft
- (5) unsure

**Q. 16-25.** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5) i.e. 'No Error' (Ignore errors in punctuation, if any).

**16.** In our opinion(1) the venue is too small(2) to accommodate such the(3) large number of candidates.(4) No error.(5)

**17.** He deserves a reward(1) because he managed(2) to complete the assignment(3) inspite many difficulties.(4) No error.(5)

**18.** The Director has refused to(1) gave them an appointment(2) on Wednesday because(3) he has another meeting scheduled.(4) No error.(5)

**19.** He has the necessary(1) qualifications for(2) the post so(3) he has declined it.(4) No error.(5)

**20.** The clerk whom(1) spoke rudely to(2) the customer yesterday(3) has been suspended(4). No error.(5)

**21.** Although Ram did not handle(1) his previous project well(2) he has been entrusted(3) with a new one.(4) No error.(5)

**22.** The majority of(1) the Board are(2) in favour of(3) implementing the proposal.(4) No error.(5)

**23.** Mr Rao has(1) no intention of(2) accepting the transfer(3) in that rural branch.(4) No error.(5)

**24.** Despite the progress(1) we have achieved in(2) the field of medicine many(3) million of people die of malaria.(4) No error.(5)

**25.** Unless we work(1) careful we may(2) overlook something(3) in the contract.(4) No error.(5)

**Q. 26-30.** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and there is no correction required mark(5) as the answer.

**26.** My sincere advice to him is **in pursuit of** his education instead of taking up a job.

- (1) to pursue his
- (2) in the pursuit of his
- (3) in pursuing
- (4) to pursuit in his
- (5) No correction required

**27.** The company is determined to achieve the target **by any means possible**.

- (1) through no means
- (2) from some means
- (3) in any means
- (4) using any mean
- (5) No correction required

**28.** We have been **look forward** to the arrival of the new machinery for two weeks.

- (1) looked forward for
- (2) looked forward at
- (3) looking forward to
- (4) looking forward
- (5) No correction required

**29.** He was quite upset **how we refused** his request for a loan.

- (1) that we refuse
- (2) when we refused
- (3) while we refuse
- (4) where we refused
- (5) No correction required

**30.** The HR department plays a **such crucial** role in the organization.

- (1) so crucially
- (2) most crucial
- (3) much crucial
- (4) very crucial
- (5) No correction required

**Q. 31-35.** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in **bold** may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is either wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All correct' as your answer.

**31.** Their **sole**(1) **concern**(2) was how they could **assisst**(3) their colleague in his hour of **crisis**.(4) All correct.(5)

**32.** We shall be **disabled**(1) to **justify**(2) this **excess**(3) **expenditure**.(4) All correct.(5)

**33.** The lease on these **premises**(1) has **expired**(2) and we have **incured**(3) significant **debt**.(4) All correct.(5)

**34.** Your **statement**(1) that you **received**(2) no **prier**(3) **intimation**(4) is not plausible. All correct.(5)

**35.** Mr Sharma refused to **acknowledge**(1) that he had **committed**(2) an **error**(3) while taking that **decision**.(4) All correct.(5)

**Q. 36-40.** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

- (A) When they returned home from the trip his father asked him, "How was the trip? Did you see how the poor live?"
- (B) "So thank you for showing me how poor we are!"
- (C) When the boy had finished the man realized that everything depends on how we look at things.

- (D) As they drove through the poor sections of the city the boy looked around him observing everything.
- (E) One day a wealthy man took his son for a trip to show him how the poor lived and to make him appreciate their family wealth.
- (F) "Yes", he replied, "I saw that while we have one dog, they have several and while we have a small pool to appreciate, they have the river."

**36.** Which of the following is the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C  
(3) D (4) E  
(5) F

**37.** Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C  
(3) D (4) E  
(5) F

**38.** Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D  
(5) E

**39.** Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D  
(5) E

**40.** Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D  
(5) E

**Q. 41-50.** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People want to follow leaders who (41) a sense of purpose and self confidence. Self confidence (42) a positive outlook and an ability to be at ease with yourself; not (43) that you know the answer to everything. A leader who thinks that he has all the answers will have a negative (44) on his followers. The leaders that I admire are (45) who listen. Leaders who don't listen (46) believe that they have all the answers. The truth is that nobody (47) smart and capable has all the answers. To (48) a good leader you also have to encourage people to speak up. People should not be afraid of you because leading by (49) will only result in disaster. It is not real leadership and you will never get people to perform at their (50) capabilities.

- 41.** (1) have (2) presents

- (3) exhibits (4) originate  
(5) issue

- 42.** (1) guides (2) results  
(3) changes (4) being  
(5) means

- 43.** (1) until (2) knowing  
(3) thinking (4) sure  
(5) enough

- 44.** (1) contact (2) status  
(3) impact (4) feeling  
(5) pressure

- 45.** (1) someone (2) person  
(3) perhaps (4) those  
(5) them

- 46.** (1) confident (2) need  
(3) utmost (4) never  
(5) usually

- 47.** (1) more (2) despite  
(3) so (4) however  
(5) still

- 48.** (1) elect (2) establish  
(3) be (4) want  
(5) follow

- 49.** (1) fear (2) front  
(3) choice (4) example  
(5) courage

- 50.** (1) favourite (2) high  
(3) successful (4) peak  
(5) thorough

### ANSWERS

1. (1) 2. (4) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (3)  
6. (2) 7. (5) 8. (3) 9. (2) 10. (5)  
11. (4) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (2)

16. (3) 'to accommodate such a'

17. (4) 'inspite of many difficulties'

18. (2) 'give them an appointment'

19. (3) 'the post but'

20. (1) 'The clerk who'

21. (5) 'No error'

22. (2) 'the Board is'

23. (4) 'to that rural branch'

24. (4) 'million people die of malaria'

25. (2) 'carefully we may'

26. (1) 27. (5)

28. (3) 29. (2)

30. (4)

31. (3) assist 32. (1) unable

33. (3) incurred 34. (3) prior

35. (4) decision

36. (2) C.

