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पुस्तिका

Number of Pages in Booklet : 24

परीक्षा दिनांक :- 19-3-2021

समय :- 9.00 AM - 12.00

Question Paper Booklet No.

NOM.

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

No. of Questions in Booklet : 150

Paper Code : 13

Sub: ENGLISH

समय : 3.00 घण्टे

Time : 3.00 Hours

Paper - I

अधिकतम अंक : 75

Maximum Marks : 75

LTE-12

7439653

25/3/21

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

On opening the paper seal/polythene bag of the Question Paper Booklet the candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same. If there is any difference, candidate must obtain another Question Paper Booklet from Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

13-□



Identify the type of sentence (1 – 4) in the following :

1. Although we tried hard, we could not win the match
 (1) Interrogative
 (2) Assertive
 (3) Imperative
 (4) Negative
2. Does Bruths do the assigned work on time
 (1) Interrogative
 (2) Assertive
 (3) Imperative
 (4) Negative
3. They won't be coming for the wedding next month
 (1) Interrogative
 (2) Imperative
 (3) Affirmative
 (4) Negative
4. Should I call or email you to discuss about tomorrow's meeting.
 (1) Affirmative
 (2) Imperative
 (3) Interrogative
 (4) Negative

Choose the correct Phrasal Verb in the following sentences (5 – 8) :

5. Could you _____ these things from the table ?
 (1) account for
 (2) clear off
 (3) clear away
 (4) do away

6. Difficulties _____ any time. We must learn to anticipate these.
 (1) come up
 (2) come out
 (3) crop up
 (4) come in
 7. Don't let your anger _____ you.
 (1) put on
 (2) get the better of
 (3) put forward
 (4) run over
 8. He agreed to help but _____ at the last moment.
 (1) take off
 (2) backed out
 (3) break off
 (4) blew out
- Choose the correct meaning of the underlined idioms (9 – 12) :**
9. His most trusted friend proved to be a snake in the grass.
 (1) an unreliable person
 (2) low and mean
 (3) a hidden enemy
 (4) cowardly brutal
 10. Seeing the writing on the wall, he left the company just before it dissolved.
 (1) in black and white
 (2) interpreting signs and indications
 (3) gesture of the day
 (4) order to be followed

11. He was unable to digest the sudden news and _____.

(Choose the correct idiom)

(1) killed two birds with one stone.

(2) ate the cake and had it too.

(3) let the cat out of the bag.

(4) had cold feet.

12. So far as hazards of pollution are concerned, the traffic policeman bear the burnt.

(1) have to run the risk

(2) face the consequences

(3) are exposed to the danger

(4) suffer the most

Choose the correct part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentences (13 – 18)

13. Analyse the above sentence

(1) preposition

(2) adjective

(3) adverb

(4) verb

14. He came before the appointed time and left before I reached there.

(1) both are prepositions

(2) adjective, adverb

(3) preposition, conjunction

(4) both are adverbs

15. Don't talk like that.

(1) adjective

(2) adverb

(3) verb

(4) preposition

16. A little learning is a dangerous thing.

(1) noun

(2) adverb

(3) adjective

(4) conjunction

17. What next ?

(1) adverb

(2) adjective

(3) verb

(4) noun

18. The rumor that he has resigned is baseless.

(1) verb

(2) noun

(3) adjective

(4) adverb

19. It is difficult to negotiate where neither trusts the other

(1) pronoun

(2) adverb

(3) conjunction

(4) verb

20. That pen kept on the table, is what I want.

(1) demonstrative pronoun

(2) demonstrative adjective

(3) interjection

(4) relative adverb

Choose the correct antonym and synonym as directed in the following sentences (21 – 26) :

21. Synonym of "plausible"

- (1) pause
- (2) reasonable
- (3) improbable
- (4) hurdle

22. Choose the antonym of the given word from the options provided :
RELINQUISH

- (1) Abdicate
- (2) Renounce
- (3) Possess
- (4) Deny

23. Choose the antonym of the given word from the options provided :
IMPALPABLE

- (1) intangible
- (2) insubstantial
- (3) incorporeal
- (4) perceptible

24. **RETICENT** (synonym)

- (1) Close
- (2) Quite
- (3) Earnest
- (4) Cool

25. **INCONSEQUENTIAL** (antonym)

