

127. The lawyer insisted on having the contract in black and white.

- (A) in writing (B) orally
(C) figuratively (D) obliquely

128. Our parents allowed us to watch films once in a blue moon.

- (A) everywhere (B) rarely
(C) secretly (D) forever

129. Hold your tongue, my lad ! I'll deal with you later.

- (A) Stick out the tongue
(B) Be silent
(C) Cool the tongue
(D) Gargle

130. If you read his letter between the lines, you will find that he has no faith in his colleague's honesty.

- (A) strain your eyes
(B) read in secret
(C) find out the inner meaning
(D) read an untidy letter

Directions : In questions no. 131 to 135, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

131. 1. My grandmother was an old woman.

- P. But that was hard to believe.
Q. And she even had a husband.
R. People said that she had once been young and pretty.
S. She had been like this for the twenty years that I had known her.
6. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child.

- (A) SRQP (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) RPQS

132. 1. It is the twilight hour.

- P. The sound breaks the still silence around me.
Q. I turn round and see her seated on a rock.
R. I hear more bells behind me.
S. The temple bell rings in the distance.
6. Her eyes sparkle like the anklets on her swinging feet.

- (A) RSQP (B) SPRQ
(C) SQPR (D) RQSP

133. 1. Use bright, cheerful, favourable words and phrases to describe other people. Make it

- P. for all your friends and associates.
Q. Be extremely careful
R. a rule to have a big, positive word
S. to avoid
6. the petty cut-him-down language.

- (A) PQRS (B) RSPQ
(C) RPQS (D) QRPS

134. 1. An officer in Andhra Pradesh

- P. found that the tribals put
Q. materials in turbid water
R. who was in charge of tribal development
S. certain gums and wood
6. to make the water clear.

- (A) RSPQ (B) PSRQ
(C) PQSR (D) RPSQ

135. 1. Along with the orthodox Hindu's

- P. and in the deity,
Q. Raghupati has his Brahmin's pride
R. faith in the scriptures
S. because he is the
6. lord of the temple.

- (A) SPQR (B) RPQS
(C) RQPS (D) SQPR

Directions : In questions no. 136 to 145, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

136. James Cameron directed the Titanic.
 (A) The Titanic has been directed by James Cameron.
 (B) The Titanic was directed by James Cameron.
 (C) James Cameron had directed the Titanic.
 (D) James Cameron had been directing the Titanic.
137. Mr. Dutta teaches us English.
 (A) English is taught to us by Mr. Dutta.
 (B) We are being taught English by Mr. Dutta.
 (C) By Mr. Dutta we are taught English.
 (D) We have been taught English by Mr. Dutta.
138. Has the postman not delivered the letter ?
 (A) Has the letter been delivered by the postman ?
 (B) Has the letter not been delivered by the postman ?
 (C) Is the letter delivered by the postman ?
 (D) The postman hasn't delivered the letter.
139. John is building a new cupboard.
 (A) John has been building a new cupboard.
 (B) A new cupboard is being built by John.
 (C) A new cupboard is been built by John.
 (D) John's new cupboard is being built.
140. Someone will pay you next Monday.
 (A) You would be paid next Monday.
 (B) Someone will be paying you next Monday.
 (C) You will be paid next Monday.
 (D) Someone is going to pay you next Monday.
141. Drinking was ruining his life gradually.
 (A) His life was being ruined gradually by drinking.
 (B) His life is ruined by gradual drinking.
 (C) Gradually, his life is ruined because of drinking problems.
 (D) Drinking problems caused the gradual ruin of his life.
142. A small epitaph had been laid out by them in his memory.
 (A) They laid out a small epitaph.
 (B) They had laid out a small epitaph in his memory.
 (C) They were laying out, in his memory, a small epitaph.
 (D) They lay out a small epitaph in his memory.
143. The nurse is giving food to the sick boy.
 (A) The sick boy is given food by the nurse.
 (B) The sick boy gets food from the nurse.
 (C) The sick boy is being given food by the nurse.
 (D) Food is given to the sick boy by the nurse.
144. Our parents have taught us to behave properly.
 (A) We have been taught to behave properly by our parents.
 (B) We were taught how not to behave properly by our parents.
 (C) Our parents taught us how to behave properly.
 (D) Our parents have been teaching us how to behave properly.
145. Why did your father refuse such an honourable job ?
 (A) Why was such an honourable job denied by your father ?
 (B) Why does your father refused such an honourable job ?
 (C) Why is such an honourable job refused by your father ?
 (D) Why was such an honourable job refused by your father ?