37. (1) B.

38. (4) D.

39. (5) E.

40. (1) A.

41. (1) 42. (5) 43. (4) 44. (3) 45. (4)

46. (5) 47. (4) 48. (5) 49. (1) 50. (2)

### English Section – Part 3

**Qs. 1-15.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

An old tailor and his wife lived on the outskirts of a city. They had a daughter whom they both loved very much and as she was about to be married they took great **pains** to save money. The man toiled for long hours and his wife worked too. With the money they saved they purchased a few ornaments and kept them in a small wooden box for safekeeping. One day their hut caught fire. The man and his wife escaped just in time but the fire spread rapidly and soon engulfed the whole house. The neighbours soon gathered around and would not allow the man to risk his life and enter the house to save the precious ornaments. They drew water from nearby wells to pour onto the fire. A young traveller saw the poor man in tears and said, "Why are you so upset? Your house can soon be rebuilt." "It is not my house that I am shedding tears for", the tailor replied, "But the ornaments that we have bought for our daughter. Now we shall not be able to give her the wedding gift we worked so hard for!" The traveller thought for a while and seeing the **plight** of the poor man decided to help, but for a price. "I will help you on condition that I will give you only what I like." The poor man was so **desperate** to salvage a few of the ornaments at least that he agreed.

The young man entered the house carefully and located the box hidden exactly where the old man had said it would be. He came out of the house with the box, opened it, removed the ornaments and returned the box to the tailor. The old man was bewildered. "But the ornaments are mine. Why have you done this?" the tailor asked. "I agreed to give you what I liked and so I have given you the box", the young man retorted cheekily. The neighbours were **annoyed** with the young man but could think of no solution. The old man had agreed to the condition after all. But his wife intervened, "Let us go to the magistrate. He is a **just** man. Surely he will find a solution." The young man was not willing to go to the magistrate but the neighbours insisted. When he heard the story the magistrate realised the young man had taken advantage of the poor tailor. "You told the tailor that you would give him what you liked and he agreed, is that correct?" he asked. "Yes. I will give you what I like were my exact words", the young man replied. "Do you like the ornaments?" the magistrate questioned. "Yes of course!" "Well as you like the ornaments you have to give them back to the old man as was

agreed between you." The young man realised that he had been outwitted.

**1.** Why did the tailor work very hard?

- (1) To save money so that his wife and he could live comfortably in their old age.
- (2) To have enough money to give his daughter a lavish wedding.
- (3) To earn enough to rebuild his house.
- (4) To buy his daughter ornaments as a wedding gift with the money he earned.
- (5) None of these

**2.** How did the neighbours react when they saw the fire?

- (1) They attempted to put out the fire.
- (2) They prevented the tailor from saving the ornaments because they were jealous of his new wealth.
- (3) They requested the young traveller to rescue the ornaments.
- (4) They stood by and allowed the fire to burn down the house.
- (5) All of them only gathered around and comforted the tailor.

**3.** Which of the following can be said about the tailor?

- (1) He was greedy and cared only about saving the ornaments he owned.
- (2) He was cheated by the traveller.
- (3) He was dishonest because he had no intention of honouring the agreement he had made with the young man.
- (4) He had a poor memory and could not remember exactly where he had kept the ornaments.
- (5) He did not want to risk his own life to save the ornaments.

**4.** Why did the tailor cry during the fire?

- (1) Only his wife and he could escape and he did not know where his daughter was.
- (2) He was afraid for the young man's safety.
- (3) He was worried about the cost of rebuilding his house.
- (4) His neighbours had refused to help him to rescue the ornaments.
- (5) He was helpless to save the ornaments he had bought for his daughter.

**5.** Which of the following is **TRUE** about the traveller?

- (A) He was a cheat.
- (B) He wanted a reward for rescuing the ornaments.



(C) He did the old man a good turn by saving the ornaments.

- (1) Only (A)      (2) Both (A) & (B)      (3) Only (C)  
(4) Only (B)      (5) None of these

**6.** Why did the tailor agree to the condition that the young man had laid down?

- (A) He was afraid to save the ornaments himself.  
(B) His wife advised him to do so.  
(C) It was important to him to save the ornaments.  
(1) All (A), (B) & (C)      (2) Both (A) & (B)      (3) Only (A)  
(4) Only (C)      (5) None of these

**7.** How was the dispute resolved?

- (1) The magistrate confiscated the ornaments and did not give them to either the tailor or the traveller.  
(2) The magistrate took the tailor's side and sent the young man to jail.  
(3) The neighbours requested the young man to return the ornaments to the tailor.  
(4) The young man felt sorry for the tailor and returned the ornaments.  
(5) None of these

**8.** Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) The young man had difficulty locating the ornaments inside the hut.  
(2) The neighbours supported the young man's claim.  
(3) The young man was the rightful owner of the ornaments.  
(4) The tailor and his wife were badly hurt in the fire.  
(5) The young man wanted a reward for helping the tailor.