- (1) Important
- (2) Incoherent
- (3) Doubtful
- (4) Illogical

26. Synonym of "impoverished"

- (1) futile
- (2) rich
- (3) penniless
- (4) impossible

Choose the one word substitute for the following phrases (27 – 32) :

27. A person with the same name as other

- (1) Anonymous
- (2) Eponymous
- (3) Sameness
- (4) Namesake

28. One who hates mankind

- (1) Philanthropist
- (2) Misanthrope
- (3) Humanitarian
- (4) Paramour

29. Medicine used to calm or pacify

- (1) hypnotic
- (2) antidepressant
- (3) tranquillizer
- (4) fusion

30. A person who regards the whole world as his country

- (1) Emigrant
- (2) Cynic
- (3) Contemporary
- (4) Cosmopolitan

31. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things is called

- (1) blasphemy
- (2) heresy
- (3) atheism
- (4) apostasy

32. A book containing all the published work of an author is called

- (1) Autobiography
- (2) Omnibus
- (3) Biography
- (4) Anthology

In the following questions 33-38 :

33. Choose the correctly spelt word

- (1) JOVIAL
- (2) JOVEAL
- (3) JOVIEL
- (4) JOIVEL

34. Choose the correct spelling

- (1) SYMETRICAL
- (2) SYMMETRICAL
- (3) SYMATRICAL
- (4) SYMMATRICAL

35. Choose the correct spelling

- (1) Benevolent
- (2) Banevolent
- (3) Benovolent
- (4) Benevoilent

36. Choose the correct spelling

- (1) Inadvertant
- (2) Inadvartant
- (3) Inadvartent
- (4) Inadvertent

37. Choose the correct spelling

- (1) Ressurrect
- (2) Resurrect
- (3) Resurrect
- (4) Resurrectt

38. Find the word with correct spelling

- (1) GREGARIOUS
- (2) GRAGARIOUS
- (3) GRAGERIOUS
- (4) GRIGAREOUS

39. There are three primary categories of **Dependent clause**, identify the one which is not, from the options given.

- (1) Noun clauses
- (2) Relative clauses
- (3) Adverbial clauses
- (4) Adjective clauses

40. What is the italic/underlined word group in the following sentence called ?

Hermione wanted her name changed because it was hard to pronounce.

- (1) Adverb clause
- (2) Adverb phrase
- (3) Noun clause
- (4) Relative clause

41. What is the italic/underlined word group in the following sentence called ?

If you ate pasta and antipasta, would you still be hungry ?

- (1) Dependent phrase
- (2) Independent clause
- (3) Dependent clause
- (4) Independent phrase

42. Identify the type of clauses underlined in the following sentence :

What I decide will determine who gets the promotion.

- (1) Noun Clause, Noun Clause
- (2) Adjective Clause, Noun Clause
- (3) Adverb Clause, Noun Clause
- (4) Noun Clause, Adjective Clause

43. The match will start when the rain stops.

- (1) Noun clause
- (2) Adverb clause
- (3) Adjective clause
- (4) Principal clause

44. Where there is a will there is a way.

- (1) Preposition clause
- (2) Noun clause
- (3) Adverb clause
- (4) Adjective clause

45. I know that she is innocent.

- (1) Noun clause
- (2) Adverb clause
- (3) Adjective clause
- (4) Preposition clause

46. She is extremely busy now a days.

- (1) Noun phrase
- (2) Adjective phrase
- (3) Adverb phrase
- (4) Preposition phrase

47. Which of the following is not a prepositional phrase?

- (1) By the desk
- (2) In the rearview mirror
- (3) Over their heads
- (4) That he didn't invite his relatives to the party

48. What is the independent clause in this sentence?

If work is so terrific, how come they have to pay you to do it?

- (1) How come they have to pay you to do it.
- (2) If work is so terrific
- (3) How come they have
- (4) To pay you to do it

In the following sentences certain parts are underlined and marked A, B, C, D. Identify the part containing error (49 – 50):

49. She wore a dress to the party

A B
that was far more attractive

C
than the other girls.

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

50. Harshad, along with his brother,

A B
Ashwani and six senior bank

C
officials, were arrested.