Directions : In questions no. 146 to 155, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

146. He is entitled to a reward for honesty.
 (A) titled
 (B) entitle to
 (C) entitled
 (D) No improvement
147. The sight chosen for the school building is good.
 (A) site
 (B) eye-sight
 (C) side
 (D) No improvement
148. The matter must be considered in every point of view.
 (A) from every
 (B) at every
 (C) on every
 (D) No improvement
149. The poor villagers have waited in the bitter cold for more than two hours now.
 (A) has been waiting
 (B) had waited
 (C) have been waiting
 (D) No improvement
150. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
 (A) accustomed with
 (B) accustom to
 (C) accustom yourself to
 (D) No improvement
151. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need?
 (A) borrow me a few rupees
 (B) lend me any rupees
 (C) lend me a few rupees
 (D) No improvement

152. The car with a burst tyre halted swiftly.
 (A) stopped quick
 (B) stopped fastly
 (C) jolted to a halt
 (D) No improvement
153. Many incidents of the last month seem unimportant when viewed in perception.
 (A) prospective
 (B) perceptive
 (C) perspective
 (D) No improvement
154. The youths jostled their way in the crowd.
 (A) over
 (B) through
 (C) among
 (D) No improvement
155. What is wrong with the argument is that even if the two premises are true, then the conclusion isn't necessarily true.
 (A) the conclusion will be true
 (B) the conclusion is false
 (C) the conclusions aren't necessarily true
 (D) No improvement

Directions : In questions no. 156 to 165, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

156. I said to him, "You are wrong."
 (A) I told him how wrong he was.
 (B) I told him that he was wrong.
 (C) I said that he was wrong.
 (D) I told him that he is wrong.

157. He said to me, "You are late."

- (A) He said to me that you were late.
- (B) He said to me that I was late.
- (C) He told me that I was late.
- (D) He told me that you were late.

158. The teacher said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

- (A) The teacher said to stop talking and listen to her words.
- (B) The students were told be quiet and listen to her words.
- (C) The teacher asked the students to be quiet and listen to her words.
- (D) The teacher shouted students listen to my words and be quiet.

159. He said that the book was very interesting.

- (A) He said, "This book is very interesting."
- (B) He said, "This book has been very interesting."
- (C) He said, "This book had been very interesting."
- (D) He said, "This book would be very interesting."

160. She said to him, "I have bought a new car."

- (A) She told him that she would buy a new car.
- (B) She told him that a new car has been bought by her.
- (C) She told him that she had bought a new car.
- (D) She told him that she has bought a new car.

161. "I love chocolate," said Angeline.

- (A) Angeline said that she loves chocolate.
- (B) Angeline said that she loved chocolate.
- (C) Angeline said she loves chocolate.
- (D) Angeline says she loved chocolate.

162. "Do you know that man ?" Ravi asked his friend.

- (A) Ravi asked his friend he knew or not that man.
- (B) Ravi ask his friend if he knows that man.
- (C) Ravi asked his friend whether he knew that man.
- (D) Ravi asked his friend whether he knows that man.

163. I asked him whether he had not promised to come.

- (A) I asked him, "Did you come ? You promise."
- (B) I said to him, "Did you not promise to come ?"
- (C) I said to him, "Do you not promise to come ?"
- (D) I said, "Did I ask you, not to come ?"

164. Rahul said, "What have you been searching for all these hours ?"

- (A) Rahul asked me what I was searching for all these days.
- (B) Rahul asked me what I had been searching for all those hours.
- (C) Rahul asked what I have been searching for all those hours.
- (D) Rahul said that what you had been searching for all these hours.

165. He said to the children, "Come to the park with me."

- (A) He invited the children to come to the park with me.
- (B) He invited the children to come to the park with him.
- (C) I invited the children to come to the park with me.
- (D) I invited the children to come to the park with us.

Directions : In questions no. 166 to 185, in the following two passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Passage I
(Questions No. 166 - 175)

How old is the Earth ? This is a 166 to which we may never have the exact 167 . Man has 168 about the age of the Earth since 169 times, and there were all kinds of myths and 170 that seemed to have the answer. When it was proven that the Earth 171 around the Sun, 172 then knew where to begin. To find the 173 of the Earth, it was necessary to 174 how the solar system was 175 .

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 166. (A) point | (B) question |
| (C) debate | (D) fact |
| 167. (A) reason | (B) logic |
| (C) answer | (D) deduction |
| 168. (A) wondered | (B) marvelled |
| (C) thought | (D) asked |
| 169. (A) antiquated | (B) bygone |
| (C) olden | (D) ancient |
| 170. (A) tale | (B) legends |
| (C) fables | (D) story |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 171. (A) circled | (B) rotated |
| (C) moved | (D) revolved |
| 172. (A) scientists | (B) scholars |
| (C) academicians | (D) students |
| 173. (A) years | (B) age |
| (C) date | (D) oldness |
| 174. (A) tell | (B) narrate |
| (C) recount | (D) explain |
| 175. (A) born | (B) originated |
| (C) formed | (D) begun |

Passage II
(Questions No. 176 - 185)

One thing we can do is 176 a good book. Another is to look at a new 177 conducted by William Mercer, one of the world's largest Human Resources consultancies. Mercer decided to 178 some of the world's great cities. They produced their results by giving 179 for 180 criteria. These included political, economic and social environment, healthcare, educational provision, recreation and transport 181 . So, which are the best cities to live in, and which should we 182 ? In 183 first place were Vancouver, Berne, Vienna and Zurich, while Sydney, Geneva, Auckland and Copenhagen came in second. Swiss cities 184 three of the top ten places, making it the single most successful country of all those 185 .