**9.** What did the young man do with the box that he recovered from the burning house?

- (1) He emptied the contents and gave the empty box to the tailor.  
(2) He kept the box and refused to hand it over.  
(3) He hid the box.  
(4) He handed the box over to the magistrate.  
(5) None of these

**10.** What was the magistrate's opinion about the young man?

- (A) He was a helpful person who had risked his life for the tailor.  
(B) He was a cheat.  
(C) He deserved to be punished and sent to jail.  
(1) Only (A)      (2) Both (B) and (C)      (3) Only (B)  
(4) Only (C)      (5) None of these

**Qs. 11-13.** Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

**11. plight**

- (1) sight      (2) nature      (3) health  
(4) purpose      (5) difficulty

**12. pains**

- (1) sadness      (2) efforts      (3) aches  
(4) insults      (5) cramps

**13. just**

- (1) even      (2) right      (3) strict  
(4) objective      (5) deserved

**Qs. 14-15.** Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**14. desperate**

- (1) hopeful      (2) careful      (3) unimportant  
(4) critical      (5) hopeless

**15. annoyed**

- (1) agreed      (2) enjoyed      (3) patient  
(4) happy      (5) worried

**Qs. 16-25.** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

**16.** The new project is(1) to big for(2) the trainee to handle(3) on his own.(4) No error.(5)

**17.** The explanation that(1) he gave for(2) missing the meeting(3) were not satisfactory(4). No error.(5)

**18.** Mr Singh's son has applied(1) to the post(2) of Assistant Manager(3) in a construction company(4). No error.(5)

**19.** The manager has sent(1) many reminders to Mr Rao(2) to repay the loan but(3) has not received no reply.(4) No error.(5)

**20.** Beside the Chairman(1) all the Committee members(2) were present(3) at the shareholders meeting.(4) No error.(5)

**21.** He submitted(1) the request for compensation(2) of time but(3) it was denied(4). No error.(5)

**22.** Unfortunately today many(1) parents cannot afford(2) to send its(3) children to school(4). No error.(5)

**23.** He was convinced(1) that he(2) loss the account(3) because of bad luck.(4) No error.(5)

**24.** Many customers have(1) complained because(2) his goods was(3) inferior in quality.(4) No error.(5)

**25.** In his opinion(1) every senior citizens(2) will benefit(3) from the new rule.(4) No error.(5)

**Qs. 26-30.** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and there is 'No correction required', mark (5) as the answer.

**26.** We usual have a meeting of all department heads every Friday.

- (1) as usual has      (2) as usually have  
(3) usually have      (4) unusually have  
(5) No correction required

**27.** Over fifty per cent of people in the country not have any access to banking services.

- (1) have not any      (2) are having not  
(3) does not have      (4) do not have any  
(5) No correction required

**28.** Anil's friends have convinced him withdrawn

his resignation.

- (1) in withdrawing him (2) for withdrawal of  
(3) to withdraw from his (4) to withdraw his  
(5) No correction required

**29.** India and China have many large number of educated workers than Brazil.

- (1) a larger number (2) the largest number  
(3) large numbers (4) very larger number  
(5) No correction required

**30.** Many accidents at the factory are caused of workers do not read warning signs.

- (1) is the cause of (2) are caused by  
(3) are caused because (4) are a cause of  
(5) No correction required

**Qs. 31-35.** In each sentence below, four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) & (4). One of these boldly printed words may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence or grammatically incorrect. The number of that word is the answer. If there is no error of any of the above types, the answer is (5) i.e. "All correct".

**31.** Shareholders used to be liable(1) for the debts(2) of the company in proportion(3) to the size(4) of their holdings.(4) All correct.(5)

**32.** The popular(1) understanding(2) of the incidence(3) was that he had resigned.(4) All correct.(5)

**33.** He was felicitated(1) for his roll(2) in resolving(3) the conflict(4) in the region. All correct.(5)

**34.** He firmly(1) denied(2) that the document(3) existed.(4) All correct.(5)

**35.** Today banks offer(1) the facility(2) of instant(3) transfer(4) of funds to their customers. All correct.(5)

**Qs. 36-40.** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) His friend, however, used to lose his temper at the slightest excuse.  
(B) Socrates however quietly said, "I was expecting this, after thunder comes rain."  
(C) One day this friend decided to test Socrates' self-control.  
(D) Since Socrates paid no attention to the insults he emptied a bucket of water over him.  
(E) Socrates, the Greek philosopher tried hard to control himself and never lost his temper.  
(F) He began to shout at the philosopher and even insulted him.