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

Identify that part of the sentence which might have error (51 – 54)

51. The ability to effectively communicate (A) / in work, home, and in life is probably (B) / one of the most important sets (C) / of skills a person needs. (D)

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

52. A report of the meetings, (A) / and a list of the new officers (B) / are printed on the third page. (C) / No error (D)

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

53. The new project group (A) / would first look into the tender conditions (B) / of both basic and value-added (C) / services before submit its bid. (D)

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

54. At the moment a job, (A) / becomes to complex (B) / too diverse, or too voluminous for one person, (C) / the need for delegation arises. (D).

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

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : (55 - 64)

I knew, at last, how lonely I was. My culture had taught me all the wrong things well. So I lay completely still, and gave no reaction at all. But the soul has no culture. When the heart has its moment of truth and sorrow, the soul can't be stilled. I clenched my teeth against the stars. I closed my eyes. I surrendered to sleep. One of the reasons why we crave love, and seek it so desperately, is that love is the only cure for loneliness, and shame, and sorrow. But some feelings sink so deep into the heart that only loneliness can help you find them again. Some truths about yourself are so painful that only shame can help you live with them and some things are just so sad that only your soul can do the crying for you.

55. Who has no culture ?

- (1) human being
- (2) author
- (3) criminals
- (4) soul

56. "I clenched my teeth against the stars. I closed my eyes. I surrendered to sleep." describes author's mood as

- (1) not to look at the sky.
- (2) hold the moment forever.
- (3) feeling determined and trying to cope with the past guilt.
- (4) fear of feeling lonely.

57. Author clenched his teeth because...

- (1) he was afraid
- (2) he was happy
- (3) he was crying
- (4) he was upset

58. Why do we crave for love ?

- (1) to get rid of hate
- (2) to know the meaning of life
- (3) to get away from the sorrow
- (4) to feel lonely

59. Love is the only cure for _____

- (1) loneliness
- (2) shame
- (3) sorrow
- (4) All of these

60. Why does the author say that some truths about yourself are so painful that only shame can help you live with them ?

- (1) when the life is full of struggle and guilt.
- (2) when a dear one dies.
- (3) when someone does wrong with us.
- (4) when we do something wrong and feel guilty.

61. Why does the author feel that some things are just so sad that only your soul can do the crying for you ?

- (1) when we get failure and keep it secret.
- (2) when we are hurt by someone and keep it secret.
- (3) when we keep lots of secret about the wrong we did in the past.
- (4) when we expose our secrets.

62. Why does one's soul cry for him/her only ? Because _____

- (1) it becomes sad
- (2) it is invisible
- (3) it knows the truth
- (4) None of these

63. Author can be a _____

- (1) Philosopher
- (2) Criminal
- (3) Both of these
- (4) None of these

64. The above extract reveals

- (1) author desires to escape from the world.
- (2) author desires to get love and respect.
- (3) author desires to keep secrets.
- (4) author desires to get love and escape from the past.

Read the following passage and answer the questions from (65 - 74).

The deserts, which already occupy approximately a fourth of the Earth's land surface, have in recent decades been increasing at an alarming pace. The expansion of desert like conditions into areas where they did not previously exist is called desertification. It has been estimated that an additional one-fourth of the Earth's land surface is threatened by this process.

Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water. In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface. In other cases, the finer particles may be removed, while the sand-sized particles are accumulated to form mobile hills or ridges of sand.

Even in the areas that retain a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically results in the loss of the soils ability to absorb substantial quantities of water. The impact of rain drops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration. Water absorption is greatly reduced, consequently runoff is increased, resulting in accelerated erosion rates. The gradual drying of the soil caused by its diminished ability to absorb water results in the further loss of vegetation, so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established.

In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions. Continued gradual global warming has produced an increase in aridity for some areas over the past few thousand years. The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel. In wet periods, the land may be able to respond to these stresses. During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity and desertification results.

Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification process: over-cultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering and over-irrigation. The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown. The regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion.

Firewood is the chief fuel used for cooking and heating in many countries. The increased pressures of expanding populations have led to the removal of woody plants so that many cities and towns are surrounded by large areas completely lacking in trees and shrubs. The increasing use of dried animal waste as a substitute fuel has also hurt the soil because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land.

The final major human cause of desertification is soil salinization resulting from over-irrigation. Excess water from irrigation sinks down into the water table. If no drainage system exists, the water table rises, bringing dissolved salts to the surface. The water evaporates and the salts are left behind, creating a white crustal layer that prevents air and water from reaching the underlying soil.