176. (A) look (B) read
(C) obtain (D) retrieve
177. (A) survey (B) research
(C) consultation (D) advice
178. (A) proclaim (B) decide
(C) judge (D) rule
179. (A) signs (B) spots
(C) marks (D) places
180. (A) various (B) ranging
(C) assorted (D) different
181. (A) ways (B) reasons
(C) facilities (D) versions
182. (A) escape (B) deny
(C) regret (D) avoid
183. (A) joint (B) dual
(C) united (D) together
184. (A) occupied (B) controlled
(C) absorbed (D) vacated
185. (A) created (B) surveyed
(C) experimented (D) established

Directions : In questions no. 186 to 200, you have three brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle (●) in the Answer Sheet.

Passage I

(Questions No. 186 – 190)

The London Eye is a giant Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames in London, England. The entire structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft).

It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe, and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually. When erected in 1999 it was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world, until surpassed first by the 160 metres (520 ft) Star of Nanchang in 2006 and then the 165 metres (541 ft) Singapore Flyer in 2008. Supported by an A-frame on one side only, unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel". It provides the highest public viewing point, and is the 20th tallest structure, in London.

The London Eye, or Millennium Wheel, was officially called the British Airways London Eye and then the Merlin Entertainments London Eye. Since 20 January 2011, its official name is the EDF Energy London Eye following a three-year sponsorship deal.

The London Eye adjoins the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames between Westminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge, in the London Borough of Lambeth. The site is adjacent to that of the former Dome of Discovery, which was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

186. The tallest Ferris wheel in the world is
 (A) Star of Nanchang
 (B) Singapore Flyer
 (C) Dome of Discovery
 (D) London Eye
187. The London Eye is situated on the banks of
 (A) Westminster Bridge
 (B) Hungerford Bridge
 (C) The Thames
 (D) London Borough
188. Which of the following does *not* mean the same as 'entire' ?
 (A) Complete
 (B) Total
 (C) Partial
 (D) Whole
189. The highest viewing point is provided by
 (A) Westminster Bridge
 (B) Hungerford Bridge
 (C) Dome of Discovery
 (D) Millennium Wheel
190. The structure built for the Festival of Britain in 1951 was
 (A) Millennium Wheel
 (B) London Eye
 (C) Dome of Discovery
 (D) Jubilee Gardens

Passage II

(Questions No. 191 - 195)

Not all that glitters is gold. Not all that is white is milk. Not all people who wear saffron clothes are sages. These age-old sayings hold true even now, especially the last one. We see a lot of people wearing saffron clothes, but not all of them are *sanyasis* in the true sense of the word. A *sanyasi* is one who guides his followers on the right path.

Recently, I attended the inaugural function of a home for destitute women in Mysore. In most cases, the women were there because they were either harassed by their in-laws or tortured by drunken husbands. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to take them in and care for their hapless children. There had also been instances when young girls, lured by romance, had run away from their homes and had been deserted by their lovers after the honeymoon. These girls usually did not dare return to their parents.

The saying that 'success has many fathers, but failure has none' is true indeed. We get to see only the distressed women and their children, while the main cause of their problems remains hidden in the background. So the victims cannot be blamed altogether. Often it is circumstances that force them into such drudgery. These women and girls need to be psychologically strong and determined to face difficulties with courage and go on with their lives.

191. The opening sentence "Not all that glitters is gold" means
 (A) All metals that shine must necessarily be as good as gold
 (B) One must not be deceived by appearances
 (C) Only gold has that unmistakable shine
 (D) Glitter is the true quality of truth
192. Wearing saffron clothes does not make one a *sanyasi*, is another way of saying
 (A) Saffron must only be worn by true ascetics
 (B) Saffron is not the favourite colour of the *sanyasis*
 (C) Saffron must be changed to some other colour
 (D) Anybody who wears saffron is a *sanyasi*

193. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to help them because

- (A) They were financially self-sufficient
- (B) Society considered them to be backward
- (C) Their social and economic situation did not allow them to do so
- (D) They could afford to but were reluctant

194. Success has many fathers but failure has none means

- (A) Success has only fathers but no mothers
- (B) Failure has many mothers but no fathers
- (C) Success comes naturally to men not women
- (D) No one owns up to failure

195. The main reason for the main cause of their problems remaining hidden is

- (A) Nobody has bothered to find out the real cause
- (B) People are waiting for it to come out in the open
- (C) People don't want to be bothered with others' problems
- (D) Nobody has tried to expose it

Passage III

(Questions No. 196 – 200)

The heart is one of the most vital components of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers.

196. If the supply of oxygen is cut off, the brain cells survive

- (A) 4 to 5 minutes
- (B) 9 to 10 minutes
- (C) for 15 minutes
- (D) for an hour

197. The heart sends oxygen-rich blood

- (A) to the brain only
- (B) to the kidneys only
- (C) to the entire body
- (D) to the lungs only

198. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed an artificial heart in

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1953
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1950

199. Heart diseases occur from

- (A) Damage to the heart muscles
- (B) Coronium
- (C) Pericardium
- (D) Heart cells

200. All the body's cells need a constant supply of

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Hydrogen
- (C) Helium
- (D) Oxygen