**36.** Which of the following is the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

**37.** Which of the following is the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

**38.** Which of the following is the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) F

**39.** Which of the following is the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F

**40.** Which of the following is the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) B

**Qs. 41-50.** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Though most of us know him (41) for his lightning and kite experiment, Ben Franklin was first and (42) a printer. Born humbly in Boston in 1706, he was the fifteenth (43) seventeen children of a poor candle maker. At the (44) age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, where after working for others he (45) his own printing shop. Printing (46) Ben to writing and writing to publishing and publishing to business success and (47). He was passionate about writing and to satisfy this (48) he taught himself science, philosophy and languages. In time he became the (49) known writer of the English speaking world and many of his works remain (50) read even today.

- 41.** (1) except (2) best (3) hardly  
(4) greatly (5) sometimes

- 42.** (1) previous (2) only (3) foremost  
(4) above (5) lastly

- 43.** (1) between (2) before (3) with  
(4) besides (5) of

- 44.** (1) elder (2) early (3) delicate  
(4) old (5) tough

- 45.** (1) set (2) establish (3) opened  
(4) shared (5) purchase

- 46.** (1) led (2) send (3) showed  
(4) followed (5) take

- 47.** (1) failure (2) character (3) fame  
(4) defeat (5) poverty

- 48.** (1) call (2) worry (3) problem  
(4) conflict (5) need

- 49.** (1) best (2) well (3) fine  
(4) leading (5) excellent

- 50.** (1) partly (2) wisely (3) rarely  
(4) widely (5) almost

#### ANSWERS

1. (4) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (5) 5. (1)  
6. (4) 7. (5) 8. (5) 9. (1) 10. (3)  
11. (5) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (4)  
16. (2) 'too big for' 17. (4) 'was not satisfactory'  
18. (2) 'for the post' 19. (4) 'has not received any reply'  
20. (1) 'Besides the Chairman' 21. (4) 'it was refused'  
22. (3) 'to send their' 23. (3) 'lost the account'  
24. (3) 'his goods were' 25. (2) 'every senior citizen'  
26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (4) 29. (1) 30. (3)  
31. (1) liable 32. (3) incident 33. (2) role  
34. (5) 35. (3) instant 36. (5) E 37. (1) A  
38. (3) C 39. (3) D 40. (5) B 41. (2) 42. (3)  
43. (5) 44. (3) 45. (3) 46. (1) 47. (3)  
48. (5) 49. (1) 50. (4)

## English Section Part 4

Q. 1-15. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

During Emperor Akbar's reign, there was a poor man in Agra who was thought to bring bad luck. People believed that if any one looked at his face in the morning, they would have a bad day.

"Get lost, you ugly fellow!" he would be **cursed** by one and all. "**Hide** your face before you kill someone with your evil eye!"

The emperor soon heard of this man's **reputation** and wanted to see him. The poor fellow, who had not harmed a single person in his life, was brought to Akbar.

Akbar took a look at him and asked him to be brought back in the evening.

That **particular** day was an especially full and tiring day for the emperor and his courtiers.

So many matters had to be attended to, that Akbar even forgot to eat. By the end of the day, the emperor was **exhausted**. To make matters worse, Akbar was informed that his favourite child, little Prince Salim, had fallen ill.

Then the emperor suddenly remembered that he had seen the face of the 'unlucky' man that morning.

That was it. It was that man's entire fault, Akbar decided.

Akbar called his courtiers and told them that he was going to have the 'unlucky' man executed. All of them agreed immediately.

That is, all except Birbal. Instead, Birbal let out a short laugh.

"What's the matter, Birbal?" asked the angry emperor. "You seem to find something funny!"

"Nothing, your majesty", replied Birbal.

"You say this man brings bad luck because you had to go without food ever since you saw him this morning. Look at his luck. Yours was the first face he saw today, and he has to die because of it."

Akbar immediately realized his **folly** and rewarded Birbal for his wisdom.

**1.** Why had the King not eaten his food?

(1) He was very busy that day.

(2) He had seen the face of the unlucky fellow.

(3) He was not feeling well.

(4) He had been invited by Birbal for lunch.

(5) None of these

**2.** Who was not well on that particular day?

(1) King Akbar

(2) The King's courtiers

(3) Birbal

(4) The poor man

(5) Prince Salim

**3.** Which of the following describes Birbal?

(1) He was a famous merchant.

(2) He had lost his senses.

(3) He was very poor.

(4) He possessed good logical thinking.

(5) He was a miser.

**4.** Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(1) The poor man wanted to see the king.

(2) The poor man was well educated.

(3) The courtiers were sympathetic with the poor man.

(4) King Akbar was happy to see the poor man.

(5) King Akbar realized his mistake.

**5.** Which of the following is/are **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage ?

(A) Akbar worried too much after meeting the poor man.

(B) Akbar had eaten his food with the poor man.

(C) Akbar decided to execute the poor man.

(1) Only (A)

(2) Both (B) & (C)

(3) All (A), (B) & (C)

(4) Both (A) & (B)

(5) Only (C)

**6.** What was Birbal's initial reaction when he heard that the poor man would be executed?

(1) He was angry because Akbar had not taken his advice.

(2) He laughed slightly.

(3) He was silent and wanted to give a chance to the poor man.

(4) He was very happy because he wanted to get rid of the poor man.

(5) He was surprised and wanted to speak to the poor man.

7. Which of the following **cannot** be said about the poor man?

(A) The people of his own place cursed him.

(B) He was living in Agra.

(C) He was executed because of his unlucky face.