The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form. In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

65. According to paragraph 3, the loss of natural vegetation has which of the following consequences for soil ?

- (1) Increased stony content
- (2) Reduced water absorption
- (3) Increased numbers of spaces in the soil
- (4) Reduced water runoff

66. The word "delicate" in the passage (paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to

- (1) fragile
- (2) predictable
- (3) complex
- (4) valuable

67. According to paragraph 5, in dry periods, border areas have difficulty

- (1) adjusting to stresses created by settlement.
- (2) retaining their fertility after desertification.
- (3) providing water for irrigating crops.
- (4) attracting populations in search of food and fuel.

68. The word "progressively" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (1) openly
- (2) impressively
- (3) objectively
- (4) increasingly

69. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is often associated with raising crops ?

- (1) Lack of proper irrigation techniques.
- (2) Failure to plant crops suited to the particular area.
- (3) Removal of the original vegetation
- (4) Excessive use of dried animal waste.

70. The phrase "devoid of" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (1) consisting of
- (2) hidden by
- (3) except for
- (4) lacking in

71. According to paragraph 9, the grounds absorption of excess water is a factor in desertification because it can

- (1) interfere with the irrigation of land.
- (2) limit the evaporation of water
- (3) require more absorption of air by the soil.
- (4) bring salts to the surface

72. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as contributing to desertification, except :

- (1) soil erosion
- (2) global warming
- (3) insufficient irrigation
- (4) the raising of livestock

73. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about the future of desertification ?

- (1) Governments will act quickly to control further desertification.
- (2) The factors influencing desertification occur in cycles and will change in the future.
- (3) Desertification will continue to increase.
- (4) Desertification will soon occur in all areas of the world.

74. The word "threatened" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (1) restricted
- (2) endangered
- (3) prevented
- (4) rejected

Read the following passage to answer the questions from (75 – 84):

When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behaviour. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behaviour in people.

The Biological Approach : Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern : electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviours in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.

An offshoot of the biological approach called sociobiology suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people. Sociobiology views much social behaviour, including aggressive behaviour, as genetically determined. Consider Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin held that many more individuals are

produced than can find food and survive into adulthood. A struggle for survival follows. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation. In many species such characteristics include aggressiveness. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes are linked to aggressive behaviour are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

The sociobiological view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of aggressive impulses.

The Psychodynamic Approach : Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behaviour, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all their demand immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to

repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines". By holding in rather than venting "steam", we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression. In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam. So might cheering on one's favourite sports team. Psychoanalysts, therapists adopting a psychodynamic approach, refer to the venting of aggressive impulses as "catharsis". Catharsis is theorized to be a safety valve. But research findings on the usefulness of catharsis are mixed. Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. Other studies, however, suggest that letting some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

The Cognitive Approach: Cognitive psychologists assert that our behaviour is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified – as during wartime – are likely to act

aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean to harm them when they do not.

75. According to Darwin's theory of evolution, members of a species are forced to struggle for survival because

- (1) not all individuals are skilled in finding food.
- (2) individuals try to defend their young against attackers.
- (3) individuals with certain genes are more likely to reach adulthood.
- (4) many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction.

76. The word "inevitable" in the passage (paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to

- (1) unavoidable
- (2) regrettable
- (3) controllable
- (4) unsuitable

77. The word "gratify" in the passage (paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to

- (1) identify
- (2) modify
- (3) satisfy
- (4) simplify

78. The word "they" in the passage (paragraph 5) refers to

- (1) future explosions
- (2) pent-up aggressive impulses
- (3) outlets
- (4) indirect ways

79. According to paragraph 5, Freud believed that children experience conflict between a desire to vent aggression on their parents and

- (1) a frustration that their parents do not give them everything they want.
- (2) a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them.
- (3) a desire to take care of their parents.
- (4) a desire to vent aggression on other family members.

80. Freud describes people as "steam engines" in order to make the point that people

- (1) deliberately build up their aggression to make themselves stronger.
- (2) usually release aggression in explosive ways.
- (3) typically lose their aggression if they do not express it.
- (4) must vent their aggression to prevent it from building up.

81. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage (paragraph 7)? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (1) People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.
- (2) People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.
- (3) People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justified may act aggressively during wartime.
- (4) People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.

