

Time : 40 Minutes

Total Marks : 200

Important Instructions :

1. This Test contains 50 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided.
3. All items carry equal marks.
4. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions.
5. Penalty for wrong answers:
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

Spotting Errors

Directions: (Q. 1–10) Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

1. Opening his letters,
(a)
reading them carefully and sending for his clerk,
(b)
he dictated answers with them. No error.
(c) (d)
2. He was my school-friend,
(a)
but becoming a great man,
(b)
he has grown proud enough to forget his old friends. (c)
No error.
(d)
3. Rabindranath Tagore,
(a)
a Nobel laureate and the author of the national anthem, (b)
found Shantiniketan. No error.
(c) (d)
4. The art of printing was introduced into England
(a)
during the reign of Edward IV
(b)
by William Caxton, a native of Kent. No error.
(c) (d)
5. From thirty years
(a)
he devoted himself to public affairs
(b)
without taking a holiday. No error.
(c) (d)
6. If Ramesh will be promoted he will get
(a) (b)
a higher salary. No error.
(c) (d)

7. My brother goes to the office five day week.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
8. If you lend Mohan a pen
 (a)
he will lend it to someone else
 (b)
and never you will get it back. No error.
 (c) (d)
9. One of most widely spread bad habits
 (a) (b)
is the use of tobacco. No error.
 (c) (d)
10. A great part of Arabia is desert. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Synonyms

Directions: (Q. 11–20) Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

11. Some people complain when they encounter a small misfortune in the course of their thoroughly happy life.
 (a) run into (b) run away
 (c) run down (d) run with
12. This world is full of miserias.
 (a) indifferent love
 (b) perfect happiness
 (c) great suffering
 (d) moderate sympathies
13. A glance at a beautiful object gives us delight.
 (a) wisdom (b) happiness
 (c) purity (d) peace
14. It is terrible for people to die of starvation.
 (a) starch (b) staple
 (c) plenty (d) hunger
15. The university has constituted a grievance redressal committee to look into the matter.
 (a) depression
 (b) complaint
 (c) abrasion
 (d) gratefulness

16. Rakesh delivered a slandorous speech.
 (a) abusive (b) praiseworthy
 (c) moderate (d) inspiring
17. Suddenly, the sky was darkened by a gigantic bird.
 (a) winged (b) small
 (c) tiny (d) enormous
18. To abolish poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the virtues conducive to higher civilization.
 (a) detest (b) eradicate
 (c) nurture (d) assimilate
19. The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert throughout the year, shifting from one oasis to another.
 (a) sandbank (b) mound
 (c) dune (d) spring
20. The various facets of life can be found reflected in a large city.
 (a) several (b) similar
 (c) valuable (d) singular

Antonyms

Directions: (Q. 21–30) Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

21. Ramesh is a very dubious character.
 (a) shady (b) suspicious
 (c) trustworthy (d) doubtful
22. Do not indulge in unmindful activities, please.
 (a) vigilant (b) careless
 (c) stupid (d) fatuous
23. He is suffering from a curable disease.
 (a) remediable (b) treatable
 (c) terminal (d) operable
24. He was born on a very auspicious day.
 (a) propitious (b) fortunate
 (c) ominous (d) opportune
25. He has deeper hostility towards Mohan.
 (a) animosity (b) belligerence
 (c) malice (d) friendship
26. His life is rather monotonous.
 (a) exciting (b) dreary
 (c) tedious (d) uneventful

27. Macbeth is a morally repulsive character.
 (a) abominable (b) attractive
 (c) obnoxious (d) ugly
28. The serene beauty of Kashmir had a soothing effect on his mind.
 (a) placid (b) pleasing
 (c) tranquil (d) turbulent
29. Life is transient in nature.
 (a) brief (b) momentary
 (c) eternal (d) short-lived
30. Sohan is a vain person.
 (a) modest (b) arrogant
 (c) conceited (d) proud

Idioms and Phrases

Directions: (Q. 31–35) Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression.

31. A dark horse
 (a) a black coloured horse
 (b) a person who wins a race or competition although no one expected him to
 (c) a person who keeps secrets
 (d) an ignorant person
32. A show-stopper
 (a) someone who stops the show
 (b) someone who organizes the show
 (c) a performance that is extremely good
 (d) a fashionable person
33. A jack of all trades
 (a) someone who has many skills
 (b) a confident and not very serious young man
 (c) someone who has hit the jackpot
 (d) a great businessman
34. Fight tooth and nail
 (a) to quarrel with someone
 (b) to attack someone with a lot of force
 (c) to try hard to prevent something from happening
 (d) to try very hard to achieve something
35. Fair and square
 (a) in an honest way
 (b) in a critical way
 (c) neither very good nor very bad
 (d) in a foolish way

Ordering of Sentences

Directions: (Q. 36–37) In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

36. S1 : We do not know what to do with our knowledge.
 S6 : In the course of time they may rule over us altogether.
 P : For example, we are unable to manage our machines.
 Q : We already find it difficult to do without machines.
 R : Machines should be fed properly and waited upon attentively; otherwise they refuse to work or cause destruction.
 S : Science has given us superhuman powers, which we do not use properly.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) PSQR
 (c) QRPS (d) SRPQ
37. S1 : The British rule in India has brought about moral, material, cultural and spiritual ruination of this great country.
 S6 : We are not to kill anybody but it is our *dharma* to see that the curse of this Government is blotted out.
 P : I regard this rule as a curse.
 Q : Sedition has become my religion.
 R : Ours is a non-violent battle.
 S : I am out to destroy this system of Government.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) PSQR
 (c) QRPS (d) SRPQ