(1) Only (A)

(2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) All (A), (B) and (C)

(5) None of these

8. Why did the king decide to execute the poor man?

(1) The poor man was infact very unlucky.

(2) The King had had a very bad day after seeing him.

(3) His attendants told him to do so.

(4) The poor man brought ill luck for everyone.

(5) The poor man refused to meet him.

9. Birbal was rewarded because:

(1) he was in agreement with the King's decision.

(2) he made the King realize his mistake.

(3) he brought the poor man to the King.

(4) he wanted to teach a lesson to the poor man.

(5) None of these

Q. 10-20. Choose the word that is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word/phrase printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

**10. reputation**

(1) character (2) respect

(3) fame (4) report

(5) honour

**11. folly**

(1) argument (2) mistake

(3) words (4) conflict

(5) misunderstanding

**12. particular**

(1) special (2) definite

(3) general (4) significant

(5) specific

Q. 13-15. Choose the word that is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

**13. hide**

(1) seek (2) show

(3) go away (4) indicate

(5) disclose

**14. exhausted**

(1) consumed (2) drained

(3) restless (4) desirous

(5) energetic

**15. cursed**

(1) blamed (2) hated

(3) blessed (4) ignored

(5) damned

Q. 16-20. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

16. The travel agency made(1) all the arrangements(2) for our journey(3) for England.(4) No error.(5)

17. The boys made up(1) when the(2) owner of the(3) garden appeared.(4) No error. (5)

18. Gandhiji was a(1) man who(2) become a legend(3) in his own time.(4) No error.(5)

19. The Central government has(1) refused to meet(2) all the demands(3) of its employees in toto.(4) No error. (5)

20. The question was(1) so difficult that(2) nobody were(3) able to answer it.(4) No error.(5)

Q. 21-25. Rearrange the following sentences into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below it.

(A) Sometimes, it works like a torch when clouds of confusion surround an individual.

(B) Hence, this is sometimes even called as sixth sense.

(C) It plays a vital role in shaping one's destiny.

(D) The power of intuition shows how individual can explore the hidden powers of their brain.

(E) In fact intuition is so powerful that it can help individual foretell the future.

(F) History is full of examples of successful personalities who attributed their success in such times of crisis to that gut feeling.

21. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C

(4) D (5) E

22. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C

(4) D (5) E

23. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C

(4) D (5) F

24. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence?

(1) A (2) B (3) C

(4) E (5) F

25. Which of the following is the **LAST**

sentence?

- (1) A      (2) B      (3) C  
(4) D      (5) E

**Q. 26-30.** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3), (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold** type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) *i.e.* 'No correction required' as the answer.

**26.** We **had five fingers** in each hand.

- (1) have five fingers for  
(2) had five fingers on  
(3) have five finger in  
(4) have five fingers on  
(5) No correction required

**27.** He regretted **that he had acted** so rashly in the 'Play'.

- (1) because he had act  
(2) that he had acts  
(3) because he has acted  
(4) that he had been acted  
(5) No correction required

**28.** He is working hard to **success** for the examination.

- (1) for succeeding  
(2) for success off  
(3) to succeed in  
(4) for success into  
(5) No correction required

**29.** The police are **tried hard** for tracking up the robbers.

- (1) trying hard to track down  
(2) tried hard to track in  
(3) trying hard to track up  
(4) tried hard for tracking down  
(5) No correction required

**30.** The company **had decided** for normal its relation with its clientele.

- (1) has decided to normal  
(2) has decided to normalize  
(3) have decided normalization  
(4) has decided in normalizing  
(5) No correction required

**Q. 31-35.** Pick out the most effective word from among the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

**31.** Ruchi said that they must have a feast to \_\_\_ the victory.

- (1) enjoy              (2) flaunt  
(3) celebrate        (4) expand  
(5) forget

**32.** His novels are very popular. They are being \_\_\_ into many languages.

- (1) recited            (2) transformed  
(3) sold                (4) translated  
(5) crammed

**33.** We were \_\_\_ from seeing the prisoner.

- (1) affected          (2) prevented

(3) inhibited          (4) punished

(5) beaten

**34.** Thieves broke \_\_\_ the house last night and stole all the money and jewellery.

- (1) out                (2) in  
(3) up                 (4) into  
(5) at

**35.** I \_\_\_ to the teacher for coming late to school.

- (1) went              (2) apologized  
(3) blamed            (4) talked  
(5) wished

**Q. 36-40.** In each sentence below four words that are printed in **bold** have been numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of them may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if there is, any. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words, which are printed in **bold**, are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) as the answer *i.e.* All correct.

**36.** Gandhiji is **known**(1) for his **successful**(2) **afforts**(3) to **liberate**(4) India. All correct.(5)

**37.** The **cruelties**(1) of **history**(2) are **perpetrated**(3) in the name of **nobal**(4) causes. All correct.(5)

**38.** The fear of **universal**(1) **destruction**(2) **hangs**(3) over us like a dark **cloud**(4). All correct.(5)

**39.** The environment has a **profoude**(1) **influence**(2) on the way a **society**(3) **develops**(4). All correct.(5)

**40.** The **atmosphere**(1) was **fragrent**(2) with the **scent**(3) of rose **flowers**(4). All correct.(5)

**Q. 41-50.** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A system of education, which helps to prepare a man to earn his (41) and (42) his family to the best of his ability, is extremely important. Education, however, has another (43) responsibility, and that is to prepare a man to (44) life itself, and all its struggles, problems and joys with a calm (45) to be able to make (46) decisions when a crisis arises, and to decide what action should be taken without too much delay. If education can train a man in reliability and make him trustworthy and guide in him the (47) of leadership it will have achieved the means of (48) his life worthwhile.