82. According to the Cognitive approach described in paragraphs 7 and 8, all of the following may influence the decision whether to act aggressively EXCEPT a person's

- (1) instinct to avoid aggression
- (2) previous experiences with aggression
- (3) moral values
- (4) beliefs about other people's intentions

83. The word 'distort' in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to

- (1) mistrust
- (2) resent
- (3) criticize
- (4) misinterpret

84. According to paragraph 2, what evidence indicates that aggression in animals is related to the hypothalamus?

- (1) Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.
- (2) Electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus delays animals' inborn reaction patterns.
- (3) Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.
- (4) Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.

Read the following excerpt from a poem to answer the questions from 85 – 94 :

When I see birches bend to left and right
 Across the lines of straighter darker trees,
 I like to think some boy's been swinging them.
 But swinging doesn't bend them down to stay
 As ice-storms do. Often you must have seen them
 Loaded with ice a sunny winter morning
 After a rain. They click upon themselves
 As the breeze rises, and turn many-coloured
 As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel.
 Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells
 Shattering and avalanching on the snow-crust
 Such heaps of broken glass to sweep away
 You'd think the inner dome of heaven had fallen.
 They are dragged to the withered bracken by the load,
 And they seem not to break; though once they are bowed
 So low for long, they never right themselves;
 You may see their trunks arching in the woods
 Years afterwards, trailing their leaves on the ground
 Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair

Before them over their heads to dry in the sun.
 But I was going to say when truth broke in
 With all her matter-of-fact about the ice-storm
 I should prefer to have some boy bend them
 As he went out and in to fetch the cows
 Some boy too far from town to learn baseball,
 Whose only play was what he found himself,
 Summer or winter and could play alone.
 One by one he subdued his father's trees
 By riding them down over and over again
 Until he took the stiffness out of them,
 And not one but hung limp, not one was left
 For him to conquer. He learned all there was
 To learn about not launching out too soon
 And so not carrying the tree away
 Clear to the ground. He always kept his poise
 To the top branches, climbing carefully
 With the same pains you use to fill a cup
 Up to the brim, and even above the brim.
 Then he flung outward, feet first, with a swish,
 Kicking his way down through the air to the ground.
 So was I once myself a swinger of birches.

85. What is one thing that the act of swinging might symbolize ?
 (1) The desire to escape reality.
 (2) The importance of scientific truth.
 (3) The desire for radical political changes.
 (4) The importance of understanding formal psychology.
86. What actually bends the birches down to stay in the poem ?
 (1) children playing on them
 (2) broken branches
 (3) autumn season
 (4) ice-storms
87. In what poetic form is the poem written ?
 (1) Sonnet
 (2) Blank verse
 (3) Full verse
 (4) Onomatopoeia
88. Identify the literary device being used in the following line :
 "So low for long, they never right themselves"
 (1) Rhyme
 (2) Metaphor
 (3) Pun
 (4) Personification
89. Identify the literary device being used in the following lines :
 Years afterwards, tailing their leaves on the ground
 Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair
 (1) Only personification
 (2) Only metaphor
 (3) Personification and simile
 (4) Simile and metaphor

90. Identify the literary device being used in the following line :
"When I see birches bend to left and right"

- (1) Imagery
- (2) Purple patch
- (3) Masque
- (4) Pun

91. Identify the literary device being used in the following lines :

"Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells
Shattering and avalanching on the snow-crust"

- (1) Platonic love
- (2) Masque
- (3) Hyperbole
- (4) Imitation

92. Identify the literary device being used in the following lines :

"As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel"

and

"Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells"

- (1) Alliteration
- (2) Satire
- (3) Irony
- (4) Pun

93. What is birch according to the poem ?

- (1) a mountain
- (2) a place in heaven
- (3) a swing
- (4) a tree

94. In the poem, what does the poet like to think causes the branches to bend ?

- (1) The wind blowing
- (2) A boy swinging on them
- (3) The rain
- (4) The weight of ice from an ice-storm

Read the following poem to answer the questions from (95 – 104)

PULLEY

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by,

Let us (said He) pour on him all we can :

Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,

Contract into a span.

So strength first made a way,
Then beauty flowed, then wisdom,
honour, pleasure :

When almost all was out, God made a stay,

Perceiving that alone of all His treasure

Rest in the bottom lay.

For if I should (said He)

Bestow this jewel also on my creature

He would adore My gifts instead of Me,

And rest in Nature, not the God of Nature :

So both should losers be.