Ordering of Words in a Sentence

Directions: (Q. 38–40) Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence

are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

38. the urban local body elections

P

unidentified gunmen

Q

and injured another during

R

shot dead two workers

S

(a) QSRP (b) PQSR

(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

39. both intense political and

P

this state has a history of

Q

of syncretic accomplishments

R

religious contestation and

S

(a) SQPR (b) PQSR

(c) SQRQ (d) QPSR

40. the father also in his quest for justice

P

Q

by the system feels let down

R

S

(a) SQPR (b) PSRQ

(c) SQRQ (d) PQRS

Comprehension

Directions: (Q. 41–45) In this section you have a passage. After the passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read the passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Passage

I do not wish to suggest that because we were one nation we had no differences, but it is submitted that our leading men travelled throughout India either on foot or in bullockcarts. They learned one another's languages and there was no aloofness amongst them. What do you think could have

been the intention of those farseeing ancestors of ours who established Setubandha (Rameshwar) in the South, Jagannath in the East and Hardwar in The North as places of pilgrimage? You will admit they were no fools. They knew that worship of God could have been performed just as well at home. They taught us that those whose hearts were aglow with righteousness had the Ganges in their own homes. But they saw that India was one undivided land so made by nature. They, therefore, argued that it must be one nation. Arguing thus, they established holy places in various parts of India, and fired the people with an idea of nationality in a manner unknown in other parts of the world. And we Indians are one as no two Englishmen are. Only you and I and others who consider ourselves civilized and superior persons imagine that we are many nations. It was after the advent of railways that we began to believe in distinctions, and you are at liberty now to say that it is through the railways that we are beginning to abolish those distinctions. An opium-eater may argue the advantage of opium-eating from the fact that he began to understand the evil of the opium habit after having eaten it. I would ask you to consider well what I had said on the railways.

41. According to the author, India

(a) has never been one nation

(b) has been an aggregate of several nations

(c) has always been one nation along with differences

(d) became a nation after the British came

42. Why did the great sages of India establish pilgrimages in the different corners of the country?

(a) Because they wanted to push people to travel to different places

(b) Because they could observe the underlying unity of the country as made by nature

(c) Because they themselves had travelled to these places

(d) Because they wanted people to be religious everywhere

43. In the passage, the author's attitude towards the railways is

(a) critical

(b) sympathetic

(c) indifferent

(d) apathetic

44. What does the author mean when he says that "whose hearts were aglow with righteousness had the Ganges in their own homes"?
- One need not visit the Ganges to take holy bath
 - The Ganges has been polluted, so one should bath at home
 - One should take a holy dip in the Ganges to purify one's heart
 - The purity of heart is superior to observance of any ritual
45. The passage is written in a
- dialogic style
 - prescriptive style
 - descriptive style
 - analytical style

Fill in The Blank

Directions: (Q. 46–50) Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words given after the sentence. Select the word or group of words you consider

most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

46. _____ forests prevent erosion.
- Lean
 - Dense
 - Sparse
 - Tidy
47. Three people were arrested and an illegal arms unit was _____ by the police in a raid.
- revealed
 - searched
 - discovered
 - busted
48. A woman got into the car and _____.
- drove off
 - broke down
 - rode in
 - drove in
49. The lecture was not very interesting. In fact I _____ in the middle of it.
- showed off
 - put off
 - dozed off
 - plugged off
50. The cops _____ murder by kin.
- suspect
 - afford
 - manage
 - administer

Finished Solving the Paper ?
Time to evaluate yourself !

**OSWAAL COGNITIVE
LEARNING TOOLS**

SCAN THE CODE
For elaborated
Solutions

Answers

Q No	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
1	(c)	Preposition	Spotting Errors
2	(a)	Tenses	Spotting Errors
3	(c)	Tenses	Spotting Errors
4	(a)	Preposition	Spotting Errors
5	(a)	Preposition	Spotting Errors
6	(a)	Conditionals	Spotting Errors
7	(c)	Idioms	Spotting Errors
8	(c)	Adverbs	Spotting Errors
9	(a)	Adjectives	Spotting Errors
10	(d)	No Correction	Spotting Errors
11	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
12	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
13	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
14	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
15	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
16	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
17	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
18	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
19	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
20	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
21	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
22	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
23	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
24	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
25	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
26	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
27	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
28	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
29	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
30	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
31	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
32	(c)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
33	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
34	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
35	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
36	(a)	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
37	(b)	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
38	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
39	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar

Q No	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
40	(b)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
41	(c)	Sentence Completion	Reading Comprehension
42	(b)	Why-type Question	Reading Comprehension
43	(a)	Tone of the Author	Reading Comprehension
44	(d)	Meaning of Statement	Reading Comprehension
45	(d)	Style of the Paragraph	Reading Comprehension
46	(b)	Adjectives	Fill in the Blank
47	(c)	Verbs	Fill in the Blank
48	(a)	Verbs	Fill in the Blank
49	(c)	Phrasal Verbs	Fill in the Blank
50	(a)	Verbs	Fill in the Blank