Such a type of education is only an ideal and (49) not yet so designed, but should be the

aim of the architects of the system to achieve this (50).

- 41.** (1) salary  
(2) livelihood  
(3) degree  
(4) existence  
(5) food
- 42.** (1) feed  
(2) give  
(3) educate  
(4) support  
(5) co-operate
- 43.** (1) vital  
(2) minor  
(3) trivial  
(4) fix  
(5) stable
- 44.** (1) lead  
(2) make  
(3) survive  
(4) compare  
(5) face
- 45.** (1) state  
(2) thinking  
(3) mind  
(4) action  
(5) trial
- 46.** (1) appropriate  
(2) fast  
(3) haste  
(4) quick  
(5) liberal
- 47.** (1) causes  
(2) tips  
(3) path  
(4) advantages  
(5) process
- 48.** (1) creating  
(2) yielding  
(3) bearing  
(4) doing

- (5) making
- 49.** (1) formally  
(2) unfortunately  
(3) luckily  
(4) informally  
(5) fortunately
- 50.** (1) target  
(2) agenda  
(3) deadline  
(4) goal  
(5) destination

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**ANSWERS**

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- |                             |         |           |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. (1)                      | 2. (5)  | 3. (4)    | 4. (5)  |
| 5. (4)                      | 6. (2)  | 7. (3)    | 8. (2)  |
| 9. (2)                      | 10. (3) | 11. (2)   | 12. (1) |
| 13. (2)                     | 14. (5) | 15. (3)   |         |
| 16. (4) "to England"        |         |           |         |
| 17. (1) "The boys made off" |         |           |         |
| 18. (3) "became a legend"   |         |           |         |
| 19. (4) "of its employees"  |         |           |         |
| OR                          |         |           |         |
| (3) "the demands"           |         |           |         |
| 20. (3) "nobody was"        |         |           |         |
| 21. (4) D                   |         | 22. (5) E |         |
| 23. (1) A                   |         | 24. (2) B |         |
| 25. (5) F                   |         |           |         |
| 26. (4)                     |         | 27. (5)   |         |
| 28. (3)                     |         | 29. (1)   |         |
| 30. (2)                     |         | 31. (3)   |         |
| 32. (4)                     |         | 33. (2)   |         |
| 34. (4)                     |         | 35. (2)   |         |
| 36. (3) efforts             |         |           |         |
| 37. (4) noble               |         |           |         |
| 38. (5) All correct         |         |           |         |
| 39. (1) profound            |         |           |         |
| 40. (2) fragrant            |         |           |         |
| 41. (2)                     |         | 42. (4)   |         |
| 43. (1)                     |         | 44. (5)   |         |
| 45. (3)                     |         | 46. (1)   |         |
| 47. (2)                     |         | 48. (5)   |         |
| 49. (2)                     |         | 50. (4)   |         |

## English Section – Part 5

**Q. 1-5.** Read each sentence to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error the answer is (5). (Ignore errors in punctuation, if any).

**1.** The University has(1) not spent enough(2) money to maintaining(3) its valuable library.(4) No error.(5)

**2.** The survey found(1) that most of the employees(2) has a positive view(3) of the company.(4) No error.(5)

**3.** The meeting will not end(1) till the Chairman(2) get approval from(3) every members of the Board.(4) No error.(5)

**4.** For millions of people(1) his retirement from(2) cricket has been(3) a greatest shock.(4) No error.(5)

**5.** The Chairman has refused(1) no to sanction(2) the required funds(3) for the project.(4) No error.(5)

**Q. 6-10.** Pick out the most effective word from among the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

**6.** All the Board members were present with the\_\_\_of the treasurer.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) exception | (2) absence  |
| (3) delay     | (4) omission |
| (5) refusal   |              |

**7.** The police are\_\_\_\_with enforcement of law and order.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) responsible | (2) entrusted |
| (3) accountable | (4) necessary |
| (5) ensured     |               |

**8.** People have become\_\_\_\_under the burden of heavy taxes.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) reckless  | (2) isolated |
| (3) punished  | (4) fatigue  |
| (5) impatient |              |

**9.** On\_\_\_of his age he is ineligible for the examination.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) reason  | (2) basis   |
| (3) account | (4) purpose |
| (5) cause   |             |

**10.** The ministers who were concerned\_\_\_\_the rising prices met every week.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) for        | (2) because |
| (3) difference | (4) from    |
| (5) about      |             |

**Q. 11-25.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Energy is neither created nor destroyed; it is only recycled and recast in different forms. Even the human body is a form of energy. Call it *prana* or *jivatma* or simply *vayu*, energy **sustains** the gross body and expresses itself through sensory perceptions and the basic physical elements.