Yet let him keep the rest,

But keep them with repining
restlessness :

Let him be rich and weary, that at least,

If goodness lead him not yet weariness

May toss him to My breast.

Identify the figure of speech in the following lines (95 – 99)

95. "Let him be rich and weary"
 (1) Paradox
 (2) Alliteration
 (3) Metaphor
 (4) Simile
96. "repining restlessness"
 (1) Paradox
 (2) Alliteration
 (3) Metaphor
 (4) Simile
97. The first and last lines of each stanza are written in
 (1) Iambic pentameter
 (2) Iambic trimeter
 (3) Trochaic trimeter
 (4) Spondaic tetrameter
98. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
 (1) ABABA
 (2) ABCDE
 (3) ABBAB
 (4) ABCAB
99. "Having a glass of blessings standing by"
 (1) Pastoral
 (2) Alliteration
 (3) Metaphor
 (4) Simile

100. According to the first stanza, God is

- (1) suspicious of humankind
- (2) drunk with power
- (3) planning to test humanity
- (4) totally generous

101. In line 12, "this jewel" refers to

- (1) Wisdom
- (2) My creature
- (3) Glass of blessings
- (4) Rest

102. The conflict of the poem is best expressed in line no.

- (1) 3
- (2) 6
- (3) 13
- (4) 15

103. God will control humans by keeping them

- (1) away from evil
- (2) poor
- (3) alone
- (4) fatigued

104. The "pulley" of the title refers to

- (1) The balance between God and nature
- (2) The conflict between beauty and riches
- (3) God's method of controlling mankind
- (4) The conflict between winners and losers

Read the following excerpt from the poem to answer the questions from 105 – 114 :

This is just going to hurt a little bit
One thing I like less than most things
is sitting in a dentist chair with
My mouth wide open.

And that I will never have to do it
again is a hope that I am hope hopen.
Because some tortures are physical
and some are mental,

But the one that is both is dental.
It is hard to be self-possessed
With your jaw digging into your chest.

So hard to retain your claim
When your fingernails are making
serious alterations in your life line

Or love line or some important
line in your palm

So hard to give your usual effect
of cherry benignity

When you know your position is one of
the two or three in life.

Most lacking in dignity.

And your mouth is like a section of
road that is being worked on

And it is all cluttered up with stone
crushers and concrete mixers and

Drills and steam rollers and there isn't
a nerve in your head that

You aren't being irked on.

Identify the figure of speech in the following questions :

105. What does these pair of words, relate with – 'open-hopen', 'mental-dental', 'calm-palm', 'benignity-dignity' ?

- (1) Pun
- (2) Genre
- (3) Rhyme
- (4) Chorus

106. "With your jaw digging into your chest"

- (1) Hyperbole
- (2) Simile
- (3) Irony
- (4) Metaphor

107. "And your mouth is like a section of road that is being worked on"

- (1) Hyperbole
- (2) Simile
- (3) Irony
- (4) Metaphor

108. What type of a poem is this ?

- (1) Ode
- (2) Elegy
- (3) Humorous
- (4) Tragic

109. What is the thing which the poet liked least ?

- (1) Doing mental work
- (2) Sitting in a dentist chair
- (3) Doing physical work
- (4) Doing both mental and physical work

110. To what does the poet compares his mouth ?

- (1) An open playground
- (2) A hotel room
- (3) A workshop
- (4) A section of road

111. Why is it difficult to retain your clam ?

- (1) Because your fingernails are making serious alterations in your life line.
- (2) Because you have a busy schedule.
- (3) Because you are self-possessed.
- (4) Because your mouth is wide-upon.

112. What type of a pain is sitting in a dentist chair ?

- (1) Physical
- (2) Mental
- (3) Physical and Mental both
- (4) Emotional

113. "When you know your position is one of the two or three in life most lacking in dignity"
What does dignity mean in the above lines ?

- (1) pain
- (2) self-respect
- (3) stone crusher
- (4) torture

114. And that I will never have to do it again is a hope that I am hope hopen.

- (1) Rhyme
- (2) Pastoral plot
- (3) Hyperbole
- (4) Alliteration

Choose the grammatically correct option in the following sentences (115 - 120) to fill in the blanks with a determiner :

115. They are culprits so they must go to _____ prison.

- (1) the
- (2) zero article
- (3) a
- (4) this

116. They are repairing the road as they do _____ summer.

- (1) that
- (2) every
- (3) some
- (4) any

117. He asked _____ friends he had for help, but nobody was willing to do so.

- (1) any
- (2) the few
- (3) a few
- (4) the many

118. _____ of my two sisters is married.

- (1) All
- (2) Neither
- (3) No
- (4) Any

119. Of tea and coffee, I prefer _____.

- (1) the later
- (2) the after
- (3) the latter
- (4) the last

120. We had _____ good, timely brunch yesterday.

- (1) one
- (2) a
- (3) the
- (4) zero article

Choose an appropriate preposition to fill in the blanks in the following sentences (121 - 126):

121. She married _____ her social class.

- (1) under
- (2) beneath
- (3) between
- (4) to

122. I forgot to bring my book. It was lying _____ my bed.

- (1) below
- (2) under
- (3) above
- (4) around

123. We are sorry _____ the technical fault you are experiencing at the moment.

- (1) for
- (2) about
- (3) in
- (4) with

124. The property is divided evenly _____ the two partners.

- (1) among
- (2) around
- (3) between
- (4) inside

125. He worked hard and succeeded _____ securing good marks.

- (1) of
- (2) to
- (3) in
- (4) at

126. I went _____ home by bicycle.

- (1) to
- (2) in
- (3) on
- (4) no preposition

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences (127 - 132) with the correct tense form choosing from the given options:

127. Had my car been in a good working order I _____ you to the station.

- (1) would have drive
- (2) would have driven
- (3) would have driven
- (4) had droved

128. The Professor _____ an extraordinary man who _____ ordinary things.

- (1) was, loving
- (2) was, was loving
- (3) is, love
- (4) was, loved

129. Taresh said that he _____ hard to make them believe him since the morning.

- (1) is trying
- (2) have tried
- (3) have been tried
- (4) had been trying

130. Mr. Bhandari said that unless they _____ to his plan of action, he would not leave.

- (1) were agreed
- (2) agreed
- (3) agreeing
- (4) had agreed

131. You may remember the evening when we first _____ about _____ to London.

- (1) talk, going
- (2) talked, go
- (3) talked, going
- (4) talked, went

132. If you _____ for a few more days we can plan another holiday.

- (1) staying
- (2) are staying
- (3) will stayed
- (4) have stayed

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences (133 - 138) using the correct **modal** :

133. You _____ change, just go as you are. (necessity)

- (1) don't
- (2) needn't
- (3) couldn't
- (4) mustn't

134. He _____ be seen splitting wood in front of his house each morning. (past habit)

- (1) can
- (2) could
- (3) may
- (4) ought

135. Your money is 'running out, you know you _____ waste it. (suggestion)

- (1) shouldn't
- (2) shall not be
- (3) usen't
- (4) needn't

136. We must remember that we are in a hospital and we _____ disturb the patients. (prohibition)

- (1) will
- (2) could
- (3) mustn't
- (4) doesn't

137. How _____ they not agree to our plans to move out of here. (threat)

- (1) should
- (2) can't
- (3) dare
- (4) need

138. Don't worry about your crops, it surely _____ rain in a day or two. (strong possibility)

- (1) will
- (2) may
- (3) used
- (4) need

Change the narration of the following sentences (139 – 144) as directed by choosing from the given options :

139. The President of India said, "Covid-19 pandemic has taught the world that one cannot be safe if others are at risk." (indirect)

- (1) The President of India said that Covid-19 pandemic has taught the world that one cannot be safe if others are at risk.
- (2) The President of India said that Covid-19 pandemic had taught the world that one could not be safe if others were at risk.
- (3) The President of India said if Covid-19 pandemic has taught the world that one cannot be safe if others are at risk.
- (4) The President of India asked that Covid-19 pandemic had taught the world that one could not be safe if others were at risk.

140. The author says, "We are not answerable for what the characters feel in the story". (indirect)

- (1) The author says that we are not answerable for what the characters feel in the story.
- (2) The author said that we were not answerable for what the characters felt in the story.
- (3) The author says that he is not answerable for what the characters feel in the story.
- (4) The author says that he was not answerable for what the characters felt in the story.