The three fundamental *gunas*—*satvik*, *rajasik* and *tamasik*—which characterise the nature of the human being, very often in a combination, are further subdivided into many basic qualities commonly known as human values. Love, affection, integrity and truth, for instance, are values that are as important to life as breathing or eating. These values are positive but in the course of practice and because they **emanate** from a mind that is susceptible to negative thoughts, they get corrupted. They generate negativity and manifest in the form of lying, cheating or causing others harm. The very fact that human civilization has survived over centuries shows that despite all the negativity, the force of positive energy within all of us continues to expand and **enrich**.

According to the theory of *karma*, every action generates a corresponding reaction good or bad as the case may be. The process might take place in this life or the next, but take place, it will. The theory prompted sages to **exhort** humanity to be good and do good. This way, the result of a good deed will invariably be good which will add to the collective good of the human species. This is what Sri Aurobindo called the Goodness Quotient. Swami Vivekananda firmly believed that human nature is basically good. It is only to be perceived as such and having been aware, to follow it through, for the good of oneself so that it multiplies for social good. Goodness will help improve the quality of life of not just the individual but an entire society. There is no such thing as “negative” energy, all energy being positive and constantly recycled. Negativity is therefore a dysfunction of thought or outlook. This has to be resisted from within by reinforcing the positive qualities inherent in human nature.

The instant gratification of the senses might be the driving force in a society driven by consumerism but realising that all the material success and prosperity you have **acquired** over a lifetime means nothing once your body lies inert, life takes on a new meaning.

**11.** The fact that human civilization has survived indicates that:

- (1) positive energy within us increases despite negativity
- (2) too much positive energy is not harmful
- (3) negative energy usually overpowers positive energy
- (4) negative energy gets destroyed
- (5) positive values do not get corrupted if they are practised

**12.** Which of the following is suggested by the theory of *Karma*?

- (1) Human nature is basically bad.
- (2) A person is rewarded or punished only in his lifetime.
- (3) Human civilisations will continue to survive over the years.
- (4) Every action has a corresponding reaction.
- (5) Energy is recycled.

**13.** What is the Goodness Quotient?

- (1) Human nature though basically bad can be trained.
- (2) Goodness need not improve the quality of life.
- (3) The chance that the reaction to every action can either be good or bad.
- (4) The outcome of good deeds is good and adds to the common good.
- (5) None of these

**14.** What did Swami Vivekananda believe?

- (A) Perceiving goodness in human nature is important.  
(B) Doing good deeds benefits the individual.  
(C) Individual good multiplies into social good.
- (1) Only (A)
  - (2) Both (A) and (B)
  - (3) All (A), (B) and (C)
  - (4) Both (B) and (C)
  - (5) None of these

**15.** Which of the following characterises human nature?

- (1) Actions such as breathing and eating.
- (2) Good deeds.
- (3) *Satvik, rajasik, vayu.*
- (4) Negative thoughts and actions.
- (5) Three basic *gunas* comprising basic human values.

**16.** How does energy express itself?

- (1) Through negative emotions.
- (2) Through sensory perceptions and the basic physical elements.
- (3) Through the human body.
- (4) Through *Prana* and *Vayu.*
- (5) None of these

**17.** Which of the following is NOT true in the context to the passage?

- (1) Energy helps to sustain our physical body.
- (2) Negativity is manifested in the form of lying and cheating.

- (3) The theory of *Karma* believes in punishment.
- (4) Negativity is the result of positive values getting corrupted.
- (5) A person's good deeds can improve an entire society

**18.** Which is the driving force of a society driven by consumerism?

- (1) Improvement of society
- (2) Understanding the meaning of life
- (3) Search for positive energy
- (4) Fulfilling all desires immediately
- (5) None of these

**19.** Which of the following should be the title of the passage?

- (1) The Role of Negative Energy
- (2) The Theory of *Gunas*
- (3) Consumerism and the Goodness Quotient
- (4) The Teachings of Sages
- (5) None of these

**20.** Which of the following is TRUE about negativity?

- (1) It existed before positive energy.
- (2) Negativity comes from a deviation of our thoughts.
- (3) Negativity cannot be fought.
- (4) Negative energy is stronger than positive energy.
- (5) None of these

**Q. 21-23.** Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

**21. exhort**

- (1) threaten
- (2) show
- (3) encourage
- (4) alert
- (5) force

**22. sustains**

- (1) supports
- (2) defends
- (3) comforts
- (4) holds
- (5) destroys

**23. emanate**

- (1) express
- (2) originate
- (3) invent
- (4) enter
- (5) expect

**Q. 24-25.** Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

**24. enrich**

- (1) poor
- (2) courage
- (3) diminish
- (4) poison
- (5) change

**25. acquired**

- (1) grabbed
- (2) freed
- (3) stopped
- (4) leave
- (5) lost



**Q. 26-35.** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3), (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold** type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct mark (5) i.e. 'No correction required' as the answer.

**26.** The crowd which has gather to protest against the decision slowly returned to their homes.

- (1) which has gathered
- (2) which have gather
- (3) gathering up
- (4) which gathers around
- (5) No correction required

**27.** The bridge in connection with the two cities will remain closed for security reasons.

- (1) connects between
- (2) in connection to
- (3) being connected from
- (4) connecting
- (5) No correction required

**28.** Newspapers have great power because their enormous circulation.

- (1) on account
- (2) because of
- (3) as a result
- (4) owing
- (5) No correction required

**29.** Besides criticism of some supervisors the Chairman still commands respect from the employees.

- (1) Despite criticism from
- (2) Without criticism of
- (3) Except the criticism from
- (4) Unless criticism of
- (5) No correction required

**30.** He will be handling the next project since he has vastly experience in this business.

- (1) vast experience
- (2) vastly experienced
- (3) a vast experiencing
- (4) the vast experience
- (5) No correction required

**31.** The inexperienced trainee accidental turned off the lights during presentation.

- (1) has accidentally turn off
- (2) by accident turn on
- (3) accidentally turned off
- (4) accidentally turning off
- (5) No correction required

**32.** Attempts by both parties to reach for a consensus have not succeeded.

- (1) reach at
- (2) to reach
- (3) in reaching to
- (4) to reach upto
- (5) No correction required

**33.** Children nowadays are watching too much television.

- (1) to much of

- (2) more of
- (3) very much of
- (4) much on
- (5) No correction required

**34.** The approach has affectedly the methodology of research.

- (1) have effectedly
- (2) had affect
- (3) has affected
- (4) will affectedly
- (5) No correction required

**35.** The research reported here is based at a survey.

- (1) based on a
- (2) base at a
- (3) based on an
- (4) based into a
- (5) No correction required

**Q. 36-40.** The news item in each question below is to be classified into one of the following five areas:

- (1) Political and Social
- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

The number of area (1) or (2) or (3) or (4) or (5) as the case may be is the answer.

**36.** General elections announced in the country.

- (1) Political and Social
- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

**37.** Sachin Tendulkar will be the captain of the cricket team.

- (1) Political and Social
- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

**38.** Five army jawans have been killed in bomb blast.

- (1) Political and Social
- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

**39.** Pollution level is very high in metro cities.

- (1) Political and Social
- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

**40.** RBI issued a new series of fiscal bonds.

- (1) Political and Social

- (2) Sports and Culture
- (3) Economics and Commerce
- (4) Science and Health
- (5) Miscellaneous

**Q. 41-45.** Below in each question five words are given. Which of them will come at the third place if all of them are arranged alphabetically as in a dictionary?

- 41.** (1) Modest  
(2) Moderate  
(3) Modelling  
(4) Modulate  
(5) Modern
- 42.** (1) Oncology  
(2) Onerous  
(3) Omophagia  
(4) Omnibus  
(5) Oncost
- 43.** (1) Camarilla  
(2) Claycold  
(3) Callipers  
(4) Calyx  
(5) Calumny
- 44.** (1) Digest  
(2) Dilute  
(3) Difficult  
(4) Digamy  
(5) Diesel
- 45.** (1) Prosecutor  
(2) Prophecy  
(3) Propose  
(4) Propane  
(5) Proprietor

- (3) ASUNWPARP
- (4) ASUNWARRP
- (5) None of these

**49.** 86247059856

- (1) PKSWXURARPK
- (2) PKSWXURAPRK
- (3) PKSWURPARK
- (4) PKWSXURARRK
- (5) None of these

**50.** 367054629

- (1) NKOKRAKSA
- (2) NKOURWKSA
- (3) NKOPRWKSA
- (4) NKORRAKSA
- (5) None of these

---

**ANSWERS**

---

- |                                    |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (3) 'money to maintain'         |         |         |         |         |
| 2. (3) 'have a positive view'      |         |         |         |         |
| 3. (4) 'every member of the Board' |         |         |         |         |
| 4. (4) 'the greatest shock'        |         |         |         |         |
| 5. (2) 'to sanction'               |         |         |         |         |
| 6. (1)                             | 7. (2)  | 8. (5)  | 9. (3)  | 10. (5) |
| 11. (1)                            | 12. (4) | 13. (4) | 14. (3) | 15. (5) |
| 16. (2)                            | 17. (3) | 18. (4) | 19. (2) | 20. (2) |
| 21. (3)                            | 22. (1) | 23. (2) | 24. (3) | 25. (5) |
| 26. (1)                            | 27. (4) | 28. (2) | 29. (1) | 30. (1) |
| 31. (3)                            | 32. (2) | 33. (5) | 34. (3) | 35. (1) |
| 36. (1)                            | 37. (2) | 38. (5) | 39. (4) | 40. (3) |
| 41. (5)                            | 42. (1) | 43. (4) | 44. (4) | 45. (3) |
| 46. (4)                            | 47. (1) | 48. (3) | 49. (2) | 50. (5) |

**Qs. 46-50.** The number group in each question is to be codified in the following codes.

Number : 6 2 4 8 9 5 0 7 3

Letter Codes : K S W P A R U X N

You have to find out which of the answers (1), (2), (3) or (4) has the correct coded form of the given numbers and indicate it on the answersheet. If none of the coded forms is correct mark (5) as the answer.

**46.** 4690738

- (1) WKUARSP
- (2) WKAXUNR
- (3) WAKUXPN
- (4) WKAUXNP
- (5) None of these

**47.** 70627362

- (1) XUKSXNKS
- (2) XUKURNSK
- (3) XUKSSNXKS
- (4) XUKSRNKS
- (5) None of these

**48.** 920348958

- (1) ASNIWPARP
- (2) ASUNNWARP