141. He said, "Alas ! I have forgotten to complete the assignment." (indirect)

- (1) He told with sorrow that he had forgotten to complete the assignment.
- (2) He exclaimed with sorrow that he had forgotten to complete the assignment.
- (3) He said with regret that he has forgotten to complete the assignment.
- (4) He says with regret that he has forgotten to complete the assignment.

142. Mayank asked me whether I slept well the day before. (indirect)

- (1) Mayank says, "Do you sleep well yesterday?"
- (2) Mayank asked, "Did you sleep well yesterday?"
- (3) Mayank said to me, "Did you sleep well yesterday?"
- (4) Mayank said to me, "Do you sleep well yesterday?"

143. 'You have come first in your class', my friend told me. (indirect)

- (1) My friend had told me that I have come first.
- (2) My friend tell me that you have come first in your class.
- (3) My friend told me that I had come first in my class.
- (4) My friend told me that you have come first in your class.

144. She said, "If he were a doctor, I would marry him." (indirect)

- (1) She asked that if he were a doctor, I would marry him.
- (2) She told that if he were a doctor, I would marry him.
- (3) She told that if he was a doctor, she would marry him.
- (4) She said that if he were a doctor, she would marry him.

Choose the correct option in the following sentences (145 – 150) to change the voice as directed.

145. People believe that Chinese is the most widely spoken language. (Passive)

- (1) It is believed that Chinese is the most widely spoken language.
- (2) It was believed that Chinese was the most widely spoken language.
- (3) Chinese is believed to be the most widely spoken language.
- (4) Chinese was believed to be the most widely spoken language.

146. Their parents thought that the teenagers were dancing at the disco. (Passive)

- (1) It is being thought by the parents that the teenagers are dancing at the disco.
- (2) It was thought by the parents that the teenagers was dancing at the disco.
- (3) The teenagers were thought to be dancing at the disco, by their parents.
- (4) The teenagers are thought to be dancing at the disco, by their parents

147. Bring a glass of water. (Passive)

- (1) Go fast and bring a glass of water.
- (2) Let a glass of water be brought.
- (3) You are ordered to go fast and bring a glass of water.
- (4) You are ordered to brought a glass of water.

148. Please give me some more time. (Passive)

- (1) Can you give some extra time to me.
- (2) Some more time may please been given to me.
- (3) I may please be given some more time.
- (4) You are requested to give me some more time.

149. Kindly grant me a week's leave. (Passive)

- (1) A week's leave may kindly be granted to me.
- (2) You are kindly ordered to grant me a week's leave.
- (3) I may kindly granted a week's leave.
- (4) You are requested grant me a week's leave.

150. When will you return the book ? (Passive)

- (1) When will the book returned ?
- (2) When will be returned the book ?
- (3) When will the book be returned ?
- (4) When will you be returning the book ?

144. Please give me some more time. (Passive)
- (1) You are ordered to give me some more time.
- (2) I may please be given some more time.
- (3) You are requested to give me some more time.
- (4) I am given to me.
145. Kindly grant me a week's leave. (Passive)
- (1) A week's leave may kindly be granted to me.
- (2) You are kindly ordered to grant me a week's leave.
- (3) I may kindly granted a week's leave.
- (4) You are requested grant me a week's leave.
146. When will you return the book? (Passive)
- (1) When will the book returned?
- (2) When will be returned the book?
- (3) When will the book be returned?
- (4) When will you be returning the book?

147. She said, "If he were a doctor, I would marry him." (Indirect)
- (1) She asked that if he were a doctor, I would marry him.
- (2) She told that if he were a doctor, I would marry him.
- (3) She told that if he was a doctor, she would marry him.
- (4) She said that if he were a doctor, she would marry him.
- Choose the correct option in the following sentences (148 - 150) to change the voice as directed.
148. People believe that Chinese is the most widely spoken language. (Passive)
- (1) It is believed that Chinese is the most widely spoken language.
- (2) It was believed that Chinese was the most widely spoken language.
- (3) Chinese is believed to be the most widely spoken language.
- (4) Chinese was believed to be the most widely spoken language.
149. Their parents thought that the teachers were dancing at the disco. (Passive)
- (1) It is being thought by the parents that the teachers are dancing at the disco.
- (2) It was thought by the parents that the teachers were dancing at the disco.
- (3) The teachers were thought to be dancing at the disco by their parents.
- (4) The teachers are thought to be dancing at the disco by their parents.